



Full list of UPR recommendations accepted by States

Below is complete list of all the children's rights recommendations **accepted** by States in the first cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (192 States). If a State is not included on the list, that means they did not accept any recommendations.

To find out which children's rights recommendations were rejected or left pending by each State, and for all mentions of children's rights by States, UN agencies and NGOs, view our [country reports](#).

SESSION 1

Philippines

58- 1. To continue to develop a gender-responsive approach to issues of violence against women and continue to build supportive environment for women and children within the judicial system; this environment should take into account the special needs for rehabilitation and post-conflict care of women and children in vulnerable situations and conflict areas (New Zealand);

58- 9. To address legislative gaps in the field of children rights in order to fully comply with the 2005 recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Italy);

Algeria

69- 3. That Algeria take appropriate measures to address violence against children; recommends the continuation of the moratorium on death penalty. (Italy)

69- 13. That Algeria pursue its efforts in the area of the right to education. (Syrian Arab Republic)

69- 14. That Algeria take steps to adopt a legal framework to protect children from trafficking and to define trafficking as a criminal offence under domestic law; recommends that Algeria integrate the gender perspective in the follow-up process to the UPR. (Slovenia)

Netherlands

78-1. Ratify as soon as possible the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);

- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Brazil)

- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Brazil)

- Set clear time frames in this regard, and that the Human Rights Council be informed accordingly (Russian Federation);

78- 20. Continue to promote awareness of diversity and multiculturalism at all levels of education (Algeria, Republic of Korea);

78- 26. Undertake an in-depth study on trafficking and exploitation of children, particularly with regard to sexual abuse,

child prostitution and child pornography, as a basis for urgent remedial action in this regard (Algeria);

Argentina

64 - 8. To adopt measures to improve prison conditions, especially the overcrowding. To address the issue of unduly protracted detentions and to promote the use of alternative measures to pretrial detention, in particular for pregnant women and young children. (Slovenia, Germany, Canada)

64- 11. To designate the Ombudsperson for children. (Mexico)

64- 12. To continue its efforts to improve the situation of children in detention as recommended by the Committee against Torture and the Committee on the Rights of the Child. (Canada, Italy, Slovenia)

64- 13. To adopt a penal system that is in conformity with the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommendations, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice ("The Beijing Rules") and the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (The Riyadh Guidelines); to prohibit the sentencing to life imprisonment for persons under 18 years of age in conformity with article 37 (a) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. (Slovenia)

- 14. To continue its efforts to bring its legislation into line with the norms and principles of the overall protection system of children and adolescents. (Italy)

Czech Republic

44 -10. To provide greater support for foster care as an alternative to institutionalization of children (Canada);

44.- 22. To consider additional steps to improve conditions for children from vulnerable backgrounds (United Kingdom);

44- 24. In the implementation of public policy for Roma, to take into account ethnic and cultural diversity and the specificities, needs, lifestyles and identity of the beneficiaries and to consider the possibility of establishing bilingual compensatory school programmes for Roma children (Mexico);

44- 29. To take a comprehensive approach to combating trafficking in women and girls involving source, transit and destination countries (Bangladesh);

Brazil

83- 3. While continuing its positive initiatives, invest more rigour in evaluating the outcomes of planned activities in many of these areas: prisons conditions, criminal justice system, juvenile justice system, violence and extrajudicial killings committed by state military police, torture, protection of human rights defenders, violence against women, indigenous communities, rural violence and land conflict, child and slave labour, impunity for those involved with human trafficking and corruption (United Kingdom);

India

- 11. Take into account recommendations made by treaty bodies and special procedures, especially those relating to women and children, in developing a national action plan for human rights which is under preparation (Mexico);

United Kingdom

56 - 2 (1st part). To address the high incarceration rate of children, ensure that the privacy of children is protected

- 3. To consider further measures in order to address the problem of violence against children, including corporal punishment. (Italy)

56 - 5. To consider going beyond current legislation and to ban corporal punishment, also in the private sector and in its Overseas Territories. (France)

56- 16. To provide further information with regard to efforts to reduce poverty among children in half by 2010. (France)

56- 21. To protect the children and families of migrants and refugees (Algeria, Ecuador);

56 - 26. To consider removal of its reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol

on the involvement of children in armed conflict. (Russian Federation)

Finland

50 - 3. To continue to take effective measures to prevent violence against women (Mexico, Russian Federation) and to compile information on the violence against children within the family (Russian Federation).

Indonesia

77- 2. Indonesia, in line with its National Plan of Action, is encouraged to follow through on its intention to accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on involvement of children in armed conflict, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of Children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, Cruel, Inhuman and Other Degrading Treatment. Indonesia is further encouraged to consider signing the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

Ecuador

60- 3. Apply and provide follow-up to plans to eradicate child labour (Italy).

Bahrain

60 - 5. The draft law on the provision of citizenship to children where the father is not a Bahraini citizen would be considered a priority (Russian Federation).

SESSION 2

Mali

- 3. That Mali's request for technical assistance be taken on board by the international community (Morocco); that appropriate technical and financial assistance be provided to Mali in the field of women literacy and in the struggle against the phenomenon of children living and working in the street (Congo); and that Mali be providing with the necessary technical assistance it is seeking in order to promote human rights in the country (Syrian Arab Republic);

- 4. To reinforce the measures to combat FGM (Italy); to organize an awareness-raising campaign on the illegality and the medical consequences of FGM (Canada);

- 5. To take further steps to combat all discriminatory and harmful cultural practices, including FGM, that prevent women and girls from enjoying their human rights (United Kingdom); to review all laws with the aim at eliminating all discriminatory norms against women (Germany); to take the necessary steps to reduce discriminatory practices and violence against women (France); to give high priority to reforming discriminatory legislation in order to adopt as soon as possible the draft family code, taking into account the recommendations made by CEDAW (Switzerland);

- 7. To further step up its efforts to bring earlier national legislation in line with its international obligations, especially in the area of women's and children's rights, considering that article 116 of the Constitution gives precedence to international law (Netherlands);

- 8. To strengthen the national framework for the protection of human rights, including by the adoption of legislation especially for the protection of women and children (Czech Republic);

- 10. To expand coverage and access to services that prevent the transmission of HIV from mother to child (Ireland);

- 11. To reinforce the measures taken against trafficking children, in particular cross-border trafficking, and child labour (Democratic Republic of Congo); to implement effective measures to fight child labour and trafficking in children (Brazil);

- 12. To adopt effective measures to combat all forms of ill-treatment of children, including corporal punishment (Italy);

- 13. To accelerate efforts to increase school enrolment, including parity between girls and boys

(South Africa); to enhance its policies regarding access to education, in particular for girls (Portugal);

- 14. To extend the juvenile justice system to the whole country and create alternative forms of deprivation of liberty for children in conflict with the law (Mexico);

Romania

58- 9. To ensure that people living with HIV/AIDS, especially children, can fully enjoy their human rights through, among others, equitable access to basic services and education (Philippines); to provide effective sanctions for discrimination against people living with HIV, to ban mandatory HIV testing as a condition of employment and to ensure that persons living with HIV are not arbitrarily prevented from working or attending vocational schools (Czech Republic); to continue to take further action to combat the prevalence of HIV/AIDS among children and discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS by providing adequate treatment and information (Ireland);

- 14. To continue to work on improving the situation of children's rights (Algeria, Tunisia), in particular Roma children's right in the areas of health care and education and to work on the negative attitudes and prejudices by the general public, in political discourse and media presentations, on police brutality and discrimination and to raise awareness of the need to improve the overall situation of human rights (Algeria); and to guarantee better the rights of the child, especially the rights to civil registry, education, health and protection against violence (France);

- 15. To intensify efforts to implement the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Special Rapporteur on human rights of migrants (Mexico);

- 16. To, inter alia, expressly prohibit corporal punishment in the home, school and institutions and to promote alternative methods of discipline (Russian Federation);

- 17. To take effective steps to ensure the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the ILO Conventions No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment and No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (Russian Federation);

- 29. To develop a national strategy for human rights education in the school system in accordance with the Plan of Action 2005-2009 of the World Programme for Human Rights Education, including the review and revision of curricula and textbooks, the training of teachers, and the practice of human rights in the school community (Italy);

Tonga

63- 8. To submit regularly its reports to the treaty bodies of the conventions it is party to, like the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Czech Republic);

- 10. To continue to promote its ambitious goals in education and improve the ratio of women in leading positions in the country (Algeria);

- 17. To submit its initial report on CRC (Japan);

Sri Lanka

82 A - 9. Ensure that its domestic legislation is in full compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Poland);

A - 20. Step up its efforts for the rehabilitation of former child soldiers – in particular through enhanced cooperation with the international community – and adopt measures necessary for their rehabilitation in an appropriate environment (Belgium);

A - 21. Adopt measures to investigate, prosecute and punish those responsible for serious human rights crimes such as the recruitment of child soldiers, in accordance with international norms and in a transparent manner (Sweden);

A - 22. Take judicial and other measures to put an end to the recruitment of child soldiers in all parts of its territory, and accordingly give further appropriate directions to the security forces and police to ensure their implementation (Belgium);

A - 23. Investigate allegations of forced recruitment of children and hold to account any persons found in violation of CRC and its Optional Protocol (Slovenia);

A - 24. Take further steps to improve the effectiveness of measures to combat the recruitment of child soldiers (New Zealand);

A - 25. Take active measures in order to put an immediate end to forced recruitment and use of children in armed conflicts by all factions (Italy);

A - 30. (a) Pursue the ongoing inquiries into allegations of violations of children's rights in armed conflict, such as conscriptions and abductions of children anywhere and to adopt vigorous measures to prevent such violations;

A - (b) take other urgent measures for the re-integration of children who have surrendered to the governmental forces asking for special protection or who are currently held in prisons (Luxembourg);

A - 38. Continue to strengthen its activities to ensure there is no discrimination against ethnic minorities in the enjoyment of the full range of human rights, in line with the comments of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (Mexico);

Ukraine

57- 12. To continue to assess effectively the protection of the rights of the child, including child trafficking, the fight against child prostitution and pornography and child labour (Italy) ;

- 13. To implement the recommendations of various treaty bodies as well as of the national Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights to establish a separate juvenile justice system for children and youth in line with European and international standards, as soon as possible (Austria);

- 14. To continue its efforts to reduce juvenile violence and address the root causes of the problem (Cuba);

- 15. To take measures to criminalize domestic violence in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; to continue to fund and set up victim-centric services for women and children dealing with domestic violence (Canada);

- 31. To develop a national strategy for human rights education in the school system in accordance with the Plan of Action 2005-2009 of the World Programme for Human Rights Education, including the review and revision of curricula and textbooks, the training of teachers and the practice of human rights in the school community (Italy);

Japan

60- 7. Repeal all legal provisions that discriminate against women (Portugal); and Encourage the continued taking of measures relating to discrimination against women in particular to raise the age of marriage to 18 for women as for men (France);

- 14. Continue to take measures to reduce the incidence of violence against women and children, inter alia, by ensuring that law enforcement officials receive human rights training, and to fund recovery and counselling centres for victims of violence (Canada);

- 15. Continue the efforts to combat trafficking in persons with a special emphasis on women and children (Canada);

- 16. Develop a mechanism to ensure the prompt return of children who have been wrongly removed from or prevented from returning to their habitual place of residence (Canada);

- 17. Prohibit expressly all forms of corporal punishment of children and promote positive and non-violent forms of discipline (Italy);

Zambia

58- 4. To take measures to improve the situation of widows and girl orphans, including by ensuring protection of inheritance through enforcement of legislative provisions (Canada);

- 10. That juvenile courts and justices be established to enhance access to justice of children in conformity with their specific needs (Austria);
- 11. That a strategy of assistance and prevention be developed for street children in order to protect and guarantee their rights, involving community-based associations and other civil society organizations (The Netherlands);
- 12. To continue with its efforts to strengthen the rights of the child and protect them even further, in particular, the necessary resources should be earmarked so as to protect the weakest segments of the population, above all the disabled persons, and assistance should be requested from UNICEF in that regard (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);
- 13. To continue its efforts to improve its educational system and seek international assistance in this regard (Algeria);
- 14. To develop a national strategy for human rights education in the school system in accordance with the Plan of Action 2005-2009 of the World Programme for Human Rights Education, including the review and revision of curricula and textbooks, the training of teachers, and the practice of human rights in the school community (Italy);
- 16. To consider developing a strategy that ensures that the experiences of community practitioners are taken into account in the development of its national strategies to improve health standards in maternal neo-natal and child health (New Zealand);
- 18. To share the experiences and good practices which have enabled Zambia to obtain significant results in the field of education, particularly the access of girls to education and training (Cuba);

Pakistan

106 - 7. To do everything possible to prevent early and forced marriage and to recognize in its legislation rape within marriage (Switzerland), and take measures to provide redress for crimes of honour killings, acid attacks and forced marriages (Sweden);

- 11. To more effectively address the issues of child abuse, child trafficking, sexual exploitation and involuntary servitude by strict enforcement of national legislation adopted in conformity with relevant international instruments, and through adoption and implementation of a comprehensive action plan to combat these issues, including awareness-raising and education of parents, law enforcement staff and members of the judiciary (Belgium);
- 12. Continue to promote the rights of children, with the hope that the pending Child Protection Bill in Parliament and the Child protection policy being formulated will soon be adopted, (the Philippines), rapidly implement the draft law on the protection of children and speed up the implementation of the 2000 edict for justice for minors (Switzerland);

Switzerland

57- 8. To ensure that the revocation of the resident permits of married women who are victims of domestic violence is subject to a review and done only after a full evaluation of the impact on those women and their children (Canada);

- 10. To treat offenders under the age of 18 in police custody and detention differently from adults (Canada);
- 22. Regarding trafficking of women and girls and their sexual exploitation, to formulate a comprehensive strategy, which should include measures of prevention, prosecution and punishment of offenders and increased regional and international cooperation (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 23. To consider the explicit prohibition of all practices of corporal punishment of children (Italy).

South Korea

64- 14. That marital rape, child abuse and domestic violence be criminalized, perpetrators are prosecuted and sanctioned, human rights training be provided for officials dealing with instances of domestic violence and child abuse, and that child-sensitive procedures be adopted during criminal

proceedings involving children (Canada);

- 15. To place special emphasis on women and children when formulating policies to protect the rights of migrant workers (Canada);

Benin

56- 11. Recommended that Benin develop an awareness campaign to address traditional beliefs that are harmful to the rights of children, especially their right to life (Holy See);

18. Recommended that Benin take further steps to establish and implement laws against domestic violence and the trafficking of women and children, and to ensure that existing laws prohibiting female genital mutilation are reviewed and enforced throughout the country (United Kingdom);

19. Recommended to Benin to better apply the existing laws concerning trafficking in children and human being (Canada);

20. Recommended that Benin promote the visit of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography which could contribute to the efforts of Benin in its protection of children (Mexico);

- 21. Recommended to Benin to accelerate and strengthen its efforts to elaborate laws and policies to deal with female genital mutilation practices (Canada);

- 22. Recommended to Benin to give more importance to the schooling of girls in its education programmes, which would certainly contribute to combat female genital mutilation (Mauritania);

- 26. Recommended that Benin intensify its efforts to favour support and material assistance to the most marginalized families and the most underprivileged families to effectively guarantee the rights of children through a sufficient standard of living and the right to education inter alia (Belgium);

- 31. Recommended to Benin to develop a national policy and further measures concerning disabled persons in order to give disabled children access to social and health services (Ireland);

Guatemala

13. Commit to improving the situation of indigenous children, in particular as concerns ill-treatment, trafficking, child labour, illegal adoptions and difficulty in accessing schools and health-care services (Switzerland).

17. Prohibit explicitly corporal punishment in the home and family (Austria).

Ghana

68. 1. To take the necessary measures in order to reinforce the campaign against discriminatory practices and violence against women (France); to strengthen its efforts in protecting women's rights (Switzerland) and to take further steps to address discrimination against women and vulnerable groups, including children (United Kingdom); to take proactive measures to ensure the equality of women in all matters related to property inheritance (Hungary) and call for the international community to provide full technical and financial support as a way of improving the national machinery for the advancement of women (Algeria);

5. To adopt legislative and other necessary measures including awareness-raising campaigns against harmful traditional practices and stereotypes (Czech Republic); to continue to eradicate cultural practices that violated the rights of women and girls (Mexico); to introduce measures to eliminate or modify customs and harmful traditional practices that discriminate against women, eliminate FGM, put an end to harmful widowhood rites and implement protective measures for this group in relation to eviction and inheritance, and halt the practice of trokosi (Canada); to establish and implement concrete measures in conformity with CEDAW to modify and eliminate customs and cultural and harmful traditional practices that discriminate against women (Slovenia); to take necessary measures to ensure that the prohibition of FGM has the desired effect on the ground (Ireland); to adopt concrete grassroots programmes to sensitize communities to abolish cultural practices which violate the human rights, life and dignity of women and young girls (Austria);

6. To strengthen its efforts to fully implement the recommendations adopted by the CRC and to prohibit all forms of

violence against children (Finland); to take further measures to implement the overarching and setting-specific recommendations of the UN Study on violence against children (Finland); to take the necessary measures to prevent child abuse and neglect and investigate cases of domestic violence, ensuring that sanctions be applied to perpetrators (Italy); and to enhance its efforts in protecting children rights (Switzerland);

8. To consider favourably the request of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education and to allow the SR to visit the country (Hungary);

10. To take steps to address problems related to high illiteracy rates in certain parts of the country, as well as the gender gap between boys and girls in secondary and tertiary education (Hungary); and to continue to give increased attention to the gender gap between girls and boys in their advancement at all levels of education (Algeria);

11. To take action in order to provide for effective education programmes with regard to HIV/AIDS prevention (Romania) and to expand coverage and access to services that prevent transmission of HIV from mother to child (Ireland);

SESSION 3

Tuvalu

67. 4. Meet its reporting obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (United Kingdom);

68. 1. Work towards reaching the human rights goals set by the Council in its resolution 9/12 and to strengthening its public policy guaranteeing the rights of the child, with special attention to children without parental care (Brazil);

2. Incorporate fully in its legislation the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child to enhance the protection of children's rights (Italy);

3. Continue co-operation with OHCHR with a view to making necessary improvements in the fields of legislative reform on the punishment of sexual abuse of children, land and family laws, and the establishment of a national human rights commission and a human rights office (Turkey);

8. Reform the Penal Code to cover offences such as sexual abuse against minors and to eliminate corporal punishment (Mexico);

Uzbekistan

10. Continue efforts to combat trafficking in women and children, by fully implementing the recently passed law of April 2008, on countering trafficking in persons (Malaysia).

16. Continue with positive work to ensure the progress of the rights of children and their full well-being (Cuba);

17. Promote legislation in conformity with UNICEF and ILO standards regarding the rights of the child (Saudi Arabia);

22. Continue to dedicate resources to promote the right to education and the right of children (Philippines);

26. Effectively fight against the practice of forced child labour, including by considering taking specific administrative and penal actions towards those officials who, in their respective provinces, incentivize or facilitate the labour of children in cotton fields (Italy);

31. Ensure regular inspection of harvesting practices to monitor and guarantee full compliance with international child labour standards (Netherlands).

Colombia

87.16. Ensure the full protection of children's rights, in particular of children who are victims of the internal armed conflict, and adequately address all situations of violence against women (Romania);

19. Demobilize, within the guerrilla and the paramilitaries, children combatants who have been forcibly recruited (Uruguay); take all necessary steps to ensure the recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration of child soldiers and address the underlying exclusion and marginality, which makes rural children particularly vulnerable to recruitment by armed groups (Austria); address the issue of unaccounted for children not handed over after the demobilization process of the paramilitaries and guarantee free primary education as a preventive measure against forced recruitments (Slovenia);

20. Timely cooperate with the monitoring mechanism based on Security Council resolution 1612 (2005) and adopt concrete measures to prevent and punish all kinds of recruitment or use of children in armed conflict (Czech Republic); continue to work constructively with the United Nations on the implementation of the monitoring and reporting mechanism of Security Council resolution 1612 (2005) on children and armed conflict (Canada);
21. Accept the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child that Colombia seek technical assistance from, inter alia, OHCHR and UNICEF, in areas including juvenile justice, rehabilitation, repatriations, police training and social reintegration of demobilized child soldiers and child victims of landmines (Malaysia);
22. Increase efforts to address the question of sexual violence of children, in particular in rural areas, develop effective data collection with regard to sexual and physical abuse of children and ensure that adequate report, policing and juridical measures are in place (Austria);
35. Take stronger measures to address the problem of organized crimes and drug trafficking, in particular, to focus on the link between drug trafficking and trafficking in women and girls (Malaysia);
40. Continue efforts to implement its commitments, as described in paragraphs 67, 71 and 76 of the national report with regard to the protection of displaced persons, women and children (Algeria);
56. Consider the possibility of implementing free primary education (Argentina);
57. Adopt concrete measures to ensure universal access to quality primary education (Czech Republic);
58. Expand access to education by offering free public primary education (Brazil);
65. Paragraph 37(b) (Slovenia): "To address the issue of unaccounted for children not handed over after the demobilization process of the paramilitaries and guarantee free primary education as a preventive measure against forced recruitments"
- Paragraph 40(d) (Czech Republic): "Recommend timely cooperation with the monitoring mechanism based on the Security Council resolution 1612 (2005) and adoption of concrete measures to prevent and punish all kinds of recruitment or use of children in armed conflict"

Cape Verde

- 63.1 To incorporate explicit prohibition of physical punishment into national legislation and monitor its implementation strictly, particularly in the case of police dealing with minors (Chile); 2. To increase efforts to address cases of sexual violence and exploitation against children, such as prostitution, through the judicial system, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Chile); 3. To maximize legislative, administrative and police measures to combat trafficking of women and girls, which particularly affects foreign women (Chile);
9. To consider how to deal with minor delinquency in order to provide sentences suited to the age of offenders, to educate them and lead to their social reintegration (France);
13. To adopt all necessary measures to put an end to the widespread practice of corporal punishment of minors at home, in school and by the police force, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2003 (Germany);
14. To take effective measures to fight the trafficking of foreign women and girls through its territory (Germany);
16. To take appropriate measures to combat sexual violence against children and child prostitution effectively, as a matter of priority (Italy);
19. To continue to seriously improve the situation of children (Netherlands);
21. To implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on street children and their sexual exploitation, child prostitution, violence against children and child labour (Luxembourg); 34. To effectively implement international labour standards with regard to children (Portugal);
37. To take further steps to address discrimination against women and vulnerable groups, including children (United Kingdom);
38. To strengthen its policy to guarantee the rights of the child fully, with special attention to children without parental care (Brazil);
49. To consider strengthening programmes to fight and prevent HIV/AIDS, with special attention to women and children (Brazil);

Burkina Faso

- 98.1. Accede to the 1960 UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Algeria);
4. Ensure that the statute of the national human rights commission is in conformity with the Paris Principle, to ensure that it is fully operational, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Luxembourg); consider the structure and function of the national human rights commission (Netherlands); ensure its independence, particularly in adjusting its competences and funding (Belgium), in accordance with the Paris Principles (Netherlands, Belgium);
11. Share best practices with other countries regarding female genital mutilation (Netherlands), pursue efforts to continue to make exemplary progress with regard to the effective abolition of sexual mutilation (Luxembourg) and continue efforts to fully eradicate it (Netherlands, Albania, Brazil, Australia);
12. Continue its initiative to combat and put an end to the practise of excision (Algeria);
13. Intensify efforts to combat trafficking in girls and women for sexual exploitation (Malaysia) through the implementation of a national strategy to combat this issue (Malaysia, Australia); intensify efforts to implement the national action plan to combat trafficking, particularly by bringing to justice and systematically convicting those individuals held responsible (Canada);
15. Effectively implement the international instruments ratified that focus on the protection of the child and children's rights (Italy); make further efforts to ensure that the social services provided for children remain a priority (Djibouti) and take appropriate measures to protect the most vulnerable children, particularly girls, disabled children and rural children, and ensure effective protection of children against sexual abuse, all forms of violence and exploitation, trafficking and child labour (Luxembourg);
16. Consider fostering national strategies to combat child labour and to promote decent work (Brazil); and develop and implement preventative and protection policies and measures for the victims of child labour (Slovenia);
17. Take all necessary measures to ensure that employment of children does not interfere with their right to education (United Kingdom);
18. Continue to strengthen educational policies (Angola), make even greater efforts in the right to education (Côte d'Ivoire) and, with the assistance of the international community, strengthen its human and institutional capacity in education and health (Ghana);
19. Pursue its efforts to ensure the schooling of girls and the re-schooling of children who have dropped out of or who have never gone to school, with the support of the United Nations (Burundi), and continue to make progress in the campaign to achieve universal basic education, including through non-formal education, with the support and cooperation of the international community (Bangladesh);
23. Continue efforts in economic, social and cultural rights to consolidate the advances already made (Cuba); improve the socio-economic situation with the support of the international community (Mali); with the support and cooperation of the international community, continue to fight poverty, ensuring that the benefits are accrued by all citizens in all regions; continue to improve the health- care system and combat deadly diseases, such as HIV/AIDS (Bangladesh); combat poverty and ensure the right to education for all, with the support of the international community (Mauritius);
27. With the assistance of the international community, increases activities aimed at incorporating human rights education in the official school curricula and strengthen the capacity of national authorities to promote the enjoyment of human rights (Ghana).

Turkmenistan

3. To widely disseminate the main human rights texts, particularly by providing courses on human rights in school curricula to make all social categories aware of their rights (Switzerland); to use all appropriate ways and means to further develop and strengthen a culture of human rights, create more human rights capacity-building, and promote human rights public awareness-raising, with a view to the better promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in society at large (Islamic Republic of Iran);
4. To strengthen its policy on prevention and combat of child labour and on the full guarantee of the rights of the child, with special attention to children without parental care (Brazil); to cooperate closely with UNICEF and OHCHR in the protection of the rights of children (Slovenia);
10. To implement the provisions of the Palermo Protocols ratified by Turkmenistan, in particular with a view to criminalizing trafficking in persons (France); to take steps to fight against trafficking in human beings and to comply with the conclusions of the Committee of the Right of the Child and other treaty bodies (Hungary);
18. To continue to improve the situation of education in line with recent reforms in this sector (Bangladesh); to continue

its efforts to establish an educational system in conformity with international standards, especially, as recommended by the Committee of the Rights of the Child, through the inclusion of human rights education in the curricula (Algeria);

Serbia

57. 8. To continue its positive efforts to promote and protect children rights and to attain full empowerment of women (Cuba); and take all appropriate measures, in the fields of legislation, implementation and awareness-raising, to tackle domestic violence against women and children (Italy);

10. To take concrete measures to address the high rate of unemployment among persons with disabilities and the special needs of children with disabilities at schools (Finland);

11. To prohibit corporal punishment, including in the family, in line with the recent recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Austria);

12. To implement a comprehensive national strategy to prevent trafficking and sexual exploitation of children (Poland); to take effective measures to combat trafficking in women and children in cooperation with countries in the trafficking network (Bangladesh);

Liechtenstein

64. 3. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (Bangladesh, Italy, Mexico);

65. 24. Prohibit by law all forms of corporal punishment of children, without exception (France)

25. Give priority to non-custodial measures when sentencing or deciding on pre-trial measures, in particular in relation to the role of the primary carer of a child, and identify and implement measures to protect the best interests, needs and physical, social and psychological development of children affected by parental detention or imprisonment (Slovenia);

United Arab Emirates

91. 5. To be complimented for its pioneering and considerable experience in the area of ending employment of children in camel racing (Bahrain);

6. To invite the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, to visit the country (Bahrain);

11. To vigorously pursue efforts to promulgate a national law guaranteeing better protection for children, and that the general principle of the best interest for the child, as contained in article 3 of the Convention, is fully reflected in that law (Djibouti);

12. To enact national legislation to protect the rights of children (Yemen);

Montenegro

66. 9. Enact new measures to combat the trafficking in women and children for the purposes of sexual exploitation (Croatia); deal with the issue of trafficking in persons, particularly women and children for sexual exploitation, with the full cooperation of countries in the trafficking chain (Bangladesh);

17. Elaborate a census, in conjunction with UNDP, UNHCR and civil society, on the number of Roma, in particular refugees and displaced Roma (Algeria); develop reliable statistics on the number of children belonging to the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian minorities in the Montenegrin school system (Luxembourg); evaluate the access of the various categories of Roma to education, jobs and social protection (Algeria); within the context of the National Programme of Action, adopt further measures and implement programmes to provide access and opportunities for ensuring better social and political integration of Roma groups in Montenegro (Chile); take all necessary measures to guarantee full access to education for children belonging to Roma communities and support their social inclusion (Italy); adopt a strategy to ameliorate the living conditions of the Roma population, in particular, amending legislation to ensure access to basic social services, condemn discrimination and to register undocumented Roma refugees (Canada); take effective measures for the full enjoyment of human rights by the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian minorities, especially to guarantee their economic, social and cultural rights (Bangladesh); actively seek to promote awareness about the Roma population in order to combat discrimination (Canada); enact new measures against the discrimination of the Roma population (Croatia);

Barbados

14. (third part) Conduct public awareness initiatives to change peoples' attitudes to corporal punishment (Slovenia);
20. Continue with the positive efforts made in the field of education and share its experience in this area with other countries (Malaysia);

Burundi

80. 18. Increase its efforts to contribute to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of children involved in armed conflict (France);
29. Set up hosting and reintegration structures for HIV/AIDS orphans (Luxembourg);
30. Consider strengthening programmes to fight and prevent HIV/AIDS, with special attention to women and children (Brazil);
34. With international support, continue to promote education for all, with special attention to achieving gender parity in school enrolment (Bangladesh);
35. Continue the national policy for greater access to education for all children and to include in the school system, at all levels, appropriate measures in the field of human rights education, in accordance with the Plan of Action 2005-2009 of the World Programme for Human Rights Education (Italy);
36. With international support, undertake further programmes for human rights training and capacity-building to train relevant institutions of law enforcement and justice in the area of human rights, and introduce human rights in the education system at all levels (Egypt);
37. Take further appropriate measures to improve the situation of children, in particular children victims of war, children living and/or working in the streets, minors in prison and AIDS orphans (Malaysia);
38. Strengthen efforts to ensure that all newborn children are officially registered (Czech Republic);

Bahamas

52. 2. To consider the possibility of acceding to the other major human rights instruments, in particular the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Algeria, Slovenia, France) and the Optional Protocol thereto (Czech Republic); the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France); the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Argentina); the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria, Mexico, Haiti); the optional protocols to the various United Nations conventions on human rights (France); the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Mexico); the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Bangladesh); to ensure that civil society is involved in the implementation of the outcome of the review (United Kingdom); and to report on these consultations in the next round of the universal periodic review (Netherlands);
7. To consider specifically with regard to the prevention of physical abuse of children the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Netherlands); to take necessary measures, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, to prevent child abuse and neglect and increase efforts to ensure the registration of all children at birth (Italy); to undertake a comprehensive study on child abuse in order to understand its scope and to suggest ways to prevent it (Canada, Australia); to take the necessary measures to implement article 23 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Argentina)

Botswana

92. 8 Mainstreaming human rights in the education system (Egypt) and the development of a national strategy for human rights education in the school system at all levels, in accordance with the Plan of Action 2005-2009 of the World Programme for Human Rights Education, including the review and revision of curricula and textbooks, the training of teachers and the practice of human rights in the school community (Italy);
13. Continue to incorporate the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child into national legislation (Cuba); take further measures to adopt legislation ensuring the implementation of the Convention, in particular in the area violence prevention and sexual exploitation of children (Czech Republic, Argentina) and ensure girls are protected from sexual abuse (Argentina);
14. Continue the implementation of the National Action Plan for Children 2006-2016 (Cuba); adhere to the National

Action Plan for Children and programme for the elimination of child labour (Turkey); implement the programme for AIDS orphans (Finland); design and adopt programmes of action on child labour, as requested by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and ILO (Italy); consider designating an institution for coordination and implementation of policy on children (Chile);

15. Develop non-custodial alternatives in relation to the sole or primary carers of children (Slovenia); take measures to protect the best interests of babies and children affected by parental detention or imprisonment (Slovenia);

16. Continue efforts to achieve universal basic education and reduce primary school drop-out rates, with the support of the international community (Bangladesh); take measures to reverse secondary school drop-out rates resulting from the introduction of cost-sharing (United Republic of Tanzania);

24. Provide medical follow-up for HIV-positive mothers and respective infected children (Belgium); educate prison populations on the HIV/AIDS virus and respect sanitary conditions of prisons (Belgium); with regard to consensual same-sex activity between adults, take measures to promote tolerance and allow effective educational programmes on HIV/AIDS prevention (Czech Republic); with the support of the international community, continue to fight HIV/AIDS (Bangladesh);

SESSION 4

Malaysia

104. 3. Continue to spearhead progress towards gender equality and development for women, in particular by giving due consideration to the recommendations of the Inter-agency Committee coordinated by the Ministry of Women, Family and Development regarding the compliance of Malaysia with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women and the withdrawal of its reservations to both conventions (Algeria);

4. Continue to implement the comments and recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Ukraine);

14. Continue to take measures to protect the rights of women, children and people with disabilities (Belarus);

20. Continue its efforts in finding ways to improve the protection of children victims of abuse and to enhance family institutions and reinforce moral values as an effective mean to promote and protect child rights (Bahrain); Take more effective measures to strengthen family institution and inculcate good moral values and effective ways to protect and promote the rights of the child (Iran);

21. Explore further ways and means aimed at improving and enhancing the welfare and protection of victims of child abuse (Iran);

22. Continue to intensify its efforts to prevent and combat disparities against children belonging to vulnerable groups, including children of indigenous groups, children with disabilities as well as those living in remote areas (Sri Lanka);

23. Continue its efforts in providing educational facilities to students with special educational needs, such as children with visual and hearing impairment and those with learning difficulties (Sri Lanka); Continue its efforts to support children with special needs, namely, children with visual impairment, children with hearing impairment and those with learning difficulties (Morocco);

24. Pay special attention to the problems of the children living and working on the streets (Kazakhstan);

30. Continue raising awareness of trafficking in persons and migrant workers, particularly women and children, who are a vulnerable group in the society and deserve all possible help (Palestine);

31. Continue on this positive path to support education (Saudi Arabia);

32. Continue with its efforts to develop education as a great investment for the future (Kuwait);

34. Continue to organize training programmes for parental competencies targeted to the general public to ensure the well-being of children (Morocco);

Jordan

92. 1. Within the context of paragraph 1 (a) of resolution 9/12 of the HRC, review the nature of reservations to CEDAW and the CRC (Brazil)

5. Improve the legislative and judicial sectors of Jordan particularly in the areas of gender mainstreaming, sexual harassment and economic exploitation of children (Nigeria)
9. Continue its implementation of national policies aimed at the protection and promotion of human rights (Egypt); strengthen the implementation of the Jordanian National Plan of Action for Children 2004-2013 (Afghanistan, Pakistan); pursue its efforts aimed at the promotion of the rights of the child, in addition to the implementation of the national plan for childhood (The United Arab Emirates)
16. Take further steps to address discrimination against women, minorities and vulnerable groups, including children and disabled people (United Kingdom)
17. Continue to address the problems faced by the girl child and the suggestions by the CRC that local, religious and other leaders should take a more active role in supporting the efforts to prevent and eliminate discrimination against the girl child (Turkey)
21. Continue looking into the promotion of the status of women with a view to ensure that violence and all sorts of discrimination against women are effectively eliminated and in line with international standards (Sweden); continue its efforts to address all forms of violence against women and girls (Brazil); enact legislation in order that violence against women constitutes a criminal offence, that women and girls who are victims of violence have access to immediate means of redress and protection, and that perpetrators are prosecuted and punished (Norway); increase the number of home shelters in order to replace "protective custody" for women at risk of violence (Norway); establish a shelter system for victims of domestic violence and undertaking public awareness campaigns against domestic violence (Lithuania)
93. 6. Follow-up on the recommendations made by CEDAW to address all forms of violence against women and girls, adopt and enact legislation in this area (Slovenia, Mexico); redouble its efforts to fight against crimes of honor, through public awareness and punishment of perpetrators and ensure that measures of protection for potential victims be determined with their full participation (Mexico)

Mauritius

80. 1. Consider the possibility/ speed up the process of ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Slovenia);
8. Increase its efforts in ensuring full compliance of its domestic legislation with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including by introducing a legal minimum age for criminal accountability (Italy) in line with international standards (Germany); Enact a Children's Act as well as consolidating national legislation which is fully in line with the international obligations it has undertaken (Indonesia);
10. Give to the Office of the Ombudsperson for Children the necessary resources to carry out its tasks so as to ensure its effective realization of the rights of children (Burkina Faso);
11. Continue its impressive efforts towards realization of children rights, and in this context share its experiences on the work of the Ombudsperson for Children (Botswana);
12. Implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (South Africa);
27. Make all possible efforts to eradicate all forms of violence, all form of abuse against children and eliminate completely police brutality (Mexico);
28. Strengthen existing policies and programmes aimed at eradicating child prostitution (Turkey); Strengthen the existing national plan of action on the protection of children, in particular on its policies in the prevention, recovery and reintegration of children victims of sexual exploitation (Malaysia); Continue its efforts to protect child rights, in particular in its attempt to completely eradicate child labour (France);
29. Undertake further steps to eradicate child prostitution and child labour (New Zealand);
38. Continue its efforts in promoting human rights, especially by integrating into school programmes the fundamental principles of human rights and strengthening the education on these rights in parallel campaigns and educational measures (Morocco);

Mexico

- 93- 13. Conduct a time-bound review of legislation at state level which discriminates against women; commit to promptly repealing such legislation, with priority attention paid to family law that results in real or de facto

discrimination against women and girls, and to legislation that prevents women's access to justice, particularly in respect of the reporting and prosecution of family violence; and from the federal level, provide guidance to all states on the adoption of practical measures to ensure the implementation of these legislative changes at the local level (New Zealand)

- 16. Continue efforts to eradicate and address cases of violence against women (Indonesia, Sweden), domestic violence (Algeria) and child abuse (Algeria, Indonesia)

30. Curb prevalence of corporal punishment on children, in keeping with Mexico's international advocacy against such offences (Bangladesh), and take measures to ensure that children are fully protected from corporal punishment and other forms of violence or exploitation (Sweden)

31. Address the problems of street children by providing them state protection and vocational training (Pakistan)

32. Take measures to include the crime of trafficking in persons in all parts of the federation and strengthen the resource basis for the protection of victims (Belarus), and strengthen measures to protect and provide assistance to victims, with special emphasis on children victims (Philippines)

33. Continue efforts to eradicate sexual exploitation of children (Belarus); and to address prostitution, pornography and trafficking of children and adolescents for the purpose of sexual exploitation (Syrian Arab Republic)

-64. Take more concrete measures to eliminate employment and wage gaps, to increase school enrolment rates of indigenous children, and review the justice system (Japan)

73. Ensure the effective access of all children to education, in particular migrant and indigenous children, and take effective measures to combat their exclusion from the education system (Algeria)

74. Seek to improve the enrolment rate of girls in primary and secondary schools (Philippines)

Nigeria

103. 2. Accelerate the process of passing into law the various rights-based bills before the National Assembly in order to provide broader scope of protection for vulnerable members of society, especially women, children and the disabled (Ghana); Pass the bill for the early domestication of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Norway; Republic of Korea), without further delay (Norway); Intensify its efforts to domesticate the international norms aimed at eliminating gender based discrimination (Niger); Further pursue that its existing legislation at federal, state and local levels fully complies with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (The Netherlands); Pursue its efforts in order to incorporate the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in its national law (Algeria; Brazil); The National Action Plan include concrete and time-bound steps to accelerate the process of full domestication of all international human rights treaties to which Nigeria is Party, with particular priority on the Convention on Elimination on All Forms of Discrimination against Women (New Zealand);

18. Intensify efforts in guaranteeing women's rights, including by implementing CEDAW Mutilation (FGM) (Italy); Not only enact legislation to prohibit FGM but also continue awareness-raising campaigns to eradicate such practices (Austria); Strengthen the efforts aiming at elimination of existing harmful traditional practices and adopt all necessary measures to provide full protection of children, girls, women and widows from wrongdoings, inspired by these traditions (Ukraine); Undertake further efforts in order to raise awareness among religious leaders and traditional dignitaries and involve them in the dissemination of a culture of human rights and in combating harmful traditional practices (Qatar); Establish effective mechanisms to prohibit violence against women and girls, including traditional practices, such as FGM and continue awareness-raising campaigns to eradicate such practices (Norway); Undertake an awareness raising campaign about the practice of FGM, as encouraged by the National Consultative Forum (Ireland);

19. Pursue the full implementation of its expressed commitment to prohibit all forms of violence against women, and to prevent illegal trafficking of women and girls, and take into account in this regard, among others, the recommendations of the United Nations treaty bodies (The Netherlands); Continue efforts in the field of combating human trafficking (Bahrain, France) and fully implement the international conventions in this area that Nigeria is a party to (France); Continue its targeted efforts to combat trafficking in persons, above all women and young girls (Belarus); Consider strengthening the efforts in the area of combating trafficking of women and children by cooperating closely with countries in the region (Malaysia); Continue its efforts and close cooperation with relevant international organizations in combating child trafficking (Viet Nam); Allocate according to its capacity, adequate human and other resources in order to strengthen the combat on human trafficking (Angola);

25. Take action to tackle the backlog of prisoners who have been detained without trial or beyond the end of their sentence (United Kingdom); Ensure that all detainees are tried without undue delay or freed if no accusation is presented (Portugal); Improve the conditions of detention within prisons, access to health and the respect for the most

elementary rights of detainees (France); Create a board of independent inspectors examining conditions in detention facilities and the behaviour of police officers (Germany); A broad approach including improved legal representation of prisoners, separate detention facilities for persons under the age of 18 and continuing improvements to the prison infrastructure (Austria);

28. Take further measures to bolster the national health system (Belarus); Increase its efforts in the field of maternal health, educating birth attendants and increasing the number of obstetrics clinics throughout the country (Holy See); Increase its efforts to raise awareness of and prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and provide adequate treatment and alternative care opportunities for children (Germany); Continue to pursue its efforts in the fight against HIV/AIDS, particularly in addressing its reported disproportional impact on women (Botswana);

29. Continue to invest in education in order to reduce the illiteracy rate further, especially among girls and young women (Holy See); Continue resolutely consolidating the education system in accordance with the particular characteristics and needs of its population (Venezuela); Foster the further development of education for girls and the achievement of gender equality (Belarus); Continue its efforts in supporting education and providing equal opportunities to boys and girls in the rural and urban areas (Yemen); Continue its efforts to avoid school drop-out rate (Yemen); Develop a national strategy to guarantee better access to education to all children and to include in the school system at all levels appropriate measures in the field of human rights education, in accordance with the Plan of Action 2005-2009 of the World Programme for Human Rights Education (Italy);

China

114. 13. Attach more importance to the protection of rights of the child through national plans for economic and social development (Qatar);

22. Continue to strengthen policies to promote education and to address educational imbalances between urban and rural areas and among regions (Angola);

36. While guaranteeing this freedom of speech, strengthen Internet governance to make sure the contents that incite war, racial hatred or defamation of religions are prohibited, and pornographic websites that are harmful to children and minors are banned or restricted (Islamic Republic of Iran);

Senegal

97. 2. Continue to apply measures aimed at the implementation of the Criminal Code and other legal mechanisms in place to protect children (Botswana);

7. Enforce more effectively/ensure the implementation of law 99-05, which prohibits Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) (Ireland, Switzerland), undertake an awareness-raising campaign (Ireland) to prevent and eradicate this practice (Switzerland);

9. Continue positive efforts towards implementation of relevant legislation pertaining to, among others, the prohibition of certain cultural practices adjudged as harmful (Botswana); as recommended by CRC (Luxembourg) continue awareness-raising campaigns to combat and eradicate FGM and other traditional practices harmful (United Kingdom) to health (Luxembourg) against women and girls (United Kingdom) and seek to bring about positive trends in traditional behaviour (Luxembourg);

12. Expand efforts to ensure universal access to maternal and child health-care services and facilities, in particular in rural and remote areas (Germany);

13. Pursue policy regarding persons with HIV and elderly persons which makes the commitment of Senegal more concrete for the cause of human rights (Democratic Republic of the Congo); continue to pursue commendable efforts to combat HIV & AIDS, and share experiences, particularly regarding the involvement of youth in programmes designed to fight this scourge (Botswana);

19. Continue to promote measures in order to strengthen the educational system (Angola); take steps to address the challenge of closing the enrolment gap in primary education while at the same time addressing issues of quality of education (Indonesia); further invest in education and give special attention to the education of girls and young women (Holy See); continue to take all necessary measures to ensure that teachers are adequately trained, that girls and boys from all areas have equal access to education and that enrolment in primary and secondary education, including in rural and less developed areas, significantly increase (Germany); undertake measures to ensure the right to education to Senegalese children who cannot follow the regular curriculum (Haiti); use the upcoming visit of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education to set up national plans for the promotion of the right to education (Saudi Arabia);

23. Develop a national comprehensive action plan for children and strengthen legal measures for the protection of minors (Mexico); take into consideration the comments made by CRC with respect to the adoption of a global strategy in order to eliminate all forms of discrimination against vulnerable groups of children (Turkey);

24. Step up efforts to implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child, particularly in the areas of juvenile justice, trafficking of children and child labour (Switzerland); as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, ensure that the law against trafficking of human being and sexual exploitation of children be better implemented and take better measures to protect girls engaged in domestic work from economic exploitation and sexual abuse (Luxembourg); continue efforts to effectively combat human trafficking, to protect child victims of sexual exploitation and to prevent abuse of girls as domestic servants (Germany); review policies aimed at protecting the rights of children, with a view to establishing a juvenile justice system to address violations of children's rights, in particular, discrimination against children affected by HIV/AIDS, disabled children and those born out of wedlock (South Africa);
25. Further strengthen efforts in eliminating economic exploitation of children, including child labour, by implementing more effective measures on poverty eradication and access to education (Malaysia); strengthen efforts to eliminate child labour, in particular by addressing the root causes of child economic exploitation through poverty eradication and access to education (Republic of Korea);
26. Continue efforts and take necessary policy measures to ensure that children are protected from corporal punishment and other forms of violence or exploitation (Sweden);

Cuba

130. 6. Continue its implementation of measures designed to further promote and protect the rights of children and to intensify its efforts aimed at providing greater opportunity for higher education (Malaysia)
28. Share its experiences and good practices with regard to the right to health, in particular the primary, maternal and child care programs as well as HIV/AIDS control programs; and in view of the growing aging population (India; Djibouti; Honduras)
32. Every Cuban is assured access to quality health services that are free of charge. The National Health System is totally State-funded. Cuba has health indicators similar to those in developed countries. Infant mortality in children less than a year old was 4.7 for every thousand live births in 2008. Life expectancy at birth is 78 years old.
33. Cuba is moving towards preventive examinations of the entire population for the early diagnosis of diseases. The effectiveness of other programmes like the maternal-and-infant health and vaccination programmes is being improved; the vaccination programme guarantees one of the world's widest immunization coverages.
48. Consider sharing its experience and best practices with other developing countries in achieving the MDGs, particularly in areas of primary education, gender equality and reduction of child mortality (Malaysia)

Cameroon

76. 1. Accede to the two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (Algeria); ratify and implement effectively the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (OP-CRC-SC) and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (OP-CRC-AC) (Mexico); ratify fundamental instruments to which it is not yet party, notably OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC (Haiti); ratify and implement effectively the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT) (Mexico, Luxembourg); sign (United Kingdom) and ratify the OP-CAT (United Kingdom, Brazil, South Africa, Djibouti); accede to OP-CAT and establish a national preventive mechanism provided by the Protocol (Estonia, Czech Republic);
14. Continue to improve its policies and programmes towards advancing the status of women, girls' education, children with disabilities, as well as strengthening measures and mechanisms on administration of justice, investments in prison infrastructure, protection of detainees' rights, and the overall enjoyment of civil and political rights (Nigeria);
15. Raise awareness as to the issue of female genital mutilation (FGM) and adopt adequate legislation prohibiting the practice of FGM and continue to implement effective programmes to sensitize the population about the harmful effects caused by this practice (Germany); adopt legislation prohibiting FGM (Slovenia, Brazil) and other discriminatory cultural practices (Slovenia); strengthen measures to combat the phenomenon of FGM (Italy); continue its legislative reforms to address discriminatory cultural practices, including FGM, in line with CEDAW recommendations (Botswana);
16. Take into account the comments of CRC and CEDAW in order to ensure better harmonisation of the national legislation with conventions and to allow women and children to fully enjoy their rights (Turkey);
17. Make all possible efforts to achieve the complete elimination of all kinds of violence against women and girls, including domestic violence (Mexico); consider adopting a comprehensive strategy at all levels to combat all forms of

violence against women, including domestic violence (Malaysia); continue to be supported in its endeavours to address the issue of violence against women (Pakistan);

18. Implement the recommendations of CRC in order to guarantee the rights of homeless children (Italy);
19. Improve measures to prevent and combat the sale of children, children exploited in the labour market and child victims of commercial sexual exploitation, including prostitution and pornography (Malaysia);
20. Improve the child anti-trafficking public campaign and put in place measures to protect victims of trafficking and put in place the necessary legal and psycho- social assistance and societal reintegration (Slovenia);
30. Undertake further appropriate measures to improve the situation of children, in particular taking into account the rights and needs of children in its national Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and in all other programmes intended to improve the standards of living in the country (Malaysia);
32. Continue its efforts to strengthen the health sector, paying particular attention to access to health services for children and indigenous peoples (Philippines);
33. Continue to reinforce measures to ensure that detained children get the necessary treatment and assistance (Estonia);
36. Continue its efforts to ensure equal access to education throughout its territory for all, without distinction as to sex or social origins (France); continue its work to improve the scope of education and its quality at every level (Belarus); continue its efforts to universalize free primary education (Brazil); step up its efforts to provide free primary education to ensure the right to education of all children (Indonesia); strengthen the national strategy to guarantee better access to education for all children and to include in the school system, at any level, appropriate measures in the area of human rights education in accordance with the 2005-2009 Plan of Action of the World Programme for Human Rights Education (Italy);

Azerbaijan

4. Take concrete measures to ensure that institutions are adequately scrutinized with respect to quality standards of care and the possibility of redressing abuse and violations in order to increase the efficiency of the child protection system (Austria);
7. Provide law enforcement and judicial officials with specific education/sensitivity training towards the protection of children, women and persons of minority sexual orientation or gender identity (Czech Republic);
9. Continue and intensify its efforts on behalf of children and women generally, to ensure their safety in the domestic environment and to remove any obstacles to their education, development and access to equal opportunities (Indonesia); further developing measures against domestic violence against women (Lithuania), Victims of domestic violence should have possibility to use appropriate means of redress and access to shelters (Lithuania); take concrete steps and ensure that all necessary resources are provided to government agencies in order to increase the efficiency of a child protection system (Austria); continue efforts in the direction of the positive improvements in women and children's rights, especially measures taken to combat domestic violence (Afghanistan);
10. Increase the protection mechanisms for women and children as well as measures to disseminate and make their implementation more effective (Chile);
11. Fully implement the recommendations of the United Nations study on violence against children (Slovenia); take the necessary measures so that persons below 18, being under arrest, would not be subject to corporal punishment or other forms of ill-treatment (Hungary); take necessary measures aimed at prohibiting all forms of corporal punishment against children (Brazil); step up its social integration policies and education programmes to eradicate the current situation of children living on the street who are victims of sexual exploitation and physical abuse (Argentina);
12. Take concrete measures to ensure necessary resources to increase effectiveness in the protection of rights of the child, including through effective monitoring of conditions in institutional care and establishing of a complaint mechanism for children, to develop and adjust new mechanisms for the protection of children based on serious research and wide piloting, and to create mechanisms to deliver foster care services (Czech Republic); Take adequate measures to further defend children's rights (Hungary);
22. Continue its efforts to improve and ensure access to education for all children and to include human rights teaching in school programs (Algeria); Continue providing accessibility and high calibre education at all levels (Belarus); Consider widely disseminate information on the provision of CEDAW to the public through education system, awareness-raising campaigns and gender sensitivity training (Malaysia); Develop a national strategy to guarantee better access to education to all children and to include in the school system, at all levels, appropriate measures in the field of human rights education, in accordance with the Plan of Action 2005-2009 of the World Programme for Human Rights Education (Italy);
23. Take concrete steps to make other forms of alternative care more accessible, i.e. promote guardianship and foster

care systems as well as develop community based family support services that prevent the abandonment of children from their families (Austria); Continue its sustained work in the implementation of State program, over a period of 10 years, to transfer children from State institutions to families and alternative care (Russian Federation);

24. Continue its efforts in the reduction of poverty and to envisage the sharing of best practices with interested countries (Algeria); Review its Poverty Reduction Programmes with a view to addressing the root causes of poverty and the adoption of effective ways of dealing with the social challenges (South Africa); Continue efforts to eradicate poverty, paying special attention to the situation of street children and children with disabilities (Philippines);

26. Continue its effective work in the area of defending the rights of the family women and children (Kazakhstan);

Bangladesh

94. 8. Continue to improve its policies and programmes towards advancing the status of women, girls, children, including those with disabilities and the overall human rights situation, both in the enjoyment of civil and political rights as well as social, economic and cultural rights (Nigeria).

13. Ensure the full and effective implementation of existing laws and policies relating to the rights of women and children, in order to protect these rights and eliminate all forms of discrimination (Thailand); Continue to place emphasis on poverty alleviation and eradication, on women's empowerment and children's rights (Singapore).

15. Take measures to ensure women's rights are protected through implementing existing laws such as the Early Marriage Act and the Dowry Act (Australia); Continue combating discrimination and violence against women and girls by elaborating effective laws and implementing them effectively, and adopt without delay (Germany) a uniform Family Code that fully complies with the provisions of CEDAW (Norway); Ensure that women's rights are protected, through effective implementation of existing laws, the development of a comprehensive national action plan to combat violence against women and the adoption of a family code complying with the provisions of CEDAW (Netherlands); Intensify its efforts to protect children from early and forced marriages (Liechtenstein); Amend, if necessary, the relevant discriminatory legal provision concerning the transfer of citizenship to children of women in mixed marriages (Czech Republic); Adopt a comprehensive action plan to address wage inequalities and make available maternity leave in all public and private employments (Norway).

16. Taking into account the provisions of the CRC, take further measures to prohibit all forms of violence against children, including corporal punishment and to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Brazil); Review its domestic legislation and practice to bring them both in compliance with its international obligations in the area of the rights of the child, in particular regarding (i) protection against kidnapping and trafficking, and (ii) the juvenile justice system including through providing adequate separate facilities of corresponding capacity for juveniles in detention or prison and adopting specific measures for the protection of their human rights (Czech Republic); Continue its efforts to further the enforcement of child rights and laws (Indonesia); Intensify its efforts to implement without delay existing laws concerning the protection of the rights of the child, including the births and deaths registration Act of 2004 (Italy).

21. Redouble its efforts and allocate more resources to address the problem of violence against women and children in this area, in particular through increasing women's empowerment, public awareness, education and training as well as increase vigilance and monitoring by the relevant authorities (Malaysia); Adopt a comprehensive strategy to combat all forms of violence against women and girls (Liechtenstein); Adopt a comprehensive approach to address violence against women and girls and to take effective measures to protect them (Republic of Korea).

22. Take steps to eradicate child labour such as finalizing the National Child Labour Policy and implementing the plan of action to eliminate the worst forms of child labour (Australia); Ensure an effective monitoring mechanism to oversee the implementation of the National Child Labour Policy (Turkey); Eradicate child labour starting with taking steps to finalize the National child labour policy and to implement the plan of action to eliminate the worst forms of child labour (Netherlands).

23. Continue to take measures towards the effective implementation of the National Plan of Action against Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children including Trafficking (Turkey).

33. Pursue its positive efforts to promote and protect the right to education, including the education of girls (Cuba); Continue to promote non- formal education in order to make greater progress in advancing people's education level (China).

Canada

86. 34. Implement in national legislation the prohibition and criminalization of all types of violence against women and children, specially indigenous women and children, in accordance with the commitments acquired in the corresponding Conventions (Bolivia);

40. Strengthen enforcement legislation and programmes regarding prohibition of commercial sexual exploitation of

children (Philippines);

42. Alter detention and prison facilities as well as standards of treatment for juveniles so that they are gender sensitive and ensure effective protection of detainees' and prisoners' personal safety (Czech Republic);

45. Integrate economic social and cultural rights in its poverty reduction strategies in a way that can benefit the most vulnerable groups in society, specially the Aborigines, afro-Canadians, migrants, persons with disabilities, youth, women with low incomes, and single mothers and adopt all necessary measures, including the full implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, to guarantee Aborigines the full enjoyment of their rights including economic, social and cultural so that their standard of living was similar to that of the rest of the citizens in Canada (Cuba);

46. Establish policies to improve healthcare and general welfare of indigenous children (Indonesia);

54. Strengthen and enlarge existing programmes and take more and specific measures towards Aborigines, particularly with regard to the improvement of housing, educational opportunities, especially after elementary school, employment, and that women's and children's rights are better safeguarded, in consultation with civil society (The Netherlands);

Djibouti

67- 9. Make every possible effort to comply with the recommendations made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Mexico) and establish an independent body to monitor the implementation of the CRC and adopt a National Plan of Action on Children (Slovenia);

11. Consider instituting measures to strengthen its institutional and operational capacity in the administration of justice, including the establishment of a juvenile justice system, training of judicial and law enforcement officers who deal with juvenile cases, as well as the development and strengthening of legislative measures to ensure prompt investigation and prosecution of sexual offences against children (South Africa);

14. Continue its efforts in order to counter illiteracy (Turkey) amongst girls (Yemen) and women (Egypt, Kuwait, Syria);

17. Continue its efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 (Cuba, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Iran); in particular, it underlined the importance of strengthening the education sector by increasing the number of primary and secondary schools, attaining parity in all levels of schooling and strengthening higher education (Cuba);and increase the number of its primary and secondary schools (Qatar, Jordan, Iran) while expanding higher education (Saudi Arabia) and ensure parity at all levels of education, to strengthen higher education, to curb the high rate of illiteracy among women and to reduce child mortality and mortality among the general population of Djibouti (Iran);

18. Take other pro-active measures to combat FGM (Netherlands);

19. Continue consolidating its efforts to extend basic education to all children (Venezuela); to further improve access to education for children by increasing the number of primary and secondary schools and by strengthening its higher education system (Malaysia); continue to pay attention to the question of access to education at all levels and enhance its quality. (Belarus); continue efforts to increase the number of neighbourhood primary and secondary schools, and to strengthen higher education (Syria) continue its efforts, already very significant, to provide free schooling for all school-aged children, which will mean that there would be a gradual reduction of illiteracy (Burundi);

24. Enhance the efforts being carried out by Djibouti in the areas of child labour, sexual exploitation and begging among children, as well as the low level of births registered in rural areas (Turkey);

25. Continue efforts, slowly but surely, to counter the weight of traditions by way of eradicating on a gradual basis the practice of female genital mutilation (Burundi);

Germany

81. 4 Ratify its optional protocol OP-CRC-SC (Brazil);

10. Encourage the visit of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, specially women and children, within the framework of the open and permanent invitation extended to special procedures (Mexico);

13. Increase its efforts to prevent racially motivated offences and adopt required legislation as well as ensure that relevant criminal law provisions are effectively implemented (Islamic Republic of Iran); adopt laws to punish racist acts (Chad); give diligent follow-up to recommendations of CERD in 2008 in particular the prevention of racially motivated offenses, guaranteeing the equal enjoyment of the right to adequate housing, lifting obstacles encountered by asylum-seekers for schooling their children, and inclusion in their legislation of a specific provision which establish ethnic racial or religious hatred as an aggravated circumstance in criminal matters (Algeria); implement the recommendations

of the CERD, including the adoption of a clear definition of racial discrimination in its domestic legislation, adoption of legislative measures and that would criminalize incitement to racial hatred, and effective sanctions for hate crimes (South Africa); adopt a clear and comprehensive definition of racial discrimination, in full compliance with CERD recommendations (Brazil);

24. Take the necessary measures to ensure the respect of the Convention on the Rights of the Child to make sure minors are not imprisoned with adults (France); establish a form of effective judicial control over administrative decisions of the Office for Youth called Jugendamt (Poland);

25. Take necessary measures to ensure the protection of the rights of all children, and specially to resolve the problem of the so-called street children ensuring that their basic needs are covered including education, health, housing and food, and correspond to a society that is rich and developed (Cuba);

32. Take fully into account the relevant recommendations of CERD aimed at ensuring the integration of non-German children into the regular school system (Italy); pay special attention to ensure that children of migrant background are not denied academic opportunities based primarily on their acquired proficiency in the German language (Canada); continue to implement the national integration plan to increase access to education for children of migrant workers (Saudi Arabia);

33. Consider enabling children to move between streams at a later age, noting the Special Rapporteur's observation on the right to education and particularly the young age that children are selected for streaming into the academic and non-academic schools (Canada);

34. Adopt time-bound measures to increase children with disabilities' access to inclusive education in mainstream schools, and that it ensure funding for the specific services necessary to help these students reach their full learning potential and participate along with other students (New Zealand);

35. Consider a strategy to address inequalities for children at high risk of exiting the education system too early as highlighted in OHCHR summary (Australia);

36. Explore with the Ministries of Education at the state levels the incorporation of more content in school curricula on the longstanding historical contribution of the Roma and Sinti communities to German society and culture (Canada);

41. Take steps to ensure that women and girls with German residency who were forced to marry abroad have a right to return (United Kingdom);

SESSION 5

Slovakia

89 A - 8. Implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, including taking adequate legislative measures to ensure explicit prohibition of sexual exploitation and abuse of children under criminal law, ensuring that children are not criminalized or penalized, and intensify efforts in for implementation of laws and policies protecting children against economic exploitation (South Africa);

A - 15. Adopt effective measures to further strengthen the system for enforcement of the rights and the interests of children (Uzbekistan);

A - 25. Step up its efforts to tackle the root cause of discrimination and violence against the Roma population, especially women and children (Republic of Korea);

A - 27. Take effective measures to eliminate forms of discrimination against Roma women and girls (Brazil);

A - 39. Pursue effective policies in combating violence against women and children (Turkey); place high priority on the introduction of comprehensive measures to address all forms of violence against women and children, including redress and protection of the victims (Azerbaijan);

A - 40. Take further steps to ensure that the legislation on violence against women and girls is fully in line with international standards and includes prohibition of corporal punishment in the home (Sweden);

A - 42. Prohibit corporal punishment by law in all settings, including the home (Brazil); take into account international standards and the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Argentina);

A - 45. Explicitly codify and penalize sexual exploitation of children (Brazil); recognize under criminal law the explicit prohibition of sexual exploitation and abuse of children, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Portugal); take the appropriate legislative measures to ensure direct prosecution under criminal law of sexual exploitation and ill-treatment of children (Russian Federation);

A - 46. Adopt preventive measures, including through regional cooperation, on sexual exploitation of women, particularly minors (Nigeria);

A - 54. Ensure that juvenile justice is fully implemented and that children are not ill-treated in detention and their rights not violated (Islamic Republic of Iran); strengthen its efforts to ensure that juvenile justice standards are fully implemented, in particular that children are detained only as a last resort and for as short a time as possible, that children's rights are not violated while in detention and that programmes are in place to train specialized judges and other professionals involved in the juvenile justice system (New Zealand);

A - 73. Take all necessary measures to ensure that all children, particularly Roma children, have equal opportunities for access to school (Mexico); take concrete measures to improve the realization of the right to education by the Roma children, taking also into account special education needs (Finland);

A - 74. Ensure that children belonging to minority groups have equal and adequate access to education, health and other services (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 77. Adopt time-bound measures to increase access for Roma children and children with disabilities to inclusive education in mainstream schools (New Zealand);

Macedonia

77 A - 4. Conduct a comprehensive review of the conformity of internal law with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Poland); continue harmonization of the national legislation with international standards in the field of human rights (Ukraine);

A - 7. Consider the possibility to conduct a mid-term evaluation of the Action Plan on the rights of the child (Morocco);

A - 8. Put in place a national comprehensive plan for civil status registration and the right to identity, which includes awareness raising-campaigns for parents, guardians and other responsible persons, which will help to speed up the registration of births (Argentina);

A - 23. Adopt and implement legislation prohibiting corporal punishment under all circumstances and accompany this with a public awareness-raising campaign (Austria); adopt appropriate measures, consistent with international standards, to avoid corporal punishment of children in all areas and to carry out education and awareness-raising campaigns in schools and in society at large (Argentina);

A - 24. Increase the level of protection of minors, particularly those who find themselves in a situation of lack of protection and outside of the compulsory schooling system (Spain);

A - 25. Continue and increase its efforts with a view to fully combating trafficking and prostitution, and continue efforts to help women who have been victims of trafficking (Sweden); step up measures to combat the scourge of prostitution and trafficking in women and girls, including by conducting more nationwide awareness campaigns and training for law enforcement officials, migration officials and border police (Malaysia);

A - 33. Review conditions in prisons, places of detention and other facilities falling within the scope of CAT-OP with a view to ensuring their full compliance with international standards, in particular as to the use of restraints and with regard to juveniles (Czech Republic);

A - 40. Adopt provisions to address the phenomenon of school dropouts particularly among Roma children and children living in rural areas, especially girls (Algeria); continue its efforts to guarantee free education at the primary level for all children, giving special attention to minority groups (Holy See); continue to pay special attention to access to education for all children regardless of their ethnic origin and at all education levels, preschool, primary and secondary (Belgium);

Vanuatu

56 A - 6. Follow up its ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child with implementation (Slovenia);

A - 13. Consider (Brazil) reviewing the legislation on the minimum age for criminal responsibility (Azerbaijan, Brazil) with the purpose of bringing it into full conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Azerbaijan);

A - 20. Promote awareness-raising programmes on the importance of education of children and

A - 21. Pursue the initiative to establish Child Desk Officers within the Department of Women's Affairs and intensify efforts to ensure access to free compulsory education for all children in the country (Czech Republic);

A - 36. Take all measures to eradicate the practice of corporal punishment in the family and juvenile justice systems and to ensure effective implementation of the ban on this punishment in schools (Azerbaijan);

A - 40. Proceed with its efforts to improve the health system, combat diseases, improve maternal health and reduce child mortality rates (Algeria); continue its efforts to reduce the maternal and child mortality rates (Azerbaijan); continue in its implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, with the necessary support of the international community, in order to reduce infant mortality rates, improve maternal health and strengthen the fight against HIV/AIDS, malaria and other illnesses (Morocco);

A - 41. Step up its efforts to ensure adequate access to quality basic health and education services, particularly for those living in isolated rural areas and for vulnerable groups (Azerbaijan); consider addressing the disparities in the delivery of and access to quality basic social services such as health, education, water and sanitation services (Malaysia); Continue to enhance access to basic health services, especially for children (Philippines);

A - 42. Pursue its efforts to guarantee access for all its children to free and compulsory primary education by enhancing the implementation of its national action plan for education for all (Algeria); take appropriate action to put into place free primary school education for all and to make primary education compulsory (Germany); continue its efforts in developing a policy on free primary education (Philippines);

A - 43. Promote more effective efforts to keep children in schools, particularly girls (France); enhance its education plan to improve women's attendance rate in secondary schools and provide quality secondary education in rural areas (Canada);

Yemen

91 A - 6. Take concrete measures to ensure effective birth registration, particularly in remote and rural areas (Norway);

A - 41. In the framework of reinforcing its pioneering policies to promote women's rights, continue its efforts aimed at prohibiting early marriages of girls, taking into account that women represent half the population (Tunisia);

A - 47. Intensify efforts to reduce the gap between the sexes in all political, economic and social activities of the country, to bring down the child mortality rate and to better protect the most vulnerable social groups (Viet Nam);

A - 50. Continue to implement measures designed to promote and protect the rights of children (Belarus);

A - 51. Continue with measures to protect disadvantaged children and to create conditions for their fully-fledged development (Belarus);

A - 54. Stop the sentencing of children to any form of physical punishment (United Kingdom);

A - 55. Ensure compliance with its obligations under article 37 (a) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child not to impose capital punishment for offences committed by persons below 18 years of age (Canada);

A - 56. Ensure that the death penalty is not applied to minors, in keeping with resolutions adopted by the United Nations in this area (Mexico);

A - 57. Review the use of the death penalty on minors and mentally disabled persons (Hungary);

A - 58. Take immediate steps to remove juvenile prisoners from death row (Denmark);

A - 61. Raise the legal age of criminal responsibility, develop a system of alternative sentencing for juvenile offenders and ensure that prison sentences for offenders below the age of 18 are only used as a last resort (Austria);

A - 63. Prohibit any practice of forced early marriage of young girls, including "tourist" or temporary marriages, female genital mutilation, and parent-supported trafficking of children through, inter alia, the adoption and subsequent implementation of the Safe Motherhood Law, recently brought before Parliament, without delay, as recommended by the CEDAW Committee (Israel);

A - 65. Address the problems arising from the trafficking of children to the neighbouring countries within the context of the National Strategy for Children and Young People (Brazil);

A - 66. Continue efforts to prevent the smuggling of Yemeni children outside the country (Saudi Arabia);

A - 68. Take immediate steps to ensure the full implementation of the recently formulated National Plan of Action for the eradication of female genital mutilation from Yemen (Denmark);

A - 69. Take practical measures to rehabilitate women prisoners after their release and to rehabilitate offending juveniles and street children (Palestine);

A - 96. Make greater efforts to protect the access of children to education and implement its new law prohibiting child marriages (Canada);

A - 97. Continue implementing its basic education strategy and enhancing educational opportunities in deprived areas in order to support education in the country (Saudi Arabia);

A - 98. Take concrete measures to increase access to education and health for all, particularly for the vulnerable segments of society, including women and children in rural and remote areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 99. Include in the school system at all levels, appropriate measures in the field of human rights education, in accordance with the Plan of Action of the World Programme for Human Rights Education (Italy);

93 A - 11. Implement the decision of the House of Representatives to set the minimum age of marriage no lower than 17 years (Netherlands);

93 A - 12. Continue its efforts to amend legislation and strengthen measures to deal with the problem of violence against women and girls, including honour killings, with a view to ensuring that all types of discrimination and violence against women are effectively eliminated (Sweden);

Uruguay

6. Take steps to fully incorporate the core treaties ratified by Uruguay, namely CEDAW and CRC, into domestic legislation (Slovenia);

14. Set up a national action plan with policies focusing on making the family the fundamental base for childcare, reducing the number of street children and child labor and ensuring the right of the child to education (Japan);

15. Continue the consolidation of effective policies in the framework of the National Strategy for Childhood and Adolescence (2010-2030), enabling the participation of the whole society in the fight for recognition of the rights of boys, girls and adolescents who find themselves in a situation of extreme vulnerability (Venezuela);

16. Further strengthen the Government's efforts to protect the rights of children, with particular emphasis on preventing school dropouts and eliminating child labour and sexual exploitation of children (Bangladesh);

18. Take on with determination the pending challenges with regard to children and women as a way to continue giving a good example to the region and the rest of the world in the promotion and protection of human rights (Paraguay);

19. Continue strengthening the implementation of those measures already adopted and adopt new measures, whenever necessary, to ensure the enjoyment of human rights for its population, according particular importance to eradicating violence against women and ensuring the rights of the child (Chile);

21. Prioritize action on the recommendations of different treaty bodies, in particular the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee against Torture (Pakistan);

32. Reform provisions of the civil code that discriminate against women, such as those that set a minimum age of 12 for marriage, prohibit widows and divorced women from getting married again before 300 days, or provide a food pension for women who lead a "disorganized life" (Spain);

44. Take practical steps to address the serious problems of street children and sexual exploitation of children (Azerbaijan);

45. Continue taking strong measures with a view to fully combating sexual exploitation and sale of children (Sweden);

46. Ensure that the law is strengthened to also tackle impunity for crimes of sexual exploitation and sale of children (Sweden);

47. Implement effectively the action plan launched by the Committee to Eradicate Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in 2007 (Turkey);

50. Take adequate measures to fight trafficking in women and girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation as well as domestic violence against women (Germany);

55. Implement reforms to improve the situation of overcrowding in prisons, with special attention being paid to the strengthening of the specialized system of juvenile justice and the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Portugal);

57. Take effective measures to improve the general situation in prisons and particularly the conditions under which women and children are detained (Italy);

62. Continue its efforts to combat impunity and human rights violations with particular focus on the rights of women and children (Brazil);

69. Continue developing its juvenile justice system in terms of both legislation and practice. In particular, ensure that there are adequately trained professionals and adequate infrastructure and that deprivation of liberty is only used as a measure of last resort in the case of under-aged persons (Finland);

70. Emphasize prevention over detention, especially regarding minors in conflict with the law (Belgium);

86. Step up efforts to improve the overall quality of education for the children including by providing increased budget allocations for the education sector (Malaysia);

87. Step up efforts to address the problem of high school dropout rates particularly in the secondary schools and continue to invest in education (Turkey);

88. Take measures to address the high repetition rates and the high dropout levels in schools, especially of girls in vulnerable situations or facing multiple forms of discrimination, as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, including further incentives for parents to send their children, boys and girls, to school (Finland).

Vietnam

99 A - 4. Consider accession to the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (Malaysia) and its Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Malaysia) (Argentina) (Turkey)

A - 34. Cooperate with the international community and neighbouring countries particularly in the fight against transborder organized crime, and fight against trafficking in women and children (Islamic Republic of Iran)

A - 35. Intensify its efforts to combat child prostitution, provide effective support to the children affected and sensitize its police forces to this problem in particular through adequate training courses (Austria)

A - 37. Continue national efforts aimed at combating forced labour and taking necessary measures to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, particularly women and children (Morocco)

A - 74. Continue its efforts in poverty reduction paying particular attention, inter alia, to vulnerable groups such as children, women, persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities (Azerbaijan)

A - 78. Further increase the use of ethnic languages in schools and the mass media (Philippines)

A - 79. Take supplementary measures to support access of minority children to education by helping them maintain and develop their traditions and languages (Morocco)

Chile

96 A - 50. Take all necessary steps to ensure that persons between the age of 14 and 18 are under all circumstances tried by a specialized juvenile justice system, that the best interests of the juvenile offenders are given the highest priority so they can successfully be reintegrated into society, and that deprivation of liberty of children is used only as a measure of last resort (Austria);

A - 53. Appropriately fight and eradicate the worst forms of child labour (Uzbekistan) and further tackle the problem of street children and child labour, as well as discrimination against indigenous children (Azerbaijan);

A - 55. Continue to increase budget allocations to the educational sector; focus on overall improvement in the quality of education provided, in particular in rural areas, and ensure expansion of the bilingual intercultural programme for indigenous peoples (Slovenia);

A - 56. Further guarantee effective access to education for all children, especially those from indigenous communities, refugee children and children whose families live in rural areas or below the poverty line and take effective measures to fight against the factors behind their exclusion from the educational system (Algeria);

A - 71. Approve its draft refugee law to ensure full realization of refugees' rights, in particular protection of the principle of non-refoulement, and pay special attention to measures aimed at protecting vulnerable groups such as women at risk, victims of torture and unaccompanied children (Czech Republic).

Afghanistan

95 A - 15. Persevere in fighting corruption, in educating its people and especially its children, and in further empowering its womenfolk for greater participation in all sectors (Singapore);

A - 24. Give special regard to women and children and enhance their enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (Jordan);

A - 30. Maintain and develop the positive measures that have been taken, such as for example the setting up of a school system for girls and the training of women police officers and avoid entrenching in the law, discriminatory practices against women (Switzerland);

- A - 32. Expedite the implementation of all measures to address the situation of vulnerable groups in particular women and children (South Africa);
- A - 36. Launch public information campaigns and work with religious leaders to raise awareness of the legal rights for women and girls guaranteed in Afghanistan's Constitution, including the legal age for marriage (United States);
- A - 39. Enact legislation and take effective measures to protect and promote women's rights, especially with regard to forced marriages, honour killings and access to education for all girls (Austria);
- A - 51. Continue its measures to address all forms of violence against women and girls (Brazil);
- A - 53. Take immediate measures in order to comply fully with the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Slovenia);
- A - 54. Take effective action against child labour, and against smuggling or abduction, exploitation or sexual abuse of children (Hungary);
- A - 55. Address the issue of the use of child labour in the country, while supporting and facilitating children's access to education, in particular in rural areas (Slovakia);
- A - 78. Take concrete measures to promote and protect the rights of women and children, in particular to facilitate their access to education and health as basic prerequisites for growth and development (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- A - 86. Step up its efforts to guarantee the right to education to all children and take effective measures to substantially increase the rate of attendance, particularly of the female population, in schools (Greece);
96. A - 18. Intensify its efforts for the promotion of gender equality consistent with the obligations of Afghanistan under CEDAW, including through the review and elimination of laws, customs and practices that lead to discrimination against women and girls, making available effective legal remedies for the victims of discrimination and violence, and actively promoting the participation of women and girls in different fields such as education, labour and political life (Mexico);
- A - 19. Take further steps to protect the human rights of those who live in rural areas where respect for basic human rights, especially with regard to women and children, remains impeded under customary law (Japan);
- A - 22. Step up efforts including working closely with ICRC and other relevant parties, to stop the recruitment and use of children by all parties involved in conflicts in the country (Malaysia);

New Zealand

81. A - 3. Consider the possibility of signing and ratifying (Argentina) / Accelerate the ratification of (Azerbaijan) the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
- A - 46. Commit more resources to the provision of services for children with disabilities (Nigeria);
- A - 50. Take further measures to ensure more effective protection of children against abuse or neglect (Czech Republic);
- A - 51. Effectively coordinate its efforts to prevent child abuse and provide the needed assistance in that area (Nigeria);
- A - 56. Record and document cases of trafficking in women and children as well as exploitation of migrant women and girls in prostitution, and share the information with other countries in the region to facilitate greater cooperation in combating this problem (Malaysia);

Congo

- 79 . 1. Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Right of the Child on the involvement of children in Armed Conflict (CRC-OP-AC) (France, Gabon); ratify both Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (CRC-OP-AC and the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, CRC-OP-SC) (Argentina, Slovenia);
14. Review conditions in all prisons and detention facilities with a view to ensuring their compliance with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, in particular to establish separate juvenile detention facilities (Czech Republic);
23. Continue implementing measures to handle the problem of violence against women and combat impunity in this regard (Sweden); take further steps to address discrimination against women and vulnerable groups, including children, persons belonging to minorities and indigenous people (United Kingdom);

24. Adopt laws prohibiting female genital mutilation and take focused measures to ensure that such practices are dropped as a result of broader awareness-raising campaigns (France); prohibit female genital mutilation (Netherlands); adopt legislation to prohibit female genital mutilation and measures to eradicate this practice, including campaigns to increase awareness of this issue (Spain);
25. Adopt legislation prohibiting practices of violence affecting Congolese women in line with CEDAW and eradicate female genital mutilation (Argentina);
26. Continue efforts undertaken for the protection and realization of the rights of the child, particularly regarding access to education (Algeria);
27. Consider reviewing strategies aimed at the protection of children with a view to developing a comprehensive plan for the care of children and aligning them with the provisions of the CRC and all applicable international human rights instruments to which the Congo is a party (South Africa);
28. Improve procedures aimed at raising the percentage of children registered at birth (Italy);
29. Make further efforts to combat violence and sexual abuses against children for the effective realization of their rights (Burkina Faso);
30. Adopt measures immediately and in line with international human rights standards to protect the rights of children and in particular to prohibit child labour and prevent, criminalize and punish sexual exploitation and child trafficking (France);
31. Reinforce national legislation prohibiting trafficking in persons, in particular children (Angola); criminalize trafficking in children and sexual exploitation of children, in line with international standards, (Argentina);
32. Finalize and enact the draft law prohibiting all forms of trafficking and develop formal procedures for identifying trafficking victims among vulnerable populations such as females in prostitution, street children and Pygmies, and train police and social workers to implement these procedures (United States);
38. Continue to invest in education, giving special attention to women and girls (Holy See);
39. Continue efforts to promote and facilitate school attendance, in particular among children from economically disadvantaged families, and to ensure non-discrimination within the school environment (Angola);
40. Incorporate instruction on human rights in school curricula (Azerbaijan);
42. Continue its efforts in the area of the promotion of gender equality and of the health of the mother and the girl child (Tunisia);

Chad

82. 9. Continue its policy of implementation of international and regional commitments regarding the rights of children (Burkina Faso);
10. Adopt a national action plan for protection of the rights of children and adolescents (Mexico);
15. Strengthen awareness activities in all settings and adopt appropriate legislative and policy measures to address and prevent violence against children and to reintegrate former child soldiers in society in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Angola);
21. Review possible discriminatory laws from its legislation, with a view to guaranteeing the effective promotion and protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, such as women and children (Brazil);
22. Take all necessary steps to implement the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommendation to prevent, prohibit and protect the child from all forms of torture or cruel inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Denmark);
27. Implement further measures to stop female genital mutilation altogether. (Sweden);
28. Take all necessary measures to effectively implement the national legislation prohibiting female genital mutilation (Slovenia);
29. Prescribe female genital mutilation as an offence, in addition to its present prohibition by law, and take effective measures to eradicate it (Spain);
30. Fully implement the 2002 legislation banning female genital mutilation and enhance awareness raising campaigns so as to combat this practice and other traditions harmful to women's health and dignity (Italy);
31. Take all necessary measures to protect women, and especially girls, from sexual violence in the context of armed conflict (Slovenia);

32. Undertake more effective measures to improve the security of women and girls, in particular those who live in the conflict and refugee areas (Malaysia);
33. Increase its cooperation with UNICEF and other United Nations bodies to establish a comprehensive strategy to ensure the protection of women and girls from all forms of violence, particularly sexual violence (Malaysia);
34. Take measures to ensure the protection of all women from rape and sexual violence, including female genital mutilation (Austria);
35. Fully implement legislation, prohibiting female genital mutilation and violence against women and widely disseminate knowledge of it through awareness raising campaigns (Czech Republic);
37. Take all necessary legislative and policy measures to address and prevent all forms of violence against children in all settings, including corporal punishment, and to strengthen the awareness-raising activities (Slovenia);
38. Take all measures to address and prevent abduction of children, child trafficking, sexual abuse and exploitation and child labour, including the prosecution of perpetrators of such acts, and to protect and reintegrate child victims (Slovenia);
39. Take all measures to ensure the protection of children from trafficking and bring perpetrators of child trafficking to justice (Angola);
40. Put in place, with the support of UNICEF, permanent structures against the exploitation of children as cattle herders (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
41. Increase efforts to release and demobilize child fighters and implement measures to ensure their reintegration into society (Sweden);
42. Intensify efforts ensuring demobilisation of all child soldiers, as well as to elaborate a plan of action with concrete time period to put an end to the recruitment and employment of child soldiers (Switzerland);
43. Continue its efforts to stop the recruitment and use of children by all parties involved in the conflict in the country and work closely with OHCA, UNICEF and other relevant parties to demobilize children from the military and other armed groups (Malaysia);
44. Step up measures to combat enrolment of children by the belligerents, taking into consideration the concerns expressed by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (Turkey);
45. Continue its efforts, if necessary, in cooperation with United Nations agencies, namely UNICEF to combat the recruitment of children into military forces and to reintegrate children released from the army into normal life (Azerbaijan);
46. Develop in good time an action plan to prevent the illegal recruitment of children into its forces and establish transparent procedures for the verification and release of children from the Chadian army. (United Kingdom) Develop a plan of action to prevent the recruitment of child soldiers and to help with demobilization (Ireland);
47. Release under-age fighters from its military forces and effectively prosecute persons who are responsible for recruiting children for armed groups, in particular in camps and villages in Eastern Chad, criminalize recruitment of children under domestic laws and establish a national institution to coordinate the release and reintegration of released children, as agreed during the visit of the Secretary- General's Special Representative in May 2008 (Austria); Prevent military recruitment of children and foster the rights of the child as provided for in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Germany);
62. Continue its efforts and initiatives to spread education (Saudi Arabia);
63. Strengthen policies to promote education and address educational gender imbalances (Angola);
64. Continue its efforts to ensure education for all children and to proceed, with the support and the assistance of the international community, to the necessary arrangements for the improvement of its educational system (Algeria);
66. Ensure that, in practice, girls have equal access to education (Netherlands);
67. Take all possible measures with the assistance of the international community to eradicate illiteracy and to ensure access to education especially for girls and women (Azerbaijan);
69. Continue to take all necessary measures to protect all children in internally displaced persons sites and refugee camps (Slovenia);
72. Call for the support of the international community to assist it in addressing the challenge of armed conflict with its rebel armed groups, which has brought about human right abuses, including sexual violence, recruitment of child soldiers, problems of refugees and internally displaced persons, poverty illiteracy and ignorance among others (Nigeria);

83. Step up efforts to stop and to prevent that parties to the conflict continue to recruit children (Sweden, Canada, Italy);
84. Formally criminalize in domestic law the recruitment and use of child soldiers by non-governmental armed groups, if it has not already done so, and enforce such laws if they already are on the books and devote resources to and partner with international organizations to prioritize the reintegration of child soldiers (United States of America);

Belize

67. 8. Implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to prioritize effective measures to reduce poverty among indigenous and minority children (Canada);
12. Provide human rights training with regard to the protection of vulnerable groups, in particular women, children, indigenous peoples and persons of minority sexual orientation or gender identity to law enforcement officials, judicial officers and all State officials (Czech Republic);
15. Consider the possibility of eliminating the required parents' consent for HIV testing for minors under the age of 16 (Argentina);
16. Strengthen efforts for the full implementation of the National Action Plan for Children (Czech Republic);
17. Rectify possible shortcomings in the registration procedure for all newborn children (Czech Republic);
25. Give priority to the improvement of the situation of certain vulnerable groups, especially women and children (Algeria)
26. Take further steps to guarantee the right of children to an adequate standard of living and ensure that children from economically disadvantaged backgrounds are not exploited or abused (Turkey);
29. Consider the adoption of measures commensurate with international standards on the subject and the launching of public campaigns about non-violent forms of discipline (Argentina);
30. Review its legislation with a view to prohibiting all forms of corporal punishment of children (Slovenia);

Monaco

7. Amend the provision of the Civil Code stating that "a child born out of wedlock has, in his or her non-proprietary relations with his or her father or mother, the same rights and obligations as a legitimate child" so as to put an end to this form of discrimination in terms of property succession (Congo);
9. Ensure that relevant rules are applied equally irrespective of sex and adopt legislation to allow the transmission of nationality by naturalized Monegasque women to their children (Azerbaijan);

Central African Republic

- 74 A - 4. Ratify (Mexico, Austria) / Consider ratifying (Djibouti) / Sign and ratify (Belgium) the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) on the involvement of children in armed conflict; and implement it nationally (Belgium);
- A - 5. Consider ratifying (Turkey) / Timely ratify (Japan) the Optional Protocols to the CRC;
- A - 13. In the context of reforming the security sector, review training materials used by security forces in order to include child protection as a preventive measure against recruiting children in the armed forces (Canada);
- A - 23. Further work to improve women's political participation, educational opportunities and status in marriage and to reduce the maternal mortality rate (Japan);
- A - 26. Enhance awareness-raising campaigns to combat and eradicate female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to young women (Italy);
- A - 29. Demonstrate firm commitment to preventing the unlawful recruitment of child soldiers by directing the Ministry of the Interior to systematically monitor self defense militias (United States of America);
- A - 30. Take all necessary measures to combat the recruitment and use of children in hostilities, including by releasing children associated with the conflict (Mexico);
- A - 31. Take appropriate action to adopt and amend domestic legislation, including the Penal Code, and effectively implement this legislation to protect children from all forms of violence (Slovenia);

A - 32. Continue applying strategies to reduce criminality, address sexual abuse and child trafficking, and protect civilians from criminals (Angola);

A - 49. Take further measures to combat maternal mortality and, among others, give specific follow-up to the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child concerning availability of free medical assistance to pregnant women (Netherlands);

A - 50. With the assistance of the international community, undertake a multi-pronged approach to improve the situation of children with greater focus on ensuring universal primary education, reducing infant and child mortality and rehabilitating child combatants (Bangladesh);

A - 51. Guarantee the right to education of all children and take effective measures to substantially increase the rate of attendance in primary schools (Italy);

A - 52. Given the low level of children's education and the illiteracy rates, implement measures necessary to change the landscape in this area and promote the reintegration of child soldiers in society (Azerbaijan);

A - 55. Implement the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement; enact a national law on internal displacement with provisions for protecting displaced children; effectively address the basic needs of persons affected by internal displacement; and take every measure to ensure the protection of civilians (Austria);

A - 59. Seek from the international community, and especially from United Nations programmes and agencies, support for strengthening or, if not already available, for creating capacity-building and technical assistance programmes, especially in the areas of human rights education, child labour, security, assistance to families and communities in fighting the effects of poverty and HIV/AIDS, education and juvenile justice (Cote d'Ivoire);

SESSION 6

Ethiopia

A - 19. Make combating discrimination against vulnerable girls a national priority and adopt a comprehensive strategy to eliminate discrimination on any grounds against all vulnerable groups, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Azerbaijan);

A - 33. Make all efforts to take the necessary measures to ensure that there is an effective prohibition of female genital mutilation (Argentina);

A - 34. Continue efforts to overcome abductions and domestic violence involving women and children (Kyrgyzstan);

A - 35. Take all necessary measures to prevent trafficking in persons, especially children, including the incorporation of international standards into national legislation, training of personnel involved in the fight against human trafficking, criminal prosecution of traffickers and the protection of victims of trafficking (Belarus);

36. Take necessary measures to ensure that women, girls and boys are prevented from being trafficked, sexually exploited or sold for prostitution (Argentina);

37. Step up efforts to prevent children from being engaged in trafficking, sexual exploitation and prostitution (Ghana);

39. Strengthen efforts to combat early and forced marriages (Angola);

40. Adopt specific measures to deal with the causes of the increasing problem of street children and to prevent and to punish sexual exploitation of children (France);

41. Implement fully the following recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: (a) ensure adequate resources to investigate cases of sexual abuse and exploitation and prosecute and impose adequate sentences for such crimes; (b) make combating discrimination against vulnerable girls a national priority and adopt a comprehensive strategy to eliminate discrimination on any grounds against all vulnerable groups; (c) enhance the security in refugee camps and take all necessary measures to protect girls against sexual exploitation, establish accessible complaints mechanisms, investigate cases of abuse fully and prosecute the perpetrators (Slovenia);

A - 42. Strengthen measures to prevent recruitment of children in the armed forces (Azerbaijan);

A - 43. Take measures to achieve timely registration of all births and create an adequate and credible birth registration system (Poland);

A - 45. Effectively investigate and prosecute all cases of violence against women and children (Austria);

A - 49. Improve the investigative capacity of police and enhance judicial action on trafficking to allow for more

prosecutions of trafficking offenders, particularly perpetrators of internal child trafficking (United States);

A - 68. Take measures deemed appropriate to guarantee the right of children to food, and to this end, request the assistance of institutions, programmes and international organisms competent on this issue (Algeria);

A - 76. Implement further measures, with regard to maternal mortality and child mortality, to save mother and child (Holy See);

A - 81. Seek to strengthen achievements in realizing the right to education, in particular with respect to free primary education and its obligation towards girls and boys (Algeria);

A - 82. Strengthen efforts to improve the literacy rate of girls and women (Brazil);

A - 83. Continue to take the necessary measures to ensure free and mandatory primary education and increase public expenditure in the area of education (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);

A - 84. Continue to advance and gradually improve the quality of education provided, as part of the wide programme adopted by Ethiopia to this end (Cuba);

A - 85. Continue to facilitate education for all with due regard to girls' education and nondiscriminatory access and ensuring its quality (Bangladesh);

A - 86. Continue the efforts to make primary and general secondary education and related training free of charge, with the help of the international community (Sudan);

A - 87. Continue to promote the development of the education system (Kyrgyzstan);

Equatorial Guinea

A - 1. Consider seriously ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD); the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (OP-CEDAW) and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (OP-CRC-AC); (Turkey)

A - 2. Accede to and ratify OPCRC-AC (Slovenia);

A - 15. Strengthen efforts to fulfil obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (Australia);

A - 18. Continue relevant campaigns to eliminate old customs undermining the status of girls and construct roads in rural areas connecting schools with residential centres (Turkey);

A - 19. Devise plans and strategies, especially for the promotion of gender equality and upholding children's rights (Egypt);

A - 26. Consider developing a national action plan for children as recommended by CRC (South Africa);

A - 41. Enact legislation on domestic violence and legislation concerning all forms of sexual abuse to ensure that violence against women and girls constitutes a criminal offence (Netherlands);

A - 43. In line with a previous recommendation of CRC, design and implement comprehensive strategies and policies to prevent and combat economic exploitation of children and to undertake awareness-raising campaigns in this respect (Germany);

A - 44. Continue its efforts aimed at fighting trafficking in persons and, in particular, the trafficking and exploitation of children (Egypt);

A - 45. Set up appropriate protection mechanisms to eradicate child exploitation and hold the perpetrators of trafficking and abuse accountable (Canada);

A - 46. Take further measures to prevent the trafficking of children (Netherlands);

A - 47. Intensify efforts to provide assistance for child victims of trafficking (Sudan);

A - 73. Adopt measures and programmes to reduce the rates of maternal and infant mortality and of chronic child malnutrition (Chile);

A - 74. Ensure that public hospitals and other health-care facilities and services are both affordable and accessible, in particular making provision for child maternal health services and for the prevention and treatment of preventable diseases; (Portugal)

A - 75. Take further efforts to raise awareness of and increase access to health service facilities and medical assistance and to make family planning information available to women and girls, including in rural areas, taking into account in

this regard, among others, the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Netherlands);

A - 76. Increase access to health-care services and medical assistance for women and children and make information on family planning available to them, especially in rural areas (Uruguay);

A - 78. Pursue its efforts in the in the field of education in order to fulfil the Millennium Development Goals and consolidate the national plan of education for all (Algeria);

A - 79. Prioritize efforts to comply with the commitment to guarantee free primary education, presently receives one of the lowest levels of State investment in the region (Spain);

A - 80. Continue its awareness-raising measures to improve the poor rate of schooling for girls and their access to higher and technical studies (Burkina Faso);

A - 81. Continue to face and challenge the obstacles facing the schooling of girls and make use of technical assistance provided by the United Nations, in particular UNICEF, in order to overcome such obstacles (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);

A - 82. Strengthen strategies for access to primary education, particularly for young girls (Angola);

A - 83. Take concrete actions to guarantee the effective realization of free education and make sure that children finish their primary education, while addressing gender disparities in this regard (Uruguay);

A - 84. Reinforce its efforts to meet the commitment to ensure free basic education, particularly primary education, and to address gender disparities (Portugal);

Costa Rica

A - 9. Strengthen the policy of promotion of children's rights and the implementation of the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, according to Human Rights Council resolution 11/7 and L.50 of the sixty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly (Brazil);

A - 10. Follow through and expand on already established programmes to protect children (United States);

A - 20. Ensure sufficient resources for effective functioning of its national preventive mechanism provided for in the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT) and further strengthen mechanisms for independent investigation of alleged cases of torture and for effective access of victims to remedies with special attention to protection of women, children and persons of minority sexual orientation or gender identity (Czech Republic);

A - 22. Step up implementation of legal and institutional measures aimed at addressing the reported increase of domestic violence against women and children (Malaysia);*

A - 24. Continue its efforts to eliminate violence against women and children (Jordan);

A - 27. Take further measures to ensure the full protection of children from all forms of violence (Sweden);*

A - 28. Increase efforts to provide effective assistance to women and girls who are victims of violence, in particular through the provision of safe places and psychological support (Austria);

A - 33. Continue implementing as effectively as possible measures aimed at combating trafficking and smuggling of migrants, including children, with a view to sexual exploitation, particularly concerning assistance to the victims (Argentina);

A - 36. Reinforce measures to combat trafficking of women and children and ensure that the penalties foreseen for these crimes are commensurate with the gravity of the crime (Italy);*

A - 37. Reinforce concrete measures aimed at combating trafficking in women and young girls, and assistance to victims (Belgium);*

A - 40. Strengthen criminal legislation with regard to trafficking of children and women (Germany);*

A - 41. Further reinforce measures to combat trafficking of women and children, as well as penalties commensurate with the seriousness of such acts (Egypt);*

A - 42. Continue taking efficient measures to eliminate prohibited child labour and prostitution, and to combat the phenomenon of children living in the street, and monitor appropriately the efficiency of measures taken (Slovenia);

A - 43. Undertake further efforts to eliminate child labour and to protect juvenile workers (Belarus);

A - 44. Strengthen efforts to eliminate child labour (Chile);

- A - 45. Adopt and implement appropriate efficient policies and programmes strengthen its efforts in raising public awareness to eliminate child labour (Slovakia);*
- A - 46. Strengthen its policies on protection of minors against child labour and sexual exploitation (Germany);
- A - 47. Reinforce the fight against exploitation of minors, particularly sexual exploitation, through the effective implementation of national and international legal provisions and through maximal use of the National Plan to Combat Commercial Sexual Exploitation (Switzerland);
- A - 48. Increase its capacity to prevent child prostitution, protect victims, continue to raise awareness and prosecute perpetrators (Netherlands);
- A - 49. Take practical steps to address the problems of street children and take effective measures to eliminate prohibited child labour (Azerbaijan);*
- A - 52. Continue ensuring systematic training for all personnel working in the juvenile justice system, including police, lawyers and judges (Malaysia);
- A - 64. Place greater emphasis on providing services for vulnerable, poor and homeless children and strengthen legislation against child pornography (United Kingdom);
- A - 68. Take measures to ensure equitable access of indigenous children, migrant children and those living in rural areas to education and health services and improve their standard of living (Ghana);*
- A - 69. Pursue its action to ensure the right to education for all towards the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and to extend this fundamental right to children of illegal migrants (Algeria);*
- A - 70. Increase efforts at providing free and affordable education, including secondary education, to all segments of the population (Austria);*
- A - 71. Continue to take effective measures to increase enrolment in primary and secondary schools, to reduce the high dropout rate of students, particularly in rural areas, and to address the lack of school infrastructure in those areas (Turkey);*
- A - 72. Continue to take effective measures to increase enrolment in primary and secondary schools, reduce the high rate of students dropping out or repeating years, in particular in rural areas, and find ways to address the lack of school infrastructure in those areas (Portugal);*
- A - 83. Consider implementing, as appropriate, the recommendations of UNHCR, human rights treaty bodies and special procedures with respect to asylum-seekers, immigrants and irregular immigrants, especially children (Jordan);

Brunei Darussalem

- A - 4. Undertake, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, a comprehensive review of existing legislation from a rights-based perspective, to ensure its conformity with the principles and provisions of CRC (Turkey);
- A - 14. Continue ongoing efforts for the betterment of the rights of children and women and other vulnerable groups (Viet Nam); continue to strengthen the promotion and protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, such as women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly (Thailand); continue its efforts in strengthening, promoting and protecting the rights of women (Bahrain);
- A - 17. Continue efforts to combat ill-treatment of children and design policies and programmes to address these practices (Brazil);
- A - 18. Specifically prohibit corporal punishment at home and in schools and undertake appropriate campaigns to educate families on alternative forms of discipline (Germany);
- A - 19. Prohibit corporal punishment at home and in schools and sensitize families in this respect (Italy);
- A - 20. Establish an appropriate system of juvenile justice in conformity with international standards and its international commitments (Argentina);
- A - 21. Take further practical steps to enhance the administration of juvenile justice (Belarus);
- A - 27. Continue to carry out its excellent effort to ensure nine years' compulsory education for all children from the age of six (Bhutan);

Dominica

- A - 1 Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United NationsA - 1. Consider the

possibility of acceding to the Palermo Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Belarus);

A - 13. Continue the implementation of measures aimed at the promotion of the rights of children and senior citizens (Cuba);

A - 14. Continue strengthening the efforts undertaken to help young people and adolescents (Cuba);

A - 16. Elaborate and draft a national plan of action to protect the rights of children (Belarus);

A - 27. Continue strengthening efforts to combat discriminatory attitudes towards children with disabilities and promote their participation in all aspects of social and cultural life (Germany)

A - 35. Strengthen measures to protect children who are victims of abuse, following the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of Children, UNIFEM and UNICEF, among others (Netherlands);

A - 37. Consider setting up a juvenile justice system, bearing in mind the minimum standards for administration of justice for minors under the guidelines of the United Nations for preventing juvenile delinquency (Algeria);

A - 39. Separate children from adults in detention in line with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of Children, enhance training programmes on relevant international standards for all professionals involved with the system of juvenile justice and ensure the full implementation of juvenile justice standards of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Germany);

A - 43. Take measures to reduce the number of teenage pregnancies, to provide a sufficient level of youth health services, especially in rural areas, taking into account the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, among other bodies (Netherlands);

A - 44. Foster equal and unconditional access to health care and education for all inhabitants of the country (Chile);

A - 47. Continue its efforts to promote and protect the right to education and make additional efforts to make access to education easier for all (Algeria);

A - 48. Introduce school programmes for children with learning or other disabilities (Canada);

A - 49. Continue its efforts to ensure a quality education for every citizen of Dominica and especially for the most disadvantaged children (Djibouti);

A - 50. Continue to promote quality education for all by allocating adequate resources, without any discrimination (Bangladesh);

Bhutan

101 A - 1. Consider acceding to core international human rights instruments (Pakistan); Favourably consider ratification of all core international human rights instruments (Norway); Consider an early ratification of ICCPR and its Optional Protocols, ICESCR and the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman, and Degrading Treatment (CAT) and its Optional Protocol (OP-CAT) (Slovakia); Study the possibility of becoming a party to ICCPR as well as ICESCR, as these two international conventions are really cornerstones of the whole human rights system (Viet Nam); Evaluate the possibility of ratifying CAT and OP-CAT (Argentina); Consider the possibility of ratifying CED (Argentina); Consider becoming a party to CRPD (Thailand); Consider becoming a member of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and ratifying ILO Convention 138 on minimum age and ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labour (France); Consider an early ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, including accession to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the Court (Slovakia);

A - 6. Take measures to expedite the enactment of the adoption bill and the child care and protection bill by Parliament (Serbia);

A - 10. Continue efforts to strengthen steps and provide resources for the National Commission for Women and Children (Bahrain);

A - 11. Improve the work of the National Commission for Women and Children by enhancing its capacity, providing it with additional human resources and an adequate budget, in cooperation with the international community (Morocco);

A - 13. Favourably consider the possibility of drawing up a national plan of action to protect the rights of children, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Belarus);

A - 14. Envisage the adoption of a national plan for the promotion of the rights of the child and call for international assistance to allow it implement such a plan (Morocco);

A - 31. Continue taking effective measures to further promote and protect the rights of women and children (Islamic Republic of Iran);

- A - 32. Reinforce the human rights protection of vulnerable and disabled children (Chile);
- A - 33. Improve the situation of vulnerable children, particularly those living in rural and remote areas, and children with disabilities (Azerbaijan);
- A - 34. Establish specialized services to meet the needs of children with disabilities (Spain);
- A - 38. Continue, in collaboration with the National Commission for Women and Children and other relevant stakeholders, to pursue public advocacy campaigns and promote greater awareness and understanding of the rights of victims of violence against women (Serbia);
- A - 39. Continue to work towards eliminating all violence against women and to increase access to justice for women victims of violence, including in remote and rural areas (Canada); Further address the issue of eliminating violence against women and children (Japan);
- A - 42. Consider realizing as soon as possible its plans to establish four more women and child protection units in the other major towns (Singapore);
- A - 44. Promote measures to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children (Japan);
- A - 48. Promote improvement in the juvenile justice system (Japan);
- A - 63. Take further efforts in addressing the problem of unemployment, especially among young people (Belarus);
- A - 64. Intensify efforts to create more employment opportunities for youth by, inter alia, providing more entrepreneurship training courses and apprenticeships (Malaysia);
- A - 70. Ensure compulsory and free of all costs primary education for all children (Azerbaijan);
- A - 75. Take action to encourage pregnant and/or married girls and women to continue their education (United States)
- A - 92. Call upon relevant United Nations agencies and organizations, in particular UNICEF, to provide technical assistance to build its capacity to promote gender equality, make women more autonomous, protect children in the country and set up effective institutional mechanisms for birth registration (Algeria);

Portugal

- A - 14. Continue strengthening efforts to ensure respect for the right to non-discrimination of children in the country, in particular children and families living in poverty and children of minority groups, including the Roma (Malaysia);
- A - 16. Consider strengthening efforts to combat violence against women, including domestic violence and trafficking in women and children, by, inter alia, ensuring the full implementation of related laws and legislation (Malaysia);
- A - 17. Strengthen its efforts to ensure that the laws prohibiting violence against women and children are enforced (Sweden);
- A - 20. Implement educational measures from early childhood rejecting all types of domestic violence and promote the reporting of cases of domestic violence (Spain);
- A - 24. Establish mechanisms to disseminate information about the consequences of acts of violence against children (Angola);
- A - 27. Strengthen efforts to prevent and punish the crimes of child prostitution, pedophilia and child pornography (Argentina);
- A - 34. Continue the implementation of plans to reduce schools desertion rates, particularly at the secondary level (Chile);
- A - 35. Improve effective access to education for children with disabilities (Czech Republic);
- A - 4. Develop a comprehensive national strategy soon on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as highlighted by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- A - 5. Undertake to study the underlying causes of the street children phenomenon, including the scope of the problem, and consider developing comprehensive measures to address those causes (Malaysia); take all necessary measures to prevent children from living on the streets and protecting them against child labour and other risks they are exposed to (Netherlands);
- A - 2. Have the Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity examine further measures to prevent unlawful child labour, including the possibility of sector specific enforcement policies that target vulnerable populations, such as Roma street children (United States);

A - 6. Strengthen its efforts to fully implement legislation on violence against women and children and prosecution and convictions of perpetrators and to ensure that all programmes, projects and measures to combat violence against women also reach Roma women (Norway);

A - 13. Implement additional specific measures with a view to the total eradication of the phenomenon of street children and to ensure conditions for their full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly with regard to health, education, housing, food and others (Cuba);

Cote d'Ivoire

15. Attach greater priority to protection and aid programmes for victims of the crisis and vulnerable social groups, especially orphans, abandoned children and displaced persons (Viet Nam);

18. Participate in the UNOCI mandate for training and activities of promotion, awareness-raising and technical assistance to face key human rights challenges, including impunity and grave violations of the rights of women and children (Argentina);

20. Step up efforts to protect the human rights and improve the lives of children, including orphans and children with disabilities, through, inter alia, reviewing related policies and increasing in the budget allocation for specific programmes for vulnerable groups (Malaysia) ;

21. Provide human rights training specifically focused on protection of the human rights of women, children and other vulnerable groups to civil servants, military forces and police, prison and judicial staff and ensure their full accountability for any violations of human rights in all situations (Czech Republic);

30. Continue to reform its policies and programmes with a view to improving the status of women, girls and children, including those with disabilities, and protecting them against violence and sexual abuse, as well as strengthening measures and mechanisms on administration of justice (Nigeria);

34. Strengthen measures conducive to responding to the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in 2007, directed to the prevention and elimination of all types of violence, especially sexual violence, against women and girls (Mexico);

35. In view of the Secretary-General's reports, elaborate a national action plan that addresses the prevalence of sexual violence, especially towards girls (Argentina);

36. Continue ongoing efforts and adopt effective measures and policies to stop and prevent sexual violence against women and girls (Sweden);

40. Investigate cases of domestic violence and sexual abuse at schools and sanction the perpetrators (Holy See);

44. Further strengthen law enforcement and the judicial system in the effort to address impunity and reduce the incidence of domestic violence as well as physical and sexual abuse of women and girls (Malaysia);

46. Strengthen measures to combat violence against women, particularly that related to female genital mutilation (Angola);

47. Continue its efforts to end female genital mutilation, inter alia through enforcement of legislation and implementation of programmes sensitizing the population about its harmful effects (Egypt);

48. Elaborate and implement a law and programmes to draw attention to the harmful effects of excision (Luxembourg);

49. Take all measures to ensure the effective prohibition of female genital mutilation, including, among others, the implementation of awareness-raising programmes for the population about its terrible effects (Argentina);

50. Intensify ongoing sensitization activities, carried out together with members of civil society, towards the reduction, or even the eradication in the future, of female genital mutilation (Senegal);

51. Within the context of incorporating the values of the culture of peace in public and private education, include actions to eliminate violence in schools and to address the special needs of children affected by conflict (Ghana);

53. Speed up the plans to improve the situation in prisons, including the prompt construction of a new special prison in Abidjan for women and juveniles to provide for their separation from serious criminals (Slovakia);

55. Pay special attention to protection of children of persons in detention or prison (Czech Republic);

56. Provide separate prison and detention facilities for minors, male and female inmates and improve access of inmates to adequate food and medical care (Czech Republic);

58. Continue and deepen the positive ongoing actions to protect children, including from trafficking and exploitation of minors (Cuba);

59. Continue efforts to eliminate trafficking in children and address the problem of street children and child labour (Belarus);
60. Strengthen policies aimed at protecting children from trafficking and forced labour (Angola);
61. With the support of the international community, pursue its efforts to reduce crime and combat smuggling and trafficking of children and strengthen this with awareness-raising actions and training on the rights of the child (Algeria);
68. Establish a system of juvenile justice to guarantee protection of the rights of the child in this situation (Czech Republic);
69. Pursue actions aimed at strengthening and harmonizing the child protection legal framework, including the establishment of child protection units within the various tribunals of the country (Italy);
86. Continue to provide assistance and care for children and ensure that they have access to education and health (Saudi Arabia);
91. Promote education for all without discrimination (Bangladesh);
92. Take all measures that it thinks are appropriate to expand primary education for all children, in rural as well as in urban areas, and make sure that it benefits equally girls and boys. (Algeria);
93. Strengthen the free and compulsory primary education system and to reduce the gender and rural-urban disparities (Holy See);
94. Strengthen its measures to ensure that poverty does not preclude children from attending school and that schools are free from discrimination for girls and boys alike (Czech Republic);
105. Recommend that the international community help Côte d'Ivoire in its firm will to fight crime, sexual violence and trafficking of children through the establishment of adequate mechanisms in line with international standards (Niger);

Democratic Republic of Congo

6. Ratify human rights instruments, particularly CRPD, OP-CAT and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. (Uganda);
19. Provide human rights education and sensitivity training to all members of civil service, armed forces, prison and judicial staff, focusing specifically on protection of human rights of women, children and other vulnerable groups. (Czech Republic);
29. Consider developing a comprehensive action plan to operationalize the recently adopted Child Code and to address concerns related to the care and protection of children; in this regard, give due consideration to the recently adopted Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children. (South Africa)
34. Continue its efforts to protect and promote the rights of children to life and to a sufficient standard of living and education; and seek the assistance of relevant United Nations agencies and programmes for the establishment of reception and training centres for delinquent street children of school age. (Algeria);
35. Take all necessary steps to strengthen the protection of the civilian population, particularly women and children, from violence. (Germany);
36. Adopt effective measures, including allocating sufficient resources to implement the existing legislation for the protection of women and children. (Switzerland);
38. Ensure progress in combating trafficking in persons and overcoming violence against women and children. (Belarus);
39. Adopt a legal framework clearly defining crimes of trafficking of children for sexual exploitation, economic exploitation or other purposes, while imposing appropriate sanctions. (Holy See);
55. Accompany the policy of setting up provincial committees with sensitization campaigns against gender-based violence and discrimination to better prevent the voluntary recruitment of children in armed groups. (Spain);
56. Take the necessary steps to ensure, in the context of accelerated integration, that all child soldiers are released from the Congolese army. (United Kingdom);
57. Take actions to avoid the further recruitment of child soldiers, and ensure the reintegration of all ex-child soldiers to avoid future re-recruitment. (Argentina);
58. Give stronger emphasis to securing the identification, release and reintegration of all child soldiers and the prevention of further recruitment. (Germany);

59. Commit to action plans for indentifying, releasing and ensuring reintegration, and prevent the further recruitment of children. (Australia);
60. Undertake systematic actions for the reintegration of former child soldiers into civil society. (Hungary);
61. Prepare action plans to identify, release and ensure reintegration of all unlawful child soldiers, to prevent further recruitment, to investigate and prosecute those perpetrators of child soldiering who have violated domestic criminal law, and to address other violations and abuses committed against children, including all forms of forced child labour and child prostitution. (United States);
62. That the Government and FARDC, in cooperation with the United Nations country-level task force, swiftly formulate an action plan to identify, release and ensure the reintegration of all child soldiers, as requested by Security Council resolutions. (Japan);
63. Ensure that all parties to the conflict prepare, in the framework of Security Council resolution 1612 (2005), action plans to identify, release and ensure reintegration of all child soldiers, to prevent further recruitment and to address all other grave violations against children. (Slovenia);
64. Promote the reintegration of child soldiers. (Azerbaijan);
65. Criminalize acts of violence against children accused of witchcraft and organize a national campaign of awareness-raising on this issue. (Belgium);
66. Adopt legislative measures to incriminate accusations of witchcraft against children. (Italy);
67. Promote legislative and administrative measures to prevent and punish attacks and persecution of children accused of witchcraft. (Mexico);
68. Ensure that the recently adopted Child Protection Code is duly implemented to prevent child labour. (Slovakia);
- A - 74. Facilitate training for members of the law enforcement agencies to effectively combat all forms of violence and sexual exploitation of children. (Nigeria);
- A - 94. Adopt necessary legislative measures to halt impunity, with effective punishment of sexual violence and of recruitment of children into armed conflict. (Mexico);
114. Continue the comprehensive efforts to improve the system of education. (Belarus);
117. Redouble its efforts to reduce poverty and increase national spending on education to eliminate the high level of illiteracy. (Azerbaijan);
118. Increase available resources for education. (Angola);
120. Give priority to free education in the national budget allocations and take measures to prevent school drop out. (Uruguay);
96. A - 5. Seek support from the international community, and in particular the United Nations organs and programmes, in relation to human rights training; work against sexual violence, especially violence perpetrated against women; measures against child labour; the eradication of the phenomenon of "child soldiers"; security; assistance to families and communities in combating the effects of poverty and AIDS; education; and juvenile justice. (Côte d'Ivoire);

Albania

12. Adopt the Law on the Rights of the Child and the Law against Discrimination as matters of priority, as well as measures to ensure the implementation of laws on birth registration (Norway);
14. Pursue its efforts to bring national legislation into line with international human rights standards and take this element into account when adopting a law on the rights of children (Morocco);
16. Strengthen its policy for the full guarantee of the rights of the child, with attention to combating child labour and the implementation of the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 11/7 and draft resolution A/C.3/64/L.50 of the General Assembly. (Brazil);
17. Consider fostering policies on combating child trafficking and define the crimes of the sale of children and child pornography (Brazil);
29. Strengthen its national child protection system and ensure its full implementation; intensify its efforts to raise public awareness against trafficking in children for sexual exploitation and forced labour within its National Strategy for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings as well as other policies and programmes; and adopt appropriate rehabilitation and reintegration mechanisms for the victims (Slovakia);
30. Take further measures to promote and protect the rights of women and children (Afghanistan);

- 31. Continue giving priority and allocating adequate resources to the implementation of the national strategies on children and on combating child trafficking (Malaysia);
- 55. Continue efforts directed towards protection of the rights of women and children (Russian Federation);
- 58. Intensify efforts to combat sexual violence and ill-treatment against women and children, including by providing specific training to law enforcement officers and judges (Malaysia);
- 71. Adopt further measures to ensure birth registration of all children (Czech Republic);
- 72. Facilitate and ensure registration of all children born in Albania (Mexico);
- 73. Take appropriate measures to promote the registration of all children, paying particular attention to the most vulnerable and marginalized groups (Azerbaijan);
- 79. Adopt further measures to ensure protection of the human rights of children leaving care in particular through the provision of education, health and psycho-social support (Czech Republic);
- 84. Continue fostering educational attainment of Roma children as indicated in the 2004 common country assessment report (Israel);
- 2. Increase the age of leaving care to 18 years and enact and implement legislation aimed at improving support for children in care as well as after leaving care, in particular with regard to access to education and vocational training (Austria);

Norway

- A - 18. Consider continuing to ensure that children are not discriminated against on the basis of their religion or ethnic backgrounds (Malaysia);
- A - 26. Strengthen measures to improve the welfare and conditions of detention of children in conflict with the law (Philippines);
- A - 27. Take further measures to ensure that rights of children deprived of their liberty are fully protected, including by ensuring that children shall be deprived of their liberty only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time (Sweden);
- A - 28. Face up to the challenges and establish appropriate measures to deal with the situation of children in the juvenile justice system, taking fully into account the best interest of the children concerned and ensuring their smooth reintegration into society (Mauritius);
- A - 32. Pursue efforts to counter trafficking in women and children (Belarus);
- A - 33. Evaluate its 2006-2009 national plan of action against trafficking of women and children to determine which actions were effective and should be continued in the future (France); evaluate the measures taken with regard to the action plan concerning combating human trafficking and strengthen its efforts in this regard through follow-up measures (Netherlands);
- A - 20. Take extra measures to support migrants and implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of Child with regard to migrants (Kyrgyzstan);
- A - 28. Take effective measures for integration of migrants in Norway through, among others, non-discriminatory access to education, housing and employment (Bangladesh); take measures to improve the participation of persons of immigrant background, especially young people, in the labour market, and to improve their access to education and housing (Canada); pursue its efforts to overcome the problems faced by migrants, particularly in having access to education and to the labour and housing markets (Russian Federation); take further measures to address the problems faced in the areas of employment, education and housing by persons with immigrant background (Japan); strengthen action to improve the situation of national minorities and immigrants, especially in the areas of education, housing and employment (Ghana);
- A - 31. Undertake comprehensive reporting and statistical analysis of the scale and character of violence against women and children to determine if Norway's Action Plan to Combat Domestic Violence 2008-2011 is curbing the severity of the phenomenon (Canada);
- A - 33. Toughen liability for sexual crimes, rape and child abuse and enhance the training of those working for the protection of children's rights (Belarus);
- A - 35. Take even further measures to continue to address issues of data on trafficking in women and girls in line with recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Finland);
- A - 36. Strengthen the capacity of the criminal police to deal with crimes related to child pornography on the Internet

and inform children and their parents about the safe use of the Internet (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 40. Review its practices concerning the removal of children from the family environment and seek alternative solutions, as stipulated by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, and ensure that all children in foster care have a legal guardian, as well as establishing a unified national guardian system for unaccompanied asylum seeking and refugee children, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and UNHCR (Israel);

Cambodia

16. Further strengthen its advocacy efforts to enhance public awareness of human rights in general and the human rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children, the disabled, the elderly and indigenous people, in particular (Republic of Korea);

20. Approve the request for a visit by the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Norway); respond positively to the requests for a visit by the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children (Spain);

32. (a) Intensify its effort to improve human rights for women and to combat key problems such as human trafficking, sexual violence, domestic violence and exploitation of women and children (Norway); (b) continue to fight discrimination and sexual exploitation of women and girls, especially through enhancing efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Philippines); (c) strengthen and amend when necessary its Second National Plan on Human Trafficking and Sex Trafficking, 2006-2010, as well as the law on anti-trafficking passed in 2008, and ensure their due implementation (Slovakia); (d) fully implement the Second National Plan on Human Trafficking and Sex Trafficking, with particular emphasis on measures to support victims, such as legal, medical and psychological support and provision of shelters (Italy); (e) intensify its efforts to combat trafficking in persons and eliminate violence against persons (Belarus); (f) intensify its fight against trafficking, including by addressing the root causes of the problem such as gender-based poverty (Malaysia); (g) strengthen the role of its police and other enforcement authorities in dealing with trafficking in women and children (Malaysia); (h) deepen its actions in fighting against child prostitution and trafficking of minors (Spain); (i) continue to take the necessary measures for effectively fighting human trafficking and child labour (Germany);

33. Intensify its fight to eliminate forced labour and the severest forms of child labour (Congo);

79. As recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, intensify efforts to achieve better promotion and protection of the rights of the child (Algeria);

80. Continue the development of specific legislation to promote and protect the rights of the child, including civil society participation, preventive measures in education and reinsertion into society of minors in difficult situations (Spain);

81. Incorporate a legal definition of the child, a minimum age for criminal responsibility and sexual consent, and enforce the law on the minimum age of marriage, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and develop and implement national legislation which criminalizes and penalizes the distribution, sale and display of child pornography (Israel);

82. Continue to seek technical assistance in drafting legislation in the field of children's rights (Slovenia);

83. Strengthen its policy for the full guarantee of the rights of the child with attention to the implementation of the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, in accordance with Council resolution 11/7 and General Assembly draft resolution A/C.3/64/L.50 (Brazil);

84. Ensure registration at birth of all children, including non-Khmer citizens born in Cambodia (Czech Republic);

85. Make primary education compulsory, and integrate the fight against illiteracy into the "Educational Strategic Plan" of the Government (Turkey);

86. Give more emphasis to the education sector to gradually transform to a quality and advanced education system since education is a vital tool for national development (Myanmar);

88. Take additional measures to support access to education of minority children to help them to maintain and develop their own traditions and languages (Morocco);

Dominican Republic

A 1. Improve further the situation of children, boys and girls alike, through the necessary review of laws and regulations

(Holy See);

A 14. Prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings (Slovenia);

A 23. Increase efforts to combat existing discrimination among children, as reported by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, by taking effective measures against any form of exploitation of children, especially girls, including for prostitution, pornography and domestic work (Italy);

A 34. Strengthen services aimed at protecting women and children, including through greater legal protection, and provide women and children with adequate information on how to gain access to support and medical care (United Kingdom);

A A - 35. Promote access to basic and secondary education and health care for all children and adolescents, without having these services depend on the possession of a valid birth certificate (Chile);

A - 36. Include intercultural education in school curricula (Egypt);

A - 37. Continue strengthening the good educational policy with a view to ensuring the full school enrolment of those who due to lack of resources are excluded from the education system, as the only way of moving forward to its full development and achieving true social well-being (Venezuela);

A - 38. Continue providing access to quality education without discrimination for the population of school age throughout the country (Bolivia);

A - 39. Include all children in education regardless of their registration status, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Bosnia and Herzegovina);

A – 88.3. Sign (Chile) and ratify (Spain) the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Chile; Spain);

A – 88. 19. Include in the school system at all levels, appropriate measures in the field of human rights education, in accordance with the Plan of Action of the World Programme for Human Rights Education, including appropriate training of law enforcement officials (Italy);

A-88. 26. Taking into account the determination of the Government to protect the right to life and the danger of the practice of illegal abortions, provide guarantees in legislation for the mental and physical integrity of women, especially children who have undesired pregnancies (Spain);

A – 88.27. Seek technical assistance in the field of violence against children (Slovenia);

A – 88.29. Make more efforts to guarantee the right of all children to be registered immediately after birth through a simplified and inclusive procedure, thus allowing them access to basic social services such as education and health (Uruguay);

A – 88.30. Encourage full implementation of the 2004 Children's Code, in the area of education, prevention and reinsertion (Spain); no children's rights rejected

Eritrea

A - 10. Ratify ILO convention 182 on the worst forms of child labour following the relevant recommendation made by Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2008 (France);

A - 23. Adopt a national action plan for children in order to cover all areas included in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Algeria);

A - 36. Implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Norway);

A - 37. Fully implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child contained in paragraph 61 of document CRC/C/ERI/CO/3 (Slovenia);

A - 41. Take all measures which may contribute to combat female genital mutilation (Algeria);

A - 42. Fully enforce the commitment to abolishing female genital mutilation (Ireland);

A - 43. Implement in a comprehensive manner the national plan against female genital mutilation and allocate adequate resources to this end (Norway);

A - 44. Continue and strengthen its efforts regarding the prohibition of female genital mutilation (Germany);

A - 45. Continue to apply existing legislation and adopt measures to eradicate female genital mutilation (Chile);

A - 46. Take all measures to ensure the prohibition of female genital mutilation and its effective criminalization (Argentina, Norway);

- A - 47. Implement a strategy to support the law banning female genital mutilation, including an awareness and education campaign (Canada);
- A - 48. Continue its efforts to raise awareness as well as effectively enforce the abolishment of female genital mutilation by providing adequate resources and bringing perpetrators of such cruelty to justice (Austria);
- A - 49. Strengthen its implementation of the laws to protect women and girls from rape and other forms of sexual violence and sexual exploitation and hold accountable those responsible for such crimes (Ghana);
- A - 53. Take appropriate measures to guarantee that all legal provisions, and especially those of the Civil Code and customary practices, are in conformity with the minimum age for marriage which, under the Constitution, is 18 years (France);
- A - 67. Fully cooperate with the competent humanitarian bodies in order to secure the protection of internally displaced children (Chile);
- A - 68. Strengthen its efforts to address the problems of street children and child labour (Azerbaijan);
- A - 69. Ban child corporal punishment, notably within the penal and the educational system (France);
- A - 70. Consider developing a comprehensive plan for the care and protection of children as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (South Africa);
- A - 71. Strengthen efforts in raising public awareness to eliminate child labour (Slovakia);
- A - 72. Put in place a separate system of juvenile justice which will provide for the creation of separate detention facilities for children and adults (France);
- A - 110. Intensify efforts aimed at achieving health-related Millennium Development Goals including child health, maternal mortality, HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases and access to safe water (Malaysia);
- A - 111. Continue its efforts to promote human rights, above all the education of children and the provision of health services for children (Saudi Arabia);
- A - 113. Strengthen measures aimed at the alleviation of poverty as well as access to education and health services (South Africa);
- A - 114. Continue its efforts to eradicate poverty with the support and cooperation of the international community (Bangladesh);
- A - 117. Continue and strengthen the positive ongoing efforts aimed at increasing the school enrolment rate of its citizen, with special emphasis on girls and boys (Cuba);
- A - 118. Continue its efforts to guarantee the rights of education to children with disabilities in order to facilitate their integration in the society (Qatar);
- A - 128. Follow-up on the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of Child to seek technical assistance from UNICEF on specific areas, including improving access to education for women and girls and in increasing the rate of registrations births (Malaysia);

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Bosnia and Herzegovina

- 90 A - 14. To strengthen the role of and provide the necessary resources to the National Council of Children (Austria);
- A - 24. To implement the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to improve support for street children, in particular shelter, nutrition, health care and educational opportunities (Austria);
- A - 31. To eliminate discriminatory provisions from the Constitution; to adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation including, inter alia, protection against discrimination based on sex or gender; to strengthen the protection of persons against statelessness; and to adopt measures to guarantee universal birth registration under all circumstances, including for Roma children (Czech Republic);
- A - 40. To continue to enhance its efforts to take into account the needs of children, and to continue to take the measures necessary to guarantee children's rights in the field of social protection and education (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);
- A - 46. To take all steps necessary to remove ethnic segregation from schools, in order to encourage greater

understanding among young people of different ethnicities (Canada);

A - 47. To end segregation in schools to ensure that one curriculum is taught to all children that promotes tolerance among the different ethnic groups in the country and appreciates their specificities (Netherlands);

A - 70. To continue to carry out mine-awareness campaigns and undertake, as a priority, demining programmes to demine the approximately 30,000 minefields throughout the country, as well as lend psychological and social assistance to the children affected, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Israel);

A - 71. To further strengthen the law enforcement and judicial system in the effort to address impunity, and to prevent the incidence of trafficking and domestic violence, as well as the sexual abuse of women and girls (Malaysia);

A - 106. To take measures to guarantee effective access for women and girls to information and services regarding sexual and reproductive health (Brazil);

A - 109. To take the steps necessary to resolve the problem of the fragmentation of the education system, including strengthening policy development and strategic planning, improving access to inclusive and high-quality education, promoting child participation, taking measures to prevent discrimination against and segregation of children, and promoting tolerance and respect for diversity in the education system (Norway);

Egypt

95. A - 6. Strengthen the legal framework to fight all crimes against children (Syrian Arab Republic);

A - 11. Consider strengthening the Complaints Office of the National Council for Women and the helpline of the National Council for Children, building on past experience and with a view to strengthening the role and effectiveness of these two institutions throughout the Republic (Palestine);

A - 14. Strengthen its policy on the rights of the child, with attention to the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children (Brazil);

A - 49. Implement programs to fight against child labour (Syrian Arab Republic);

99. A - 17. Respond positively to the repeated requests for a visit by the Special Rapporteurs on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; on the independence of judges and lawyers; on the situation of human rights defenders, on freedom of religion or belief; on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions; on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; and by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (Spain);

Slovenia

111. A - 8. To adopt the latest draft amendments to the Marriage and Family Relations Act that equalize same-sex unions and other family unions and ban the corporal punishment of children (Norway);

A - 9. To add a provision to the Marriage and Family Relations Act prohibiting other forms of the demeaning treatment of children, such as psychological violence (Norway);

A - 12. To move further ahead in drafting and implementing a national action plan to address the issue of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Qatar);

A - 13. To share the experiences regarding the first Programme for Children and Youth, in particular the approach of including the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Moldova);

A - 16. To provide adequate human and financial resources for the full implementation of the Action Plan Against Human Trafficking for 2008-2009, to establish specialized services to assist the victims of trafficking, and to decrease the vulnerability of women and girls to trafficking (Czech Republic);

A - 17. To develop a national plan of action aimed at addressing the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and to provide adequate human and financial resources for its implementation (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 18. To accept the recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to develop a comprehensive strategy or action plan to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, and to develop an effective institutional mechanism for coordinating, monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of the measures taken (Malaysia);

A - 23. To establish Government plans as a follow-up to the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to promote greater representation by women in all areas, particularly at work, without discrimination of any kind, as well as to prevent and eradicate domestic violence and all forms of violence against women and girls. Such plans should contemplate establishing institutional mechanisms for monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of all measures (Mexico);

- A - 24. To adopt effective measures to strengthen the system for the protection and promotion of the rights of women and children (Uzbekistan);
- A - 25. To intensify its efforts to change stereotypical images and discriminatory attitudes and perceptions regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and girls and men and boys in the family and in society (Portugal);
- A - 33. To address the issue of gender-based violence, and to develop a comprehensive strategy or action plan for the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls (Norway);
- A - 35. To strengthen measures to combat violence against women and girls (Azerbaijan); to continue to promote the comprehensive strategy to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls (Italy); to continue to make progress in implementing measures and programmes aimed at preventing and eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls (Colombia);
- A - 38. To adopt effective and comprehensive measures to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, and to intensify campaigns to raise awareness about the criminal nature of domestic violence (Ghana);
- A - 41. To combat all forms of the trafficking in women and girls (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- A - 50. To continue to step up efforts to combat the trafficking in human beings, and in particular to establish criminal liability for the production and dissemination of materials advocating the trafficking in children, child prostitution and child pornography (Belarus);
- A - 51. To continue its efforts to effectively protect children's rights and to combat child trafficking, child prostitution and pornography (Ukraine);
- A - 52. To criminalize the production and dissemination of materials advertising the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and to bring its Penal Code into conformity with the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Ghana);
- A - 53. To continue its efforts, in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, to prevent the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Kyrgyzstan);
- A - 76. To strengthen appropriate measures aimed at promoting and protecting the cultural rights of certain ethnic groups, in particular the rights of children belonging to those groups (Albania);

Iraq

81. A - 21. Undertake additional measures to protect rights of women and children (Ukraine);
- A - 33. Submit the second and third reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Uruguay);
- A - 44. Further enhance measures, in cooperation with the international community, to protect and promote the rights of the child, including through strengthening the educational system and the provision of adequate food, housing and health services to the most vulnerable families and groups in society (Philippines);
- A - 59. Adopt measures to criminalize the recruitment of child soldiers, put an end to the impunity of persons involved in trafficking in organs or organizing child prostitution, and accompany these measures with a policy of access to basic services and to education for the most vulnerable children (France);
- A - 60. Ensure due monitoring, investigating and prosecuting the recruitment of minors for military purpose and provide efficient rehabilitation and reintegration schemes for the victims (Slovakia);
- A - 61. Consider enacting a specific law to combat trafficking in persons, with emphasis on the protection of the human rights of victims, especially women and children (Philippines);
- A - 62. Intensify efforts to address impunity and incidence of trafficking and domestic violence as well as sexual abuse of women and girls including by strengthening law enforcement and judicial system, recruiting more women in the police and judiciary, and organizing more gender awareness campaigns within the Iraqi armed forces and police (Malaysia);
- A - 66. Enact legislation to combat domestic violence and sexual violence and to ban female genital mutilation (France);
- A - 67. Put a decisive end to the practice of female genital mutilation (Greece);
- A - 70. Strengthen measures in response to reported violence against women and girls, and, in the worst cases of honor crimes and end impunity (Japan);
- A - 107. Continue its efforts for all children to have access to education and health (Bangladesh);
- A - 108. Strengthen efforts to improve the education system, reduce the dropout rates and eradicate illiteracy by inter alia, allocating more resources in the education sector and strengthening cooperation with the international community

and organizations including UNICEF and UNESCO (Malaysia);

A - 109. Continue efforts aiming at combating school drop-out and illiteracy through parallel programmes to the formal education system, that encourage families to register children in schools and adults in programmes for the eradication of illiteracy (Morocco);

A - 110. Continue its policies aimed at strengthening the educational system (Angola);

A - 112. Disseminate the culture of human Rights through school curricula (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);

A - 113. Make efforts to enhance security in the schools in order to increase the participation of children in the education system (Bosnia and Herzegovina);

Madagascar

72 A - 6. To strengthen efforts to fulfil its obligations under the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child to protect its most vulnerable populations, including women and children, notably in times of crisis (Australia);

A - 13. To revise the Criminal code to include, as criminal offences, all forms of sexual and psychological violence against women and girls, including marital rape (Slovenia);

A - 20. To establish an institution to supervise and evaluate the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in particular to put in place a plan of action to protect and reintegrate street children (Mexico);

A - 34. To step up efforts to ensure substantial improvement in its penal institutions, specifically prohibiting forced labour, and also to establish detention centres for minors (Spain);

A - 38. To adopt, as a matter of priority, proper, comprehensive and effective measures to address all forms of violence against women and girls, including domestic violence, sexual violence and trafficking (Italy);

A - 39. To adopt effective measures to combat violence against women and girls, especially domestic and sexual violence, particularly through prevention and sanctioning and the protection and compensation of victims (Chile);

A - 40. To take effective measures to protect all girls and women from all forms of violence and ill treatment, to carry out investigations and to ensure those responsible are punished (Argentina);

A - 45. To implement a national programme devoted to eliminating the trafficking in women and girls and their involvement in acts of sexual exploitation while, at the same time, addressing the root causes of such crimes, and to include measures aimed at the social reintegration and rehabilitation of such individuals (Mexico);

A - 46. To strengthen its efforts to combat the trafficking in and sexual exploitation of women and girls, especially in rural areas, by adopting a comprehensive action plan to address trafficking and sexual exploitation, and to ensure the allocation of human and financial resources for its implementation (Slovenia);

A - 47. To enhance efforts to improve women's rights and to combat human trafficking, sexual violence, domestic violence and the exploitation of women and children (Norway);

A - 61. To continue the education reform in order to ensure free primary education for all girls and boys (Norway);

Iran

90. A - 19. Continue to include human rights in school curriculums (Sudan);

A - 22. Continue to implement measures aimed at further promoting and protecting children's rights, and intensify efforts to ensure further opportunities for access to higher education (Qatar);

A - 34. Ensure the equal treatment of women and girls in law and practice (Austria);

A - 35. Facilitate for all children born to Iranian mothers access to a birth certificate and Iranian nationality, regardless of the nationality of the father (Mexico); 1

A - 36. Continue to improve its policies and programmes to advance the status of women and girls, and protect children, including those with disabilities (Indonesia);

A - 39. Respect at least the minimum standards and the provisions of ICCPR and CRC concerning the death penalty, for as long as it is maintained (Belgium);

A - 40. Consider the abolition of juvenile execution (Kazakhstan);

A - 45. Conduct a policy of zero tolerance towards the trafficking in women and girl children, child prostitution and the

production of pornography involving children (Germany);

A - 64. Continue to make progress in education and health care, with a particular focus on women and girl children (Bangladesh);

Angola

87. The following recommendations will be examined by Angola, which will provide responses in due course, but no later than the fourteenth session of the Human Rights Council, to be held in June 2010. The responses made by Angola to those recommendations will be included in the outcome report adopted by the Council at its fourteenth session.

2. To ratify the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol thereto to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Djibouti);

46. To take legislative measures to explicitly prohibit all forms of discrimination, in particular against children with disabilities, girls and children belonging to the San communities, and to effectively protect children accused of witchcraft (Czech Republic);

50. To invite international mechanisms, in particular those for the strengthening of gender equality, women's rights, children's rights and the elimination of all forms of discrimination (Mexico);

53. To strengthen its policy aimed at the full guarantee of children's rights, with attention to the implementation of the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 11/7 and General Assembly resolution 64/142 (Brazil);

59. To strengthen and intensify its actions to prevent and by reduce violence against children (Portugal);

66. To expeditiously take the actions necessary to combat the negative phenomenon of violence against children, and to provide efficient rehabilitation and reintegration schemes for victims (Slovakia);

67. To take steps to ensure that all child labour is ended (Ireland);

68. To strengthen efforts to enact the existing legislation on child labour (Italy);

69. To take all social, educational and legal measures necessary to address the phenomenon of children accused of witchcraft (Italy);

70. To strengthen its efforts to fulfil its obligations under CRC (Australia);

78. To enact appropriate legislation against the sale and trafficking of children (Pakistan);

79. To accelerate the implementation of training and information programmes for law enforcement officers with a view to combating and suppressing the trafficking in women and girls, and to establish child protection networks to that end (Malaysia);

81. To take appropriate action to establish a juvenile justice system (Slovenia);

97. To adopt further effective measures and policies aimed at increasing the number of registered births (Japan);

114. To allocate additional resources to improving the country's health infrastructures, while ensuring that ongoing health reforms take into account the rights of women and children (Canada);

124. To consider as a priority the most vulnerable groups in its population, in particular women and children (Belarus);

147. To place priority on the vital area of education, especially the education of girls in rural areas (Algeria);

148. To continue to strengthen its policies aimed at increasing the enrolment rate in primary and secondary education, and to implement the measures necessary to achieve the Millennium Development Goals in terms of reducing illiteracy rates (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

149. To continue to reinforce policies aimed at improving enrolment rates at primary and secondary schools (Turkey);

150. To devise plans and strategies for guaranteeing the right to education and providing girls with equal access to education (Egypt);

152. To enforce or institute mechanisms for ensuring that the first grade of school is free for all children (Ireland);

153. To take further measures to improve the quality of the basic education system by increasing the number and the training of teachers, to increase the school attendance rate at the secondary level, to decrease drop-out rates, to combat child labour and to prevent discrimination against young girls (Portugal);

154. To step up efforts to promote and protect the right to education and children's rights, including by improving literacy rates and enrolment rates in primary and secondary education (Philippines);

155. To take further measures aimed at consolidating its achievements with regard to expanding education to disadvantaged areas, by according special attention to the rights of the girl child, especially in nomadic communities (Ethiopia);

157. To actively promote access to education for young girls (Italy);

Kazakhstan

95 A - 9. To continue its work to ensure the further refinement of laws aimed at protecting children's rights in order to step up criminal and administrative responsibilities for crimes and offences committed against children or involving children in crime (Kyrgyzstan);

A - 21. To introduce the post of the national ombudsman for the rights of the child with a view to the effective promotion and protection of children's rights (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 26. To strengthen policies promoting children's rights and the implementation of the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, according to Human Rights Council resolution 11/7 and General Assembly resolution 64/142 (Brazil);

A - 27. To implement various awareness-raising programmes, with a special emphasis on programmes for children (Hungary);

A - 28. To strengthen measures aimed at eliminating child labour; to protect girls, children with disabilities, children in institutions and children born out of wedlock against discrimination; and to increase the attention accorded to protecting the rights of the child in the area of juvenile justice (Czech Republic);

A - 29. To implement the programmes recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) with a view to improving the medical assistance provided to women and children (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 38. To ensure the use of vocabulary that does not stigmatize children with disabilities or children born out of wedlock (Slovenia); 2

A - 39. To further combat discrimination against persons with drug dependence and persons living with HIV/AIDS, particularly children (Brazil);

A - 40. To redouble its efforts to eliminate the stigmatization of and discrimination against persons, especially children, infected and affected by HIV/AIDS (Thailand)

A - 63. To further strengthen law enforcement and the judicial system in the effort to address impunity and prevent trafficking and domestic violence, as well as the sexual abuse of women and girls (Malaysia);

A - 81. To continue efforts to combat child labour (United States of America);

A - 88. To introduce human rights education and training into school curriculums, in accordance with article 29 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Egypt);

A - 91. To increase the number of schools providing education in minority languages, especially in the regions with concentrated minority populations (Ukraine);

San Marino

70 A - 1. To ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (Slovenia, Spain, Morocco, Chile, Belarus);

A - 2. To ratify the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Protocol) (Belarus);

71 A - 5. To ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (Slovenia, Spain, Morocco, Chile);

A - 10. To update the legislation aimed at the training of persons who deal with children, the elderly, ill persons and disabled persons (United States of America);

A - 22. To assess the possibility of eliminating the concepts of "legitimate children" and "natural children", which, according to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, continue to exist in the domestic legal order (Chile);

A - 23. To take further measures to ensure the freedom of children from all physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including by ensuring the full legal prohibition of all corporal punishment of children (Sweden);

A - 24. To adopt specific legislative measures to criminalize corporal punishment (not only abuse) in all settings, together with major awareness-raising campaigns to promote an overall culture of non-violence "through education, dialogue and cooperation" (Spain);

A - 25. To abolish corporal punishment by law and in practice, by enacting specific national legislation prohibiting corporal punishment in all environments (Israel);

A - 26. To explicitly prohibit corporal punishment, under any circumstances, for boys and girls (Chile);

A - 27. To pursue the changes envisioned with regard to the criminal liability of minors (Germany);

Fiji

1 A - 5. To sign and ratify (Germany, Spain)/sign and/or ratify (Argentina) the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Germany) and its Optional Protocol (Argentina, Spain), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Germany) and its Optional Protocol (Spain)/its two Optional Protocols (Argentina), the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Germany) and its Optional Protocol (Argentina, Spain), the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina, Spain), the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol (Argentina, Spain), the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Argentina, Spain) and the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Argentina, Spain);

A - 7. To ratify those human rights treaties pending ratification (Chile)/ratify the major international human rights treaties, including (Japan)/in particular (Chile) the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Canada, Chile, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland) and its two Optional Protocols (Chile), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Chile, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland) in a timely fashion (Japan), the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile, Switzerland), the Optional Protocols to those respective treaties (Switzerland) and the two Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Chile);

A - 10. To ensure the full enjoyment by all children of the rights recognized in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, particularly with regard to access to education and health services (Slovenia);

A - 68. To take further measures to prevent and combat the sexual exploitation of children (Brazil);

A - 69. To expeditiously implement actions requested by the International Labour Organization Committee of Experts aimed at combating the sexual abuse and exploitation of children (Slovakia);

Bolivia

98 A - 8. To continue to implement the policies aimed at guaranteeing the best interests of children and adolescents, and to consider the establishment of a children's ombudsman in that context (Bangladesh); to establish an office of the children's ombudsman (Poland);

A - 14. To devote special attention to protecting and promoting the rights of women and children in the processes of developing and implementing national policy (Belarus);

A - 15. To reinforce the policy of promoting children's rights and the implementation of the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, according to Human Rights Council resolution 11/7 and General Assembly resolution 64/142 (Brazil); 2

A - 16. To expeditiously adopt, implement and monitor policies and programmes aimed at combating the sale of children and sexual exploitation and trafficking (Slovakia);

A - 22. To continue its work to eliminate discrimination against women and children among indigenous peoples (Kyrgyzstan);

A - 28. To improve detention conditions in general, particularly for women and children (Italy); To take concrete measures to prevent prison overcrowding and enhance prison education and training in order to reintegrate inmates into society (Turkey); to intensify efforts to improve the situation in detention centres and prisons, with a special focus on ensuring the separation of juvenile convicts from adult inmates (Slovakia);

A - 29. To ensure that all children living in detention are accorded special protection, including the nutrition, health and educational services necessary for their proper development (Austria);

A - 30. To make greater efforts to protect children and women from all forms of abuse, in particular trafficking and domestic violence (Slovenia);

A - 31. To take specific measures to combat domestic violence against women and children (France); to take all measures necessary to eradicate gender violence, including the classification of femicide and its adequate penalization (Netherlands); to take further measures to put an end to violence against women (Azerbaijan);

A - 35. To study the possibility of seeking technical assistance in the area of reintegration programmes for exploited children and regarding juvenile justice (Malaysia);

A - 36. To adopt specific measures to protect boys, girls and adolescents from all violence against them, to eradicate child labour, to combat the exploitation of boys, girls and adolescents and to prohibit all forms of corporal punishment (Costa Rica);

A - 37. To strengthen measures to abolish servitude and forced labour in the country, with the assistance of the International Labour Organization, and to seek technical assistance in the reintegration of programmes aimed at exploited children, juvenile justice and follow-up to the study on violence against children (Spain); to intensify efforts to combat the manifestation of servitude (Algeria);

A - 38. To continue to implement protection programmes for girls and boys, in particular to eliminate child labour (Chile); to take effective measures to protect children from exploitative forms of labour and work in hazardous areas (Germany); to urgently adopt and implement measures to address child labour, in particular its exploitative forms (Slovakia);

A - 49. To take steps to reduce the use of pre-trial custody, to increase alternatives to imprisonment and to develop policies to protect the best interests of children with a parent in detention (Austria);

A - 64. To share experiences in the implementation of the Zero Malnutrition Programme and the Juana Azurduy voucher programme, which has reduced the maternal mortality and child malnutrition rates (Bangladesh);

A - 70. To continue to make efforts to sustainably increase coverage and benefits under the Bono Juana Azurduy voucher system with a view to reducing levels of maternal and infant mortality and chronic malnutrition among children under the age of 2 (Colombia);

Gambia

97 A - 3. Rigorously enforce legislative instruments that protect and strengthen the rights of the child (Australia);

A - 14. Favourably consider the requests for country visits of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (Belarus);

A - 16. Continue work in areas of discrimination against women and children (Kyrgyzstan);

A - 29. Continue to promote efforts to fight FGM (Angola);

A - 30. Step up measures to comprehensively address the problem of violence against women, including FGM, by expediting the enactment of the Women's Bill, and by implementing social, educational and legal safeguards and increasing public awareness campaigns to sensitize the community on the issue (Malaysia);

A - 31. Intensify measures to effectively combat child sexual abuse and exploitation (Azerbaijan);

A - 37. Take measures to reduce infant mortality rates (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);

A - 45. Continue to promote the rights of women and children (Djibouti);

A - 46. Give more attention to improving the status of women and children (Algeria);

A - 47. Multiply efforts to expand the coverage of education and expand services to include the disabled (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);

A - 48. Increase level of education to cover disabled children (Kyrgyzstan);

A - 49. Continue applying the measures adopted with a view to achieving the proposed goals relating to education (Cuba);

A - 50. Continue efforts to promote education for the good of all (Kuwait);

A - 51. Strengthen national education programmes in favour of girls and persons with disabilities (Niger);

A - 54. Request technical assistance from the various United Nations bodies, responsible in particular for the protection of children's rights and of persons with disabilities so that in order to ensure the effectiveness of the rights of these vulnerable persons (Burkina Faso)

98 A - 1. Consolidate efforts to improve educational infrastructure at secondary, tertiary and higher education levels to ensure equitable access and quality education for all (Pakistan);

- A - 2. To consider ratifying the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Brazil);
- A - 3. To raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Brazil);
- A - 4. Ratify both optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Turkey);
- A - 5. To toughen liability for sexual abuse, exploitation and child trafficking (Belarus);
- A - 6. To harmonize its national laws in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in accordance with relevant guidelines by Treaty bodies (DRC);
- A - 7. Elaborate a development plan with a view, inter alia, to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger as the most daunting challenge of the country, and to provide access to education, health care for all its citizens, particularly women and children (Iran).

El Salvador

- 81. 6. To continue to promote the establishment of a national commission to search for girls and boys who disappeared during the internal armed conflict (Colombia);
- 7. To urge the national commission to search for children who disappeared during the armed conflict to begin its work (Argentina);
- 23. To intensify efforts to prevent and eliminate discrimination against indigenous children, children with disabilities, and girls (Malaysia);
- 27. To intensify efforts to prevent and combat violence against women and girls (Norway);
- 31. To enhance efforts to prevent and combat violence against women and girls, in particular sexual abuse, domestic violence and femicide, in accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee Against Torture (Chile);
- 32. To intensify its efforts to improve the situation with respect to violence against women and girls, as well as to undertake awareness campaigns, human rights education and training programmes for members of the police and to provide greater resources to the judicial services entrusted with addressing those issues (Ireland);
- 33. To intensify its efforts to prevent and combat violence against women and girls, in particular sexual abuse, domestic violence and the violent killing of women, as recommended by CAT (Azerbaijan);
- 35. To accelerate the ongoing legislative reform to combat insecurity and violence against women and children and to consolidate those measures, including through improved statistics or educational programmes in schools regarding human rights and gender equality (Luxembourg);
- 36. To devise action-oriented plans to combat trafficking, in particular of women and children (Egypt);
- 37. To strengthen measures to protect boys, girls and adolescents from all forms of violence against them, as well as measures to eradicate child labour and combat the exploitation of boys, girls and adolescents (Costa Rica);
- 38. To take specific measures to prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including at home (Slovenia);
- 39. To take legislative and administrative measures to combat violence against boys and girls and to eliminate child labour (Chile);
- 40. To intensify its efforts to prevent and combat violence against children and other members of vulnerable groups (Germany);
- 47. To take measures to ensure the transparent, independent and impartial investigation of cases involving violence against women and girls (Norway);
- 57. To eradicate child labour and, to that end, seek cooperation with United Nations agencies such as ILO (Brazil);
- 58. To make further efforts to eradicate child labour and protect juvenile workers (Belarus);
- 59. To adopt efficient measures to stop child labour, especially in cases in which children work in a hazardous environment (Germany);
- 69. To adopt social integration policies aimed at preventing girls, boys and adolescents from dropping out of school (Mexico);
- 70. To strengthen measures to progressively reduce the illiteracy rate in the country (Argentina);
- 71. To continue its efforts to eradicate illiteracy and to consider urging the cooperation of other countries engaged in

that endeavour (Bolivia);

82. A - 15. To consider the possibility of ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, as proposed by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Panama);

A - 20. To accord priority to the provision of required resources in order to ensure the effective implementation of the Comprehensive Act on the Protection of Children and Adolescents (Ireland);

A - 22. To identify concrete measures to combat social and cultural attitudes leading to discrimination and to specifically promote the sexual and reproductive rights of women and girls; to work towards equality of pay and conditions for women in the workplace; to reduce discrimination against people with HIV/AIDS; and to increase the inclusion of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people in the public and private sectors (United Kingdom);

A - 32. To amend the Family Code in order to raise to 18 the minimum age for marriage; to define forced marriage as a crime; to intensify educational measures in the area of reproductive health; and to improve the conditions of access to secondary education, especially in rural areas (Spain);

A - 33. To consider amending the Family Code in order to raise the minimum age for marriage, which is currently 14 years (Poland);

A - 36. To adopt and implement all measures necessary to encourage and ensure access for girls, adolescents and women to adequate sexual and reproductive health services, including the provision of adequate contraceptive, family planning and obstetric information and facilities, according special attention to the prevention of early pregnancies and unsafe abortions (Germany);

A - 39. To ratify the convention to combat discrimination in the area of education (Kyrgyzstan);

Italy

84. A - 15. To continue efforts to establish an independent institution for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as an independent national body for the promotion of the rights of the child (Russian Federation); to establish an ombudsperson for children according to the Paris Principles (Norway);

A - 37. To make efforts aimed at preventing and eliminating all forms of discrimination and abuse vis-à-vis children (Uzbekistan);

A - 39. To take effective measures to develop alternatives to institutionalization and place children in institutions only as a measure of last resort (Azerbaijan);

A - 40. To implement existing Law 91/1992 on Italian citizenship in a manner that preserves the rights of all children born in Italy (Chile);

A - 41. To take necessary measures, including administrative measures, to facilitate access to education to children who are not of Italian origin (Uruguay);

A - 42. To adopt and implement a national plan of action for children (Islamic Republic of Iran); to strengthen efforts to finalize, adopt and implement, in consultation and cooperation with relevant stakeholders, including civil society, a national plan of action for children, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Israel); to adopt a national plan for children as soon as possible (Uruguay);

A - 43. To increase its efforts and adopt a new national plan of action for children, ensuring specialized training for teachers and persons in the field of education of children with disabilities (Spain);

A - 44. To adopt special procedures to ensure the effective protection of the rights of unaccompanied children in their access to asylum procedures (Czech Republic);

A - 57. To strengthen efforts to integrate Roma and Sinti communities through positive action in the areas of education, employment, housing and social services (Australia); to continue contribute to the integration of the Roma and the Sinti into local communities, and to give them access to housing, work, education and professional training (Russian Federation); to continue efforts to tackle discrimination against Roma people in all sectors of society (Finland); to seek to ensure the effective participation of Roma people in the process of assuring their equal and non-discriminatory treatment (Finland); to ensure equal rights for members of the Roma and Sinti minorities, to ensure that all Roma and Sinti children are enrolled in school, and to make efforts to encourage regular school attendance by these children (Sweden); to adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law to ensure that the Roma enjoy equal access to employment, education and health care (United States);

A - 83. To continue measures to end trafficking in human beings (Yemen); and to strengthen further its efforts to end trafficking in women and children, and to take effective measures to prosecute and punish trafficking in persons (Canada);

A - 84. To increase measures to identify women and child victims of trafficking effectively in order to provide them with adequate assistance, and to consider not penalizing them for crimes committed as a direct result of being trafficked (Philippines);

A - 85. To strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in women and children, and to take effective measures to prosecute and punish trafficking in persons, as raised by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee against Torture (Japan); and to take effective measures to prosecute and punish trafficking and the exploitation of persons, as recommended by the Committee against Torture (Israel);

A - 86. To extend outreach and identification efforts to women and children in prostitution, to ensure that trafficking victims are identified, given care and not penalized for crimes committed as a direct result of being trafficked; to identify proactively potential trafficking victims among its undocumented immigrants; to continue to investigate and prosecute allegations of trafficking-related complicity; and to expand public awareness campaigns aimed at reducing domestic demand for commercial sex acts (United States);

Nicaragua

90. 25. Establish a specific policy and plan of action to eradicate sexual violence against women and girls (Germany);

26. Continue efforts to strengthen combating trafficking in women and girls and making trafficking in and sexual exploitation of women and children a criminal offence (Islamic Republic of Iran);

27. Initiate investigations, prosecute actively and punish adequately offenders involved in the trafficking and exploitation of women and children; implement fully national legislation on violence against women; and undertake immediate measures to establish shelters and implement effective police protection for victims as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee against Torture (Israel);

28. Prohibit explicitly corporal punishment of girls and boys in all circumstances, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Chile);

31. Strengthen independent procedures for prison inspection, reduce over-crowding in places of detention, separate minors from adults in prisons and detentions facilities, and bring the juvenile justice system into line with internationally recognized standards (Israel);

42. Consider the possibility of alternatives to prison sentencing, especially for boys, girls and adolescents (Mexico);

52. Strengthen health-care services, with particular attention to women's and children's health (Bangladesh);

53. Maintain its outstanding efforts in providing health and educational services free to all its citizens (Cuba);

55. Take appropriate and effective measures to improve the welfare of children, including in the fields of health care, adequate living conditions and the right to education (Slovenia);

60. Continue progress in education, with special attention to the education of girls (Bangladesh);

61. While taking into account the achievements of literacy campaign, allocate more resources to education in the national budget and ensure equal access to all levels of education, in particular for the most vulnerable groups (Islamic Republic of Iran);

63. Make efforts to guarantee the right to education of children with disabilities, to ensure their integration in society (Qatar);

92. The following recommendations will be examined by Nicaragua, which will provide responses in due time. The response of Nicaragua to these recommendations will be included in the outcome report adopted by the Human Rights Council at its 14th session:

19. Improve the protection of women and children by ensuring that protection services are enhanced and enshrined in law, that victims are provided with more information on access to such support and medical care, and that legislation regarding women's health and therapeutic abortion are revised (United Kingdom);

42. Increase budget allocation to the education sector (Azerbaijan);

Qatar

83. A - 22. To continue to improve policies and training programmes regarding the promotion and protection of the rights of the child (Indonesia);

A - 26. To continue efforts to prohibit the use of child labour (Bosnia and Herzegovina);

- A - 27. To continue its support for the foundations that provide services to women and children victims of abuse and violence (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- A - 28. To take measures to strengthen and guarantee the effective implementation of legal measures against domestic violence, sexual abuse and the exploitation of women and children (Mexico);
- A - 39. To consider raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Brazil);
- A - 40. To elaborate a national plan of action on children's rights in the juvenile justice system (Kazakhstan);
- A - 41. To share its best practices in terms of promoting education for children with disabilities (Brunei Darussalam);
- A - 46. To continue its efforts and dedication to ensure education enrolment for all categories of society (Algeria);
85. A - 7. To include in its national legislation the concept of torture as defined in article 1 of the Convention against Torture, and to enact legislation to abolish all types of corporal punishment and other forms of cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment (Mexico);
- A - 13. To implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child contained in paragraph 65 of document CRC/C/QAT/CO/2 (Slovenia);
- A - 14. To prohibit all forms of corporal punishment against children, both boys and girls (Chile);
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SESSION 8

Belarus

97. A - 6. Continue strengthening cooperation between the Government and civil society organizations in promoting and protecting human rights in areas such as education, public health and gender equality among others (Malaysia); promote cooperation between the Government and civil society in the area of human rights protection and promotion (Oman);
- A - 7. Continue the elaboration and implementation of national action plans in order to improve the situation of children and the protection of their rights (Oman);
- A - 8. Continue its action-oriented policy on the reduction of infant mortality, maternal care, combating HIV/AIDS and environmental protection (Azerbaijan);
- A - 24. Adopt the measures necessary to stop domestic violence, in particular with regard to the rights of women, and take measures aimed at protecting the victims of domestic violence (Palestine); consider seeking technical assistance to improve its capabilities to combat domestic violence and the abuse of children (Hungary);
- A - 26. Continue its good practices such as compensation for victims of human trafficking and the establishment of institutions such as the international training centre on human trafficking and migration (Bhutan); pursue and intensify its initiatives in the area of fighting against human trafficking, a form of modern slavery (Algeria); continue to implement its comprehensive programme to combat human trafficking and to encourage all cooperation with the relevant international organizations in this respect (Azerbaijan); follow up on its initiatives in the fight against the trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Egypt); conduct an evaluation on its anti-trafficking programmes to further strengthen them where appropriate and share its lessons learned in this area (Singapore);
- A - 27. Combine national and international efforts to combat human trafficking (Palestine); continue efforts and share best practices on combating human trafficking both nationally and internationally by closely cooperating with concerned parties (Kazakhstan); continue its policy of combating trafficking in persons, especially women and children, at the national and international levels, and provide assistance to victims of trafficking through shelter assistance, rehabilitation and compensation for the victims (Armenia); share its best practices in the area of combating trafficking in women and children with other countries in contemporary situation (Bangladesh); continue its efforts to combat human trafficking at the national and international levels through, inter alia, coordination and cooperation with interested Governments and international organizations (Islamic Republic of Iran); continue consolidating national and international efforts in order to effectively combat the trafficking in human beings (Tajikistan);
- A - 29. With regard to the pre-trial detention regime, put in place appropriate measures that would allow for separation of detainees on the basis of gender and age (Malaysia);
- A - 32. Consider establishing and improving the juvenile justice system (Kazakhstan);
- A - 33. Continue its efforts to reduce the number of children without parental care, including by advancing the ongoing initiatives to address this issue (Cuba);

A - 34. Strengthen the status of women, protect motherhood and provide support to the family, which is the nucleus of society (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya); continue its positive efforts aimed at raising the status of women in the society, protecting maternity and supporting the family (Democratic People's Republic of Korea); (unsure)

A - 35. Continue to address the needs of children, including providing them with a family environment, and fulfil other rights to the maximum of ability (Bangladesh);

A - 36. Continue its efforts to enhance the rights of women and children and the institution of the family within the framework of national policies and strategies (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 45. Continue supporting all programmes aimed at improving the health of its population in order to reduce mortality rates (Sudan);

A - 46. Continue its efforts to reduce the rates of infant mortality as a component of the right to health (Syrian Arab Republic);

A - 54. Continue to carry out reforms in the country in order to fully ensure the protection of human rights and the rule of law in the country, and continue to exchange best practices on combating human trafficking, advancement of women and protection of the rights of the child and family with all United Nations member countries (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

Kuwait

79. A - 10. Take appropriate measures and introduce legislation which would prohibit corporal punishment of children (Slovenia);

A - 17. Establish an independent national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles to deal with all human rights matters, including the rights of the child (Hungary);

A - 34. Continue its remarkable efforts to promote the rights of the child and to ensure adequate protection to women, children and victims of human rights violations (United Arab Emirates);

A - 51. Continue efforts to protect the rights of vulnerable groups of the population, and in particular, in materializing the planned draft legislation regarding children and persons with disabilities (Russian Federation);

A - 59. Work towards setting up programmes to rehabilitate juvenile offenders, and update legislation concerning juveniles (Qatar);

A - 66. Adopt further measures, including in the field of education, to reinforce the protection and promotion of religious freedom, particularly in order to ensure the effective freedom of worship of religious minorities (Italy);

A - 74. Continue its efforts in combating narcotics and psychotropic agents, and work towards protecting youths from them (Syrian Arab Republic);

A - 81. Carry on its efforts in strengthening the links between higher education and the labour market (Bhutan); (unsure)

A - 82. Continue ongoing efforts to fully eradicate illiteracy (Cuba);

A - 83. Continue to strengthen its cooperation and exchanges with international organizations in the field of education (China);

A - 84. Promote further good practices of social protection and the realization of the right to education through cooperation and experience-sharing with relevant international organizations and countries advanced in the education sphere (Armenia);

A - 85. Continue to enhance its efforts to disseminate a culture of human rights at all levels, in particular in the educational institutions (Saudi Arabia);

A - 86. Continue to support the programmes aimed at enhancing human rights education and training, and consider integrating this subject into primary education (Morocco);

A - 103. Take measures to improve the legal and social situation of the illegal residents, in particular by granting them residency, issuing them personal documents, and enabling them access to the public health and education system (Austria); (unsure)

Guyana

68. A - 1. Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to CEDAW and the Optional Protocols to CRC (Brazil);

A - 2. Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against

Women and the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Spain);

A - 3. Sign the Optional Protocol to CEDAW and the Optional Protocols to CRC (Argentina);

A - 4. Accede to the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Slovenia);

A - 5. Ratify the Optional Protocols to CRC (Slovakia);

A - 6. Ratify the remaining international human rights instruments, in particular the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Chile);

A - 7. Sign, ratify or accede to, as appropriate, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Uruguay);

A - 8. Take further steps in advancing the protection of women and children, by ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Maldives)

A - 10. Continue to review and bring into line its domestic legal framework with international human rights norms to which Guyana is a party, in particular to make progress towards nondiscrimination against minorities, indigenous peoples, women and children (Nicaragua);

A - 16. Continue undertaking efforts to address the issue of violence against children and particularly, with regard to sexual exploitation against girls (Algeria);

69. A - 7. Develop a national strategy for human rights education in the school system in accordance with the Plan of Action of the World Programme, which outlines a process, including an assessment of the current situation as well as the development of a national strategy, with the full participation of all relevant stakeholders (Italy);

A - 10. Implement necessary policies and programmes to address the issues of ill treatment of children, including sexual abuse, and child prostitution (Slovakia);

A - 12. Put emphasis on the rights of women and children, and continue to work to eliminate sexual violence under the "Stamp it Out" policy and implement it in a comprehensive manner (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);

A - 13. Ensure separation of juvenile prisoners from adult inmates (Slovakia);

A - 15. Ensure the effective enforcement of laws against trafficking in persons and child prostitution through more effective training of police forces and judicial organs in order to promote better protection for victims (Uruguay);

A - 16. Intensify efforts against sexual abuse and child pornography, with more awareness campaigns about the punitive character of these crimes, particularly in rural areas (Spain);

A - 17. Disseminate information concerning trafficking and sexual exploitation throughout rural areas with an emphasis on boy and girl children and adolescents, with a view to prevention (Uruguay);

Turkey

100. A - 100.30. Continue its efforts in promoting women's and children's rights, in particular combating child labour and violence against both women and children (Egypt);

A - 100.34. Further improve the human rights situation of women and girls (Jordan);

A - 100.42. Continue strengthening the promotion and protection of the rights of the child (Kuwait);

A - 100.54. Further improve the protection of women and girls against violence and discrimination (Germany);

A - 100.58. Intensify its effort to prevent and combat problems, such as honor killings and domestic violence as well as early and forced marriages, so that there are no implementation gaps between plans and actions (Japan); (unsure)

A - 100.61. Further its efforts focused on combating trafficking in human beings, particularly women and children (Kyrgyzstan);

A - 100.67. Take all necessary measures to comply with the pertinent international norms and principles in the area of juvenile justice (Switzerland);

A - 100.68. To take additional measures to improve the situation in prisons, including for juveniles (Sweden);

A - 100.69. Continue to improve the juvenile justice system (Kuwait);

A - 100.76. Continue with its strategies aimed at expanding the coverage of the right to education (Saudi Arabia);

A - 100.77. Spread a human rights culture through school curricula (Saudi Arabia);

A - 100.78. Continue and intensify measures for illiteracy reduction and for the access of girls and women to all levels of education and teaching (Algeria);

A - 100.79. Continue its efforts aimed at promoting education in rural areas, in particular for women, as contained in the Ninth Strategic Development Plan, as well as extending this plan if necessary (United Arab Emirates); (unsure)

A - 100.81. Continue to strengthen its successful educational policy, with a view to achieving full school inclusion for all sectors of the country and, in this way, advance towards achieving the greatest social welfare of its people (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

A - 100.83. Strengthen the combat against traditional practices such as early marriage, forced marriage or polygamy, which persist despite dispositions existing in the Civil Code (France); (unsure)

A - 100.84. Increase access to health establishments and care by trained personnel, in particular in rural areas and regarding post-natal care (Algeria); (unsure)

A - 100.85. Continue to provide health care services, focusing particularly on maternal and child health in the remote and rural areas (Bangladesh);

A - 100.87. Apply the standards of CRC to all cases that involve the investigation, the prosecution and the deprivation of liberty of boys and girls, especially in the context of the enforcement of antiterrorist laws (Argentina).

101. A - 101.4. Take legislative and practical measures at preventing and combating violence against women and children, including prohibition of corporal punishment (Armenia);

Sweden

95. A - 95.5. Review its legislation in order to prohibit the trade and transit of arms to places where it is suspected that children are used as soldiers (Mexico);

A - 95.6. Incorporate into its domestic law norms protecting all children, including indigenous children, in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

A - 95.14. Undertake a national survey to assess the exact number of homeless children throughout the world and the root causes of this phenomenon, in order to develop a national plan of action to specifically address and remedy this problem (Switzerland);

A - 95.35. Consider implementing the existing legislation on non-discrimination with respect to all children within its jurisdiction (Hungary);

A - 95.38. Intensify efforts intended to punish and prevent discrimination based on ethnic grounds in all areas of life, in particular in cases affecting children and women belonging to ethnic minorities, refugees and asylum-seekers and members of migrant families (Argentina);

A - 95.59. Take appropriate measures to stop sex tourism involving children and to punish traffickers (Belarus);

A - 95.67. Continue taking measures to promote education for all children (Chile);

A - 95.70. Implement measures aimed at eliminating discrimination against the Sami people, with particular focus on ensuring access to basic services in education, employment and health, as well as access to land, and ensuring that their right to land and cultural life is preserved (South Africa); (unsure)

A - 95.75. Address the specific needs of minorities and migrants, particularly women and children (Bangladesh);

A - 95.78. Adopt legislative measures to guarantee that unaccompanied undocumented children are cared for (Spain);

A - 95.80. Look into ways to effectively ensure that the principle of the best interests of the child will be a primary consideration and hence form the basis for and guide all related processes and decisions, especially in asylum cases involving children (Hungary);

Guinea-Bissau

65. A - 65.4. Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol thereto, and the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child; sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto (Spain);

A - 65.8. Become party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the two Optional Protocols thereto; the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the Convention against Torture and the Optional Protocol thereto; the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto; and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);

A - 65.15. Amend and/or adopt and implement legislation providing for the full application of the juvenile justice infrastructure and system, in accordance with the provisions of CRC and other international standards (Germany);

A - 65.25. Adopt sectoral plans for the promotion of human rights in order to promote the human rights of vulnerable groups such as women, children and persons with disabilities (Algeria);

A - 65.26. Consider reviewing strategies aimed at the protection of children, with a view to developing a comprehensive plan for the care of children, and to aligning them with the provisions of CRC and all applicable international human rights instruments to which Guinea-Bissau is party (South Africa);

A - 65.49. Ensure that the rights of children with disabilities are respected, and take into account, inter alia, the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Netherlands);

A - 65.51. Strengthen its national machinery for the protection and advancement of women and girls (Bangladesh);

A - 65.52. Enhance international cooperation programmes aimed at promoting gender equality and combating trafficking in women and children (Philippines);

A - 65.59. Follow up on and implement the recommendations made by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, in particular those referring to the adoption of legislation and policies to eliminate violence against women, female genital mutilation and child marriage (Mexico);

A - 65.65. Strengthen the fight against child trafficking, female genital mutilation, maternal mortality, drug trafficking and lack of security (Senegal);

A - 65.66. Combat all forms of trafficking of children, and formulate a policy of child protection to ensure a better system for safeguarding children's rights (France);

A - 65.67. Devise and implement plans for combating trafficking in women and children (Egypt);

A - 65.72. Develop comprehensive strategies and public awareness campaigns to address trafficking in persons, in particular children for the purpose of forced begging in neighbouring countries (United States);

A - 65.73. Redouble efforts to combat scourges leading to violations of children's rights as listed in paragraph 38 of the national report (Morocco);

A - 65.86. Intensify its efforts to humanize its penal system, with special focus placed on the separation of female and juvenile inmates (Slovakia);

A - 65.93. Continue to implement programmes and measures to guarantee quality health services and quality education free of charge (Cuba);

A - 65.94. Make all possible efforts to combat HIV/AIDS and to prevent the mother-to-child transmission of the virus, and request technical and financial assistance from international agencies, including WHO and UNICEF (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);

A - 65.95. Noting that, owing to malaria, acute respiratory tract infections and malnutrition, child mortality is relatively high, call on the international community to provide assistance in reducing child mortality rates (China);

A - 65.99. Take appropriate measures to fight illiteracy, ensure equal opportunities for women and men in the labour market, and provide for participation in political and public life and equal access to justice (Slovenia); (unsure)

A - 65.100. Continue to promote school attendance for girls (Senegal); and

A - 65.101. Continue to promote human rights education and training at all levels of the education system (Philippines).

Armenia

93. A - 93.13. Expand the programme to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, in particular in remote areas (Kyrgyzstan); continue its efforts to promote public knowledge about HIV/AIDS, particularly among young people (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 93.14. Continue to work to protect the rights of the child (Kyrgyzstan);

A - 93.15. Continue its efforts to address discrepancies in the enjoyment of rights by vulnerable groups, including children with disabilities, refugee children and children living in rural areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 93.24. Continue its efforts with regard to the trafficking in human beings, through the elaboration of the third national action plan for 2010-2012, and take further steps to improve assistance to the victims of trafficking (Bosnia and Herzegovina); reinforce measures aimed at punishing and preventing the trafficking in persons and supporting victims (Argentina); fulfil its intention to develop and adopt a national programme for 2010-2013 to counter the trafficking in persons, and actively cooperate in the international arena on that issue (Belarus); actively pursue efforts to prevent trafficking, including through information campaigns for the general public, including children, aimed at promoting awareness of the dangers associated with all forms of trafficking and to ensure protection and assistance for the victims of trafficking, with full respect for their human rights (Germany); strengthen research on the occurrence of child trafficking and regional cooperation with countries to which Armenian children are trafficked (Poland); build on its existing legal framework by devoting additional resources to providing assistance to victims of trafficking (Canada); establish special services and reintegration programmes for victims of trafficking (Poland);

A - 93.25. Intensify efforts to prevent and combat violence against children, including corporal punishment (Brazil); adopt specific legislation punishing violence against children, including the prohibition of corporal punishment; move forward in taking the measures necessary for the registration of the highest possible number of births; support educational policies aimed at enabling girls to continue their education and eliminating stereotypes regarding gender roles; initiate awareness-raising programmes, particularly in rural areas, in order to change the tendency to value child labour more than education, and encourage access for minority children to education in their mother tongue (Uruguay);

A - 93.38. Pursue the policy aimed at improving the position and participation of women in public life, and promote programmes for the protection of the rights of children (Algeria); consider further measures to improve and encourage women's participation in society, and ensure that such measures include benchmarks with timetables or increased quotas and that their implementation is closely monitored (Norway);

A - 93.39. Ensure the effective implementation of the minimum employment age set out in the Labour Code and of provisions prohibiting heavy and hazardous work for children (Holy See);

A - 93.41. Continue its efforts in these fields to improve access to education and health and to promote the rights of women and children (Lebanon);

A - 93.42. Continue to implement programmes aimed at guaranteeing quality education and health services to its population, at all levels (Cuba);

A - 93.44. Continue its efforts to reduce maternal and infant mortality, saving mother and child (Holy See);

A - 93.45. Continue to support children's homes (Kyrgyzstan);

A - 93.46. Establish effective mechanisms to address the problems faced by street children (Kazakhstan);

A - 93.47. Ensure that children belonging to all minority groups have equal access to education (Austria); adopt measures to ensure access for minority groups, especially children, to education in their mother tongue (Azerbaijan);

A - 93.48. Continue to promote human rights education in school curriculums at all levels (Djibouti);

A - 93.49. Ensure the integration of human rights into all school curriculums, and train law enforcement officers in human rights (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);

A - 93.51. Continue the consistent and successful policy aimed at ensuring the rights of all national minorities residing in the country, as well as support for their social, educational, informational and cultural needs (Belarus);

94. A - 94.11. Adopt legislation and measures to prevent violence against women and children, including through the strengthening of its monitoring mechanism (Indonesia);

A - 94.13. Intensify measures to address factors driving women and girls into prostitution (Poland);

A - 94.14. Continue efforts to prevent and combat the sexual exploitation of children (Brazil);

A - 94.19. Strengthen efforts to establish a system of juvenile justice in compliance with international standards, and take specific measures to protect the rights of children and persons in detention or in prison (Czech Republic);

Kenya

101. A - 101.11. Set up mechanisms to implement the national child act, which incorporates the Convention on the Rights of the Child and which is considered a positive step that grants applicable rights to Kenyan children (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);

A - 101.12. Continue to implement the core elements of the Children's Act, which is a great step forwards in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (Angola)

A - 101.17. Include in the national action plan for the promotion and protection of human rights continued attention to and focus on children and an emphasis on ensuring their right to health and education (Saudi Arabia);

- A - 101.19. Adopt a national plan of action on children and children's rights (Germany);
- A - 101.47. Undertake more effective measures to address the problems of impunity, violence and trafficking in women and girls, including through the strengthening of law enforcement and the judicial system and intensive media and education programmes aimed at increasing public awareness on the rights of women (Malaysia);
- A - 101.50. Strengthen protection for women and children against violence and exploitation (Australia);
- A - 101.59. Adopt a comprehensive national policy aimed at the fight against child prostitution and the trafficking of children (Uruguay);
- A - 101.60. Take all appropriate measures to ensure for street children, who are vulnerable to various forms of violence, appropriate care and protection (Slovenia);
- A - 101.62. Develop an administration of justice policy that would address principles of access to justice and public interest education, and take reform measures to address corruption, in particular within the judicial system (Germany);
- A - 101.70. Raise the age of criminal responsibility in order to bring it into line with international standards (Czech Republic);
- A - 101.71. Adopt and implement measures necessary to address the needs and challenges of juveniles in prison custody, including raising the minimum age of crime responsibility, in line with international standards (Slovakia);
- A - 101.85. Establish a comprehensive national policy and guidelines governing adoption in compliance with CRC (Germany);
- A - 101.86. Further promote the law on the minimum age of marriage at 18 years (Holy See);
- A - 101.90. Undertake a study on child labour at the national level with the support of the International Labour Organization and other partners to look at the issue of child labour, and enact as quickly as possible legislation focused on the prevention of child labour and the removal of its victims from the workplace, as well as their rehabilitation, social reintegration and education (Uruguay);
- A - 101.91. Take effective steps to address child labour (Azerbaijan);
- A - 101.92. Improve access to reproductive health services for pregnant women (Turkey);
- A - 101.94. Redouble its efforts to save mother and child (Holy See);
- A - 101.98. Pursue the implementation of the national programmes for alleviating poverty and improving living conditions, which will result in improvements in the lives of Kenyan children (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);
- A - 101.103. Place emphasis on linking the objective of poverty eradication to those of eliminating child labour and increasing school enrolment (Sudan);
- A - 101.109. Strengthen its educational policy to guarantee the required quality of education, accessible to all members of its population, especially the marginalized and most vulnerable groups (Slovakia);
- A - 101.110. Develop education policies that ensure quality education, particularly for the poor, marginalized and vulnerable segments of its population, and request international assistance to that end (Bolivia);
- A - 101.111. Formulate an educational policy aimed at combating illiteracy, with particular emphasis on the education of the girl child (Niger);
- A - 101.112. Develop and implement a specific education policy which would cover all children with special needs (Ireland);
- A - 101.113. Continue to develop programmes and measures aimed at ensuring quality and free education and health services for its population (Cuba);
- A - 101.126. Seek the support of the international community and cooperate with it to formulate policies aimed at further broadening access to free and compulsory education, particularly for children from poor households (Indonesia);

Spain

84. A - 2. Adopt further measures to provide members of the police, prison and judicial staff with human rights training with specifically focused on protection of human rights of women, children, ethnic or national minorities, and also of persons of minority sexual orientation or gender identity (Czech Republic);
- A - 3. Adopt specific measures to ensure the protection of the human rights of children of persons in detention or prison and to improve access to education for children with disabilities (Czech Republic);
- A - 10. Pursue its efforts to combat the persistence of traditional stereotypes regarding the role and responsibilities of

women and men, namely by planning awareness-raising campaigns for the media and focused programmes in the education system (France);

A - 25. Continue its untiring efforts against the execution of the death penalty; and wishes Spain success with the Prime Minister's initiative which is aimed at achieving the immediate abolition of the death penalty for minors and persons with disabilities, and at achieving a global moratorium by 2015 (Bulgaria);

A - 41. Bring the definition of trafficking in its legislation into line with international law; establish better processes to identify victims; and address the special needs of child victims (New Zealand);

A - 47. Redouble its efforts to continue to incorporate into its educational system, at all levels, respect for human rights, especially those related to non-discrimination and tolerance for diversity (Nicaragua);

A - 48. Strengthen the human rights component in school curriculums and education programmes for the public, with special focus on women's rights (Republic of Korea);

A - 49. Continue to address the issue of unaccompanied children arriving in Spanish territories and to consider implementing, as appropriate, the recommendations of UNHCR, human rights treaty bodies and special procedures (Jordan);

A - 50. Strengthen national and local initiatives aimed at protecting and promoting the universal human rights of all migrants and members of their families (Philippines);

A - 54. Take all measures necessary to ensure that actions related to unaccompanied minors (migrants, asylum seekers, refugees, victims of trafficking) are in line with international standards (Uruguay);

85. A - 14. Adopt educational measures, from childhood, to foster social rejection of violence against women and children and encourage the use of complaints against such cases (Portugal);

A - 20. Ensure the effective enjoyment of the right to education, the right to work and the right to health for members of ethnic minorities and migrants (Cuba);

A - 21. Promote and carry out comprehensive education and training in human rights in the Spanish education system and in programmes for public employees, armed forces and military personnel at every level (Costa Rica);

A - 22. Enact human rights education programmes targeted at fighting racism, xenophobia, and discrimination and violence against women (Philippines);

A - 27. Take all appropriate measures that serve the interests of the welfare and development of child migrants, who should have been guaranteed all rights provided for in national legislation and international law (Belarus);

Laos

96. A - 14. Continue to strive for the inclusion of a gender perspective in all of its development plans and programmes, with positive measures to achieve the effective promotion and protection of the rights of women (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) ; pay special attention to the promotion of the rights of women and girls by adding a gender perspective to all national strategies and action plans, including development projects (Kazakhstan); incorporate gender policies in all development plans and projects (Belarus);

A - 15. Continue to strengthen its efforts to ensure equal access for girls and women to all levels of education, including by taking concrete steps to overcome obstacles for girls' and women's access to, and completion of, education in rural areas (Norway);

A - 16. Undertake measures to assist and protect the most vulnerable social groups (Kyrgyzstan); strengthen programmes to promote and protect the human rights of vulnerable groups, such as women and children in rural areas, and persons with disabilities (Philippines); continue efforts undertaken to promote the rights of women and children, particularly in areas such as education, safety and health (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 17. Strengthen its efforts to combat all forms of exploitation of children in line with the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Netherlands);

A - 28. Intensify training for its police and other enforcement authorities to improve capacities in dealing with the problem of gender violence and trafficking in women and girls (Malaysia);

A - 35. Continue efforts to provide basic health and education services for vulnerable segments of its population, and continue its commitment to a people-oriented development policy by tackling poverty-related issues through investment in social infrastructure and by addressing the probable shortcomings in this regard (Myanmar);

A - 36. Further strengthen measures to promote health care, the quality of education and job creation for the people living in rural and remote areas (Viet Nam);

- A - 37. Continue the implementation of ongoing policies and programmes to guarantee access for the entire population to health services and quality education (Cuba);
- A - 38. Undertake the efforts necessary to increase the budget for social programmes, particularly regarding education and adequate food (Mexico);
- A - 40. Continue to strengthen efforts to reduce maternal and infant mortality, including by developing the midwifery workforce and making the services of skilled birth attendants available, accessible and, where necessary, free of charge (Norway);
- A - 41. Take further action to further reduce the high rate of maternal and infant mortality and provide full access to health care and health education by women, and address problems relating to poverty, hard work and illiteracy (Kazakhstan);
- A - 42. Provide vaccination to all segments of society, especially women and children, in order to reduce mortality rates and raise life expectancy (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);
- A - 43. Continue to improve the quality of education and further increase access to education for the Lao multi-ethnic people (Democratic People's Republic of Korea); improve the quality of education and increase access to education (Tajikistan); continue its commendable efforts with a view to improving access to education for its citizens (Algeria);
- A - 44. Continue its current reform programme in the education system to provide a better education for its people throughout the country, particularly in rural areas (Islamic Republic of Iran); further pursue efforts to develop education, particularly in rural areas of the country (Kyrgyzstan);
- A - 45. Undertake more effective measures to ensure the accessibility of crucial public services, such as education and healthcare, to the general population, particularly those living in rural areas (Malaysia);
- A - 46. Continue to increase investment in education to endeavour to raise the level of education for the whole nation in order to meet the requirements for social and economic development (China);
- A - 47. Continue activities to increase access for children to education, promote maternal and infant health, and eradicate trafficking in persons (Belarus);
- A - 48. Seek to introduce human rights sensitization in school and university curriculums (Qatar);
- A - 50. Seek further technical assistance from relevant international organizations to ensure continual success on the path towards achieving human rights and equal access to education, health, employment and livelihood for all (Maldives);

Guinea

71. A - 2. Advance significantly in the submission of overdue reports to different Treaty Bodies, as well as sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Spain);
- A - 6. Take effective measures to ensure protecting children's rights in conformity with its international obligations (Ukraine);
- A - 12. Study the possibility of developing and adopting in the near future a national action plan on the rights of the child (Belarus);
- A - 30. Follow up on the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on redoubling national efforts in favour of gender equality, in particular through education and awareness-raising campaigns; the investigation and punishment of violations of the rights of women and girls, in particular sexual violence; and the rehabilitation and compensation of victims (Mexico);
- A - 32. Further improve the protection of women and girls against violence and discrimination (Germany);
- A - 40. Enact without delay national legislation on domestic violence and marital rape and all forms of sexual abuse, and ensure equal rights for women, in law and in practice, in the areas of land ownership, inheritance, marriage and the protection of women and children, as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Israel);
- A - 45. Undertake more effective measures to address the problems of impunity and violence against women and girls, including through the strengthening of law enforcement and the judicial system and intensive media and education programmes aimed at increasing public awareness and sensitivities on the rights of women (Malaysia);

A - 46. Pursue the fight against the impunity of the perpetrators of sexual violence against women and young girls (Senegal);

A - 49. Continue its efforts to combat the trafficking of women and children in law and in practice, and take adequate measures to combat the phenomenon by providing comprehensive information and data on trafficking in women and girls, as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Israel);

A - 51. Punish and prevent trafficking in children for the purpose of forced labour (Argentina);

A - 67. Take all measures necessary to combat impunity and bring to justice those responsible for or involved in serious human rights violations, and in particular acts of sexual violence against women and girls (Republic of Korea);

A - 75. Noting the possible crimes against humanity, including sexual violence against women and girls, committed during the events starting on 28 September 2009, and recognizing that Guinea has ratified the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, bring to justice those responsible for those violations and combat impunity for those events (Costa Rica);

A - 95. Continue the efforts in providing free education and health care and combating female genital mutilation and HIV/AIDS (Indonesia);

A - 96. Take all measures necessary to increase State financing for education (Belarus);

A - 97. Ensure that girls and women have equal access to education at all levels, and ensure the retention of girls in school (Norway);

A - 105. Seek support from the international community, and particularly from United Nations institutions and programmes, in order to establish capacity-building and technical assistance programmes, notably in the areas pertaining to human rights training; child labour; women's rights, particularly female genital mutilation; security, in particular the reinforcement of the army and the judiciary; support for families and communities to help them in fighting against the effects of poverty and HIV/AIDS; education; and juvenile justice (Côte d'Ivoire).

Kyrgyzstan

76. A - 6. That the ongoing constitutional reform should provide for the comprehensive promotion and protection of all human rights, with particular emphasis on the rights of women and children (Egypt) ;

A - 20. Establish a national preventive mechanism that will constitutionally guarantee the rights of all people, particularly the rights of minorities (Tajikistan) ;

A - 24. Establish a national preventive mechanism that would constitutionally/institutionally guarantee the rights of all people, particularly the rights of minorities (China);

A - 25. Establish a national preventive mechanism that will constitutionally guarantee the rights of all people, particularly the rights of minorities (Afghanistan);

A - 26. Place emphasis on the rights of women and children in its policies and programmes (Tajikistan) ;

A - 30. Continue its reform of the system to protect children and enhance the social services for its population through the "New Generation" programme (Kuwait);

A - 31. Strengthen its policy for the full guarantee of the rights of the child, with attention to implementing the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, according to resolution 11/7 of the Human Rights Council and 64/142 of the General Assembly (Brazil);

A - 35. Activate the New Generation programme with regard to children's rights and initiate cooperation with UNICEF and other relevant international human rights organizations (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);

A - 36. Continue to place emphasis on the rights of women and children in its policies and programmes (Pakistan);

A - 37. Place emphasis on the rights of women and children in its policies and programmes (Afghanistan);

A - 39. Strengthen policies for the protection of the rights and interests of children (Angola);

A - 46. Give special regard to women and children and enhance their enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (Jordan);

A - 51. Fight against torture, in particular torture against minors (Italy);

A - 56. Ensure the full legal protection of the freedom of children from physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including corporal punishment in any setting, and take further practical measures to stem the occurrence of violence against children (Sweden);

A - 59. Further improve measures to address the problems related to gender issues, including violence against women,

through, inter alia, the establishment of effective coordination and the strengthening of an enforcement and judicial system for the greater protection of women and girls (Malaysia);

A - 63. Address the situation of children living or working on the street and juvenile offenders; intensify measures to criminalize and sanction cases involving the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; and initiate reforms of the juvenile justice system in line with international standards (Uruguay);

A - 64. Continue making efforts to take effective measures for the promotion and protection of women's and children's rights, including improvements with regard to the issues of bride-kidnapping, domestic violence, child abuse and the sale of children (Japan);

A - 69. Establish a juvenile judiciary (Afghanistan);

A - 75. Consider increasing the minimum age of marriage for girls (Jordan);

A - 76. Raise the minimum age for marriage and establish a juvenile judiciary (Egypt);

A - 100. Implement urgently the provisions enshrined in the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, with special emphasis on articles 1 and 6 (Hungary);

A - 101. Eliminate the practice of requiring boys and girls to work in the educational institutions where they are enrolled (Spain);

A - 102. Further protect children's rights; in particular, fully implement the prohibition of child labour and adopt legislation providing for responsibility for the use of child labour (Lithuania);

A - 103. Adopt and implement necessary measures, including its national programme of action of the social partners for the eradication of the worst forms of child labour, with a view to eliminating this phenomenon (Slovakia);

A - 105. Ensure that measures are in place to fight and eradicate child labour (Denmark);

A - 106. Fight poverty and provide high-quality education and health care for sustainable development (Kazakhstan);

A - 112. Continue its efforts aimed at the development of policies and programmes for poverty alleviation and eradication, with special emphasis on vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities and women and children, and mainstream a gender perspective into all relevant policies and programmes being developed (Armenia);

A - 115. Focus on the development of an efficient education system for all throughout the country (Iran);

A - 121. That inclusive and longer-term measures be taken with respect to linguistic policy, education and participation in decision-making for minorities (Norway);

A - 126. Strengthen cooperation with the international community and organizations including the United Nations in building capacity and technical cooperation in crucial areas such as poverty eradication, increase access to sanitation, education, combating drug abuse and illegal drug trafficking (Malaysia);

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Croatia

A - 96.5. Consider the possibility of strengthening targeted social assistance to low-income families with children (Belarus);

A - 96.6. Give special attention to educating Roma girls, many of whom are often unable to finish school because of their gender (Finland);

A - 97.2. Ratify the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Inter-country Adoption (Ecuador);

A - 97.11. Take all necessary measures to protect and promote the rights of persons, notably children with disabilities (Sweden);

A - 97.12. Continue its efforts in protecting the rights of women and children (Egypt);

A - 97.13. Guarantee the exercise of the economic, social and cultural rights of children (Ecuador);

A - 97.25. Strengthen efforts to combat racial discrimination, especially against the Roma and Serb minorities, in particular in the areas of education, employment, housing, citizenship and political participation (Ecuador);

A - 97.33. Strengthen effective legal and administrative measures to address all forms of violence against children and,

in particular, discrimination against children belonging to minorities, especially Roma and foreign children (Bangladesh);

A - 97.34. Implement an effective law to protect the women and child victims of domestic violence (Indonesia);

A - 97.35. Step up the education and awareness-raising campaigns so as to prevent ill treatment of boys and girls, in accordance with recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Chile);

A - 97.40. Continue its efforts in the suppression of trafficking in human beings, in particular in women and girls (Pakistan);

A - 97.41. Step up its efforts to detect, prevent and combat trafficking in minors for the purpose of sexual or other forms of exploitation, in accordance with recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Chile);

A - 97.42. Strengthen its efforts to combat trafficking in women and children for sexual and other exploitative purposes (Ghana);

A - 97.59. Strengthen policies on the rights of the child, with attention to the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, according to Human Rights Council resolution 11/7 and General Assembly resolution 64/142 (Brazil);

A - 97.66. Pursue its ongoing positive efforts to promote and protect the rights of children in the area of access to health and education, as well as to ensure the empowerment of women (Cuba);

A - 97.67. Ensure equal access to quality education for Roma children (Finland);

A - 97.68. Reach out to the parents of Roma children to make sure that they fully understand the importance of education and, in this effort, use school assistants with a Roma background (Finland);

A - 97.69. Tailor and design tuition in special schools on the basis of the child's individual needs rather than ethnicity (Finland);

A - 98.12. Enact legislation to ensure that imprisonment is used only as a last resort when sentencing all juvenile offenders, ensure that they are held separately from adult offenders, and provide systematic resource realization support to them (Austria);

Bulgaria

A - 80.15. Establish urgently procedures/mechanisms at the central and local levels to ensure the health and safety of all children in institutions, including a child ombudsman at the national or regional level (Norway);

A - 80.19. Continue pursuing appropriate policies and programmes to accommodate the needs of mentally disabled children (Slovakia);

A - 80.25. Ensure continued emphasis on children's rights and welfare in Bulgaria's budget policy and consider increasing budget allocations for the implementation of the CRC, including in the areas of health, education and family support (Malaysia);

A - 80.50. Put in place sound policies to ensure a safer environment for children, and implement a more effective system for addressing cases of violence against children (Indonesia);

A - 80.51. Implement policies to prevent and detect cases of child abuse, as well as to ensure accountability and the rehabilitation of child victims (Brazil);

A - 80.52. Further enhance measures to prevent the exploitation of children for the purposes of prostitution and pornography, as well as to prosecute persons who are guilty of the exploitation or ill treatment of children (Belarus);

A - 80.56. Strengthen awareness-raising campaigns aimed at preventing human trafficking, and increase the protection provided to victims, notably children and newborns, including those of Roma origin, in line with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Mexico);

A - 80.57. Further develop preventive measures to combat trafficking in human beings, with a special emphasis on children, newborn and pregnant women, as well as strengthen the national referral system and increase the number of centres for victims of trafficking (Republic of Moldova);

A - 80.58. Bring to justice the persons and social institutions for children responsible for 238 reported unaccounted deaths in the period 2000–2010 (Norway);

A - 80.67. Create an effective juvenile justice system in order to defend children's rights (Hungary);

A - 80.70. Set up a policy specifically aimed at reducing the number of Roma children placed without valid reasons in establishments for children with disabilities or in rehabilitation centres (Canada);

A - 80.71. Rapidly close social institutions for children and find appropriate solutions for children who cannot live with their families (Norway);

A - 80.72. Allocate sufficient and, if necessary, additional resources for the recruitment and training of personnel in children's institutions, and intensify efforts to raise the number of foster families and provide them with adequate training for foster care (Netherlands);

A - 80.73. Increase the training and staffing levels of institutions for children, improve oversight, and implement incentives to attract higher-quality candidates to fill positions at these institutions (United States);

A - 80.74. Undertake a comprehensive review of the child protection system, social assistance and family policies to ensure coordinated and efficient services (Austria);

A - 80.75. Provide sufficient resources for the effective functioning of the child protection system, including through training of social workers, standards to limit the case load per social worker and their adequate remuneration (Austria);

A - 80.76. Take steps to ensure the provision of appropriate support for parents and families at risk to prevent the abandonment of children (Austria);

A - 80.77. Take urgent steps to end the continuing practice of placing babies and young children under the age of 3 in institutionalized care, and ensure the availability of family-based alternatives (Austria);

A - 80.78. Strengthen efforts to implement the "Vision for Deinstitutionalization", specifically in the light of the United Nations Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children (Austria);

A - 80.80. Take steps to end the practice of international adoptions where the adoptive applicants are matched with children without having been introduced or had any opportunity to build any relationship with a child prior to the adoption decision (Austria);

A - 80.88. Take further measures to combat poverty of elderly women, single mothers with children and women with disabilities (Norway);

A - 80.90. Identify a set of "universal social services" accessible to all children and families to provide an adequate standard of living (Austria);

A - 80.93. Ensure that Roma children are not sent to special schools for the disabled, but instead are schooled together with other Bulgarian children (Finland);

A - 80.94. Evaluate the need for tuition in a special school on the basis of the child's personal characteristics, not on his or her ethnicity (Finland);

A - 80.95. Avoid the practice of the school segregation of Roma children, for example with primary school teachers, who are speaking their mother tongue, with the objective of achieving an effective learning of the Bulgarian language and other subjects taught (Spain);

A - 80.96. Communicate more efficiently to Roma parents the importance of literacy and the positive effect of education on the children's future, and, in this task, use the help of school assistants with a Romani background (Finland);

A - 80.97. Guarantee that the implementation of the law on compulsory preschool education for all children, adopted by Parliament on 23 September, covers the Roma as well as other minorities (Finland);

A - 80.98. Continue its efforts on the issue of inclusion of children with disabilities in the general school system and reducing the number of schools for children with special educational needs (Slovenia);

A - 80.113. Assess the recommendation made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child with regard to seeking technical assistance from the United Nations, in order to implement the recommendations of the study on violence against children and the establishment of a juvenile justice system (Chile).

Andorra

A - 83.3 Consider withdrawing its declaration made upon ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and continue and complete its review of legislation to ensure full compliance with the Convention (Brazil);

A - 83.6 Take steps to improve cooperation with non-governmental organizations active in the protection of children at the national and international levels (Hungary);

A - 83.7 Take all necessary measures to fully implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including by prohibiting corporal punishment of children in all settings (Sweden);

A - 83.10 Continue to develop measures against domestic violence, maltreatment and abuse, including sexual abuse, and, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, explicitly prohibit corporal punishment, not only in

schools, but also in the family (Spain);

A - 83.11 Consider conducting studies on domestic violence, maltreatment and abuse within the family as well as intimidation at schools, in accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Chile);

A - 84.16 Sign the Council of Europe Convention for the protection of children against exploitation and sexual abuse (Republic of Moldova);

United States

92.1. Ratify (*without reservations – rejected*) the following conventions and protocols: CEDAW; the ICESCR; the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; the Statute of the International Criminal Court; those of the ILO; the United Nations Declaration on Indigenous Peoples, and all those from the Inter-American Human Rights System (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela).

92.2. Continue the process to ratify CEDAW and adhere to the other human rights fundamental instruments, such as the Statute of Rome of the International Criminal Court, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons against Enforced Disappearance (France).

92.3. Ratify, until the next universal periodic review, ICESCR, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Protocols I and II of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, ILO Conventions no. 87 (on freedom of association) and no. 98 (on the right to collective bargaining) as well as withdraw the reservation made to article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Russian Federation).

92.4. Ratify ICESCR and its Optional Protocol; the first Optional Protocol to the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, CEDAW, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Spain).

92.5. Continue its efforts to realise universal human rights by a) ratifying CEDAW; b) becoming a party to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child; c) acceding to ICESCR; d) ratifying the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Canada).

92.6. Ratify the core human rights treaties, particularly the CRC, ICESCR, CEDAW and its Optional Protocol, the OP-CAT and the CMW and the CRPD with its Optional Protocol (Sudan).

92.7. Ratify the ICESCR, CEDAW and the Convention of the Rights of the Child at an early stage together with other important human rights conventions (Japan).

92.8. Ratify CEDAW, ICESCR, and CRC in token of its commitment to their implementation worldwide, as well as become party to other international human rights conventions as referred to in the OHCHR report (Indonesia).

92.9. Ratify all core international instruments on human rights, in particular ICESCR, CEDAW, the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Viet Nam).

92.10. Consider ratifying ICESCR, CEDAW and CRC at the earliest (India).

92.11. Consider undertaking necessary steps leading to ratification of the parent/umbrella United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and CEDAW respectively (Malaysia).

92.13. Proceed with ratifying the CRPD and CRC (Qatar).

92.14. Ratify, and ensure implementation into domestic law of CEDAW and CRC (Turkey).

92.15. Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Haiti).

92.16. Endeavour to ratify international instruments that USA is not party, in particular among others the CRC, OP-CAT; CEDAW; and Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Costa Rica).

92.17. Ratify ICESCR, CEDAW, the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other core human rights treaties as soon as possible (China).

92.18. Ratify additional human rights treaties such as the ICESCR; the Convention of the Rights of the Child; the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances and the Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities in order to further strengthen their support to the United Nations Human Rights

mechanisms (Netherlands).

92.19. Ratify the pending core international human rights instruments, in particular CRC, ICESCR, and its OP, CEDAW and its OP as well as CRPD, and others, and ensure their due translation into the domestic legislation and review existing ratifications with a view to withdraw all reservations and declarations (Slovakia).

92.20. Consider ratifying the treaties to which it is not a party, including the CEDAW, CRC, ICESCR, and CRPD (Republic of Korea).

92.21. Consider ratifying CEDAW, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Austria).

92.22. Consider prioritizing acquiescence to the Convention of the Rights of the Child, CEDAW, the ILO Convention No. 111 on Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation so as to further strengthen its national framework for human rights, but also to assist in achieving their universality (Trinidad and Tobago).

92.23. Proceed with the ratification of Additional Protocols I and II of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, of CEDAW as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Cyprus).

92.24. Ratify at its earliest opportunity other core human rights instruments, particularly, those to which it is already a signatory, namely CEDAW, Convention on the Rights of the Child, ICESCR, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Thailand).

92.25. Ratify the ICESCR, CEDAW, CRC the CRPD, the Additional Protocol I and II (1977), to the Geneva Conventions, the ICC Statute, as well as the 1st and 2nd Protocol to the Hague Convention 1954 (Hungary).

92.27. Accede to ICESCR, the CRC and ILO convention No. 111 (Islamic Republic of Iran).

92.34. Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Democratic People's Republic of Korea, New Zealand); Become a party to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Australia).

92.43. Consider the signing, ratification or accession, as corresponds, of the main international and Inter-American human rights instruments, especially the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Uruguay).

92.48. Take the necessary measures to consider lifting the United States reservation to article 5, paragraph 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that bans the imposition of the death penalty for crimes committed by persons under 18 (France).

92.49. Consider the withdrawal of all reservations and declarations that undermine the objective and spirit of the human rights instruments, in particular reservation to article 6 paragraph 5 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that bans the imposition of the death penalty to those who committed a crime when they were minors (Uruguay).

92.50. Withdraw the reservation to article 6, paragraph 5 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights and consider further to abolish the death penalty in all cases (Austria).

92.134. End the (prosecution – rejected) and execution of mentally-ill persons and minors; (Cuba).

92.165. Further foster its measures in relation to migrant women and foreign adopted children that are exposed to domestic violence (Republic of Moldova).

92.167. Take effective steps to put an end to child prostitution, and effectively combat violence against women and gun violence (Islamic Republic of Iran).

92.168. Define, prohibit and punish the trafficking of persons and child prostitution (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela).

92.193. Prevent slavery of agriculture workers, in particular children and women (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela).

Panama

68.23. Ensure the full implementation of child labour provisions, and take all necessary measures to prevent child labour in both rural and urban areas, including child domestic work (Slovenia).

68.27. Intensify the necessary measures to guarantee the right of all children to have their birth registered, in particular children of African descent, indigenous children and those who live in rural and border areas (Mexico).

68.28. Address difficult access to birth registration procedures, particularly for children of African decent, indigenous children and those living in rural and border areas (Nigeria).

68.29. Take measures to overcome the difficulty of access to birth registration procedures, particularly for children of African descent, indigenous children and children living in rural and border areas (Haiti).

68.31. Redouble efforts to enhance the positive results in the area of economic, social and cultural rights to provide more benefits to the most vulnerable populations, in particular children, indigenous peoples, people of African descent and the rural population (Peru).

69.15. Address the root causes of child labour by drawing up a cash-foreducation programme or a similar programme that is aimed at reducing poverty and guaranteeing children's right to education, with a specific focus on rural areas and indigenous communities (Netherlands).

69.29. Speed up efforts to achieve Millennium Development Goals on education (Algeria).

69.30. Strengthen its steps to improve the quality of education and continue the establishment of elementary and secondary schools in communities that have none (Azerbaijan).

70.8. Ratify ILO Convention No. 169, concerning indigenous and tribal peoples, and the Ibero- American Convention on the Rights of Young People (Ecuador).

70.9. Adopt a comprehensive law on the protection of children and young people (Hungary).

70.15. Prohibit all forms of corporal punishment of children (Brazil).

70.16. Make efforts to include in its legislation a prohibition of all forms of corporal punishment of children (Costa Rica).

70.17. Modify the low minimum age for marriage for girls and boys (Nigeria).

Jamaica

A - 98.1. Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Morocco) (Mexico); ratify CRC-OP-SC (Spain) (Republic of Moldova) (Haiti), in order to pay special attention to the protection of children (Republic of Moldova)/,which has already been signed by Jamaica (Haiti);

A - 98.7. Address appropriately the challenges identified by treaty bodies' reports, particularly those relating to gender equality, the rights of the child and the elimination of violence against women, and consider requesting technical assistance from OHCHR in order to duly implement treaty bodies' recommendations (Costa Rica);

A - 98.13. Continue implementing further plans and programmes to reduce levels of violence against women and girls (Colombia);

A - 98.17. Further strengthen efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and the sexual exploitation of children (Brazil);

A - 98.26. Continue to take measures to improve its health-care service, especially to guarantee the right of children to healthy growth (China);

A - 98.28. Continue to strengthen education cooperation with international educational organizations (China);

A - 98.31. Request technical and financial assistance from relevant United Nations institutions to reactivate the innovative hospital project concerning the ill treatment of children, which has been suspended owing to a lack of resources (Algeria);

A - 98.37. Adopt targeted policies and programmes to offer protections for the most vulnerable in society, including women, children and persons with disabilities, and to eliminate discrimination against them (Canada);

A - 99.9. Supervise conditions in youth correctional facilities and guarantee that it complies with the Law on Child Care and Protection, in order to determine the progress made at the national level (Ecuador);

A - 99.10. Ensure that the new detention centres, which will be established in accordance with the auditing mentioned in the national report, comply with international standards, in particular regarding separation of minors from adults and the prohibition of corporal punishment (Mexico);

A - 99.13. Establish adequate services and opportunities for children with disabilities (Germany);

A - 99.14. Enhance the facilities, services and opportunities for children and persons with disabilities (Trinidad and Tobago);

A - 100.19. Intensify efforts aimed at improving living conditions in prisons, putting an end to the detention of children in police stations and accelerating the adoption of measures to protect children in juvenile correctional facilities (Algeria);

Honduras

A - 82.2. Ratify the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, particularly Women and Children (Ecuador);

A - 82.4. Make efforts to incorporate into national legislation the prohibition of all forms of the corporal punishment of children (Costa Rica);

A - 82.7. Ensure the independence and the proper funding of the Office of the National Commissioner for Human Rights and the Institution for Children and the Family, at a time when restrictions on freedom of expression, discrimination, and gender-based and domestic violence are all on the rise (Hungary);

A - 82.17. Improve the policies for the protection of the rights of children, and guarantee due access to justice for child victims of violence (Brazil);

A - 82.24. Take concrete actions to implement recommendations made by the Committee against Torture in 2009, by the Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2007 and by the Human Rights Committee in 2006 concerning the violent killing of juveniles, emphasizing in particular effective investigations, so as to arrest and punish all material and intellectual perpetrators of such killings, as well as raise awareness about the mistreatment of children (Uruguay);

A - 82.28. Take the necessary measures to prevent high numbers of disappearances and extrajudicial killings related to police actions, in particular with regard to children (Hungary);

A - 82.38. Intensify actions and adopt broad measures to combat violence against women, children, young people and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons (Brazil);

A - 82.40. Step up efforts to eradicate child abuse and domestic violence through the effective implementation of national strategies (Indonesia);

A - 82.43. Put in place protection measures to prevent, combat and punish perpetrators of violence against women and children, and conduct a campaign to raise awareness on violence against women (Canada);

A - 82.44. Further implement policies to eliminate violence against women and children (Thailand);

A - 82.46. Continue and enhance existing measures to protect women and children from violence, such as the training of Honduran police and the development of the dedicated Gender Unit within the police system (Japan);

A - 82.51. Devote particular attention to fighting the worst forms of child labour and child trafficking, including that for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation (Uruguay);

A - 82.52. Strengthen efforts to eradicate child abuse, child labour and the sexual exploitation of children (Azerbaijan);

A - 82.74. Consider the possibility of applying sentences alternative to imprisonment, particularly for juveniles and adolescents in conflict with the law (Mexico);

A - 82.75. Bring the juvenile justice system fully into line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Poland);

A - 82.102. Address the root causes of poverty, unemployment and lack of education, particularly those affecting children and juveniles, which would help to combat violence and organized crime – which, not infrequently, are the consequences of disappointment and the hopeless future of unemployed young people - as well as to prevent migration and the involvement of persons in drug trafficking and human trafficking (Holy See);

A - 82.109. Develop specialized and differentiated programmes to assist migrant children returned or deported to Honduras, with an approach of restoring their rights while ensuring their effective reintegration into the family and society (Uruguay);

A - 82.110. Develop specialized programmes to assist with minor and adolescent migrants returned or deported to Honduras, in order to ensure their effective social reintegration (Mexico).

Mongolia

84.15. Continue harmonizing its domestic legislation in conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, introduce legislation to prevent and end all forms of corporal punishment, and adopt effective measures for preventing children under the age of 18 from being involved in hazardous work (Italy).

84.26. Uphold its commitment to strengthen the national mechanism for the protection and promotion of children's rights (Islamic Republic of Iran).

84.27. Step up the efforts aimed at the adoption of the new 10-year National Programme on Strengthening Child Development and Protection (Algeria).

- 84.59. Support the efforts to promote and protect the rights of vulnerable groups such as children, women, disabled persons and the elderly (Cuba).
- 84.82. Expand the national programme on the prevention of human trafficking, particularly the use of children and women for sexual purposes, with a view to dealing with all violations of provisions of the Palermo Protocol, in line with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Mexico).
- 84.88. Continue its efforts to ensure effective protection of minors and women against sexual exploitation (Czech Republic).
- 84.89. Adopt specific measures for the protection of minors and women who have become victims of sexual exploitation, and ensure assistance to, restore the reputation of and provide rehabilitation for those victims (Czech Republic).
- 84.90. Strengthen measures to prevent sexual exploitation of children, ensure prompt investigation of allegations of exploitation and sexual abuse, and punish perpetrators (Argentina).
- 84.91. Take the necessary steps, as soon as possible, to address the issues of inadequate protection of children from sexual exploitation as well as the insufficient investigation of the perpetrators of sexual crimes against children and the consequent low ratio of prosecutions against perpetrators of sexual crimes against children (Japan).
- 84.92. Implement effective measures to tackle child labour (Azerbaijan).
- 84.93. Continue efforts to improve the situation of children and, in this context, intensify the efforts to effectively prevent child labour (Germany).
- 84.111. Take additional measures to fight against dropping out of school, particularly among boys (Algeria).
- 84.117. Seek international assistance to combat child labour, such as through the International Labour Organization (Brazil).

Marshall Islands

- 56.5. Ratify the main international human rights instruments, particularly ICCPR and ICESCR, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention against Torture and the Optional Protocol thereto, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Optional Protocols to CEDAW and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Spain).
- 56.6. Ratify ICCPR and the two Optional Protocols thereto, ICESCR and the Optional Protocol thereto, ICERD, the Optional Protocol to CEDAW, CAT and the two Optional Protocols to CRC, as well as CRPD (Slovakia).
- 56.12. Nominate an ombudsperson for children (Hungary).
- 56.17. Develop and strengthen the domestic legislation and policy on the protection of women and children with the aim of reducing incidences of exploitation of women and children and violence against women (United States).
- 56.18. Develop transparent and effective mechanisms to prevent violence, particularly violence against women and children, and make sure that such mechanisms are supported by sufficient capacity and resources to address the problem (Mexico).
- 56.19. Facilitate the active involvement of civil society stakeholders, including human rights non- governmental organizations, in the follow-up to this review, especially to address violence against women and children and child abuse (United Kingdom).
- 56.20. Strengthen the adoption of necessary measures to implement a national programme aimed at eliminating violence against children (Argentina); adopt all necessary measures to prevent violence against children as well as child abuse and neglect (Slovakia); take all necessary legal and practical measures to prevent child abuse and neglect, and adopt a plan of action to combat any form of violence against children (Hungary).
- 56.21. Provide children with child-sensitive mechanisms for lodging complaints in case they are victims of violence and sexual exploitation (Slovakia).
- 56.22. Develop legislation to regulate child labour with a view to abolishing it (Morocco); develop appropriate labour legislation in relation to children, in line with the State's obligations under CRC, ensuring the inclusion of ILO Conventions No. 138, on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, and No. 182, on the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (United Kingdom).
- 56.33. Take effective measures to improve the access of children to education (Morocco).
- 56.34. Seek to improve health outcomes for children, including by improving immunization rates and ensuring that

development assistance funding reaches children in the outer islands (New Zealand).

Maldives

100.3. Consider the ratification of ICRMW and the Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Philippines).

100.22. Continue legislative reforms aimed at guaranteeing the effective implementation of the rights and obligations contained in international instruments, such as CEDAW, CRC and CAT (Brazil).

100.44. Adopt measures to curb discrimination against women and violence against children (Bangladesh).

100.48. Establish equal rights for all children, regardless of the marriage status of their parents (Bosnia and Herzegovina).

100.70. Prioritize legislation on women's rights, sexual harassment, domestic violence and the protection of children against abuse (Australia).

100.72. Adopt and implement the draft law on domestic violence referred to in the national report, taking into account the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child concerning the incorporation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women into domestic law (Mexico)

100.73. Increase efforts to address the serious problem of violence against children, including by ensuring full legal protection against the sexual abuse of children (Norway).

100.74. Continue efforts to prevent violence and sexual abuse against boys and girls, and increase its efforts to bring to justice those responsible (Argentina).

100.75. Continue ensuring the promotion and protection of the human rights of children in the country, including through the establishment of appropriate programmes and measures aimed at combating the spread of a culture of violence among Maldivian youth and children (Malaysia).

100.76. Take further measures to strengthen child rights and the child protection system, in particular to prevent sexual and physical abuse, to tackle underage marriage/concubinage and to ensure that children under 18 years are not punished as adults in the judicial system (United Kingdom).

100.85. Expedite efforts to enact a Juvenile Justice Act in compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Ghana).

100.86. Ensure that children in conflict with the law have access to education (Ghana).

100.87. Strengthen the role of the family in order to protect children from drugs and sexual exploitation, and reduce juvenile delinquency (Qatar).

100.111. Continue the policy of free education for all children, through cooperation and assistance from the international community (Bhutan).

100.120. Give further consideration to enacting legislation and formulating national action plans with concrete goals: to prevent the economic exploitation of and hazardous work by children; and to combat drug abuse, human trafficking and the sexual exploitation of women and children (Japan).

100.124. Take all measures for the purpose of post-disaster reconstruction and adaptation to climate change, with a human-rights-based approach, and carry out consultations with the concerned local communities, giving special attention to women, children and persons with disabilities in this process (Finland).

Lebanon

A - 80.20. Adopt amendments to the Labour Code regarding the sale and trafficking of children (Poland); Implement amendments to the Labour Code to strengthen legal measures to combat the sale and trafficking of children (Australia);

A - 80.21. Consider the creation of additional national mechanisms to promote and protect human rights of vulnerable groups especially women, children, and people with disabilities (Iran);

A - 80.27. Finalize the national action plan on education for all and improve the quality of education (Qatar);

A - 80.39. Ensure that education covers all areas of the country, including the living areas of refugees, bearing in mind that the mandate of the UNRWA covers the educational needs of Palestinian refugees (Yemen);

A - 81.13. Further strengthen the protection of rights of vulnerable groups, like children, women, migrant workers and persons with disabilities (Bangladesh);

- A - 81.18. Accelerate plans for the adoption and implementation of a national strategy for children (Egypt);
- A - 81.19. Improve the quality of public education in order to preserve the excellent standards which have prevailed in Lebanon for decades at the different levels of education (Yemen);
- A - 81.21. Continue efforts in connection with the integration of disabled children in formal education as far as possible, in accordance with an inclusive educational approach (Qatar);
- A - 81.22. Intensify efforts to spread a culture of human rights through educational curricula and awareness-raising campaigns (Saudi Arabia);
- A - 81.23. Continue applying the programs and measures aimed at guaranteeing health and education of quality for its citizens (Cuba);
- A - 81.25. Strengthen measures to fight child labour within the framework of the national strategy to combat child labour (Algeria); Further pursue its efforts to combat child labour (Jordan); Intensify efforts to combat child labour (United Arab Emirates);
- A - 81.27. Continue seeking technical and financial assistance for demining activities, given that children continue to be among the most vulnerable sections of Lebanese society particularly in terms of their exposure to explosive remnants of war (Malaysia);
- A - 84.9. Bring domestic law into full compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Poland);

Mauritania

- 90.8. Further strengthen the National Human Rights Commission and the national commission to combat gender-based violence, and the capacities needed to secure advancement in the human rights field, particularly in the area of women's and children's rights (Norway).
- 90.11. In line with the recommendations of the CEDAW and CRC Committees, accelerate efforts in promulgating national action plans for the advancement of women and the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, including violence against women, and finalize and adopt a national action plan on violence and abuse against children (Malaysia).
- 90.22. Further promote the human rights of mothers and children (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya).
- 90.24. Continue its work to promote and protect the rights of children (Burkina Faso);
- 90.27. Continue its efforts to prevent, penalize and prosecute sexual crimes perpetrated against women, girls and boys and to ensure the social rehabilitation and reintegration of the victims of such crimes (Argentina);
- 90.36. Develop a strategy for achieving the complete eradication of the practice of slavery and all its forms and remedy its after-effects on women and children (Spain).
- 90.46. Develop and implement a plan of action to combat trafficking in persons in order to combat all forms of exploitation that may be targeting women, children and other vulnerable groups (Senegal).
- 90.49. Combat child labour with an emphasis on its worst forms in accordance with CRC and ILO standards, and consider seeking technical assistance from ILO on this matter (Brazil).
- 90.55. Accelerate efforts to reduce maternal and infant mortality (Azerbaijan).
- 90.58. Continue the efforts made to expand education, in particular children's education, and accord greater importance to the spreading of the culture of human rights through the media and educational institutions (Saudi Arabia).
- 90.59. Continue to increase budgetary allocations in the area of the access of children to education (Azerbaijan).
- 91.1. Adhere to main international human rights instruments so that it can continue to promote women's rights and develop programmes for the rights of children, and pursue the efforts to disseminate a human rights culture in the executive branches of the Government (Egypt).
- 91.3. Bring domestic law into full compliance with CRC (Poland).
- 91.9. Disseminate the provisions of CRC, and conduct public awareness raising campaigns among local communities (Poland).
- 91.11. Continue its persistent efforts to promote mechanisms for the protection of the rights of children, particularly children with disabilities, and to secure their rights, and continue the implementation of programmes for children (Yemen).
- 91.17. Continue its efforts to guarantee comprehensive coverage on its territory for preschool education (Sudan).

- 91.18. Maintain its policy regarding the high rate of primary school attendance (Angola);
- 91.24. Request the international community to support its efforts with regard to its institutional and policy reforms in the field of national unity and social cohesion, gender equality and the protection of children's rights, by sharing best practices and by providing capacity-building and technical assistance as required (Indonesia).
- 92.3. Ratify the Optional Protocol to CRC on children in armed conflict, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).
- 92.11. Withdraw the general reservation to CRC and CEDAW (Brazil).
- 92.12. Withdraw reservations to CRC (Ecuador).
- 92.39. Eradicate in law and in practice corporal punishment and the amputation of limbs, child abuse and neglect, female genital mutilation, forced and early marriage, and the forced feeding of girls, as well as issues related to birth registration, and seek technical assistance from United Nations agencies in this regard, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Israel).
- 92.40. Take measures to reduce trafficking in children, to raise the age of criminal responsibility and to eradicate corporal punishment of children (Norway).
- 92.42. Reinforce the legal framework for the protection of children, and remove the provision in the penal code establishing the age of criminal responsibility as 7 years old, as well as the corporal punishment of children, including flagellation and amputation (France).
- 92.43. Increase, in accordance with international standards, the minimum age of criminal responsibility, as well as the harmonization of domestic legislation with international norms in the area of child labour (Mexico).
- 92.45. Bring the minimum criminal age of responsibility and the minimum age for marriage into line with CRC, and ban any form of corporal punishment (Spain)

Malawi

- 102.1. Expedite the repeal and reform of discriminatory legislation, with a focus on the adoption of outstanding bills, particularly those affecting women and children (Canada).
- 102.11. Finalize and implement the draft National Action Plan for Children, and put in place effective national legislation and policies to protect the rights of children (Australia).
- 102.12. Pay particular attention to the rights of the child, especially in combating trafficking and exploitation (Egypt).
- 102.18. Implement further policies to ensure gender equality throughout society and the promotion of the rights of women and children (South Africa).
- 102.33. Adopt practical measures to counteract any form of child labour and human trafficking that stunts and deeply wounds the innate dignity of children (Holy See).
- 102.37. Actively implement existing legislation and strategies on violence against children and arrange an adequate juvenile justice system, with emphasis on raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Slovenia).
- 102.44. Strengthen efforts to combat poverty, discrimination and the promotion of the status of women and children (Morocco).
- 102.48. Undertake more effective measures to ensure the accessibility of crucial public services such as education, health care and social benefits to the population living in rural areas, in particular rural women and children (Malaysia).
- 102.54. Pay attention to maternal and child health, and reduce child mortality (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya).
- 102.55. Redouble efforts to save mother and child by pursuing the education of young girls, increasing the preparation of birth assistants and accelerating the development of public health structures, especially in rural areas (Holy See);.

Libya

- A - 93.9. Continue its efforts in promoting human rights education and national human rights protection mechanisms (Egypt);
- A - 93.12. Take appropriate measures to ensure that all children enjoy all human rights, without discrimination (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- A - 93.13. Consider giving more role to the private sector in developing the national education and health-care systems (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 93.15. Continue to improve policies and programmes to advance the status of women and girls, and to protect children (Myanmar);

A - 93.17. Consider inviting the Special Rapporteur on the right to education and the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, within a framework of mutual cooperation, as a constructive step towards the consolidation of greater protection for this vulnerable group (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

A - 93.31. Speed up the adoption of the draft law on exempting disabled children from transportation costs within and outside cities (Yemen);

A - 93.36. Take comprehensive measures to eliminate violence against women and children, in particular by adopting a national strategy to combat violence against women, as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Thailand);

A - 93.48. Take additional steps to reduce infant mortality (Belarus);

A - 93.49. Continue to make progress in education and health care, with a particular focus on women and girls, in order to achieve quality education and a quality health-care system (Myanmar);

A - 93.53. Pursue ongoing action in favour of training for qualified teaching staff, and provide education opportunities for all segments and social groups in various regions (Algeria);

A - 93.54. Improve education materials used in schools for people with special needs in order to ensure their full integration into society, economically and socially (Syrian Arab Republic);

A - 93.55. Continue its efforts to further strengthen the education sector (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

A - 93.56. Enhance and improve education, in particular by continuing to work towards the improvement of education through information technology (Bahrain);

A - 93.57. Continue its efforts in improving the right to education, especially education for people with special needs (Saudi Arabia);

A - 93.59. Continue strengthening its successful education policy, in conditions that ensure access to education with full equality (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

Liberia

A - 77.5. Continue to prioritize and implement policies and legislation to address violence against women and the protection of the human rights of children (South Africa);

A - 77.8. Accelerate the process for the adoption of the national human rights action plan for Liberia and the adoption of the proposed children's act (Egypt);

A - 77.9. Take further legislative and policy measures to protect the rights of children, including by ensuring that Liberia meets its obligations under the CRC and the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Australia);

A - 77.16. Continue to reinforce its national programmes in the area of education and to seek the necessary technical and financial assistance to accompany it in its integration of human rights education and training into its programmes (Morocco);

A - 77.18. Continue to pay particular attention to the rights of children and women, including through the development and enactment of national action plans (Egypt);

A - 77.20. Strengthen efforts to improve the protection of human rights across the country, capacity- building of local authorities and empowerment of communities, in particular women and girls, ensuring the involvement of the civil society, both urban and rural and across the country, in the follow-up to the review report (Norway);

A - 77.32. Take all necessary measures to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights by women and girls, including by way of properly and promptly investigating and prosecuting cases of gender-based and sexual violence (Sweden);

A - 77.33. Address the high level of female genital mutilation and early marriage through more concerted efforts, involving local levels (Norway);

A - 77.34. Increase public awareness campaigns against female genital mutilation (FGM) (United States of America);

A - 77.38. Encourage Liberia to strengthen its policies to combat against child trafficking (Thailand);

A - 77.39. Reinforce actions for the protection of child victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation (Bangladesh);

A - 77.41. Intensify efforts to strengthen the criminal justice system and reform the juvenile justice system (Ghana);

- A - 77.50. Encourage Liberia to strengthen its judicial system, especially in view of promoting accountability, in order to bring to justice those committing violence against women and children (Thailand);
- A - 77.58. Encourage stronger promotion of the rights of women and children by meeting their immediate post-conflict needs. These include, for example, the elimination of gender inequalities, the promotion of equal educational opportunities as well as equal opportunities for socio-economic and political participation, and the elimination of violence against women and children (Thailand);
- A - 77.59. Expand its School Feeding Programme and integrate it with local agricultural production (Brazil);
- A - 77.63. Continue the implementation of programmes and plans for the enhancement of education in Liberia at all levels, as well as earmarking more financial resources for this purpose (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);
- A - 77.64. Promote and deploy further efforts to bridge the gap between boys and girls in completing the primary, secondary and university levels (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);
- A - 77.65. Take steps to effectively guarantee the right to education (Italy);
- A - 77.66. Make accessible to the general public and teach human rights in school and university establishments, as well as in the professional sector (Congo);
- A - 77.67. Reinforce the protection and promotion of the rights of vulnerable groups, namely, children, women, disabled and elderly persons (Algeria);
- A - 77.68. Sustain efforts to promote and protect the rights of groups and of the vulnerable population, such as children, women, disabled and elderly persons (Cuba);
- A - 77.69. Continue to reinforce efforts to promote the rights of vulnerable groups such as women and children, especially orphaned and disabled children and child victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation (Bangladesh);
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SESSION 10

Paraguay

- A - 84.3. Continue its efforts in order to strengthen legislation to prevent and punish the use of boys and girls in pornography (Argentina)
- A - 84.5. Take additional efforts on children's issues, including the compilation of statistical data, establishment of a monitoring system and overall enhancement of child protection measures (Japan)
- A - 84.6. Ensure, within the mandate of the Department for the Rights of Children and Adolescents of the Ombudsman, that children's rights complaints mechanisms are easily accessible and child-sensitive (Slovakia)
- A - 84.7. Strengthen the national system of protection and promotion of childhood and adolescence (Peru)
- A - 84.11. Make the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children operational by ensuring public funding (Poland)
- A - 84.14. Strengthen the protection of rights and interests of women and children and other vulnerable groups (China)
- A - 84.28. Continue its efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, by entirely financing and implementing the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of the Sexual Exploitation of Girls, Boys and Adolescents. Amend the national legislation on the sexual exploitation and trafficking in children to bring it in line with the international instruments (Republic of Moldova)
- A - 84.29. Increase attention to the protection of trafficked women and children (Holy See)
- A - 84.30. Strengthen efforts aimed at combating trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation of women and children and the problem of street children (Malaysia)
- A - 84.31. Strengthen the implementation of relevant policies, such as the Plan to Prevent and Eradicate Child Labour and the empowerment of its National Commission for the Elimination of Child Labour, in particular with regard to the ILO Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, to address the phenomenon of child labour (Slovakia)
- A - 84.32. Redouble its efforts to eradicate child labour, and accord all possible protection and assistance to children living or working in the streets (Republic of Korea)

- A - 85.6. Ensure the full incorporation of CRC into its domestic legislation (Slovakia)
- A - 85.9. Fully implement the National System for Comprehensive Protection and Advancement of Children and Adolescents to help protect vulnerable children and adolescents (Canada)
- A - 85.10. Strengthen the role of the National Council for Childhood and Adolescence (Poland)
- A - 85.34. Ensure that the complaints mechanisms of the Ombudsman are easily accessible to all in need, including children (Slovenia)
- A - 85.35. Ensure the effective exercise of the right to conscientious objection and ensure that no minor (under 18) is recruited into the Armed Forces (Slovenia)
- A - 85.36. Implement effectively the legislation prohibiting the forced military recruitment of children under the age of 18 (Ghana)
- A - 85.37. Comply with the legislation prohibiting the forced military recruitment of children (Hungary)
- A - 85.38. Put in place measures to effectively prevent underage military recruitment (Japan)
- A - 85.46. Develop official statistics that record cases of domestic violence, femicide, abuse, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation, the latter especially of children and adolescents, and facilitate access to justice for victims and the prosecution of the perpetrators (Uruguay)
- A - 85.47. Bring domestic legislation on sexual exploitation and trafficking of minors in line with international standards (Slovenia)
- A - 85.48. Ensure that children living or working in the street be provided with adequate protection, assistance, nutrition and shelter as well as with health care and educational opportunities (Poland)
- A - 85.49. Implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, particularly with regard to street children and child labour (France)
- A - 85.50. Ensure that children living and working on the street are provided with adequate protection, assistance, health care, education and shelter (Hungary)
- A - 85.54. Pass legislation to ensure that unregistered children are not deprived of their rights, and that concrete steps be taken to decrease current obstacles to child registration (Canada)
- A - 85.60. Step up its efforts in providing equal opportunities to education and work to both vulnerable groups and minorities (Thailand)
- A - 85.61. Accord special attention, within its public policy on teaching, to the education of indigenous persons and children living in poverty (Costa Rica)

Estonia

- A - 77.24. Create the institution of ombudsman for children (Finland)
- A - 77.27. Continue efforts to protect and promote the rights of the child (Lithuania)
- A - 77.42. Consider taking necessary measures to prevent and combat discrimination towards minorities, and positively consider the recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on the prevention of segregation of Roma children in the field of education (Brazil)
- A - 77.49. Bring an end to segregation of Roma children in the field of education (Denmark)
- A - 77.58. Adopt the necessary legislation, and prohibit any kind of violence against children, including corporal punishment (Finland)
- A - 77.87. Pay special attention to the rights of Roma children to education, and implement the relevant policy instruments to ensure their enjoyment of the rights as enshrined in the Estonian Constitution (Finland)

Mozambique

- A - 88.14. Continue its cooperation with treaty bodies and submit its initial report on the implementation of ICCPR as well as the report on the application of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (OP-CRC-SC) (Congo);
- A - 88.15. Intensify efforts to implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on the persistence in rural areas of traditional practices harmful to children (Portugal)

A - 88.33. Seek technical assistance from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Labour Organization and other relevant organizations in order to combat the spread of diseases, such as HIV/AIDS and malaria, and to allocate more financial resources to decrease the high rates of maternal and infant mortality (Azerbaijan)

A - 89.25. Ensure that violence against women and girls constitutes a criminal offence, as well as to ensure the prosecution, punishment and rehabilitation of perpetrators, and the protection and access to immediate means of redress for victims of violence (Slovenia)

A - 89.28. Take effective steps to implement the new legislation enacted in 2009 regarding the family (Lei da Familia), domestic violence (Lei Contra Violência Doméstica) and trafficking (Lei contra Tráfico de Pessoas) to address the issue of sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking of children in order to hold perpetrators accountable and provide means of redress and protection for victims (Austria)

A - 89.29. Strengthen the application of the legislation in combating discrimination and violence, above all sexual violence, against women and girls (France)

A - 89.37. Undertake the necessary measures to advance in the eradication of child labour, by applying the 2008 law to protect children, which prohibits child labour (Uruguay)

A - 89.65. Establish juvenile courts throughout the country to enable the incarceration of children and adolescents separately from adults (Canada);

A - 89.66. Undertake measures to ensure that all children are registered immediately after birth, as a crucial step for children to benefit formally from the social protection system (Uruguay)

A - 89.76. Disseminate and implement the plan to achieve MDGs 4 and 5, approved by the Ministry of Health, on the basis of the right to health for mother and child (Switzerland)

A - 89.78. Taking into account the high level of infant mortality, disseminate and implement promptly the Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5, using a rights-based approach to maternal and child health (Uruguay)

A - 89.80. Continue its efforts to achieve full compliance with the rights of the child despite widespread poverty (Sudan)

A - 89.81. Give greater attention to the programmes for the reduction of infant mortality due to Aids and the national prevalence of HIV amongst women, as well as fighting the epidemics of cholera and tuberculosis (Algeria)

A - 89.85. Intensify programmes to improve the social security system, the housing projects, home sanitation facilities and access to drinking water, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Chile)

A - 89.88. Take measures to combat the underlying causes which impede girls from completing their education (Finland)

A - 89.89. Develop programmes and campaigns aiming at combating discrimination against girls in schools (Brazil)

A - 89.90. Put into operation the national law aimed against sexual harassment of women and girls especially at learning institutions (Zambia)

A - 89.91. Take effective steps to counter harassment and abuse of girls in the educational system and ensure that perpetrators are effectively punished (Austria);

A - 89.92. Guarantee that all those responsible for acts of violence, harassment and sexual abuse of girls, in particular in the educational system, are effectively punished and that the girls receive support, including denouncing these situations, and reparation and protection measures (Uruguay)

Niger

A - 76.12 Strengthen efforts to fulfil obligations in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Australia)

A - 76.13 Further improve the normative framework in order to better guarantee women's and children's rights (Italy)

A - 76.22 In line with the recommendations from the Committee on the Rights of the Child, take immediate steps to halt and abolish the death penalty and life sentences for crimes committed by persons under 18 (Norway)

A - 76.26 Continue to strengthen awareness-raising and sensitization activities for practitioners, families, traditional or religious leaders and the general public in order to encourage change in traditional attitudes aiming at effective eradication of female genital mutilation, Wahaya and other harmful practices (Slovenia);

A - 76.27 Address traditional practices that are against human rights, inter alia female genital mutilation, through more concerted efforts, involving local levels (Norway)

A - 76.28 Implement and apply legislative as well as other measures that aim at the eradication of harmful tradition practices such as female genital mutilation (Poland)

A - 76.29 Continue and strengthen awareness-raising activities aimed at eradicating traditional practices that are harmful to children, including female genital mutilation (Italy)

A - 76.30 Follow-up the Committee on the Rights of the Child's recommendations relating to the practice of female genital mutilation, and organize awareness raising campaigns in public and in schools (Germany)

A - 76.31 Take all appropriate measures to ensure an effective implementation of the prohibition of female genital mutilation, especially in terms of prevention, sensitization, control and legal sanctions (Belgium)

A - 76.34 Develop and strengthen appropriate legislative measures to address the issues of trafficking, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and take measures to ensure prompt prosecution of perpetrators of sexual offences against children (Malaysia)

A - 76.35 Reinforce legislative measures to combat sexual exploitation and sexual abuses, in line with what the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended (Chile)

A - 76.36 Implement the recommendations made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, especially eradicate traditional practices such as female genital mutilation, sexual exploitation, corporal punishment in children's education and forced child begging (Ecuador)

A - 76.51 Strengthen the existing measures to combat child trafficking, forced labour, begging and sexual exploitations of children, including migrant children (Switzerland)

A - 76.52 Pass and implement legislation aimed specifically at eliminating all forms of child labour (United States of America)

A - 76.53 Adopt and implement a national plan of action to prevent and combat child labour (Poland)

A - 76.70 Continue to adopt measures in order to reduce effectively maternal mortality rate and child and infant mortality rates (China)

A - 76.71 Give priority to the continuation of efforts to promote the right to education (Saudi Arabia)

A - 76.72 Implement an awareness-raising campaign for parents aimed at increasing the school enrolment rate of girls (Canada)

A - 76.73 Ensure the increase of financial resource allocation to the field of public education with a view to improving the quality of education, build an appropriate infrastructure and ensure that compulsory primary education lasts for six years (Ecuador)

A - 76.74 Further expand its school feeding programme and integrate it with local agricultural production (Brazil)

Namibia

A - 96.1. Strengthen efforts to fulfil obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Australia)

A - 96.3. Adopt appropriate legislation on trafficking in human beings, prohibit the use, procuring or offering of children for prostitution and ensure that children under the age of 14 are not engaged in child labour (Slovenia)

A - 96.6. Strengthen the mechanisms of legal and social protection of children against violence, particularly sexual, of which they are victims (France)

A - 96.9. Pursue efforts to address concerns regarding child labour, in particular through its Action Programme to Eliminate Child Labour in Namibia 2008-2012 (Botswana)

A - 96.10. Redouble efforts aimed at fully implementing the Action Programme to Eliminate Child labour in Namibia 2008-2012 (Malaysia)

A - 96.13. Further promote women's and children's rights taking into consideration the views of relevant treaty bodies of the United Nations system (Italy)

A - 96.42. Apply fully the legislation geared towards combating discrimination and violence, particularly sexual, against women and young girls, particularly in terms of access of victims to justice and of training of magistrates, judges and police regarding this problem (France)

A - 96.52. The existing women's and children units in the country which are staffed with police officers be strengthened with sufficient human and logistical resources (Ghana)

A - 96.68. Continue its education policy, giving special emphasis to the education of young girls (Niger)

A - 97.4. Continue pursuing appropriate policies, such as the Action Programme to Eliminate Child Labour in Namibia 2008-2012, in particular with regard to ILO Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, to address the phenomenon of child labour (Slovakia)

A - 97.9. Continue its efforts to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against boys and girls (Argentina)

A - 97.11. Increase its efforts to combat violence against women and children (Germany)

A - 97.16. Adopt a systematic approach to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV (Turkey)

St Kitts and Nevis

A - 75.1. Ratify the Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Hungary)

A - 75.3. Review its current legislation in order to bring it fully in line with the principles and provisions of CRC and accede to its two Optional Protocols (Guatemala)

A - 75.4. Adopt new child protection legislation as soon as the consultative process can be concluded (Canada)

A - 75.7. Continue to apply programmes and measures to improve the enjoyment of the right to education and the right to health (Cuba)

A - 75.8. Pursue the consolidation, in a decisive manner, of an educational system which is increasingly in line with the needs and specificities of its population, as the only way of making progress towards social development and welfare, towards which the international community should provide its assistance and cooperation (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela)

A - 75.10. Intensify awareness-raising relating to teenage pregnancy and sexual education (Norway)

A - 75.12. Adopt necessary measures to combat and eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, and, in this regard, review the work of the Department of Gender Affairs and proceed with relevant reforms (Ecuador)

A - 75.18. Continue training programmes in order to educate youth on issues regarding equal treatment of men and women in order to secure the health and safety of women (Norway)

A - 75.23. Step up its efforts to eradicate domestic violence and sexual abuse within the framework of comprehensive policies to combat gender violence and to protect children's rights (Spain)

A - 75.26. Further adopt policies and legislation to combat discrimination and violence against women and children, particularly domestic and sexual violence (Brazil)

A - 75.27. With support from the international community, draft legislative bills on domestic violence, and on child abuse (Maldives)

A - 75.30. Adopt and implement appropriate, efficient measures to combat child prostitution and pornography, including the ratification of the Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Slovakia)

A - 75.33. Ensure the separation of juvenile convicts from adult inmates (Slovakia)

A - 75.34. Establish juvenile rehabilitation facilities to ensure the separation of juveniles from adults in prisons in line with the process to improve prisons' overcrowding (Ecuador)

A - 75.35. Modernize and update the criminal system in particular to increase penalties for cases of sexual abuse of minors, as the numbers of such cases are alarming. (Ecuador)

Georgia

A - 105.2. Consider the possibility of becoming a party to the following international instruments: the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography .

A - 105.5. Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (India)

A - 105.13. Increase international cooperation devoted to protecting the rights of the child, of women and of migrants workers (Philippines)

A - 105.14. Continue measures in the field of women and child's rights protection (Azerbaijan)

A - 105.15. Incorporate the principle of the best interest of the child in all programmes and policies (Hungary)

A - 105.18. Increase the support to children with disabilities so that they can live in the community and avoid their institutionalization (Canada)

A - 105.19. Increase support to children with disabilities to live in the community to avoid institutionalization (Denmark)

A - 105.20. Strengthen support to children with disabilities (Bangladesh)

A - 105.44. Take steps to prevent child labour by formulating a strategy to eliminate the worst forms of child labour (Bulgaria);

A - 105.45. Adopt specific measures to improve effectively the situation of children living in the streets of big cities and children with disabilities (Algeria)

Myanmar

A - 104.5. Ensure the effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), especially the rights to education and health (New Zealand)

A - 104.32. Ensure that violence against women and girls, including domestic violence and all forms of sexual abuse, constitutes a criminal offence, and that perpetrators are prosecuted and punished (Norway)

A - 104.33. End forced labour and child labour (Slovenia)

A - 104.34. Undertake further efforts to prevent the use of child soldiers and to demobilize and reintegrate child soldiers (Norway)

A - 104.35. Strengthen its efforts to enhance the enforcement of the minimum age of recruitment into the military and to draft a new National Plan of Action for children based on the MDGs (Iran)

A - 104.48. Continue its efforts to develop and expand child-friendly schools based on CRC (Bhutan)

A - 104.60. Continue its cooperation with ILO and other relevant mechanisms to ensure full respect for the rights of the child consistent with international law, particularly human rights law (Jordan)

A - 105.9. Prohibit the recruitment of child soldiers and take measures against all violators (Sudan)

Austria

A - 92.1. Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT) and harmonize its domestic legislation with human rights treaties, and in particular, incorporate torture as a criminal offense in its domestic legislation; in accordance with its policy on "zero tolerance", harmonize in a non-restrictive manner the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (Ecuador)

A - 92.10. Complete at the earliest the constitutional reform to incorporate in the Federal Constitution the rights of the child in accordance with the provisions of the CRC (Republic of Moldova)

A - 92.12. Fully translate CRC into its national legislation (Slovakia);

A - 92.13. Incorporate its international human rights obligations into domestic laws, in particular the rights of the child, (Egypt)

A - 92.25. In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, carry out public awareness-raising campaigns to fight discrimination and hate speech - these kind of policies could be complemented by adopting and implementing legislative measures; promote an inclusive educational system which does not leave behind migrant children or children with special needs (Costa Rica)

A - 92.34. Expedite action to allow for the full realization and protection of all children in Austria (Ghana)

A - 92.67. Provide special protection and assistance to unaccompanied children (Brazil)

A - 92.71. Step up efforts aimed at establishing efficient protection measures to prevent, combat and punish perpetrators of violence against women and children, including domestic violence and sexual abuse (Malaysia)

A - 92.72. Strengthen its efforts to ensure that effective protection measures are promptly in place in order to prevent, combat and sanction acts of violence against women and children, notably domestic violence and sexual violence (Canada)

A - 92.75. Take effective measures to prevent sex tourism, and combat the sale and trafficking and sexual exploitation of children (Egypt)

A - 92.77. Ensure the proper functioning of the juvenile justice system in compliance with international standards and to guarantee that minors are always heard in the presence of a legal representative (Islamic Republic of Iran)

A - 92.83. Continue the implementation of measures to improve the access to health services by all children (Chile)

A - 92.84. Incorporate human rights education and training as a cross-cutting subject at all levels of the formal educational system, in particular at primary and secondary education (Costa Rica)

A - 92.85. Consider appropriate education system reforms to ensure its more inclusive social accessibility (Slovakia)

A - 92.88. Consider implementing, as appropriate, the recommendations of human rights treaty bodies and special procedures with respect to asylum seekers and irregular immigrants, especially children (Jordan)

A - 92.92. Implement the constitutional court ruling on a "right of abode" and prevent deportation of migrant children separating them from their families (Bangladesh)

Oman

A - 89.10. Continue its efforts to ensure bringing into force of the Omani Law of the Child in pursuit of its national strategy on children and in line with the obligations under CRC (Bangladesh)

A - 89.11. Further pursue efforts to pass a national law which would ensure a greater degree of protection for children (Sudan)

A - 89.12. Finalize and enact legislation to better protect children, including the draft Law of the Child (Australia)

A - 89.22. Further continue its efforts to improve the rights of children, ensure that the Omani Law of the Child is enforced and consider developing a comprehensive national plan of action for children (Azerbaijan)

A - 89.24. Adopt a national action plan for child rights in the juvenile justice system (Sudan)

A - 89.46. Continue its efforts to end the practice of female genital mutilation in line with recommendations by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Slovenia)

A - 89.47. Continue efforts to put an end to the practice of female genital mutilation (Italy)

A - 89.61. Continue the work aimed at the prohibition of child labour (Jordan)

A - 89.72. Continue to undertake measures that promote the rights of children, including the provision of equal access to services and protection for children of migrant workers (Philippines)

A - 89.87. Remove all restrictions on girls' access to education (Australia)

A - 89.89. Continue its efforts to integrate human rights education in the remaining grades in schools (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)

A - 89.90. Increase efforts to integrate a human rights culture into school curricula at all stages of education (Bahrain)

A - 89.91. Improve continuously the implementation of its programmes for human rights education (Philippines)

A - 89.94. Share best practices in promoting the education of children with disabilities (Qatar)

A - 89.95. Share with other States its expertise and achievements in the management of institutions providing special needs education (Saudi Arabia)

A - 89.96. Continue efforts to provide educational facilities to persons with special needs (Lebanon)

A - 89.103. Strengthen cooperation with the international community and organizations including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), OHCHR and ILO with a view to building capacity and getting technical advice and assistance on matters related to addressing trafficking in persons (Malaysia)

Rwanda

A - 77.7. Continue to apply programmes and measures to improve the enjoyment of the right to education, the right to health, and the rights of women and children (Cuba)

A - 77.16. Continue to focus on maternal and child health (Singapore)

A - 77.18. Continue its efforts with regard to universal primary education and abolishing school fees, including the promotion of the Nine-Year Basic Education programme (Singapore); request support from the international community for its education policy, in particular the One Laptop Per Child programme, and for consolidating protection of the most vulnerable social groups, in particular the implementation of the national programme for childhood (Niger)

A - 77.19. Secure greater investment in the education sector, without delay, in order to achieve the Education for All goal by 2015 (Sri Lanka); continue to seek development and technical assistance for capacity-building from development partners, with a view to finding solutions to the identified challenges militating against the fulfilment of its commitments (Nigeria); request technical and financial assistance from partners and specialized United Nations agencies (with regard to demographic growth, poverty reduction, protection of the informal sector and the environment) (Mauritania); avail itself of the technical assistance and capacity-building support provided by OHCHR (Burkina Faso); consider seeking further targeted technical assistance from United Nations agencies towards achieving its human rights obligations (Botswana)

A - 78.4. Design plans and strategies to ensure sustainability in protecting the rights of women and children (Egypt)

A - 78.5. Create a comprehensive policy on the rights of the child (Hungary)

A - 78.11. Ensure, with effective measures, the demobilization of all child soldiers and secure their rehabilitation and social integration (Slovenia)

A - 79.9. Continue the legal reform process, including the incorporation of a Plan of action to ensure access to justice by poor people and vulnerable groups, in particular women and children (Cambodia); ensure free legal assistance for underprivileged citizens (Slovakia)

A - 79.19. Further the process of ensuring free secondary education in order to guarantee access to education for all young persons (Burundi)

SESSION 11

Seychelles

A - 100.2. Consider, gradually, the ratification of the Optional Protocols to CRC and other instruments (Chile);

A - 100.3. Consider the possibility of ratifying the Optional Protocols to ICCPR, CEDAW, CRC, CRPD and CED (Argentina);

A - 100.5. Conclude the process of ratifying the Optional Protocol to CEDAW, as well as OP-CRC-AC, and the Optional Protocol to CRPD (Spain);

A - 100.6. Conclude the process of ratification of the Optional Protocol to CEDAW and to OP-CRC- SC and consider ratifying the optional protocols to CAT, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESC) and CED (Ecuador);

A - 100.40. Consider developing programmes that work to conclusively eliminate violence against women and children (Maldives);

A - 100.41. Adopt and implement measures to protect women and children from domestic violence, sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons (Ecuador);

A - 100.44. Strengthen the judiciary system in order to address violence against women and children and high rates of children facing sexual abuse (Norway);

A - 100.45. Establish effective procedures and mechanisms to receive, monitor and investigate complaints on ill-treatment and abuse of children, including sexual abuse, through a child-sensitive inquiry and judicial procedure, including the protection of the right to privacy of the child (Slovakia);

A - 100.47. Continue adopting practical measures for the implementation of protection of children, and the eradication of violence and abuse, particularly in homes, in schools and in other institutions involved in the care and protection of children (Costa Rica);

A - 100.68. Prioritize access to reproductive health education and contraceptives for adolescent girls, also without parental consent (Norway);

A - 100.69. Strengthen its intervention programmes for young people to increase their awareness of HIV/AIDS and on a wider basis to provide reproductive health counselling where necessary through the various Government social programmes (Trinidad and Tobago);

A - 100.72. Redouble efforts to implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child concerning the application of environmental rules to ensure universal access to drinking water and sanitation (Morocco);

A - 100.74. Consider devising and implementing a national strategy for human rights education which would cover both the formal educational sector and a wider public for enhancing human rights awareness (Mauritius);

Sierra Leone

A - 80.9. Develop national plans of action on children and on human rights (Australia);

A - 80.16. Strengthen actions to promote and protect rights of women and child (Bangladesh);

A - 80.18. Make additional efforts to enhance the role of women in public life and ensure that these efforts are combined, for girls, with the abolition of female genital mutilation, whether it is consented to or not (Senegal);

A - 80.20. Take all necessary measures to prevent women and girls from suffering from harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation, early and forced marriages and teenage pregnancies (Slovenia);

A - 80.21. Further improve the health care in connection with birth delivery and address other causes of maternal mortality and address other causes of maternal mortality and other related issues such as early marriages, lack of reproductive information, unsafe abortions and female genital mutilation (Sweden);

A - 80.23. Intensify its efforts to protect the rights of the child, especially children in poverty, victims of child prostitution and children with disabilities; undertake a comprehensive review of national legislation to guarantee full implementation of the principle of non-discrimination as well as adopt a national strategy to mitigate against such a situation, as recommended by the Committee of the Rights of the Child in 2004; take all necessary measures to put an end to the practice of child soldiers (Spain);

A - 80.24. Strengthen measures of prevention and fight against phenomena affecting the rights of the children, particularly child labour and violence against children (Morocco);

A - 80.25. Undertake efforts to enforce the prohibitions on child labour, especially in its worst forms (Poland);

A - 80.26. Take measures to tackle the exploitation of children, including domestic work, hazardous labour, especially in the mining sector, commercial sex and trafficking, starting with the ratification of the ILO Minimum Age Convention No. 138 and the ILO Convention No. 182 on Worst Form of Child Labour (Slovenia);

A - 80.27. Amend the 2007 law on the rights of the child for a uniform and increased minimum age for work, and ensure, through dissuasive or repressive measures, notably within the framework of a law on human trafficking, that arduous work similar to the worst forms of exploitation is not given to this vulnerable category of people (Senegal);

A - 80.31. Take effective measures to reduce overcrowding in prisons and lengthy pre-trial detention as well as strengthen the judicial system including for juvenile offenders (Austria);

A - 80.37. Maintain the efforts to guarantee equal access to education, particularly for women and children (Chile);

A - 81.1. Explicitly prohibit by law and criminalize the use of children in hostilities by the armed forces and the recruitment and use of children in hostilities by non-State armed groups (Poland);

- A - 81.2. Explicitly prohibit by law and criminalize the use of children in hostilities by armed forces and the recruitment and use of children in hostilities by non-State armed groups (Slovenia);
- A - 81.3. Adopt and implement a national plan for children that includes legislative measures, such as the prohibition of the use of children in armed conflicts (Costa Rica);
- A - 81.17. Maintain efforts to promote and protect the rights of children, young people, persons with disabilities and women, and seek to overcome the low representation of women (Cuba);
- A - 81.18. Implement further policies to ensure gender equality and the promotion of the rights of women and children throughout society (South Africa);
- A - 81.24. Take all appropriate measures to address violence against women effectively and more specifically to eliminate FGM, including by making its performance a criminal offence (Austria);
- A - 81.25. Introduce an effective system towards the elimination of female genital mutilation (FGM) and develop governmental policy in this regard (Japan);
- A - 81.26. Facilitate an inclusive national dialogue on female genital mutilation and put in place, in cooperation with tribal chiefs, religious leaders and women's groups, effective measures to eliminate the practice (Canada);
- A - 81.27. Abolish FGM and as a first step support those initiatives from within the country which call for prohibiting FGM at least for minors of under 18 years age (Germany);
- A - 81.28. Adopt legislation to prohibit FGM and, at the same time, promote an open dialogue on this issue (Switzerland);
- A - 81.29. Fully prohibit and criminalize female genital mutilation, as it represents a clear human rights violation (Portugal);
- A - 81.30. Specifically prohibit, sanction and effectively prevent the practice of female genital mutilation for children under the age of 18 (United Kingdom);
- A - 81.31. Spread information about the negative consequences of female genital mutilation, also in cooperation with relevant international organizations and United Nations agencies (Italy);
- A - 81.33. Implement measures to ensure girls' and women's access to all levels of education and ensure a higher level of women's participation in public life (Norway);
- A - 81.36. Put in place effective measures to implement the Child Rights Act and protect children from sexual and gender-based violence, abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and the worst forms of child labour (Canada);
- A - 81.37. Continue its endeavours to reduce the illiteracy rates and eradicate forced labour, especially child labour (Azerbaijan);
- A - 81.38. Monitor the reintegration of former child combatants, particularly girls, with the aim to ensure that appropriate assistance is provided and suitable measures are implemented (Japan);
- A - 81.47. Take steps to eliminate child labour and forced labour and enhance respect for the rights of workers, particularly those in the mining sector. Ways to accomplish these objectives include amending the current labour laws to align with the internationally recognized fundamental worker rights, and taking measures to effectively enforce the labour laws (United States);
- A - 81.51. Allocate more financial resources to improve access to and quality of education in the country. (Indonesia);
- A - 81.52. Give special attention particularly to the education of girls and women (Turkey);
- A - 81.53. Incorporate human rights education and awareness training into the school curriculum through cooperation with and assistance from the international community (Indonesia);
- A - 81.54. Seek the assistance of the ILO to combat child labour (Brazil);
- A - 82.5. Continue to adapt the legislation to ensure the full implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and, in particular, expressly prohibit and criminalize female genital mutilation (France);
- A - 82.12. Establish a strategy to seek the elimination of practices of discrimination against women and eliminate female genital mutilation (Costa Rica);

Somalia

- A - 98.3. Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and its Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict and endorse the Paris Commitments to protect children from unlawful recruitment or use by

armed forces or armed groups (France);

A - 98.4. Sign and ratify CEDAW and its Optional Protocol, CED, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and its Optional Protocol, OP-CAT, the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the sale of children, and ratify CRC and its Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict and OP-ICESCR (Spain);

A - 98.5. Take concrete steps including becoming a party to and implementing CRC and CEDAW (Japan);

A - 98.6. Consider signing and ratifying CEDAW, CRC and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (Indonesia);

A - 98.7. Ratify CEDAW and CRC as soon as possible (Germany);

A - 98.8. Accede to the core human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, particularly CRC and CEDAW (Australia);

A - 98.9. Ratify CRC and CEDAW (Costa Rica);

A - 98.10. Take steps to accede to CRC, and ratify the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols (Philippines);

A - 98.11. Ratify CRC and its Optional Protocols (Portugal);

A - 98.12. Ratify CRC, including its two Optional Protocols (Norway);

A - 98.13. Consider the ratification of CRC and its Optional Protocols (Chile);

A - 98.14. Ratify CRC and ensure from the beginning that all measures to be adopted for children incorporate its provisions (Uruguay);

A - 98.21. Ban FGM by amending the penal code and implement a total elimination of such practice (Italy);

A - 98.22. Follow through on its stated intent to amend its penal code with provisions to prohibit the harmful practice of female genital mutilation (Norway);

A - 98.23. Amend the Penal Code to prohibit the practice of female genital mutilation (Canada);

A - 98.24. Amend the Penal Code with provisions to prohibit FGM as soon as possible (Netherlands);

A - 98.25. Introduce amendments in Somalia's Penal Code on widespread practice of FGM (Portugal);

A - 98.26. Criminalize the practice of female genital mutilation (Australia);

A - 98.27. Take all necessary legal and practical measures to eliminate FGM, including considering amendments to the penal code with provisions to specifically prohibit this practice (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 98.28. Take all legal measures available to prohibit FGM and ensure effective implementation, particularly in terms of prevention, awareness-raising, monitoring and sanctions (Belgium);

A - 98.29. Reform its Penal Code to criminalize FGM and approach all this process in an integral manner (Costa Rica);

A - 98.54. Implement a comprehensive national policy to prevent the use or recruitment of child soldiers and undertake all efforts to provide opportunities, especially educational ones, for children (Uruguay);

A - 98.55. Develop an integrated national plan of gender equality that criminalizes FGM and take practical measures to eradicate it, requesting the necessary assistance (Uruguay);

A - 98.56. Put in place a Comprehensive Plan on Gender Equality that criminalizes FGM (Spain);

A - 98.59. Take into account, in its efforts to promote and protect human rights, the specific needs of such vulnerable groups as children, women, persons with disabilities and the elderly (Thailand);

A - 98.60. Take specific measures to counter serious violations of the human rights of women, such as gender-based violence, inadequate after-care for victims of such crimes, forced marriage, and female genital mutilation (Japan);

A - 98.61. Utmost efforts should be made to address issues affecting children, including poverty, the recruitment of under-age soldiers, and a lack of access to education (Japan);

A - 98.80. Adopt measures to prevent, penalize and eliminate all forms of violence against women, including stoning, rape, marital rape, sexual violence of all kinds in the framework of armed conflict, domestic violence, forced marriage and FGM (Argentina);

A - 98.81. Implement an awareness and education campaign, in cooperation with community and religious leaders, aimed at ending the practice of female genital mutilation and other forms of violence against women (Canada);

A - 98.82. Redouble efforts to end traditional practices against human rights of women such as FGM (Mexico);

A - 98.83. Establish effective and impartial vetting procedures to ensure that their armed forces and police do not recruit persons under the age of 18 (Hungary);

A - 98.84. Take measures, such as impartial vetting, to ensure that persons under the age of 18 are not recruited by Transitional Federal Government's security forces (Canada);

A - 98.85. Immediately release all children recruited into the Transitional Federal Government's security forces and the establishment of rigorous vetting procedures to ensure that the armed forces and police do not include persons under the age of 18 (Austria);

A - 98.86. Continue with efforts to stop the recruitment and use of children in the country and to work closely with the United Nations and other relevant parties to ensure their demobilization (Malaysia);

A - 98.87. Take decisive action where possible and introduce measures to ensure that no children under the age of 18 are recruited (Ireland);

A - 98.88. Cease the use of children as combatants (United States of America);

A - 98.89. Take every necessary measure to ensure that no children under the age of 18 are recruited into armed forces, releasing unconditionally all children previously recruited (Slovakia);

A - 98.90. Actively seek the unconditional release of all children associated with its armed forces and those of its allies (Portugal);

A - 98.91. Establish effective and impartial procedures to ensure that the armed forces and the police do not recruit persons under the age of 18 (Portugal);

A - 98.92. Take all appropriate measures to eliminate these forms (child labour, child soldiers, and street begging) of exploitation of children (Slovenia);

A - 98.93. Address the prevalence of exploitative child labor by enforcing its labor laws (United States of America);

A - 98.95. Provide for reintegration projects for children and women escaping from Al Shaabab- controlled areas (Italy);

A - 98.107. Strengthen and where appropriate develop mechanisms to address impunity and incidences particularly of trafficking in persons and gender violence including sexual violence against women and children including through capacity building and technical assistance as requested by the TFG from relevant multilateral and bilateral partners (Malaysia);

A - 98.112. Amidst reports of systematic instances of rape and sexual violence against women and children, prosecute rape as a crime of war in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) (Israel);

A - 98.135. Establish free and compulsory primary education and ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols (Hungary);

A - 98.137. Strengthen capacities and skills of educational institutions with a view to their rehabilitation (Oman);

A - 98.138. Develop a national action plan with a view to ensure free and compulsory education (Uruguay);

A - 98.139. Strengthen efforts to spread education, especially for women and children (Saudi Arabia);

A - 98.142. Work together with humanitarian and development actors to improve the living conditions and safety of IDPs, and strengthen the protection of women and girls from rape and domestic violence (Turkey);

Sudan

A- 83.7 (Part 1). Accede or ratify the following international instruments: International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ecuador);

A - 83.7 (Part 3) Palermo Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; (Ecuador);

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

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

A - 83.46. Establish an appropriate mechanism for the protection and the promotion of children rights (Poland);

A - 83.63. Continue its active efforts to promote children's rights, including the implementation of the new law on children promulgated in 2010, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities for children, enhancement of a juvenile court system, and work towards the compulsory registration of births and the eradication of female genital

mutilation (Japan);

A - 83.64. Develop a national plan of action to enforce the rights of children in a comprehensive manner and based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Uruguay);

A - 83.65. Continue to devote special attention to children in order to realize their best interest (Jordan);

A - 83.66. Develop a national plan of action for the implementation of children's rights and adopt a holistic child rights approach (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 83.67. Develop a national plan of action for the implementation of children's rights (Australia);

A - 83.68. Elaborate national legislation for the protection of child rights and create national mechanisms to monitor implementation (Saudi Arabia);

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

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

A - 83.94 (Part 2). Immediately stop the imposition of this cruel measure on children (Uruguay);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A - 83.109 (Part 2). Completely eradicate the practice of female genital mutilation through education and awareness campaigns in the communities (Honduras);

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

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

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

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

- A - 83.115. Adopt national legislation to protect child rights, create follow-up mechanisms, criminalize the worst forms of child labour and accede to international treaties banning this practice (Mauritania);
- A - 83.128. Adopt strong and decisive measures to punish those responsible for the rape of girls and women (Honduras);
- A - 83.146. Continue to take steps to decrease child mortality rate (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- A - 83.147. Continue its efforts with regard to the advancement of women's rights, reduction in child mortality and illiteracy rates, and the reintegration of children into their communities (Azerbaijan);
- A - 83.148. Continue efforts aimed at ensuring education for all children and make arrangements to improve the performance of the education system (Algeria);
- A - 83.149. Devote attention to the education of children and take measures to reduce the rate of dropouts from school (Bahrain);
- A - 83.150. Strengthen the capacities and competencies of educational institutions in terms of providing services and rehabilitation to them, especially primary schools (Oman);
- A - 83.151. Continue applying programs and measures aimed at guaranteeing universal access to quality education and health services to the population (Cuba);
- A - 83.152. Devote attention to the education of children and use education to spread a human rights culture through school curricula (Saudi Arabia);
- A - 83.153. Increase the expenditure allocated for education in order that it could be accessible to children across the country (Sri Lanka);
- A - 83.154. Increase actions for access to schooling (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- A - 83.160. Improve, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, the living conditions and safety situation of internally displaced persons by providing access to humanitarian assistance, while ensuring the security of humanitarian workers, and strengthen its protection of women and girls from sexual violence in the camps of the internally displaced (Thailand).
- A - 85.3. Adhere to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its two Optional Protocols and endorse the Paris Commitments to protect children from unlawful recruitment or use by armed forces or armed groups (France);

Palau

- A - 61.1. Increase its efforts aimed at the incorporation of the CRC provisions and principles into the domestic legal system (Poland);
- A - 61.4. Amend relevant domestic legislation so as to offer married women the same level of protection against coerced sex as to unmarried women and remove the law which discriminates against a wife's and female child's right to inherit property (United Kingdom);
- A - 61.14. Take measures to ensure the full implementation of the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Intensify efforts to establish an Ombudsman for Children to deal with complaints of violations of the rights of the child, particularly those related to child exploitation and sexual violence (Spain);
- A - 61.16. Take all measures to implement the National Action Plan for Children (Republic of Moldova);
- A - 61.17. Establish policies, programmes and services to provide children with greater protection and care (Brazil);
- A - 61.19. Accelerate efforts aimed at raising awareness and education among the general population on human rights, particularly on the rights of women, children and disabled persons (Malaysia);
- A - 61.20. Meet its reporting obligations under the CRC (Maldives);
- A - 61.22. Promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities by, among others, involving persons with disabilities in all phases of ratification of the CRPD and the Palau National Policy on Disability, and ensuring access to education as well as an inclusive education system at all levels for children with disabilities (Thailand);
- A - 61.23. Adopt legislative and public policy measures aimed at eliminating discrimination against children in situation of vulnerability, including children of immigrant families (Argentina);
- A - 61.27. Consider establishing shelters for victims of domestic violence and reinforce efforts to prevent and combat child abuses, including measures to assist in recovery and reintegration (Canada);
- A - 61.34. Implement policies to ensure the promotion of the rights of women and children, specifically in combating domestic violence (South Africa);

- A - 61.38. Reinforce the efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation with particular focus on children (Slovakia);
- A - 61.39. Adopt legislation aimed at protecting children from economic and sexual exploitation (Thailand);
- A - 61.40. Adopt expeditiously necessary legislation and implement all relevant measures to prevent and combat sexual abuse of children, providing for the physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of child victims (Slovakia);
- A - 61.41. Conduct investigation of all alleged sexual abuse of children in a childfriendly judicial procedure, with due regard given to protecting the right to privacy of the child (Slovakia);
- A - 61.42. Step up the implementation of measures to combat, prevent and punish acts of child abuse, child neglect and domestic violence (Malaysia);
- A - 61.44. Prohibit the use of corporal punishment in homes and in schools and conduct awareness campaigns to reduce the scope of this action (Norway);
- A - 61.46. Establish mechanisms ensuring that street children are provided with clothing, housing, health and educational services (Poland);
- A - 61.52. Intensify the efforts, including through increasing the seeking of technical cooperation, for establishing special educational programmes for boys and girls with disabilities (Mexico);
- A 62.18 (Part 2).- the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child within the framework of the National Plan of Action for Children referred in the national report (Chile);
- A - 62.24 (Part 2). the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocols; (Spain);
- A - 62.24 (Part 4).Ratify the two Optional Protocols on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Spain);
- A - 62.30. Review the legislation on minimum age for criminal responsibility (Brazil);
- A - 62.31. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in compliance with international standards (Slovakia);
- A - 62.34. Urgently implement legislation that specifically addresses child sexual exploitation through electronic images and take appropriate measures to ensure adequate legal protection of children, including boys, against commercial sexual exploitation (United Kingdom);
- A - 62.35. Enact legislation that addresses exploitation of children via sexually explicit videos, movies, photos and electronic images (New Zealand);
- A - 62.36. Enact legislation to prevent child labour and protect children from commercial sexual exploitation (Trinidad and Tobago);
- A - 62.37. Seek the assistance of ILO to combat child labour (Brazil);
- A - 62.41. Equalize the legal minimum age of marriage for girls and boys (Norway);

Papua New Guinea

- A - 78.18. Take steps to implement a comprehensive legal framework addressing all forms of violence against women and children (Canada);
- A - 78.19. Introduce and implement a comprehensive legal framework to protect women and girls against all forms of gender-based violence and, in particular, introduce legislation that prohibits domestic violence (Norway);
- A - 78.20. Make every effort to eliminate domestic violence, with special attention to enacting and implementing a comprehensive legal framework addressing all forms of violence against women, sharing the international communities' concerns on the lack of laws specifically prohibiting violence against women and girls within the family (Republic of Korea);
- A - 78.39. Improve its cooperation with the United Nations treaty bodies by reporting on the implementation of its obligations under the Conventions it has ratified; namely, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), CEDAW and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (Norway);
- A - 78.52. Undertake more effective measures to address the problems of impunity and violence against women and girls, including by strengthening law enforcement and the judicial system (Malaysia);
- A - 78.54. Modify its legislation to ensure that the provisions prohibit and penalize the sale and trafficking of girls and

boys under the age of 18 for sexual and labour exploitation (Hungary);

A - 78.60. Look to replicate successful programmes that aim to keep adolescents out of the prison system wherever possible (Australia);

A - 78.62. Take necessary measures to ensure that all children are registered at birth (Czech Republic);

A - 78.63. Ensure that all children are registered at birth and make every effort to register all persons not previously registered (Slovakia);

A - 78.64. Increase efforts to ensure the registration of all children at birth (Brazil);

A - 78.68. Prioritize efforts to achieve the maternal health and basic education Millennium Development Goals (Australia);

A - 78.70. With international assistance, intensify efforts against the spread of HIV/AIDS in the country, with increased attention to prevention and care for affected children (Algeria);

A - 78.72. Continue taking measures that favour the increase of enrolment rates in all its territory (Chile);

A - 78.73. Take appropriate measures, in accordance with its international obligations, aimed at ensuring universal education, including free and compulsory primary education (Malaysia);

A - 79.12. Accede, as a priority, to CED, to CRPD and to the two Optional Protocols to CRC (Algeria);

A - 79.13. Ratify the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crimes (United States);

A - 79.24. Adopt legislative measures to eliminate gender violence and ensure that all women and girls who were victims of gender violence have access, among others, to health, legal and emergency services as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Spain);

A - 79.27. Develop proactive strategies for economic development and social cultural transformation, with priority given to addressing the problems of discrimination against women, gender-based violence, the HIV/AIDS epidemic, child labour, corporal punishment of children, and sorcery-related killings (Thailand);

A - 79.37. Prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings and ensure protection against child labour and child prostitution (Slovenia);

A - 79.45. Take immediate measures to investigate cases of brutal torture and killings of girls and women, especially elderly women, accused of witchcraft, and to prosecute and punish perpetrators (Czech Republic);

A - 79.59. Review its legal measures and, if necessary, request the necessary technical assistance so as to ensure that boys and girls of all regions of the country have access to free and compulsory primary education (Mexico);

A - 79.61. Consider the possibility of ensuring free and compulsory education, at least at the primary level (Algeria);

A - 79.62. Guarantee universal basic education, in accordance with the international human rights treaties it has ratified, and ensure that primary education is compulsory and free for all (Indonesia);

A - 79.63. Ensure compulsory, free and accessible primary education for all. Enhance also the availability and accessibility of secondary and higher education and close the gender gap at all levels of education (Slovenia);

A - 79.64. Ensure that primary education is free and compulsory and prioritize the accessibility of secondary education, making it progressively free in accordance with the new Universal Plan on Basic Education (Spain);

A - 79.65. Adopt further measures to ensure universal primary education, free of charge (Brazil);

A - 79.66. Continue working towards the elimination of the user-pay policy for education with the aim of providing free primary education, as per Millennium Development Goal 2 (South Africa);

Singapore

A - 94.3. Continue applying programmes and measures aimed at ensuring universal access of its population to its excellent educational and health services and maintain the highest possible quality of these services (Cuba);

A - 94.4. Continue its commitment in assisting the enrolment of poor children in education and ensuring their health care (Oman);

A - 94.6. Continue with its plans to guarantee the right to education (Saudi Arabia); continue the programme of the provision of quality education including new investments in the development of education (Zimbabwe); continue efforts in developing and improving the quality of education so as to preserve human dignity and development in the country (Qatar);

A - 94.13. Continue its efforts in protecting the rights of specific groups such as women, children, the disabled, the aged and migrant workers (Brunei Darussalam);

A - 94.19. Consider ratification of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Belarus, Philippines);

A - 95.3. Accelerate effective implementation of the recommendations of the 2007–2011 Enabling Masterplan of the Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports and the National Council of Social Service to review and plan services for persons with disabilities (the Sudan);

A - 95.11. Ensure the incorporation into the domestic legal system of the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (Egypt);

A - 95.12. Increase attention to programmes for broken families (Oman);

A - 96.2. Consider ratifying other core international human rights instruments, starting with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) and the instruments mentioned in paragraph 158 of the report, as well as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) (Algeria); continue to take appropriate measures at the national level with a view to ratifying international human rights instruments, notably those mentioned in paragraph 158 of the national report, including

A - the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD),

A - ICERD, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (OP-CRC-SC) (Morocco); Consider acceding to ICERD, OP- CRC-SC and CRPD (Swaziland); consider expediting becoming a party to ICERD, CRPD and OP- CRC-SC (India);

96.3. Accede to the following human rights instruments:

A - CRPD,

A - the ICERD and the OP-CRC-SC (Sudan);

A - 96.7. Accede to OP-CRC-SC (Iraq, Poland, Afghanistan);

A - 96.8. Consider ratifying core international human rights treaties to which Singapore is not yet a party (ICCPR, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), ICERD), the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), OP-CRC-SC, and CRPD with its Optional Protocol (Slovenia);

A - 96.10. Ratify ICCPR and ICESCR and other core international human rights treaties, such as CAT, CRPD and ICERD, and their optional protocols; and withdraw its reservations on key principles of CRC and CEDAW (Czech Republic);

A - 96.19. Take measures in order to ratify the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (the Republic of Moldova);

A - 96.21. Implement the recommendations of treaty bodies with regard to the implementation of Singapore's commitments under CEDAW and CRC (Slovenia);

A - 96.37. Harmonize its various strategies on children and families under a comprehensive national plan of action for children, and further consider the accession to OP-CRC-SC (the Republic of Moldova);

A - 96.38. Adopt a comprehensive strategy addressing all forms of discrimination against all groups of children (Poland);

Solomon Islands

A - 80.1. Strengthen its efforts to modify or repeal existing laws and regulations that discriminate against women and girls (Thailand);

A - 80.2. Amend domestic legislation so that the minimum age for marriage is set at 18 years (Ecuador);

A - 80.7. Adopt legislation to address all forms of violence against women and modify existing laws that discriminate against women and girls (Canada);

A - 80.12. Adopt and implement legislative and other effective measures to protect women and children from domestic violence and abuse in all forms (Trinidad and Tobago);

A - 80.13. Take the necessary steps to codify in national laws obligations subscribed to in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Canada);

- A - 80.14. Introduce national legislation to ensure that the rights of the child are fully protected, in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Slovenia);
- A - 80.15. Adopt legislation to legally prohibit corporal punishment of children (Hungary);
- A - 80.16. Review the legislation on the minimum ages for criminal responsibility and for employment (Brazil);
- A - 80.17. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to the internationally accepted age (Hungary);
- A - 80.18. Align the minimum age of criminal responsibility with accepted international norms on the matter and ensure that all children up to the age of 18 years can benefit from the protection of the juvenile justice system (France);
- A - 80.19. Raise the minimum age at which children can be held criminally responsible (Mexico);
- A - 80.20. Consider raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Chile);
- A - 80.21. Adopt legislative measures to bring the age of criminal responsibility into conformity with international standards (Costa Rica);
- A - 80.22. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility in compliance with international standards (Slovakia);
- A - 80.23. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to bring it into conformity with international standards and provide children under 18 years with due protection from juvenile justice system (Ecuador);
- A - 80.27. Adopt and implement measures to protect women and children from domestic violence (Ecuador);
- A - 80.31. End all forms of corporal punishment of children in all settings, including in the home and in schools, by enforcing its prohibition (Slovenia);
- A - 80.32. Enhance protection of children from abuse, including prostitution and child pornography (United States);
- A - 80.33. Adopt a national plan of action against sexual exploitation of children and against child labour. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to internationally accepted standards and ensure that juvenile justice protection is accorded to all children up to the age of 18 years (Slovenia);
- A - 80.34. Formulate and implement a national action plan against the sexual exploitation of children (Trinidad and Tobago);
- A - 80.36. Undertake a study on the sexual exploitation of children and adopt a national plan of action against sexual exploitation of children (Germany);
- A - 80.37. Adopt all necessary measures, in accordance with article 7, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, to guarantee the registration of all girls and boys at birth in Solomon Islands; as well as for those persons who have not been registered at birth (Mexico);
- A - 80.44. Implement public awareness and education programmes on sexuality aimed at adolescents that includes information on contraceptive health, family planning, sexual and reproductive health, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDs (Norway);
- A - 80.45. Seek, in cooperation with relevant international organizations and stakeholders, to include human rights education in school curricula, as appropriate (Philippines);
- A - 80.46. Put greater efforts to ensure that human rights awareness, including the issue of gender equality, is included in the school curricula (Indonesia);
- A - 80.48. Continue to work, with development partners, towards compulsory basic education for all children, building on the progress and reforms to date (New Zealand);
- A - 80.49. Continue efforts to reduce illiteracy by implementing measures to ensure girl's and women's access to all levels of education (Norway).
- A - 81.3. Consider the possibility of ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocols; the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol; the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol; and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);
- A - 81.4. Sign and ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its two Optional Protocols; the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Spain);

A - 81.5. Sign or ratify the following international human rights instruments: the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (Ecuador);

A - 81.11. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (United Kingdom);

A - 81.19. Pass a law to criminalize all forms of human trafficking and ratify the Protocol to Prevent Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (United States);

A - 81.22. Establish a minimum age for employment in compliance with international norms (France);

A - 81.23. Continue efforts to promote and protect the rights of women, children, and young persons and persons with disabilities;

A - 81.39. Conduct a comprehensive study on child abuse, including sexual abuse, and child labour, with a view to identifying enhanced protection measures and ensuring the provision of adequate resources for their implementation (Canada);

A - 81.40. Redouble its efforts to eliminate child labour, and protect children who are vulnerable, especially children living and working in the streets (Ecuador);

A - 81.41. Seek the assistance of ILO to combat child labour (Brazil);

A - 81.45. Implement the recently adopted Human Rights Council resolution on children working and/or living on the street and give priority attention to the prevention of this phenomenon by addressing its diverse causes through economic, social, educational and empowerment strategies. These include proper birth registration, health care, education, awareness-raising and assistance to families (Hungary);

A - 81.48. Ensure that all children are registered at birth and make every effort to register all persons previously not registered (Slovakia);

A - 81.56. Take measures so as to ensure that all children can enjoy their right to free and compulsory basic education, and establish a school programme on human rights education and training (Morocco);

A - 81.57. Increase efforts necessary to ensure that education for boys and girls is free, compulsory and accessible (Mexico);

A - 81.58. Provide for free, compulsory education, accessible to all, with particular care paid to disabled children by allocating sufficient financial and human resources to the education system (Slovakia).

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

A - 76.3. Request international assistance deemed pertinent to implement measures to improve the human rights situation of children and adolescents (Uruguay);

A - 76.10. Conduct a study concerning how the education of disabled students can be implemented through mainstream educational settings (United States);

A - 76.11. Implement inclusive education programming for students with disabilities in the general education system (United States);

A - 76.12. Implement public policies to improve the human rights situation of persons, particularly children, with disabilities, to allow this sector of the population to participate in the economic, social and cultural life on an equal basis (Ecuador);

A - 76.21. Take further measures to prevent and combat violence against children and women (Brazil);

A - 76.23. Take all the necessary measures to combat violence and discrimination against children (France);

A - 76.24. Intensify ongoing efforts to eradicate the illicit use of drugs and other psychotropic substances, especially among juveniles (Trinidad and Tobago);

A - 76.25. Take steps to ensure that prisoners under the age of 18 are housed separately from the general prison population (Canada);

A - 76.32. Increase the efforts to promote adolescent health, particularly with respect to reproductive health in order to

combat teenage pregnancy (Norway);

A - 76.33. With international cooperation and technical assistance, continue strengthening its education policy with a view to provide a comprehensive education that responds to the needs of its people, as the only means to advance towards full development, in conditions that guarantee full equality and the inclusion of the most vulnerable sectors of the population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela).

A - 77.1. Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Spain);

A - 77.3. Increase efforts (Slovenia) to harmonize domestic legislation with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Uruguay);

A - 77.4. Undertake the measures necessary to increase the statistical capacity on the situation of children in the country, to facilitate the development of adequate policies (Uruguay);

A - 77.11. Take appropriate steps to establish "Approved Schools" as provided for in the Juvenile Act with the aim of, inter alia, separating juveniles from adult offenders serving custodial sentences (Malaysia);

A - 77.12. Finalize the child protection protocol and establish the "Approved Schools" for juveniles as provided for by Government in the Juvenile Act (Barbados);

A - 77.13. Promote prevention and assistance policies in the area of reproductive health, in particular for adolescents (Mexico);

A - 77.14. Increase efforts to provide medical support for children and promote adolescent health policies with respect to reproductive health (Hungary);

A - 77.15. Ensure adequate health and counselling support for adolescent mothers and take further steps to encourage the girls' return to school upon delivering their child (Norway);

A - 77.16. Redouble efforts to prevent school dropout and promote school enrolment in the rural areas (Mexico).

A - 78.8. Harmonize domestic legislation with the Convention on the Rights of the Child through technical assistance and establish laws that regulate areas that are not yet regulated, such as child pornography or disability (Spain);

A - 78.9. Address the concerns of UNICEF that the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child were not, as at 2010, explicitly set forth in the domestic legislation (Haiti);

Belgium

A - 100.10. Take into consideration the recommendations made by the Belgian Parliamentary Special Commission on "the treatment of sexual abuse and acts of paedophilia within a relation of authority, in particular in the Church" aiming at better ensure the rights of the juvenile victims of sexual offences and in particular to increase the limitation period applicable to crimes of rape of or sexual assaults on minors (France);

A - 100.11. Redouble effort to achieve the appropriate implementation of the Convention of the Rights of the Child, in particular with regard to full exercise of right to education, and the protection of minors from sexual abuse and exploitation and, above all, to put an end to detention of foreign children in closed detention centres, in accordance with the decision of Minister of Migration Policy and Asylum (Ecuador);

A - 100.12. Continue efforts to strengthen its international cooperation to prevent and punish acts involving the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism (Moldova);

A - 100.15. Include homeless women and children, including unaccompanied children of foreign origin as priority beneficiaries into poverty reduction strategy (Kyrgyzstan);

A - 100.22. Ensure full integration of persons with disabilities into socio-economic and political affairs, particularly equal access to job opportunities, promoting of their right to education, adequate resources for care and support for children with psychosocial disabilities in the family and in the community, and finally, to ensure their accessibility to public transportation and buildings (Thailand);

A - 100.50. Promote equal access to education through inclusive policies in the education system aimed at children from poor, foreign and minority families (Mexico);

A - 100.51. Strengthen the asylum procedures by, among others, improving legal assistance for asylum-seekers, expediting the procedures, and responding to specific needs of asylum-seekers who are children, women and the elderly (Thailand);

A - 100.52. Find long-term solutions to avoid situations where asylum-seekers, especially women and children, have to live in degrading conditions (Norway);

- A - 100.54. Continue to give special attention to the rights of children and women asylum seekers, in particular by providing shelter, and ensuring their protection from violence (Indonesia);
- A - 101.5. Take action to eliminate sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Bangladesh);
- A - 101.6. Provide adequate support to sexually exploited or at-risk children (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- A - 101.7. Develop a strategy to eradicate the process of child trafficking, child prostitution, and child pornography in the process of the development of the national plan of actions on combating trafficking in human beings (Belarus);
- A - 101.8. Effectively address through legislation and policies the sexual exploitation of children, including child pornography (Egypt);
- A - 101.9. Allocate substantial resources and give special attention to children of the most vulnerable groups in the society (Afghanistan);
- A - 101.11. In consultation and cooperation with relevant partners, take appropriate measures to implement the National Plan of Action for Children (Hungary);
- A - 101.15. Ensure effective coordination at the federal, regional and community levels for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Poland);
- A - 101.22. Stop detention of minors in adult prisons (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- A - 102.10. Develop a comprehensive and coordinated national strategy to combat all forms of violence against women and girls, as recommended in 2008 by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Kyrgyzstan);

Denmark

- A - 106.1. Extend the applicability of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children to Greenland and to the Faroe Islands (Hungary);
- A - 106.24. Greenland and Faroe Islands to ratify the following international instruments: Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and ensure their application (Ecuador);
- A - 106.83. Continue its efforts to combat domestic violence, especially against vulnerable groups such as women and children (Republic of Korea);
- A - 106.86. Establish specific mechanisms and formulate specific programmes geared to addressing the issue of violence against women and children, including by harmonizing national legislation with international human rights standards (Indonesia);
- A - 106.90. Take necessary measures to combat child prostitution and ensure that those children have access to adequate services for their recovery and social reintegration (Indonesia);
- A - 106.91. Prevent commercial sexual exploitation of children and ensure additional protective measures for all victims of trafficking (Azerbaijan);
- A - 106.92. Take more effective measures to prevent sexual exploitation of children, including through criminalizing the production and distribution of pornographic or erotic images including children, and prosecute Danish citizens who abused children abroad (Malaysia);
- A - 106.93. Adopt all necessary measures to combat the phenomenon of child sex tourism, including by consistently prosecuting offenders on their return for the crimes committed abroad (Greece);
- A - 106.94. Strengthen the capacity of the criminal police to deal with crimes related to child pornography on the Internet and to inform children and their parents about the safe use of the Internet (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- A - 106.95. Develop a more systematic approach to cooperation between governmental bodies and civil society to combat child trafficking (Australia);
- A - 106.99. In light of the 1 July 2010 amendments to Danish legislation reducing the age for criminal responsibility to 14, bring it into line with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Kyrgyzstan);
- A - 106.105. Ensure that contested children in a marital dispute have the possibility of maintaining effective contact with the foreign parent living abroad (Italy);
- A - 106.106. Take effective measures to strengthen the institution of family, including awareness- raising activities

which should focus on raising awareness in society, especially of young people, on the traditional understanding of family and its social significance (Belarus);

A - 106.111. Give equal recognition to the right of undocumented children to education (Honduras);

A - 106.112. Address in particular high school dropout among students belonging to ethnic minorities (Slovakia);

A - 106.116. Allow for family reunification for children in as many cases as possible and ensure that Danish jurisprudence on family reunification is in accordance with its human rights obligations (Greece);

A - 106.119. Part Two: ensure that the necessary protection and assistance is provided to them (Poland);

Greece

A - 83.29. Adopt mitigating measures to protect its most vulnerable population: women heads of household, the unemployed, farmers, retired people, children, persons with disabilities, et alia (Ecuador);

A - 83.34. Increase efforts to prevent trafficking in women and girls and provide support to victims effectively by implementing the integrated National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Human Beings and fully enforcing the legislation on trafficking (Republic of Moldova);

A - 83.37. Continue its efforts to combat transnational child trafficking and exploitation (Republic of Moldova);

A - 83.76. Continue to implement measures within the framework of the presidential decree that set the framework for addressing the situation of unaccompanied minors (Chile);

A - 83.77. Continue its efforts to ensure the observance of fundamental rights and international standards in the context of asylum procedures, particularly with regard to the treatment of unaccompanied minors (Argentina);

A - 83.78. When reforming the asylum system and migration management, pay special attention to the needs of unaccompanied minors in all processes that pertain to solving their cases, and prevent administrative detention from being a standard practice for new irregular migrants (Slovenia);

A - 83.79. Take immediate measures to make sure that all unaccompanied children are given a guardian and a safe residence when they arrive in Greece (Norway);

A - 83.80. Take further steps to enhance the number and quality of available accommodation facilities and other services offered to minors and vulnerable groups arriving in Greece (Denmark);

A - 83.81. Pay special attention to the position of unaccompanied minor immigrants (Netherlands);

A - 83.88. Continue efforts aimed at improving the administrative and legal services and the living conditions of irregular migrants and asylum-seekers, especially vulnerable categories, such as women and children (Qatar);

A - 83.91. Implement measures to curb abuses against refugees and migrants, including minors, regardless of their immigration status, perpetrated by police authorities, and punish adequately those responsible, so to avoid impunity (Ecuador);

A - 84.12. Take supplementary measures to remedy the situation reported by the NGO ARSIS which would suggest that efforts to reinforce by legislation the fight against exploitation and sexual abuse have not eliminated the problem of child exploitation, in particular for "street children" (France);

A - 84.13. Include information about Greece being a country of destination and transit for human trafficking in school curriculums at secondary and university levels (Iraq);

A - 84.17. Execute the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights regarding the applications of the Turkish Union of Xanthi, the Cultural Association of Turkish Women of Rodopi and the Evros Minority Youth Association (Turkey);

Hungary

A - 94.41. Intensify efforts to combat all forms of discrimination to make effective the equality of opportunities and treatment among all inhabitants in its territory, with particular care and attention to women and children who are in the situation of more vulnerability, such as those who belong to the Roma people (Argentina);

A - 94.50. Introduce national measures to reduce school segregation and actively promote participation in society through education among the Roma community (Norway);

A - 94.56. Take all appropriate measures to protect children effectively from being exposed to violence, racism and pornography through mobile technology, video movies, games and other technologies, including the Internet (Pakistan);

- A - 94.57. Prevent violence against Roma women and girls, including their harassment at school, and fill the gaps in Roma women's formal education (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- A - 94.68. Rehabilitate and socially integrate women and girl victims of trafficking (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- A - 94.70. Take further measures for the rehabilitation and social integration of women and girls who are victims of trafficking (Azerbaijan);
- A - 94.71. Strengthen measures for the rehabilitation and social integration of women and girls victims of trafficking (Brazil);
- A - 94.72. Increase efforts to effectively prevent trafficking in women and girls for sexual exploitation and domestic servitude and take measures for rehabilitation and social integration of women and girls who are victims of trafficking (Republic of Moldova);
- A - 94.76. Ensure, in line with the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of Child, the implementation in practice the prohibition of corporal punishment in schools (Russian Federation);
- A - 94.77. Bring fully its system of juvenile justice into line with the CRC and ensure that detention of children under 18 should be separated from adults (Thailand);
- A - 94.78. Take measures, including disciplinary measures, to bring to the attention of those working in the educational system, in particular teachers, their obligation to refrain from corporal punishment (Uzbekistan);
- A - 94.79. Adopt measures, including disciplinary measures, in order to raise the awareness of professionals of the education system, in particular teachers, on their obligation of abstaining from resorting to corporal punishment (Uruguay);
- A - 94.93. Take all necessary measures to promote equality in education in favour of all members of minority groups, especially Roma children (Greece);
- A - 94.94. Take measures to guarantee the right to equal education for Roma children (Finland);
- A - 94.95. Commit to improving school results of Roma pupils by 2015 (Canada);
- A - 94.96. Aim to eliminate segregated education, which is not based on strict individual assessment, and draft a national strategy for the introduction of an inclusive education (Finland);
- A - 94.97. Continue its efforts to ensure that children with disabilities exercise their right to education to the fullest extent possible and facilitate their integration into the general education system (Uruguay);
- A - 94.104. Ensure urgently, through stable and systematic funding, continued functioning of the two bilingual Slovenian-Hungarian schools in Gornji Senik/Felsőszölnök and Stevanovic/Apátistvánfalva (Slovenia);
- A - 94.106. Place special emphasis on addressing the socio-economic disadvantages of the Roma, particularly in the areas of employment, education, housing and access to health services. segregation in school should be eliminated through both incentives and sufficient penalty in case of violation (Thailand);

Latvia

- A - 91.9. Continue to earmark sufficient funds for all child protection programs (Moldova);
- A - 91.10. Continue to carry out measures in the field of child rights protection (Azerbaijan);
- A - 91.11. Contribute to the implementation of the recently adopted Human Rights Council resolution on children living and working on the streets (Hungary);
- A - 91.14. Continue efforts to improve and protect the rights of women and children by implementing recommendations made by the United Nations mechanisms and its related special procedures (Palestine);
- A - 91.37. Pursue its efforts to combat trafficking in human beings, especially women and children (Algeria);
- A - 91.40. Continue to adopt appropriate measures to prosecute and punish perpetrators of trafficking in human beings and develop effective systems for the timely prevention of sexual exploitation and trafficking in children (Republic of Moldova);
- A - 91.45. Consider the possibility of strengthening focused social assistance to poor families with children (Belarus);
- A - 91.46. Continue its efforts to promote the full integration of ethnic minorities into Latvian society and facilitate the naturalization and acquisition of citizenship, especially in the case of children (Costa Rica);
- A - 91.48. Consider further facilitation of the acquisition of citizenship and increased efforts to promote the registration of newborns (Brazil);

A - 92.14. Adopt the necessary legislation to explicitly prohibit violence against children, including corporal punishment (Finland);

A - 92.15. Maintain State preschool and general education institutions with education/teaching in minority languages, including the Russian language (Russian Federation);

A - 92.17. Take measures to ensure the availability of adequate facilities for refugee children, including access to legal counsel, medical care and education (Poland).

A – 93.21 (Part 1). Strengthen the capacity of the State Inspectorate for the Protection of Children's Rights and (Norway);

A - 93.29. Provide general information about anti-discrimination and reform the school curricula to regularly emphasize information about gender equality, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people and ethnic minorities (Norway);

A - 93.34. Engage in awareness-raising activities such as stressing diversity in school curricula in order to alleviate discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons (Finland);

A - 93.41. Prevent violence against Roma women and girls, including harassment and abuse at school, and address the gaps in their formal education (Islamic Republic of Iran);

SESSION 12

Tajikistan

A - 88.12. Establish a mechanism to follow up and evaluate the implementation of the mentioned national plan of action for children for the period 2003–2010 (Turkey);

A - 88.13. Strengthen efforts to fulfil its obligations under CEDAW and CRC (Australia);

A - 88.17. Further legislative and policy measures aimed at ensuring gender equality and combating violence against women and girls (Brazil);

A - 88.45. Establish the necessary measures and legislation to reform the judicial system in conformity with international standards on justice, including a juvenile justice system, and, in particular, guarantee the tenure of judges and magistrates (Mexico);

A - 88.53. Ensure that abusive child labour practices are eliminated and promote access to education of these children in a vulnerable situation (Uruguay);

A - 88.55. Incorporate in the domestic law the explicit prohibition of child labour; adopt an array of measures to guarantee inclusive education and the non-discrimination of children with disabilities in the regular education system (Spain);

A - 88.56. Continue efforts to expand the right to education, especially in connection with the education of children (Saudi Arabia);

A - 88.57. Develop programs allowing girls to stay in the educational system and avoid early drop-outs and the same should be provided for children with disabilities (Costa Rica);

A - 88.67. Increase its efforts in the area of health, education, guarantee the interest and protect rights of women and children, and promote overall social and economic development (China);

A - 89.2. Envisage an explicit reference to the ban of child's labour in the national law (Morocco);

A - 89.3. Consider enacting legal prohibition to the use of corporal punishment (Brazil); Enact legislation to achieve the prohibition of corporal punishment of children in all settings, including in the home and in schools as a matter of priority (Romania);

A - 89.4. Adopt legislation to explicitly prohibit all forms of corporal punishment everywhere, launch awareness-raising campaigns on the negative impact of corporal punishment in children; and provide training to teachers, parents, community leaders and penitentiary institutions officers (Uruguay).

Tanzania

A - 85.5. Seek the means to render as effective as possible the respect of the provisions of the Law on the Rights of the Child, of 2009 (Cape Verde);

A - 85.6. Fully apply the Law of the Child Act (Belgium);

A - 85.7. Pursue efforts in human rights related areas, in particular legal review process, female genital mutilation and corporal punishment (Egypt);

A - 85.17. Conduct an assessment of the national policies on the rights of children and to identify the areas where immediate action may be taken (Romania);

A - 85.25. Implement a comprehensive legal and policy framework to end practices which are discriminatory and lead

to violence against women and girls, including witchcraft killings, rape, domestic violence and practices related to customary ownership and inheritance of land (Canada);

A - 85.27. Take further steps to protect women and girls against violence and discrimination and put in place appropriate policy measures in that regard (South Africa);

A - 85.28. Continue policies aimed at multiplying and deepening, with inter alia the support of the international cooperation, actions to combat and bring an end to of all forms of gender violence, female genital mutilation and all practices that result either discriminatory or violating women's human rights (Argentina);

A - 85.29. Consider strengthening the national gender machinery and put in place a comprehensive strategy, including legislation, to modify or eliminate traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation and stereotypes that discriminate against women, paying special attention to the situation of older women (Brazil);

A - 85.30. Pursue and strengthen efforts to combat social practices harmful to women, in particular female genital mutilation but also all other violence against them as well as discrimination in their access to rights in general (Cape Verde);

A - 85.31. Adopt the necessary measures to eradicate Female Genital Mutilation and to develop programs of awareness and education on its harmful effects (Uruguay);

A - 85.36. Improve the access for persons with disabilities to education and health care, with particular focus on children (Slovakia);

A - 85.48. Allocate adequate resources to ensure the effective implementation of the National Action Plans to combat Violence Against Women, Violence Against Children and Female Genital Mutilation (Hungary);

A - 85.50. Redoubling efforts to protect women and children against all forms of violence, including the use of FGM (Netherlands);

A - 85.51. Continue enforcing appropriate measures, such as the National Plan of Action for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Children or the awareness campaign "Say No to Violence", to eliminate effectively violence against women, in particular domestic violence (Slovakia);

A - 85.54. Strengthen efforts to fulfil its obligations under the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against Women, including by adopting and implementing legislation prohibiting female genital mutilation (Australia);

A - 85.55. Intensify its efforts to protect women from harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilations (France);

A - 85.56. Put in place a comprehensive strategy, including legislative measures to eliminate practices and stereotypes that discriminate women, such as female genital mutilation (Poland);

A - 85.58. Continue this important work related to violence against children by undertaking civic education at all levels of society, especially throughout the educational system and justice system, on the negative effects of violence against children (Sweden);

A - 85.59. Address child labour as a matter of urgency in accordance to its international commitments, notably ILO Conventions No. 138 and 182 (Slovakia);

A - 85.60. Fully implement the National Plan of Action on Child Labour (United States of America);

A - 85.61. Step up its legislative and policy measures, awareness campaigns and implementation of the 2025 Time Bound Programme on the elimination of child labour (Indonesia);

A - 85.62. Undertake more effective measures to address the problems of trafficking, sexual abuse and exploitation of women and children, including through ensuring effective implementation of the relevant legislations and undertaking intensive media and education programmes aimed to increase public awareness and sensitivities on the rights of women and children (Malaysia);

A - 85.63. Adopt a national program against human trafficking, in particular of women and children, in order to prevent this crime, rehabilitate victims and prosecute perpetrators (Mexico);

A - 85.64. Take the necessary steps to strengthen international cooperation through multilateral, regional and bilateral arrangements for the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for acts involving the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism (Egypt);

A - 85.65. Deploy more efforts in order to address the problem of street children and child work and to devise training programs and to improve qualifications of those working in the field in order to receive the necessary technical cooperation assistance from human rights mechanisms and other relevant organisations (Sudan);

A - 85.69. Pursue to enhance the juvenile justice system and ensure separation of juveniles from adults in detention (Djibouti);

A - 85.71. Ensure free birth registration and in this regard conduct relevant awareness-raising campaigns for the public and adopt efficient policies with a view to cover country's remote and rural areas (Slovakia);

A - 85.74. Respecting the core labour standards and promoting corporate social responsibility throughout Tanzania, and in particular, develop and implement measures to eliminate child labour (Netherlands);

A - 85.78. Increase cooperation with the relevant United Nations bodies and other international organizations in the efforts to reduce the incidence of maternal and infant mortality and increase women's access to health care facilities (Malaysia);

A - 85.79. Seek international assistance to supplement the national efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality (Uganda);

A - 85.81. Pursue its efforts in the area of child and maternal mortality to reach a significant decrease of mother, new-born and children deaths (Burkina Faso);

- A - 85.82. Take the necessary measures to increase women's access to health care facilities and medical assistance by trained personnel, in particular in rural areas, in order to reduce the incidence of maternal and infant mortality and to enhance the life expectancy of women (Japan);
- A - 85.84. Put in place a comprehensive strategy to ensure that all children have equal access to education (Poland);
- A - 85.85. Continue to put more resources in education to reduce overcrowding in classrooms (Zimbabwe);
- A - 85.86. Introduce, in the interim, "hot seating" in schools as a stop gap measure to reduce overcrowding in classes (Zimbabwe);
- A - 85.87. Redouble its efforts to develop and maintain a qualified cadre of highly motivated primary and secondary school teachers capable of providing quality education to students (Canada);
- A - 85.88. Give special attention to the attendance of children to secondary schools (Turkey);
- A - 85.93. Provide pupils with disabilities with adequate equipment and tools (Finland);

Antigua and Barbuda

- A - 67.9. Continue to work in favor of the vulnerable groups, in particular children and women, taking into account the international obligations already contracted (Nicaragua);
- A - 67.10. Continue with the implementation of policies and good practices that contribute to improving the living conditions of people with disabilities, children and the elderly (Ecuador);
- A - 67.16. Integrate children with disabilities into the regular educational system and into society by special training for teachers and making the physical environment (schools, sports, leisure facilities and other public areas) accessible (Slovenia);
- A - 67.25. Review the legislation and policies to warrant the full observance of international juvenile justice standards and cooperate with UNICEF on this matter (Hungary);
- A - 67.26. Provide for a child-sensitive, accessible complaint mechanism, ensuring a proper redress, rehabilitation and social reintegration for the child victims of abuse (Slovakia);
- A - 67.27. Implement measures to facilitate the handling and investigation of complaints in an understandable fashion for children; ensure the adequate prosecution of perpetrators of child abuse and neglect; and provide services for physical and psychological recovery as well as the social reintegration of victims of sexual abuse (Uruguay);
- A - 67.32. Request technical assistance from the United Nations to meet its international human rights obligations, as stated by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Chile);

Swaziland

- A - 76.1. Ratify, in the context of its continued effort to improve the situation of children, the Optional Protocols to the relevant Convention and 1993 Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption (Turkey);
- A - 76.5. Sign and ratify the Optional Protocols to the CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and on the involvement of children in armed conflicts, and ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Portugal);
- A - 76.6. Adopt legislation that protects children in accordance with the concluding observations and recommendation by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2006 (Hungary);
- A - 76.8. Speed up the adoption of the Child Welfare and Protection Bill, in order to achieve compatibility of domestic legislation, policy and practice with international standards, for the benefit of children (Romania);
- A - 76.17. Develop and implement a national strategy to eliminate stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS, and ensure orphaned and vulnerable children have access to health and education services and are protected from violence and abuse (Canada);
- A - 76.22. Further action to remove societal discrimination against children with disabilities, street children and children living in rural areas (Ghana);
- A - 76.26. Implement all necessary measures aimed to abolish discrimination against children belonging to most vulnerable groups, through a greater and more focused provision of social services, carrying out awareness-raising programmes on their particular needs and a greater access to education (Uruguay);
- A - 76.31. Consider adopting a comprehensive policy for prevention and combat of child abuse and neglect in the family (Brazil);
- A - 76.32. Carry out educational and awareness raising campaigns to ensure the use of alternative disciplinary measures to corporal punishments in accordance with the human dignity of the child (Uruguay);
- A - 76.38. Ensure the functioning juvenile justice system throughout the country and raise the age of criminal responsibility that comply with the acceptable international standards (Slovenia);
- A - 76.49. Consider investing more in health so as to reduce the high mortality rate of children, high maternal mortality, tuberculosis and other communicable and non-communicable diseases (Zimbabwe);
- A - 76.53. Improve healthcare for infants and children and for people living with HIV/AIDS (Australia);
- A - 76.65. Pursue the implementation of the right to education for all with a particular attention given to the realization of this right for girls (Algeria);

- A - 76.66. Intensify effort to raise the level of attendance of girls in school through the modification of traditional customs and beliefs that hinder girls from attending school (Indonesia);
- A - 76.67. Continue seeking solutions to enable children whose prison sentence is coming to an end in the middle of the school year, to continue school (Burkina Faso);

Trinidad and Tobago

- A - 87.2. Undertake every effort to fully implement the Children's Authority Act (Hungary);
- A - 87.6. Intensify efforts to combat practices and beliefs that undermine human rights, including the rights of women and children (Indonesia);
- A - 87.11. Undertake more effective measures to address the problems of sexual abuse and violence against women and girls, including through strengthening of law enforcement and the judicial system and intensive media and education programmes aimed at increasing public awareness and sensitivity on the rights of women and girls (Malaysia);
- A - 87.16. Introduce further measures to raise public awareness about violence against women and children, and strengthen its activities and programs to focus on sexual violence and human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation (Canada);
- A - 87.17. Continue to develop and implement measures aimed at protecting the rights of all children, particularly those in vulnerable situations (Singapore);
- A - 87.18. Step up measures to curb the incidence of drug and alcohol abuse by children including through intensive public education awareness campaigns (Malaysia);
- A - 87.20. Establish a modern Juvenile Justice System to consolidate the protection of the rights of children (Maldives);
- A - 87.21. Ensure that life imprisonment sentences cease to be administered to minors and juveniles (Slovakia);
- A - 87.22. Provide for a separation of juvenile offenders from adult inmates (Slovakia);
- A - 87.27. Allocate adequate resources to strengthen services for children with disabilities, support their families, train professionals in the field and encourage the inclusion of children with disabilities into the regular educational system and their integration into society (Israel);
- A - 87.30. Finalize reforms of the educational system, notably by establishing mandatory schooling for children between 6 and 15 years of age (Algeria);

Thailand

- A - 88.1. Ratify the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and its Protocols to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, and Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (Australia);
- A - 88.21. Continue to work closely with ASEAN to build on the mechanisms of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) and the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC) to promote and protect the rights of the peoples of ASEAN (Singapore);
- A - 88.23. Strengthen the implementation of policies and measures to protect vulnerable social groups like women, children, poor people, ethnic minorities, migrants (Viet Nam);
- A - 88.26. Combat discriminatory practices against children and adolescents belonging to minorities or in a situation of special vulnerability (Uruguay);
- A - 88.33. Pursue efforts to ensure gender equality and combat violence against women and children (Egypt);
- A - 88.34. Continue to promote and protect the rights of women and children (Bangladesh);
- A - 88.35. Review the legislation and national public policies regarding the rights of the child in the light of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols (Uruguay);
- A - 88.36. Enhance policy for the protection of children's rights and strengthen mechanisms currently in place and promote and protect the rights of children (South Africa);
- A - 88.41. Strengthen the systems of legal assistance and psycho-social protection so that they are adapted to the particular needs of minors and prevent them from becoming again victims of domestic violence (Honduras);
- A - 88.43. Implement more rigorously the existing mechanisms to protect and assist children living and/or working on the streets (Republic of Korea);
- A - 88.45. Continue cooperating closely with neighbouring countries in combating and suppressing trafficking in persons, particularly women and girls and in addressing the situation of irregular migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers (Malaysia);
- A - 88.51. Increase efforts to effectively prevent trafficking in human beings for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labour, including child prostitution (Republic of Moldova);
- A - 88.52. Adopt all necessary measures to tackle the root causes of the problems of child prostitution, sexual tourism, use of children in pornography and trafficking in women, stepping up its efforts to improve the economic situation (Uruguay);
- A - 88.53. Seriously address the issues of child pornography and human trafficking in girls and boys for sexual purposes, including by encouraging police and border forces to strengthen efforts at fighting these phenomena as well

as seeking accountability where lack of state efforts at prosecution could amount to human rights violations (Sweden);
A - 88.63. Further accelerate the reform of the justice system to ensure equal treatment for all citizens while continuing to pay specific attention to women and children (Lebanon);
A - 88.76. Consider developing a system of alternative sentencing to effectively reduce the number of women and children held in prison (Austria);
A - 88.77. Review its penitentiary policy to become more gender-sensitive and child-friendly, taking on board the interests of mother-prisoners and their minor children (Slovakia);
A - 88.78. Consider raising (from 7 years old) the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Brazil);
A - 88.79. Ensure separation of juvenile offenders from adult inmates (Slovakia);
A - 88.90. Address the problems of maternal mortality and child malnutrition in remote areas of the country (Slovenia);
A - 88.91. Continue enhancing the quality of the access to education, including equal access to education for all children (Sri Lanka);

Ireland

A - 106.6. Consider the ratification (Chile, Ecuador), ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (OP-SCR) (Portugal, Slovenia, Turkey), as soon as possible (France);
A - 106.9. Implement its commitment to holding a constitutional referendum on children's rights with a view to incorporating those rights into the Irish Constitution (Australia);
A - 106.10. Ensure a comprehensive and effective incorporation of children's rights into its legal framework in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), by incorporating children's rights into the Constitution (Portugal);
A - 106.11. Give further effect to international human rights instruments in the domestic legislation, including from the provisions contained in the CRC (Indonesia);
A - 106.17. Enact laws that protect adequately the rights and the well-being of separated and unaccompanied minors seeking asylum, in conformity with standards established under international laws (Uruguay);
A - 106.58. Ensure the national availability and accessibility to contraceptive services and methods, including through the dissemination of information and education to boys, girls and adolescents, taking into account prevention of discrimination based on geographic status, disability or migrant status (Mexico);

Togo

A - 100.10. Strengthen efforts to fulfil its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Australia);
A - 100.12. Amend its domestic legislation relating to the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities, in line with its international obligations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
A - 100.24. Take all necessary measures to establish a national committee on the rights of the child at the earliest possible date (Hungary);
A - 100.28. Adopt the text on national policy to protect children, completed in 2008, and intensify the fight against trafficking in children and labour affecting children (Cape Verde);
A - 100.29. Develop a national plan of action for the implementation of children's rights and to adopt a holistic child rights approach (Islamic Republic of Iran);
A - 100.43. Adopt all necessary measures to eradicate and eliminate practices and customs that discriminate against women, in particular forced and early marriage, discriminatory practices in the area of widowhood, the levirate, slavery and female genital mutilation. At the same time, develop awareness and education programmes on the harmful effects of such practices (Uruguay);
A - 100.44. Deepen the efforts, including through international cooperation, aimed at eradicating all practices that violate the rights of women, with a particular emphasis on female genital mutilation and any form of gender based violence, and continue to implement measures, which tend to provide the legal recognition of civil, political, economic and social rights among women and men (Argentina);
A - 100.47. Take appropriate measures to better protect vulnerable groups such as older persons, women and children (Djibouti);
A - 100.57. Conduct appropriate public awareness-raising campaigns with a view to eliminate female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices (Slovakia);
A - 100.59. Take necessary measures to effectively combat violence against women and girls and enact legislation on domestic violence. (Republic of Moldova);
A - 100.64. Continue to effectively fight against child trafficking and access to education of children with disabilities, and especially girls (Turkey);
A - 100.66. Adopt all necessary measures to eradicate child abuse, labour and sexual exploitation of children, as well as violence against children, paying particular attention to cases of children who are killed because they were born with disabilities, malformation, without pigmentation or because their mother died during childbirth (Uruguay);
A - 100.73. Set priorities to ensure the basic social and economic rights, particularly in the fields of employment, poverty reduction, education and healthcare. At the same time, priority policies and measures should also be provided to

support the social vulnerable groups, like women, children and the poor people (Vietnam);
 A - 100.77. Continue to work for taking the necessary steps to achieve universal primary education by 2015 (Turkey);
 A - 100.78. Implement measures to ensure girls' and women's access to all levels of education and to ensure a higher level of women's participation in public life (Norway);
 A - 100.79. Inform children with disabilities that they have the right to education on an equal basis with other children, and build capacity with organizations of persons with disabilities (Slovenia);
 A - 100.80. Improve the access for persons with disabilities to education and health care, with particular focus on children (Slovakia);
 A - 100.81. Implement necessary measures to reduce the relative high drop-out rate in primary schools (Norway);
 A - 101.3. In line with the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommendations regarding discrimination against vulnerable children, in particular girls and children with disabilities, envisage reviewing the legislation to guarantee the application of the non-discrimination principle (Chile);
 A - 101.12. Include sale and abduction of children in the data collection system of the National Commission for the Care and Social Reintegration of Child Victims of Trafficking with a view to guarantee the operational continuity and effectiveness of the commitments undertaken through the cooperation agreements to combat trafficking in children (Mexico);
 A - 101.13. Take adequate measures to counter the worrying increase of violence against, abuse and sexual exploitation of children, by ensuring the implementation of applicable laws including through awareness and education programmes targeting more particularly parents, teachers, correctional officers and other relevant professionals (Canada);
 A - 101.22. Take measures to ensure free and compulsory primary education (Brazil);

Syria

A - 100.2. Bring national laws fully into line with its obligations under ICCPR, CEDAW, CAT and CRC (Maldives);
 A - 100.3. Maintain the positive momentum in improving legislation and institutions, and ensure the execution of its laws in practice, in particular in the areas of education, women rights, childhood, persons with disabilities and victims of trafficking in persons (Venezuela);
 A - 100.30. Enhance policies and measures to protect social vulnerable groups, especially women, children and elderly persons (Vietnam);
 A - 100.31. Adopt a comprehensive national human rights plan of action and finalise the national plan for the protection of women and children (Indonesia);
 A - 100.32. Adopt a comprehensive National Plan of Action geared towards solving the issue of street children (Uruguay);
 A - 100.38. Step up efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, in particular women and children (Belarus);
 A - 100.41. Strengthen efforts to prevent violence against and abuse of children (Bangladesh);
 A - 100.46. Intensify youth programs and create more employment opportunities for young people (Iran);
 A - 100.47. Intensify youth programs and create more employment opportunities for youths (Lebanon);
 A - 101.7. Take urgent measures to protect the most vulnerable groups, with particular attention to boys and girls (Chile);
 A - 102.1. Incorporate into domestic law and enact the provisions of the international instruments, particularly CAT, CEDAW and CRC (Poland);
 A - 102.5. Immediately and independently investigate the deaths of all the 88 men and children reported by Amnesty International on 31 August to have died whilst in custody and the thousands of peaceful protestors, including 100 children, reported by the United Nations to have been killed since the protests began in mid-March 2011 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
 A - 102.8. Promptly undertake measures to address allegations relating to instances of involuntary disappearances, arbitrary arrests, the routine use of torture, violence against women and girls, lack of judicial independence, impunity granted to the members of intelligence agencies, persecution of human rights defenders, and restriction of freedoms of expression and assembly, and carry out fundamental reforms of its laws, policies and practices with a view to improving the current dire human rights situation and preventing its recurrence (Republic of Korea);

Venezuela

A - 94.5. Strengthen the child and adolescent protection system to especially benefit adolescent criminal responsibility issues (Iran);
 A - 94.10. Attach more importance to the protection of social vulnerable groups, including women, children, elderly and the poor people (Viet Nam);
 A - 94.17. Continue its efforts in cooperation with the competent bodies in order to secure protection of the rights of the vulnerable groups particularly women and children (Cambodia);
 A - 94.29. Continue to take further action as appropriate to combat trafficking in women and children (Sri Lanka);
 A - 94.51. Continue to work towards reaching the MDGs of universal primary education, gender equality in access to

education, and further reduction in infant mortality (Sri Lanka);

A - 94.56. Continue the implementation of the national plans and programs related to the comprehensive protection and education of children and adolescent, in particular those who are homeless (Belarus);

A - 94.63. Continue its efforts to fight unequal access to education (Iran); 94.64. Consider adopting measures to ensure education for all children with disabilities (Bangladesh);

Iceland

A - 61.12. Ensure adequate human rights education and training for all professionals working with children (Slovenia);
A - 61.13. Coordinate preventive measures for the elimination of this trend (of cases of violence and sexual abuse of children) and develop preventative training programs, in particular for teachers and other professionals working with children (Uruguay);

A - 61.14. Formally incorporate education about child sexual abuse and its prevention into the training of teachers and other professionals working with children, health professionals, lawyers and police officers (Slovenia);

A - 61.24. Increase efforts to effectively prevent trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation and forced labour, including child prostitution, and take measures to ensure assistance to possible victims of human trafficking (Republic of Moldova);

A - 61.25. Should overlook its legislation on custody and take actions to ensure that the welfare and protection of the children are prioritized in custody cases (Sweden);

A - 62.5. Share its experiences with other countries with regard to its system in helping especially sexually abused or exploited children and adolescents, the so-called Barnahus (Finland);

A - 62.14. Take necessary measures to ensure that no child is subject to religious practice that confines their religious freedom or the liberty of parents to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions (Sweden);

Zimbabwe

A - 93.1. Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons and consider the possibility to accede to the Optional Protocol to the CRC relating to sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and to the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Belarus);

A - 93.3. Sign and ratify the Optional Protocols to the CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Portugal);

A - 93.25. Continue the work according to the National Action Plan II to focus on the situation of orphans and vulnerable children to ensure their access to health care and education (Norway);

A - 93.26. Look into the matter of orphans caught up in the battle for property within the Anglican Church and ensure that orphans are being given experienced caretakers and have their basic rights covered (Norway);

A - 93.27. Create a system to collect updated and disaggregated data on the situation of the rights of the child (Mexico);

A - 93.29. Intensity efforts to implement national programmes that promote the rights of its people, including in the field of the rights of Children and Women as well as rights of education, to health, to adequate water and to sanitation, through enhancing the capacity of the Government and cooperation with relevant stakeholders, including civil society, media and international community (Indonesia);

A - 93.33. Undertake continued action including legislation to address the marginalization of women, children and other vulnerable groups from socio-economic and political spheres (Sri Lanka);

A - 93.54. Continue the efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality (Morocco);

A - 93.64. Implement school meals programs and link them to local food production (Brazil);

A - 93.66. Address the issue of school drop-out rates of children and examine related issues of child malnutrition (Sri Lanka);

A - 93.68. Continue the free access to education, notably for girls and vulnerable children (Morocco);

A - 93.69. Reprioritize resources to increase the budget for basic education, including the provision of additional tuition assistance to orphans and vulnerable children (New Zealand);

Lithuania

A - 88.12. Continue to strengthen measures to protect the rights of child victims (Iran);

A - 88.13. Adopt more effective measures ensuring that all children throughout the Lithuanian territory enjoy all rights, without discrimination, in line with article 2 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Uruguay);

A - 88.14. Undertake more effective measures to address the problems of sexual abuse and violence against women and girls (Afghanistan);

A - 88.35. Facilitate access to social and health services as well as to education for children belonging to more vulnerable groups (Uruguay);

A - 88.36. Address the problem of Roma children dropping out of school, and promote the Roma language in the school

system (Iran);

A - 88.37. Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in the family and implement existing prohibitions (Romania);

A - 88.38. Establish emergency measures aimed at integrating Roma children in regular schools and solve the problem of the drop-out rate of these children (Uruguay);

A - 89.19. Look at how to reduce its dependence on institution-based care for children (Ireland);

A - 89.20. Reinforce the measures to protect the rights and interests of children victims and witnesses of offences prohibited by the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the rights of the Child relating to the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, in line with CRC recommendations (Chile);

A - 89.40. Through its National Strategy for Combating Violence against Women, further seek to address violence proactively by seeking to influence attitudes and behaviours, in particular through the active involvement of men and boys (Finland);

A - 89.44. Provide awareness training in the area of victim abuse for those public servants such as police, prosecutors and judges, who most frequently come into contact with victims of gender-based violence in the course of their work, to assist in their understanding of the impact such violence has on its victims, and also other family members in particular children (Ireland);

A - 89.50. Move to increase monitoring and enforcement of its system of child protection, building on its recent commendable amendments to the criminal code which tightened penalties for child molestation, with the aim of decreasing the level of child physical and sexual abuse and neglect (Canada);

Uganda

A - 111.18. Take administrative measures to ameliorate the situation of children and women (Congo);

A - 111.23. Strengthen long-term efforts to provide reintegration measures in order to provide all children who have been recruited or used in hostilities with child- and gender-sensitive multidisciplinary assistance for their physical and psychological recovery (Ghana);

A - 111.34. Implement the steps envisaged in the promotion of rights of people with disabilities, with a special emphasis on equal opportunities for children with disabilities (Hungary);

A - 111.35. Adopt measures to guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities, in particular, to fight against all forms of discrimination faced by women with disabilities, and regarding the lack of equal opportunities for minors with disabilities, with a particular attention to albino children (Spain);

A - 111.44. Complete its strict approach to female genital mutilations with awareness- raising, prevention and education of the concerned communities (France);

A - 111.46. Ensure the effective implementation of the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act of 2010, as well as to prosecute and punish the perpetrators of that practise (Poland);

A - 111.47. Take measures to prevent domestic violence, ensure equal rights and equal political participation of women, and take all the necessary steps to effectively implement the Act on the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation adopted in 2010 (Slovenia);

A - 111.48. Strengthen its efforts, including with the international cooperation, aimed at preventing, sanctioning and eradicating all forms of violence against women, including the Female Genital Mutilation, and also adopt measures to harmonize the legal recognition of civil, political, economic and social rights between women and men (Argentina);

A - 111.49. Implement the recently approved legislation on discrimination and violence against women and on prohibition of Genital Female Mutilation (Spain);

A - 111.50. Take necessary measures, including implementing the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2010, to ensure that victims of sexual violence and other types of violence have access to effective protection and remedy (Japan);

A - 111.51. Continue its initiatives aimed at improving the rights of Ugandan women and girls, including through the enforcement of the domestic violence act (Burkina Faso);

A - 111.54. Put in place appropriate regulatory and enforcement measures to increase compliance with the Domestic Violence Act and the Female Genital Mutilation act, and take steps to ensure that acts of violence against women, including women with disabilities, are investigated and prosecuted (Canada);

A - 111.56. Put in place stringent measures to ensure that children and youths are not recruited into the abhorrent practices incompatible with Ugandan law and culture (Zimbabwe);

A - 111.57. Take the necessary measures to combat incidents of ritual killings of children and adults in various parts of Uganda and to ensure effective investigation and prosecution of these crimes (Czech Republic);

A - 111.58. Take necessary measures to protect Ugandan children against all practices detrimental to their physical and moral integrity (Burkina Faso);

A - 111.59. Continue efforts to provide better protection for the children, including reviewing its juvenile justice system (Indonesia);

A - 111.72. Strengthen and further develop measures to ensure that all children born within the national territory are registered (Ghana);

A - 111.86. Advance in designing a health programme allowing to tackle Malaria, Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS, and continuing decreasing the child and maternal mortality rates, and increase life expectancy (Cuba);

- A - 111.93. Improve access for persons with disabilities to education and health care, with particular focus on children (Slovakia);
- A - 111.96. Increase public expenditure on education and undertake additional efforts to improve the functioning of the education system, in order to ensure quality education for all children (Poland);
- A - 111.102. Enforce more effectively the child labour and trafficking laws (United States of America);
- A - 111.103. Improve the protection of children by fighting against child labour (Holy See);
- A - 111.108. Receive the assistance it requires, in personnel and logistical resources, to develop the health sector in order to reduce the child mortality rate (Sri Lanka);

Timor-Leste

- A - 77.9. Conclude and adopt the Children's Code as a matter of priority (Portugal);
- A - 77.10. Ensure that the principle of the best interests of the child is adequately reflected in relevant laws (Austria);
- A - 77.16. Consider establishing a national action plan on the rights of the child (Austria);
- A - 77.17. Provide the National Commission for the Rights of the Child with the necessary resources to ensure that it is able to carry out its mandate (South Africa);
- A - 77.26. Persist in its efforts to eradicate corruption, corporal punishment of children, discrimination against women and domestic violence (Holy See);
- A - 77.27. Adopt a specific legislation to explicitly prohibit all forms of corporal punishments (Brazil);
- A - 77.29. Adopt a minimum age limit for access to the labour market which is in conformity with international standards, in particular with that which is established by the ILO Minimum Age Convention (Spain);
- A - 77.35. Strengthen the judicial system, in particular through the implementation of a specific legal framework which regulates the responsibility of minors and which is consistent with existing international instruments in this area (Spain);
- A - 77.36. Ensure that the principle of "best interest of the child" is well integrated in the draft legislation on juvenile justice and that children in conflict with the law are deprived of their liberty only as a means of the last resort (Norway);
- A - 77.38. Make greater effort to ensure that victims of human rights violations, most often women and children, are allowed to exercise their right to seek redress in the formal judicial system, and to prevent any practices that fall short of international human rights standards (Republic of Korea);
- A - 77.40. Increase its efforts to promote civil registration of the Timorese population, particularly of children (Brazil);
- A - 77.41. In light of what is provided in article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and with the support of the international community, improve the system of birth registration including by intensifying efforts to sensitize and mobilize public opinion regarding the advantages of birth registration in the process of establishing children's identity and the enjoyment of their rights (Uruguay);
- A - 78.4. Increase and consolidate the level of public awareness of the law and of mechanisms that are available to enforce human rights, particularly among women and young girls (Portugal);
- A - 78.15. Effectively implement the Law against Domestic Violence by raising awareness of this law to public officials, to local community leaders and by citizenship education; and additionally discourage cultural practices that violate women's rights, such as forced and early marriage (Germany);
- A - 78.18. Seek the cooperation of UN agencies, such as ILO, to combat child labour (Brazil);
- A - 78.25. Establish a minimum age for marriage in line with international standards (Italy);
- A - 78.38. Continue its efforts to offer universal education for all through the development of a greater number of primary school institutions as well as by increasing support to economically disadvantaged and vulnerable children, and providing support to children with disabilities (Costa Rica);

Moldova

- A - 73.8. Adopt a specific policy to address the root causes of domestic violence, particularly violence against women and children, and conduct awareness campaigns, particularly in the rural areas (Canada);
- A - 73.11. Strengthen its efforts in the prevention, punishment and eradication of all forms of violence against women and the adoption of comprehensive policies for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child, especially those relating to the prohibition of forced labour (Argentina);
- A - 73.19. Eliminate discriminatory practices against persons with disabilities in the medical setting and ensure physical access of children with disabilities to educational and public institutions, as part of its implementation of the Strategy of social inclusion of persons with disabilities (Thailand);
- A - 73.20. Fully respect the rights of children, without any discrimination, and give necessary prerogatives to the ombudsman working in this area (Qatar);
- A - 73.21. Adopt more effective measures to ensure that all children in the Republic of Moldova enjoy all rights, without discrimination, in accordance with Article 2 of CRC (Uruguay);
- A - 73.22. Provide social services on health and access to education to children belonging to the most vulnerable groups (Uruguay);

A - 73.23. Undertake efforts to prevent child labour, the segregation of children with disabilities in educational system and prevent the crimes committed against children, especially smuggling and sexual harassment (Poland);

A - 73.39. Reinforce further its efforts in the area of prevention of trafficking in human beings, with particular focus on children (Slovakia);

A - 73.40. Develop and implement efficient policies for child victims of abuse, neglect and trafficking, including ensuring redress and victims' reintegration (Slovakia);

A - 73.49. In accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, create appropriate conditions for arrested juveniles and ensure that detention of juveniles is used only as a measure of last resort (Norway);

A - 73.51. Fully implement the reform of the residential care system for children, focusing especially on re-integration of children with disabilities (Israel);

A - 73.59. Consider ways and means to ensure the right to education of children with disabilities, also in collaboration with the relevant international organizations and agencies (Italy);

A - 74.2. Formally prohibit corporal punishment in all settings (Slovenia).

A - 75.21. Improve the levels of assistance provided to children , especially disabled children, children in vulnerable groups, orphans and street children, and ensure their full integration into society, and take all measures to put an end to child labour (Qatar);