



Suggested recommendations to States considered during the 36th session of the Universal Periodic Review, 2-13 November 2020

Contents

Recommendations to the government of BELARUS.....	2
Recommendations to the government of BULGARIA.....	6
Recommendations to the government of CROATIA.....	10
Recommendations to the government of HONDURAS	14
Recommendations to the government of JAMAICA.....	19
Recommendations to the government of LIBYA	23
Recommendations to the government of MALAWI	26
Recommendations to the government of MALDIVES	30
Recommendations to the government of MONGOLIA.....	33
Recommendations to the government of UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	38

Recommendations to the government of BELARUS

KEY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS

[Belarus: Criminal case against opposition is a shocking violation of freedom of expression](#), 20 August 2020

[Belarus: Mounting evidence of a campaign of widespread torture of peaceful protesters](#), 13 August 2020

[Belarus: Armed forces have no business in dealing with protests](#), 31 July 2020, (Index: EUR 49/2823/2020)

[Belarus: A criminal case involves a growing number of the regime's critics](#), 30 July 2020, (Index: EUR 49/2814/2020)

[Crackdown from the Top: Gender-based Reprisals against Women in Belarus](#), 17 July 2020, (Index: EUR 49/2748/2020)

[Exposed, silenced, attacked: Failures to protect health and essential workers during the COVID-19 pandemic](#), 13 July 2020, (Index: POL 40/2572/2020)

[Belarus: Growing Crackdown on Human Rights Ahead Of Presidential Election](#): 29 June 2020, (Index: EUR 49/2620/2020)

[Human Rights in Eastern Europe and Central Asia - Review of 2019: Belarus](#), 16 April 2020, (Index: EUR 01/1355/2020)

[Belarus: Serious human rights concerns persist: Submission to the 36th session of the Universal Periodic Review](#), 7 February 2020, (Index: EUR 49/1781/2020)

[COP 25: States poised to set the stage for decades of human rights abuses](#), 12 December 2019, (Index: IOR 40/1574/2019)

[Recommendations to States on Steps to Protect Human Rights at the 25th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2-13 December 2019](#), 25 November 2019, (Index: IOR 51/1446/2019)

[Amnesty International: Recommendations ahead of COP24 of the Climate Change Convention](#), 23 November 2018, (Index: IOR 51/9435/2018)

[Amnesty International Report 2017/18, Belarus](#), 22 February 2018, (Index: POL 10/6700/2018)

[Death Penalty: Abolitionist reflections Issue No. 5 - Europe and Central Asia](#), 30 November 2017, (Index: ACT 50/7498/2017)

[Amnesty International Report 2016/17: Belarus](#), 22 February 2017, (Index: POL 10/4800/2017)

[Amnesty International Report 2015/16: Belarus](#), 23 February 2016, (Index: POL 10/2552/2016)

ARBITRARY ARRESTS AND TORTURE

- Fully investigate all allegations of torture and other ill-treatment, including of those detained during the recent post-election protests, and bring to justice all those responsible in fair trial proceedings and ensure full and effective reparation for survivors.
- Immediately and unconditionally release all individuals remanded as criminal suspects under politically-motivated trumped-up charges and arbitrarily arrested during the recent post-election protests, and drop all charges/terminate all administrative and criminal proceedings against them.
- Immediately address discrimination against women and stop all reprisals against women activists; end the practice of targeting women activists with gender-specific intimidation and threats of gender-based violence including threats of sexual violence, and threats to put their children in state care under Decree No.18; and immediately, impartially and effectively investigate all reported instances of such reprisals, including allegations of sexual violence, and identify and bring to account anyone found responsible for violations and providing redress to victims.

THE DEATH PENALTY

Pending full abolition of the death penalty:

- Immediately commute all death sentences to terms of imprisonment and establish an official moratorium on executions.
- Lift all secrecy surrounding the use of the death penalty and inform the families of those previously executed about the location of their graves, the date of the execution, and any offer the families the possibility to receive additional details about the execution, if they so desire to know.
- Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND MEDIA FREEDOM

- Respect the right to freedom of expression and lift all undue restrictions in law and in practice, in particular all provisions in the Law on Mass Media that violate Belarus' obligations under international human rights law.
- End reprisals against government critics and other dissenting voices and, in particular, administrative and criminal proceedings initiated against individuals in connection with their attempts to exercise their right to freedom of expression, and where these proceedings have resulted in conviction and imprisonment, quash the conviction and release them immediately and unconditionally.
- End harassment and other reprisals against free media outlets and individual journalists.
- Abolish the provision requiring freelance Belarusian journalists contributing to foreign-based media to obtain accreditation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Repeal or review the provision in the Law on Mass Media under which the Ministry of Information can compel internet providers to block access to specific online resources without judicial review.

FREEDOM OF PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY

- Fully respect the right to freedom of peaceful assembly. Bring legislation in line with Belarus' international commitments, and in particular abolish the unduly restrictive rules and regulations governing public assemblies, including the requirement to seek prior express permission for such events from the authorities, and the imposition of fees for policing, medical and clean-up costs on the organisers.
- End all administrative and criminal proceedings that have been initiated against individuals in connection with their attempts to exercise the right to freedom of peaceful assembly, and where these proceedings have resulted in convictions and fines and/or imprisonment, quash the convictions, drop the fines and release them immediately and unconditionally.

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

- Bring national legislation and practice on freedom of association into full compliance with its international obligations and, in particular, repeal Article 23.88 of the Code of Administrative Offences.
- Register those political parties, trade unions and non-governmental organisations that have been arbitrarily denied official recognition.

HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

- End harassment and persecution of human rights defenders including by implementing previously accepted recommendations to allow human rights defenders to exercise their rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association without fear of unsubstantiated prosecution, and to comply with the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders.
- Publicly recognize human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, and ensure support for them to carry out their human rights work.

- Fully co-operate with the UN human rights mechanisms, and in particular allow the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders to conduct visits without restrictions on duration or scope and to meet with human rights defenders without hindrance.

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND FAIR TRIALS

- Respect all fair trial guarantees of all persons, and guarantee the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty, and the right not to be compelled to confess guilt.
- Reform the juvenile justice system to ensure that children's rights are fully respected in line with international human rights law and standards.
- Respect all fair trial guarantees of children accused of having committed a criminal offence, including drug-related offences, and guarantee the right to a fair trial which takes account of their age and personal circumstances.
- Immediately release all prisoners convicted solely for their use or possession of drugs for personal use, or for other minor, non-violent drug offences allegedly committed when they were children – by quashing, commuting or reducing existing convictions and/or sentences – and ensure and facilitate their full social reintegration, including by clearing their criminal record.

DISCRIMINATION

- Develop and adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation to prohibit all forms of discrimination, including on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity, and develop and implement effective practical measures with the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders, including civil society representatives;
- Ensure that all individuals, including those belonging to marginalised groups, can safely exercise their rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, without discrimination.

CLIMATE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- Support the recognition by the UN of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

In compliance with its obligations under human rights law to protect human rights from the adverse effects of the climate crisis:

- Adopt a new Nationally Determined Contribution and a mid-century strategy to align Belarus' emissions reduction targets for 2030 and 2050 with the imperative to keep global average temperature increase below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, including clear timelines to rapidly end fossil fuel subsidies and phase out use of all fossil fuels as soon as possible, ensuring that affordable renewable energy generated in full compliance with human rights standards is available to all, and that the transition to a zero-carbon economy is fair, human rights compliant and reduces inequalities.
- Establish regulations and policy measures to ensure that businesses reduce emissions by at least 45% by 2030 compared to 2010 levels and to zero before 2050, in line with the IPCC scientific evidence.
- Adopt and implement human rights-consistent adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures that allow to adequately protect people from the foreseeable and unavoidable impacts of the climate crisis.
- Respect, protect and fulfil the right to information, participation and to effective remedies, as well as to freedom of expression and assembly in all climate policies and strategies in line with human rights law and Sustainable Development Goal 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions).
- Ensure that gender equality and the rights of members of marginalised groups receive adequate consideration in all climate and just transition policies and that people can participate in decisions affecting them.
- Ensure that any COVID-19 response measures facilitate the transition away from fossil fuels and towards human rights-consistent renewable energy and a zero-carbon economy and also provide for

greater social protection and the creation of green and other new jobs that deliver sustainable and decent employment for all workers without discrimination of any kind.

PANDEMIC RESPONSE MEASURES

- Protect the right to health of all health and essential workers by ensuring they have access to adequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by:
 - Collecting and publishing data on access, gaps and shortages in the supply of PPE to allow for a more comprehensive assessment of needs and a more equitable distribution of PPE;
 - Prioritizing the delivery of existing PPE stocks to health and essential workers experiencing shortages, before allowing access to other industries that are not as key now;
 - Taking steps to prevent the hoarding of PPE supplies;
 - Encouraging domestic production and manufacture through granting incentives and support to businesses to do so;
 - Assessing and easing trade and pricing practices that put the availability, affordability and quality of essential commodities such as PPE at risk domestically or in other countries.
- Ensure that all health and essential workers can exercise their right to freedom of expression without fear of reprisals and ensure that employers put in place systems that allow health and essential workers to report on health and safety risks and require that they are addressed in an appropriate manner.
- Set up a comprehensive, effective and independent review into Belarus' response to the COVID-19 pandemic and provide adequate and accessible remedies for any human rights violations caused by government agencies.
- Develop a plan to ensure that the public health system is adequately funded and staffed and increase budgetary allocations to the public health sector as necessary. The plan should include a detailed assessment of the amount of public health spending necessary to ensure that all persons can enjoy the right to health, and options to finance increased public health spending.
- Ensure that economic recovery packages protect the right to an adequate standard of living of all persons, including people on lower incomes, those working in the informal sector, and others who may be at risk and most affected by the COVID-19 crisis and set up monitoring and review mechanisms to assess their impact and amend them as necessary.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS

- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Opt-In To the inquiry and inter-state procedures.
- Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and implement it into national law.
- Accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, without making any reservation and implement it into national law.
- Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, without making any reservation, to implement it into national law and recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims or other states parties.
- Accede to and strictly implement the Arms Trade Treaty without delay, giving particular attention to implementing Article 6 on Prohibitions and Article 7 on Export and Export Assessment, prohibiting the transfer of arms that could be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law.
- Ratify ILO Conventions 155 (Occupational Health and Safety), and the recently adopted ILO Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019, at the earliest date possible.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BULGARIA

KEY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS

[Exposed, silenced, attacked: Failures to protect health and essential workers during the COVID-19 pandemic](#), 13 July 2020, (Index: POL 40/2572/2020)

[Policing the Pandemic: Human Rights Violations in the enforcement of Covid-19 measures in Europe](#), 24 June 2020, (Index: Eur 01/2511/2020)

[Stigmatizing Quarantines of Roma Settlements in Slovakia and Bulgaria](#), 17 April 2020, (Index: EUR 01/2156/2020)

[Human Rights in Europe - Review Of 2019](#), 16 April 2020, (Index: EUR 01/2098/2020)

[COP 25: States poised to set the stage for decades of human rights abuses](#), 12 December 2019, (Index: IOR 40/1574/2019)

[Recommendations to States on Steps to Protect Human Rights at the 25th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2-13 December 2019](#), 25 November 2019, (Index: IOR 51/1446/2019)

[Right to be Free from Rape, Overview of Legislation and State of Play in Europe and International Human Rights Standards](#), 24 November 2018, (Index: EUR 01/9452/2018)

[Amnesty International: Recommendations ahead of COP24 of the Climate Change Convention](#), 23 November 2018, (Index: IOR 51/9435/2018)

[Amnesty International Report 2017/18, Bulgaria](#), 22 February 2018, (Index: POL 10/6700/2018)

[Amnesty International Report 2016/17: Bulgaria](#), 22 February 2017, (Index: POL 10/4800/2017)

[Dangerously Disproportionate: The Ever-Expanding National Security State In Europe](#), 17 January 2017, (Index EUR 01/5342/2017)

[Amnesty International Report 2015/16: Bulgaria](#), 23 February 2016, (Index: POL 10/2552/2016)

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

- Amend the Criminal Code to ensure that the criminal offence of rape is defined in line with international human rights law and standards and explicitly includes the lack of consent as a requirement for the commission of the offence.
- Amend the Criminal Code to explicitly criminalize rape and sexual violence within marriage.
- Amend relevant legislation to allow for 'ex officio' prosecutions of domestic violence while ensuring adequate victim protection.
- Take steps to ensure that victims of domestic and sexual violence, in particular those belonging to socially or economically marginalized communities and living in remote rural areas, have adequate access to government funded shelters and specialized support, including medical care and psycho-social assistance.
- Provide appropriate, continuous training for the professionals working with survivors or perpetrators in prevention and detection of sexual violence, appropriate handling of referrals and the needs and rights of victims with the view of preventing 'secondary victimisation'.
- Promote changes in the social and cultural patterns of behaviour of people of all genders and take immediate steps towards eradicating harmful gender stereotypes and myths around sexual violence.

REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

- End the practice of automatic detention of irregular migrants, including of unaccompanied children, and ensure that they have access to legal representation, interpretation and health care.
- Take measures to ensure that reception centres for refugees and migrants provide the necessary resources and services to ensure they can enjoy their rights to an adequate standard of living and to physical and mental health.
- Ensure prompt access to education for all asylum-seeker and refugee children.
- Ensure full implementation of the National Strategy for the integration of refugees and migrants and ensure that they have access to education, housing, healthcare and the means to enjoy an adequate standard of living.

COUNTER-TERROR MEASURES

- Amend the vague and overly broad definitions of "terrorism" in law so that each constituent element of terrorism-related offences under national law is precisely and sufficiently circumscribed to uphold the principle of legality.

PANDEMIC RESPONSE MEASURES

- Ensure that any penalty for breaching lockdown and other coercive enforcement measures conform with the principles of legality, necessity, proportionality and non-discrimination and ensure the powers and responsibilities of law enforcement officials are clearly circumscribed and refrain from bestowing additional powers to enforce lockdown measures
- Empower and support people to comply with public health regulations, including by ensuring access to public health information and by enabling people who are marginalised to satisfy their essential needs, and ensure that penalties are only imposed after other alternatives have proven, or are clear to be, unsuccessful.
- Explicitly prohibit discrimination, including discriminatory identity checks, in police and antidiscrimination laws and ensure adequate mechanisms to implement the prohibition, including a system of disciplinary measures for law enforcement officials who breach the prohibition of discrimination.
- Put an end to discriminatory forced quarantines of Roma settlements.
- Unequivocally condemn hate speech, racist remarks and discriminatory conduct that targets Roma and other minorities, and discourage public officials from engaging in anti-Roma rhetoric.
- Take steps to ensure that Roma communities, in particular those affected by mandatory quarantines, have access to adequate water and sanitation, as well as provisions of food, medicines, hygiene products and health care.
- Ensure that all health and essential workers can exercise their right to freedom of expression without fear of reprisals and ensure that employers put in place systems that allow health and essential workers to report on health and safety risks and require that they are addressed in an appropriate manner.
- Ensure health workers are protected from stigma and abuse in relation to their employment.
- Publicly recognise the role of health and essential workers in defending human rights during the pandemic and provide a safe and enabling environment in which they can exercise their work free from reprisals, intimidation or threats.

- Recognise COVID-19 as an occupational disease, and ensure that health and essential care workers who contract COVID-19 as a result of work-related activities are able to claim cash compensation and medical and other necessary care and provide compensation to the families of any health and essential care workers who die as a result of contracting the illness at work.
- Set up a comprehensive, effective and independent review into Bulgaria's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and provide adequate and accessible remedies for any human rights violations caused by government agencies.
- Ensure that all persons can enjoy the right to health by developing, implementing and regularly reviewing a plan, based on a detailed assessment of financial need and options to finance increased public health spending, to ensure that the public health system is adequately funded and staffed and increase budgetary allocations to the public health sector as necessary.
- Ensure that economic recovery packages protect the right to an adequate standard of living of all persons, including people on lower incomes, those working in the informal sector, and others who may be at risk and most affected by the COVID-19 crisis and set up monitoring and review mechanisms to assess their impact and amend them as necessary.

CLIMATE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- Support the recognition by the UN of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

In compliance with its obligations under human rights law to protect human rights from the adverse effects of the climate crisis:

- Support the adoption by the European Union of an ambitious 2030 emissions reduction target and a climate law aligned with the EU fair share and the imperative to keep global average temperature increase below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and contribute to achieving the target once adopted.
- Rapidly end fossil fuel subsidies and phase out use of all fossil fuels as soon as possible (with an immediate phase out of coal use), ensuring that affordable renewable energy generated in full compliance with human rights standards is available to all, and that the transition to a zero-carbon economy is fair, human rights compliant and reduces inequalities.
- Adopt and implement human rights-consistent adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures that allow to adequately protect people from the foreseeable and unavoidable impacts of the climate crisis
- Establish regulations and policy measures to ensure that businesses reduce emissions by at least 45% by 2030 compared to 2010 levels and to zero before 2050, in line with the scientific evidence of the IPCC.
- Respect, protect and fulfil the right to information, participation and to effective remedies, as well as to freedom of expression and assembly in all climate policies and strategies in line with human rights law and Sustainable Development Goal 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions).
- Ensure that gender equality and the rights of marginalised groups receive adequate consideration in all climate and just transition policies and that people can participate in decisions affecting them.
- Ensure that any COVID-19 response measures facilitate the transition away from fossil fuels and towards human rights-consistent renewable energy and a zero-carbon economy and also provide for greater social protection and the creation of green and other new jobs that deliver sustainable and decent employment for all workers without discrimination of any kind.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS

- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures.
- Ratify - without making any reservation - the International Convention for the Protection of all persons from Enforced Disappearance (signed on 24 September 2008), implement it into national law, and recognize the competence of the committee on enforced disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims or other states parties.
- Reopen the ratification process of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (the Istanbul Convention).
- Ratify ILO Conventions 155 (Occupational Health and Safety), 149 (Nursing Personnel Convention), and the recently adopted ILO Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019, at the earliest date possible.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF CROATIA

KEY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS

[Exposed, silenced, attacked: Failures to protect health and essential workers during the COVID-19 pandemic](#), 13 July 2020, (Index: POL 40/2572/2020)

[Europe: Human Rights in Europe - Review Of 2019](#), 16 April 2020, (Index: EUR 01/2098/2020)

[Punishing Compassion: Solidarity on trial in Fortress Europe](#), 3 March 2020, (Index: EUR 01/1828/2020)

[COP 25: States poised to set the stage for decades of human rights abuses](#), 12 December 2019, (Index: IOR 40/1574/2019)

[Recommendations to States on Steps to Protect Human Rights at the 25th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2-13 December 2019](#), 25 November 2019, (Index: IOR 51/1446/2019)

[Pushed to the edge: Violence and abuse against refugees and migrants along the Balkans Route](#), 13 March 2019, (Index: EUR 05/9964/2019)

[Right to be free from rape – overview of legislation and state of play in Europe and international human rights standards](#), 24 November 2018, (Index: EUR 01/9452/2018)

[Amnesty International: Recommendations ahead of COP24 of the Climate Change Convention](#), 23 November 2018, (Index: IOR 51/9435/2018)

[Amnesty International Report 2017/18, Croatia](#), 22 February 2018, (Index: POL 10/6700/2018)

[Amnesty International Report 2016/17: Croatia](#), 22 February 2017, (Index: POL 10/4800/2017)

[Amnesty International Report 2015/16: Croatia](#), 23 February 2016, (Index: POL 10/2552/2016)

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND THE DEFINITION OF RAPE

- Take concrete steps to fully harmonise legislative and policy framework pertaining to gender-based violence with the standards set out in the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (the Istanbul Convention).
- Ensure there is a systematic and consistent capacity building for police officials, civil servants and court officials about gender equality and gender-based violence to ensure their common understanding of applicable international and EU standards and their consistent application across sectors.
- Amend the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence to introduce a broad definition of those covered by the law to include also persons in intimate relationships who do not share a joint residence, who were in a relationship less than three years or who do not have a child together to ensure that these victims have full protection under the law.
- Secure regular budgetary commitment to adequately fund the implementation of the National Strategy for the Protection against Domestic Violence, in particular to provide for the adequate operation of existing centres/shelters for victims of gender-based violence and opening of new shelters in the regions where they are not operational.

ACCESS TO SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES AND INFORMATION

- Amend the Law on Medical Practice to ensure that refusals by individual medical practitioners to provide abortion care on grounds of religious beliefs are adequately regulated to not impede women's access to sexual and reproductive health care in any way, including their access to safe and legal abortion. This should include automatic and timely referrals to alternative and easily accessible

providers within a reasonable geographical reach in cases where clinics are not able to provide the service.

- Enforce a legal obligation for all providers to put in place and use a standardised system of data collection to obtain and maintain accurate information about the termination of pregnancies.
- Ensure that the legal abortion procedure is ultimately covered by the national Health Care Fund or that the cost of the procedure is affordable for all, and costs are subsidised for women of more vulnerable economic and social status.
- Conduct a public awareness campaign to ensure that women are adequately informed about their right to terminate a pregnancy that is primarily focused on their best interest.
- Take concrete steps to challenge rape myths and stereotypes and conduct capacity building of police and judiciary to ensure that the amendments introducing stricter penalties for rape, once adopted, are properly implemented.

REFUGEE AND MIGRANT RIGHTS

- Ensure that all asylum-seekers have access to fair and effective asylum procedures, including an assessment of their claims for international protection on their merits in an individualized procedure.
- Immediately stop using force and intimidation to prevent refugees and migrants from accessing Croatian territory.
- Conduct independent, prompt and effective investigation into all allegations of violence and excessive use of force by the police against migrants and refugees and take appropriate action against the perpetrators.
- Establish an effective and independent monitoring mechanism to ensure full compliance of practices at the borders with fundamental human rights and international and EU laws.
- Ensure respect for existing monitoring and accountability mechanisms, including Ombudsman's Office and civil society, allowing for public and institutional scrutiny of Croatia's migration policies and practices.
- Provide access to information in police stations to the Office of the Ombudsperson in line with Croatian law and the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
- Stop the attacks on and harassment of non-governmental organisations promoting refugee and migrant rights in Croatia and their activists and provide safe and enabling environment for their work.
- Publicly condemn attacks, threats and intimidation against non-governmental organizations and human rights defenders.
- Refrain from feeding negative narratives concerning refugees and migrants and the organizations that promote their rights, and instead provide them with an enabling environment where they can operate free of fear of reprisals.

PANDEMIC RESPONSE MEASURES

- Ensure all health and essential workers have access to adequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by:
 - Collecting and publishing data on access, gaps and shortages in the supply of PPE to allow for a more comprehensive assessment of needs and a more equitable distribution of PPE;
 - Prioritizing the delivery of existing PPE stocks to health and essential workers experiencing shortages, before allowing access to other industries that are not as key now,
 - Taking steps to prevent the hoarding of PPE supplies;
 - Encouraging domestic production and manufacture through granting incentives and support to businesses to do so;
 - Assessing and easing trade and pricing practices that put the availability, affordability and quality of essential commodities such as PPE at risk domestically or in other countries.
- Publicly recognise the role of health and essential workers in defending human rights during the pandemic and provide a safe and enabling environment in which they can exercise their work free from reprisals, intimidation or threats.
- Ensure that all health and essential workers can exercise their right to freedom of expression without fear of reprisals and ensure that employers put in place systems that allow health and essential workers to report on health and safety risks and require that they are addressed in an appropriate manner.
- Ensure health workers are protected from stigma and abuse in relation to their employment.
- Recognise COVID-19 as an occupational disease, and ensure that health and essential care workers who contract COVID-19 as a result of work-related activities are able to claim cash compensation and medical and other necessary care and provide compensation to the families of any health and essential care workers who die as a result of contracting the illness at work.
- Set up a comprehensive, effective and independent review into Croatia's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and provide adequate and accessible remedies for any human rights violations caused by government agencies.
- Develop a plan to ensure that the public health system is adequately funded and staffed and increase budgetary allocations to the public health sector as necessary. The plan should include a detailed assessment of the amount of public health spending necessary to ensure that all persons can enjoy the right to health, and options to finance increased public health spending.
- Ensure that economic recovery packages protect the right to an adequate standard of living of all persons, including people on lower incomes, those working in the informal sector, and others who may be at risk and most affected by the COVID-19 crisis and set up monitoring and review mechanisms to assess their impact and amend them as necessary.

CLIMATE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- Support the recognition by the UN of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

In compliance with its obligations under human rights law to protect human rights from the adverse effects of the climate crisis:

- Support the adoption by the European Union of an ambitious 2030 emissions reduction target and a

climate law aligned with the EU fair share and the imperative to keep global average temperature increase below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and contribute to achieving the target once adopted.

- Adopt a new Nationally Determined Contribution and a mid-century strategy to align Croatia's emissions reduction targets for 2030 and 2050 with the imperative to keep global average temperature increase below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, including clear timelines to rapidly end fossil fuel subsidies and phase out use of all fossil fuels as soon as possible, ensuring that affordable renewable energy generated in full compliance with human rights standards is available to all, and that the transition to a zero-carbon economy is fair, human rights compliant and reduces inequalities.
- Adopt and implement human rights-consistent adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures that allow to adequately protect people from the foreseeable and unavoidable impacts of the climate crisis
- Establish regulations and policy measures to ensure that businesses reduce emissions by at least 45% by 2030 compared to 2010 levels and to zero before 2050, in line with the scientific findings of the IPCC.
- Respect, protect and fulfil the right to information, participation and to effective remedies, as well as to freedom of expression and assembly in all climate policies and strategies in line with human rights law and Sustainable Development Goal 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions).
- Ensure that gender equality and the rights of marginalised groups receive adequate consideration in all climate and just transition policies and that people can participate in decisions affecting them.
- Ensure that any COVID-19 response measures facilitate the transition away from fossil fuels and towards human rights-consistent renewable energy and a zero-carbon economy and also provide for greater social protection and the creation of green and other new jobs that deliver sustainable and decent employment for all workers without discrimination of any kind.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS

- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures.
- Ratify - without making any reservation - the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (signed on 6 Feb. 2007), implement it into national law and recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims or other states parties.
- Ratify ILO Conventions 149 on Nursing Personnel and 190 on Violence and Harassment.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF HONDURAS

KEY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS

[Honduras: Authorities must deploy all necessary measures to locate five victims of apparent enforced disappearance](#), 31 July 2020

[Exposed, silenced, attacked: Failures to protect health and essential workers during the COVID-19 pandemic](#), 13 July 2020, (Index: POL 40/2572/2020)

[The cost of curing: Health workers' rights in the Americas during COVID-19 and beyond](#), 19 May 2020, (Index: AMR 01/2311/2020)

[Human Rights in the Americas. Review Of 2019 - Honduras](#), 27 February 2020, (Index: AMR 01/1353/2020)

[COP 25: States poised to set the stage for decades of human rights abuses](#), 12 December 2019, (Index: IOR 40/1574/2019)

[Recommendations to States on Steps to Protect Human Rights at the 25th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2-13 December 2019](#), 25 November 2019, (Index: IOR 51/1446/2019)

[Amnesty International: Recommendations ahead of COP24 of the Climate Change Convention](#), 23 November 2018, (Index: IOR 51/9435/2018)

[Protest prohibited: Use of force and arbitrary detentions to suppress dissent in Honduras](#), 13 June 2018, (Index: AMR 37/8289/2018)

[Americas: The Situation of State Protection Mechanisms For Human Rights Defenders](#), 3 October 2018, (Index: AMR 01/8912/2018)

[Amnesty International Report 2017/18: The state of the world's human rights - Honduras](#), 22 February 2018, (Index: POL 10/6700/2018)

[Honduras: Submission to the United Nations Human Rights Committee 120th session, 3-27 July 2017](#), 8 June 2017, (Index: AMR 37/6417/2017)

[Amnesty International Report 2016/17: Honduras](#), 22 February 2017, (Index: POL 10/4800/2017)

["We are defending the land with our blood": Defenders of the land, territory and environment in Honduras and Guatemala](#), 1 September 2016, (Index: AMR 01/4562/2016)

[The state as a catalyst for violence against women: Violence against women and torture or other ill-treatment in the context of sexual and reproductive health in Latin America and the Caribbean](#), 7 March 2016, (Index: AMR 01/3388/2016)

[Amnesty International Report 2015/16: Honduras](#), 23 February 2016, (Index: POL 10/2552/2016)

EXCESSIVE AND UNNECESSARY USE OF FORCE

- Guarantee in practice and in law, the exercise of the right to peaceful assembly including by adopting all necessary legislative reforms and internal protocols to ensure the use of force by Honduran security forces fully complies with international standards.
- Refrain from deploying the army or the Military Police to police demonstrations, and in general, end the participation of military forces in public security tasks.
- Ensure prompt, impartial, independent and effective investigations by ordinary courts into all cases of unnecessary and excessive use of force in the context of protests in 2017, 2019 and 2020, including those resulting in deaths, arbitrary arrests and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and adopt measures to ensure full cooperation by the armed forces into these investigations.

- Ensure that people prosecuted for alleged crimes committed in the context of protests enjoy all the guarantees of legal due process and, in particular, review the proceedings in each case following arrest, and remedy any violations of due process.

HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

- Publicly recognize the important role of all human rights defenders and adopt measures to guarantee their rights to life and personal integrity, ensuring sufficient resources for their effective protection through comprehensive strategies that incorporate preventive, collective and gender-sensitive approaches.
- Take all necessary and appropriate measures to search for and locate the five victims of apparent enforced disappearances perpetrated in the garífuna community of Triunfo de la Cruz in July 2020.
- Ensure thorough, prompt, impartial and independent investigations into all attacks, threats and assaults against human rights defenders, and bring to justice those suspected of criminal responsibility for such crimes. In particular, ensure that the investigation into the murder of Indigenous leader and human rights defender Berta Cáceres is aimed at identifying and bringing to justice all those who ordered the killing, and guarantee the family's access to justice, truth and reparations.
- Refrain from misusing the justice system to intimidate, harass and discredit human rights defenders, and initiate prompt, thorough and impartial disciplinary and criminal investigations, as appropriate, against authorities that misuse the justice system to criminalize human rights defenders.
- Review criminal proceedings opened against human rights defenders and, where there is no basis for continuing them, close them or request that the respective judges dismiss the cases as unfounded.
- Address structural causes of social conflicts related to the exploration and exploitation of natural resources, on the basis of respect for the human rights of Indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant communities, and in particular, ensure an inclusive consultation process with them on any law or regulation to implement free, prior and informed consultation.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

- Reform or remove from the proposed new criminal code provisions that are either ambiguous or contrary to the principle of legality (i.e. articles 378, 554, 574, 584, 587), and therefore could be arbitrarily interpreted to unduly restrict and criminalize the exercise of the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, as indicated by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Honduras and civil society organizations.
- Refrain from misusing criminal legislation and courts of national jurisdiction as means to prosecute human rights defenders and those exercising their right to freedom of expression, by accusing them of organized crime related offences.

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

- Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances, and ensure access to abortion in law and in practice for women, girls and all people who can become pregnant, as a minimum in cases where the pregnancy poses a risk to the life or health of the pregnant woman, where the fetus suffers from fatal or severe impairment, or where the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest.

DISCRIMINATION

- Ensure the right to equality and non-discrimination for all persons without distinction, and in particular

adopt all measures, including legal reforms, to recognize marriages and partnerships between same-sex couples.

- Conduct exhaustive investigations into all crimes and human rights violations committed against LGBTI people with the aim of identifying, prosecuting and punishing those responsible. The different possible lines of investigation should include those aimed at determining whether the crimes were committed on the basis of the victim's sexual orientation and/or gender identity.

MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

- Urgently address the factors that force people to move internally or to flee Honduras, including widespread violence, human rights violations, inequality, endemic impunity and situations that particularly affect LGBTI people, women and children.
- Ensure that all reception, reintegration and protection programmes for Honduran returnees take into consideration the rights and specific protection issues relating to groups such as women, indigenous people, LGBTI people and unaccompanied children.
- Ensure mechanisms to properly identify whether Honduran deportees are in danger in their communities of origin and, if this is found to be the case, provide them with adequate and immediate relocation and protection.
- Refrain from implementing the Asylum Cooperative Agreement (ACA), also known as Safe Third Country Agreement, signed in 2019 with the United States, as it would put at risk those transferred to Honduras and forced to seek asylum there instead of in the United States.

COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

- Fully cooperate with regional and international human rights bodies and mechanisms, including the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

PANDEMIC RESPONSE MEASURES

- Ensure that any penalty for breaching lockdown and other coercive enforcement measures conform with the principles of legality, necessity, proportionality and non-discrimination and ensure the powers and responsibilities of law enforcement officials are clearly circumscribed and refrain from bestowing additional powers to enforce lockdown measures.
- Ensure all health and essential workers have access to adequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by:
 - Collecting and publishing data on access, gaps and shortages in the supply of PPE to allow for a more comprehensive assessment of needs and a more equitable distribution of PPE;
 - Prioritizing the delivery of existing PPE stocks to health and essential workers experiencing shortages, before allowing access to other industries that are not as key now.
- Ensure that all health and essential workers can exercise their right to freedom of expression without fear of reprisals and ensure that employers put in place systems that allow health and essential workers to report on health and safety risks and require that they are addressed in an appropriate manner.
- Publicly recognise the role of health and essential workers in defending human rights during the pandemic and provide a safe and enabling environment in which they can exercise their work free from reprisals, intimidation or threats.
- Ensure health workers are protected from stigma and abuse in relation to their employment.

- Recognise COVID-19 as an occupational disease, and ensure that health and essential care workers who contract COVID-19 as a result of work-related activities are able to claim compensation and medical and other necessary care and provide compensation to the families of any health and essential care workers who die as a result of contracting the illness at work.
- Set up a comprehensive, effective and independent review into Honduras' response to the COVID-19 pandemic and provide adequate and accessible remedies for any human rights violations caused by government agencies.
- Develop a plan to ensure that the public health system is adequately funded and staffed and increase budgetary allocations to the public health sector as necessary. The plan should include a detailed assessment of the amount of public health spending necessary to ensure that all persons can enjoy the right to health, and options to finance increased public health spending.
- Ensure that economic recovery packages protect the right to an adequate standard of living of all persons, including people on lower incomes, those working in the informal sector, and others who may be at risk and most affected by the COVID-19 crisis and set up monitoring and review mechanisms to assess their impact and amend them as necessary.

CLIMATE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- Support the recognition by the UN of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

In compliance with its obligations under human rights law to protect human rights from the adverse effects of the climate crisis:

- Respect, protect and fulfil the right to information, participation and to effective remedies, as well as to freedom of expression and assembly in all climate policies and strategies in line with human rights law and Sustainable Development Goal 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions).
- Develop all climate policies and strategies with full consultation of all people in Honduras, and ensure that gender equality and the rights of marginalised groups are fully embedded in such policies and strategies so that people can participate effectively in decisions affecting them.
- Adopt and implement human rights-consistent adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures that allow to adequately protect people from the foreseeable and unavoidable impacts of the climate crisis.
- Ensure that any COVID-19 response measures facilitate the transition away from fossil fuels and towards human rights-consistent renewable energy and a zero-carbon economy and also provide for greater social protection and the creation of green and other new jobs that deliver sustainable and decent employment for all workers without discrimination of any kind.
- Identify Honduras' exact needs in terms of technology transfer and financial resources needed from wealthier countries to reduce emissions nationally in a manner compatible to keeping the increase in average global temperature below 1.5°C and to adequately support people in the country to adapt to climate change.
- Adopt a new Nationally Determined Contribution and a mid-century strategy to align Honduras' emissions reduction targets for 2030 and 2050 with the imperative to keep global average temperature increase below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, including clear timelines to phase out use of all fossil fuels as soon as possible, ensuring that affordable renewable energy generated in full compliance with human rights standards is available to all, and that the transition to a zero-carbon economy is fair, human rights compliant and reduces inequalities.
- Establish regulations and policy measures to ensure that businesses reduce emissions by at least 45% by 2030 compared to 2010 levels and to zero before 2050, in line with the scientific findings of the IPCC.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS

- Opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
- Ratify ILO Conventions 155 (Occupational Health and Safety) and the recently adopted ILO Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019, at the earliest date possible.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA

KEY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS

[Exposed, silenced, attacked: Failures to protect health and essential workers during the COVID-19 pandemic](#), 13 July 2020, (Index: POL 40/2572/2020)

[Jamaica: Now Is The Time To Legislate To Give Jamaica's Police Oversight Mechanisms Powers To Charge And Prosecute](#), 8 July 2020, (Index: AMR 38/2677/2020),

[The cost of curing: Health workers' rights in the Americas during COVID-19 and beyond](#), 19 May 2020, (Index: AMR 01/2311/2020)

[Jamaica: Time for stronger police accountability \(Submission to OHCHR for the UPR of Jamaica\)](#), Updated August 2020, (Index: AMR 38/1717/2019)

[Human rights in the Americas: Review of 2019 – Jamaica](#), 27 February 2020, (Index: AMR 01/1353/2020)

[COP 25: States poised to set the stage for decades of human rights abuses](#), 12 December 2019, (Index: IOR 40/1574/2019)

[Recommendations to States on Steps to Protect Human Rights at the 25th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2-13 December 2019](#), 25 November 2019, (Index: IOR 51/1446/2019)

[Amnesty International: Recommendations ahead of COP24 of the Climate Change Convention](#), 23 November 2018, (Index: IOR 51/9435/2018)

[Amnesty International Report 2017/18: Jamaica](#), 22 February 2018, (Index: POL 10/6700/2018)

[Amnesty International Report 2016/17: Jamaica](#), 22 February 2017, (Index: POL 10/4800/2017)

[Amnesty International Report 2015/16: Jamaica](#), 23 February 2016, (Index: POL 10/2552/2016)

[Waiting in vain - Jamaica: unlawful police killings and relatives' long struggle for justice](#), 23 November 2016, (Index: AMR 38/5092/2016)

LGBTI RIGHTS

- Fully and thoroughly investigate all incidents and acts of violence suspected of being motivated by homophobia or transphobia and bring to justice those suspected of criminal responsibility.
- Implement comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, after meaningful consultation with civil society, to protect against institutionalized and societal discrimination of socially marginalized groups.

THE DEATH PENALTY

- Establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty.
- Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

CLIMATE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- Regularly review the Disaster Risk Management Act to ensure that it provides appropriate and effective provisions to adequately protect people from the foreseeable and unavoidable impacts of the climate crisis.

- Identify Jamaica's exact needs in terms of technology transfer and financial resources needed from wealthier countries to reduce emissions nationally in a manner compatible to keeping the increase in average global temperature below 1.5°C and to adequately support people in the country to adapt to climate change.
- Establish regulations and policy measures to ensure that businesses reduce emissions by at least 45% by 2030 compared to 2010 levels and to zero before 2050, in line with the scientific findings of the IPCC.
- Respect, protect and fulfil the right to information, participation and to effective remedies, as well as to freedom of expression and assembly in all climate policies and strategies in line with human rights law and Sustainable Development Goal 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions).
- Continue advocacy to address the climate change crisis, including by ratifying the Escazú Agreement.
- Support the recognition by the UN of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment.
- Ensure that gender equality and the rights of marginalised groups are part of all climate policies and that people can participate in decisions affecting them.
- Ensure that any COVID-19 response measures facilitate the transition away from fossil fuels and towards human rights-consistent renewable energy and a zero-carbon economy and also provide for greater social protection and the creation of green and other new jobs that deliver sustainable and decent employment for all workers without discrimination of any kind.

UNLAWFUL KILLINGS BY THE POLICE

- Work to amend the INDECOM Act in line with the recommendations made by the Joint Select Committee in 2015 and explicitly grant INDECOM the same powers as granted to law enforcement officers to arrest, charge and, if there is sufficient admissible evidence, initiate prosecutions.
- Publicly condemn extrajudicial executions, unlawful killings, ill-treatment of families by police, and any other crime under international law or human rights violation and send a clear and unequivocal message to the Jamaica Constabulary Force that these crimes will no longer be tolerated and those committing such crimes will be investigated and prosecuted.
- Fully implement the Basic Principles with reference to Amnesty International's Use of Force Guidelines for implementation of the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials.
- Strengthen police training to focus on communication and de-escalation and prevention of situations in which there may be a need to use force.
- Continue to urgently reform the criminal justice system to ensure victims have access within a reasonable time to a competent, independent and impartial tribunal.
- Establish safe spaces or safe rooms in courthouses for witnesses and family members of victims allegedly killed by law enforcement officials to reduce intimidation and harassment in the court.
- Ensure that judges thoroughly observe the actions of any police in the court room in cases of alleged criminal misconduct against the police, and in case of intimidating behaviour exclude the relevant officers from the court.
- Address the unsustainably high turnover of personnel within the Jamaica Constabulary Force by increasing salaries for police and improving their working conditions and professional training.

PANDEMIC RESPONSE MEASURES

- Ensure that any penalty for breaching lockdown and other coercive enforcement measures conform with the principles of legality, necessity, proportionality and non-discrimination and ensure the powers and responsibilities of law enforcement officials are clearly circumscribed and refrain from bestowing additional powers to enforce lockdown measures.
- Ensure all health and essential workers have access to adequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by:
 - Collecting and publishing data on access, gaps and shortages in the supply of PPE to allow for a more comprehensive assessment of needs and a more equitable distribution of PPE;
 - Prioritizing the delivery of existing PPE stocks to health and essential workers experiencing shortages, before allowing access to other industries that are not as key now,
 - Taking steps to prevent the hoarding of PPE supplies;
 - Encouraging domestic production and manufacture through granting incentives and support to businesses to do so;
 - Assessing and easing trade and pricing practices that put the availability, affordability and quality of essential commodities such as PPE at risk within Jamaica or in other countries.
- Ensure that all health and essential workers can exercise their right to freedom of expression without fear of reprisals and ensure that employers put in place systems that allow health and essential workers to report on health and safety risks and require that they are addressed in an appropriate manner.
- Publicly recognise the role of health and essential workers in defending human rights during the pandemic and provide a safe and enabling environment in which they can exercise their work free from reprisals, intimidation or threats.
- Ensure health workers are protected from stigma and abuse in relation to their employment.
- Recognise COVID-19 as an occupational disease, and ensure that health and essential care workers who contract COVID-19 as a result of work-related activities are able to claim cash compensation and medical and other necessary care and provide compensation to the families of any health and essential care workers who die as a result of contracting the illness at work.
- Set up a comprehensive, effective and independent review into Jamaica's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and provide adequate and accessible remedies for any human rights violations caused by government agencies.
- Develop a plan to ensure that the public health system is adequately funded and staffed and increase budgetary allocations to the public health sector as necessary. The plan should include a detailed assessment of the amount of public health spending necessary to ensure that all persons can enjoy the right to health, and options to finance increased public health spending.
- Ensure that economic recovery packages protect the right to an adequate standard of living of all persons, including people on lower incomes, those working in the informal sector, and others who may be at risk and most affected by the COVID-19 crisis and set up monitoring and review mechanisms to assess their impact and amend them as necessary.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS

- Establish a National Human Rights Institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles.
- Promptly accede to the International Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol, without making any reservation, and implement them into national law.
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures.
- Promptly ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, signed on 8 September 2000, and implement it fully into national law.
- Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, without making any reservation, implement it into national law and recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims or other states parties.
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
- Ratify ILO Conventions 155 (Occupational Health and Safety) and the recently adopted ILO Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019, at the earliest date possible.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF LIBYA

KEY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS

[Exposed, silenced, attacked: Failures to protect health and essential workers during the COVID-19 pandemic](#), 13 July 2020, (Index: POL 40/2572/2020)

[Libya's relentless militia war: Civilians harmed in the battle for Tripoli](#), April - August 2019, 22 October 2019, (Index: MDE 19/1201/2019)

[Human Rights in the Middle East and North Africa: Review of 2019](#), 18 February 2020, (Index: MDE 01/1357/2020)

[COP 25: States poised to set the stage for decades of human rights abuses](#), 12 December 2019, (Index: IOR 40/1574/2019)

[Recommendations to States on Steps to Protect Human Rights at the 25th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2-13 December 2019](#), 25 November 2019, (Index: IOR 51/1446/2019)

[Amnesty International: Recommendations ahead of COP24 of the Climate Change Convention](#), 23 November 2018, (Index: IOR 51/9435/2018)

[Human Rights in Libya: Review of 2018](#), 26 February 2019, (Index: MDE 19/9919/2019)

[Libya: Silenced voices: Libyan women human rights defenders under attack](#), 17 July 2018, (Index: MDE 19/8657/2018)

[Libya's dark web of collusion: Abuses against Europe-bound refugees and migrants](#), 11 December 2017, (Index: MDE 19/7561/2017)

[Amnesty International Report 2016/17: Libya](#), 22 February 2017, (Index: POL 10/4800/2017)

[Libya: 'Vanished off the face of the earth' - abducted civilians in Libya](#), 5 August 2015, (Index: MDE 19/2178/2015)

[Amnesty International Report 2015/16: Libya](#), 23 February 2016, (Index: POL 10/2552/2016)

THE DEATH PENALTY

- Immediately establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty.
- Commute all death sentences, without delay, to terms of imprisonment.
- Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at abolition of the death penalty.

CLIMATE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- Support the recognition by the UN of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

In compliance with its obligations under human rights law to protect human rights from the adverse effects of the climate crisis:

- Continue to increase the share of renewable energy and consider adopting a new Nationally Determined Contribution and a mid-century strategy to align Libya's emissions reduction targets for 2030 and 2050 with the imperative to keep global average temperature increase below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels

- Identify Libya's exact needs in terms of technology transfer and financial resources needed from wealthier countries to reduce emissions nationally in a manner compatible to keeping the increase in average global temperature below 1.5°C and to adequately support people in the country to adapt to climate change.
- Adopt and implement human rights-consistent adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures that will adequately protect people from the foreseeable and unavoidable impacts of the climate crisis.
- Establish regulations and policy measures to ensure that businesses reduce emissions by at least 45% by 2030 compared to 2010 levels and to zero before 2050, in line with the scientific findings of the IPCC.
- Respect, protect and fulfil the right to information, participation and to effective remedies, as well as to freedom of expression and assembly in all climate policies and strategies in line with human rights law and Sustainable Development Goal 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions).
- Ensure that gender equality and the rights of marginalised groups are part of all climate policies and that people can participate in decisions affecting them.
- Ensure that any COVID-19 response measures facilitate the transition away from fossil fuels and towards human rights-consistent renewable energy and a zero-carbon economy and also provide for greater social protection and the creation of green and other new jobs that deliver sustainable and decent employment for all workers without discrimination of any kind.

PANDEMIC RESPONSE MEASURES

- Ensure that any penalty for breaching lockdown and other coercive enforcement measures conform with the principles of legality, necessity, proportionality and non-discrimination and ensure the powers and responsibilities of law enforcement officials are clearly circumscribed and refrain from bestowing additional powers to enforce lockdown measures
- Explicitly prohibit discrimination, including discriminatory identity checks, in police and antidiscrimination laws and ensure adequate mechanisms to implement the prohibition, including a system of disciplinary measures for law enforcement officials who breach the prohibition of discrimination.
- Ensure all health and essential workers have access to adequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by:
 - Collecting and publishing data on access, gaps and shortages in the supply of PPE to allow for a more comprehensive assessment of needs and a more equitable distribution of PPE;
 - Prioritizing the delivery of existing PPE stocks to health and essential workers experiencing shortages, before allowing access to other industries that are not as key now;
 - Taking steps to prevent the hoarding of PPE supplies;
 - Encouraging domestic production and manufacture through granting incentives and support to businesses to do so;
 - Assessing and easing trade and pricing practices that put the availability, affordability and quality of essential commodities such as PPE at risk within Jamaica or in other countries.
- Ensure that all health and essential workers can exercise their right to freedom of expression without fear of reprisals and ensure that employers put in place systems that allow health and essential workers to report on health and safety risks and require that they are addressed in an appropriate manner.

- Publicly recognise the role of health and essential workers in defending human rights during the pandemic and provide a safe and enabling environment in which they can exercise their work free from reprisals, intimidation or threats.
- Ensure health workers are protected from stigma and abuse in relation to their employment.
- Recognise COVID-19 as an occupational disease, and ensure that health and essential care workers who contract COVID-19 as a result of work-related activities are able to claim cash compensation and medical and other necessary care and provide compensation to the families of any health and essential care workers who die as a result of contracting the illness at work.
- Set up a comprehensive, effective and independent review into Libya's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and provide adequate and accessible remedies for any human rights violations caused by government agencies.
- Work with donors to develop a plan to ensure that the public health system is adequately funded and staffed and increase budgetary allocations to the public health sector as necessary. The plan should include a detailed assessment of the amount of public health spending necessary to ensure that all persons can enjoy the right to health, and options to finance increased public health spending.
- Ensure that economic recovery packages protect the right to an adequate standard of living of all persons, including people on lower incomes, those working in the informal sector, and others who may be at risk and most affected by the COVID-19 crisis and set up monitoring and review mechanisms to assess their impact and amend them as necessary.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS

- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures.
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
- Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance without making a reservation, implement it into national law and recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims or other states parties.
- Promptly ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, signed on 8 September 2000, and implement it fully into national law.
- Ratify and strictly implement the Arms Trade Treaty (signed on 9 July 2013) without delay, giving particular attention to implementing measures to prevent the diversion and illicit trafficking of all types of conventional arms and effectively implementing Article 6 on Prohibitions and Article 7 on Export and Export Assessment, prohibiting the transfer of arms that could be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law.
- Ratify ILO Conventions 155 (Occupational Health and Safety), 149 (Nursing Personnel Convention), and the recently adopted ILO Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019, at the earliest date possible.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MALAWI

KEY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS

[Exposed, silenced, attacked: Failures to protect health and essential workers during the COVID-19 pandemic](#), 13 July 2020, (Index: POL 40/2572/2020)

[Southern Africa: Open letter to SADC: Restrictive COVID-19 regulations presenting concerning ramifications for enjoyment of human rights, including livelihoods](#), 25 May 2020, (Index: AFR 03/2392/2020)

[Human Rights in Africa: Review of 2019: Malawi](#), 8 April 2020, (Index: AFR 01/1352/2020)

[COP 25: States poised to set the stage for decades of human rights abuses](#), 12 December 2019, (Index: IOR 40/1574/2019)

[Recommendations to States on Steps to Protect Human Rights at the 25th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2-13 December 2019](#), 25 November 2019, (Index: IOR 51/1446/2019)

[Malawi: Out of the shadows: Exposing the killings and attacks of persons with albinism in Malawi](#), 20 November 2019, (Index: AFR 36/1433/2019)

[Malawi: No longer the warm heart of Africa: Amnesty International Submission for the UN Universal Periodic Review, 36th Session of the UPR Working Group, May 2020](#), 1 October 2019, (Index: AFR 36/1396/2019)

[Amnesty International: Recommendations ahead of COP24 of the Climate Change Convention](#), 23 November 2018, (Index: IOR 51/9435/2018)

[Amnesty International Report 2017/18: Malawi](#), 22 February 2018, (Index: POL 10/6700/2018)

[Amnesty International Report 2016/17: Malawi](#), 22 February 2017, (Index: POL 10/4800/2017)

[Amnesty International Report 2015/16: Malawi](#), 23 February 2016, (Index: POL 10/2552/2016)

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY

- Respect, protect, promote and fulfil the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and allow people to freely participate in demonstrations without undue interference, attacks or fear of reprisals.
- Ensure the police and army do not use excessive force in managing public assemblies.
- Enact a law to protect whistle-blowers in the context of the government's fight against corruption and promotion of accountability.
- Enact legislation to protect people's personal data and guarantee their right to privacy.

PERSONS WITH ALBINISM

- Protect persons with albinism from further attacks including by providing them with secure housing and expediting prosecution of suspected perpetrators of such attacks.
- Commute death sentences to terms of imprisonment for those convicted of killing persons with albinism.
- Conduct community education programs to debunk superstitious beliefs that body parts of people with albinism bring luck in business and politics.
- Allocate adequate resources to the Police Services, including to improve their forensic investigation skills and facilitate effective community policing.

UNLAWFUL KILLINGS

- Ensure that all suspects are treated with dignity by the police and prison officers upon arrest and in detention and protect them from any form of torture and other ill-treatment.
- Thoroughly, impartially and effectively investigate all cases of torture, unlawful killings and deaths in police custody and ensure that officers suspected to be responsible are held accountable in fair trials and without recourse to the death penalty.

CIVIL SOCIETY SPACE AND NGO ACT

- Ensure the amendments to the NGO Act are in line with international standards on the right to freedom of association, to ensure the independence of civil society.

ATTACKS ON HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

- Ensure that human rights defenders are able to carry out their work without fear of physical attacks, reprisals or judicial harassment.
- Thoroughly, impartially and effectively investigate all attacks against human rights defenders and prosecute suspected perpetrators in fair public trials.

THE DEATH PENALTY

Pending full abolition of the death penalty:

- Commute all death sentences, without delay, to terms of imprisonment.
- Abolish the death penalty for all crimes.
- Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at abolition of the death penalty.

PANDEMIC RESPONSE MEASURES

- Ensure that any penalty for breaching lockdown and other coercive enforcement measures conform with the principles of legality, necessity, proportionality and non-discrimination and ensure the powers and responsibilities of law enforcement officials are clearly circumscribed and refrain from bestowing additional powers to enforce lockdown measures.
- Avoid placing anyone in mandatory quarantine under state supervision unless appropriate settings can be provided, including adequate food, water and medical care as well as prevention and infection control measures.
- Ensure all health and essential workers have access to adequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by:
 - Collecting and publishing data on access, gaps and shortages in the supply of PPE to allow for a more comprehensive assessment of needs and a more equitable distribution of PPE;
 - Prioritizing the delivery of existing PPE stocks to health and essential workers experiencing shortages, before allowing access to other industries that are not as key now;
 - Taking steps to prevent the hoarding of PPE supplies;
 - Encouraging domestic production and manufacture through granting incentives and support to businesses to do so;

- Assessing and easing trade and pricing practices that put the availability, affordability and quality of essential commodities such as PPE at risk.
- Ensure that all health and essential workers can exercise their right to freedom of expression without fear of reprisals and ensure that employers put in place systems that allow health and essential workers to report on health and safety risks and require that they are addressed in an appropriate manner.
- Publicly recognise the role of health and essential workers in defending human rights during the pandemic and provide a safe and enabling environment in which they can exercise their work free from reprisals, intimidation or threats.
- Ensure health workers are protected from stigma and abuse in relation to their employment.
- Recognise COVID-19 as an occupational disease, and ensure that health and essential care workers who contract COVID-19 as a result of work-related activities are able to claim cash compensation and medical and other necessary care and provide compensation to the families of any health and essential care workers who die as a result of contracting the illness at work.
- Set up a comprehensive, effective and independent review into Malawi's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and provide adequate and accessible remedies for any human rights violations caused by government agencies.
- Develop a plan to ensure that the public health system is adequately funded and staffed and increase budgetary allocations to the public health sector as necessary. The plan should include a detailed assessment of the amount of public health spending necessary to ensure that all persons can enjoy the right to health, and options to finance increased public health spending.
- Ensure that economic recovery packages protect the right to an adequate standard of living of all persons, including people on lower incomes, those working in the informal sector, and others who may be at risk and most affected by the COVID-19 crisis and set up monitoring and review mechanisms to assess their impact and amend them as necessary.

CLIMATE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- Support the recognition by the UN of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

In compliance with its obligations under human rights law to protect human rights from the adverse effects of the climate crisis:

- Adopt a new Nationally Determined Contribution and a mid-century strategy to align Malawi's emissions reduction targets for 2030 and 2050 with the imperative to keep global average temperature increase below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, including clear timelines to rapidly end fossil fuel subsidies and phase out use of all fossil fuels as soon as possible, ensuring that affordable renewable energy generated in full compliance with human rights standards is available to all, and that the transition to a zero-carbon economy is fair, human rights compliant and reduces inequalities.
- Adopt and implement human rights-consistent adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures that allow to adequately protect people from the foreseeable and unavoidable impacts of the climate crisis.
- Identify Malawi's exact needs in terms of technology transfer and financial resources needed from wealthier countries to reduce emissions nationally in a manner compatible to keeping the increase in average global temperature below 1.5°C and to adequately support people in the country to adapt to climate change.
- Establish regulations and policy measures to ensure that businesses reduce emissions by at least 45%

by 2030 compared to 2010 levels and to zero before 2050, in line with the scientific findings of the IPCC.

- Respect, protect and fulfil the right to information, participation and to effective remedies, as well as to freedom of expression and assembly in all climate policies and strategies in line with human rights law and Sustainable Development Goal 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions).
- Ensure that gender equality and the rights of marginalised groups are part of all climate policies and that people can participate in decisions affecting them.
- Ensure that any COVID-19 response measures facilitate the transition away from fossil fuels and towards human rights-consistent renewable energy and a zero-carbon economy and also provide for greater social protection and the creation of green and other new jobs that deliver sustainable and decent employment for all workers without discrimination of any kind.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS

- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures.
- Ratify and promptly implement the Arms Trade Treaty (signed on 19 January 2014), with particular attention to implementing Article 6 on Prohibitions and Article 7 on Export and Export Assessment, prohibiting the transfer of arms that could be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. International justice.
- Accede to the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making a reservation, and implement the Convention into national law.
- Ratify ILO Conventions 155 (Occupational Health and Safety) and the recently adopted ILO Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019, at the earliest date possible.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MALDIVES

KEY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS

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[Recommendations to States on Steps to Protect Human Rights at the 25th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2-13 December 2019](#), 25 November 2019, (Index: IOR 51/1446/2019)

[Maldives: NGO shut down, staff at risk of attack](#), 19 November 2019, (Index: ASA 29/1381/2019)

[Amnesty International: Recommendations ahead of COP24 of the Climate Change Convention](#), 23 November 2018, (Index: IOR 51/9435/2018)

[South Asia: End appalling use of torture and other ill-treatment](#), 26 June 2018, (Index: ASA 04/8667/2018)

[Maldives: Arbitrary arrests following state of emergency](#), 7 February 2018, (Index: ASA 29/7838/2018)

[Amnesty International Report 2017/18, Maldives](#), 22 February 2018, (Index: POL 10/6700/2018)

[Maldives: Immediately revoke suspension of 56 lawyers](#), 15 September 2017, (Index: ASA 29/7112/2017)

[Amnesty International Report 2016/17: Maldives](#), 22 February 2017, (Index: POL 10/4800/2017)

[Maldives: Proposed defamation law is an attack on freedom of expression](#), 29 July 2016, (Index: ASA 29/4573/2016)

[Amnesty International Report 2015/16: Maldives](#), 23 February 2016, (Index: POL 10/2552/2016)

DEATH PENALTY

Pending full abolition of the death penalty:

- immediately establish an official moratorium on executions and commute all existing death sentences.
- bring provisions in national legislation in line with international law and standards on the use of the death penalty, including by prohibiting the imposition of this punishment on those who are below 18 years of age when the crime was committed; ensuring that international safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty are fully respected; and that the right to apply to the state authorities for clemency in murder cases is guaranteed by restoring procedures for Presidential pardons in these cases.

CLIMATE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- Continue to work towards the recognition by the UN of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

In compliance with its obligations under human rights law to protect human rights from the adverse effects of the climate crisis:

- Adopt a new Nationally Determined Contribution and a mid-century strategy to align Maldives' emissions reduction targets for 2030 and 2050 with the imperative to keep global average temperature increase below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, including clear timelines to rapidly end fossil fuel subsidies and phase out use of all fossil fuels as soon as possible, ensuring that affordable renewable

energy generated in full compliance with human rights standards is available to all, and that the transition to a zero-carbon economy is fair, human rights compliant and reduces inequalities.

- Adopt and implement human rights-consistent adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures that allow to adequately protect people from the foreseeable and unavoidable impacts of the climate crisis.
- Establish regulations and policy measures to ensure that businesses reduce emissions by at least 45% by 2030 compared to 2010 levels and to zero before 2050, in line with the scientific findings of the IPCC.
- Identify Maldives' exact needs in terms of technology transfer and financial resources needed from wealthier countries to reduce emissions nationally in a manner compatible to keeping the increase in average global temperature below 1.5°C and to adequately support people in the country to adapt to climate change.
- Respect, protect and fulfil the right to information, participation and to effective remedies, as well as to freedom of expression and assembly in all climate policies and strategies in line with human rights law and Sustainable Development Goal 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions).
- Ensure that gender equality and the rights of marginalised groups are part of all climate policies and that people can participate in decisions affecting them.
- Ensure that any COVID-19 response measures facilitate the transition away from fossil fuels and towards human rights-consistent renewable energy and a zero-carbon economy and also provide for greater social protection and the creation of green and other new jobs that deliver sustainable and decent employment for all workers without discrimination of any kind.

PANDEMIC RESPONSE MEASURES

- Ensure that any penalty for breaching lockdown and other coercive enforcement measures conform with the principles of legality, necessity, proportionality and non-discrimination and ensure the powers and responsibilities of law enforcement officials are clearly circumscribed and refrain from bestowing additional powers to enforce lockdown measures.
- Explicitly prohibit discrimination, including discriminatory identity checks, in police and antidiscrimination laws and ensure adequate mechanisms to implement the prohibition, including a system of disciplinary measures for law enforcement officials who breach the prohibition of discrimination.
- Ensure all health and essential workers have access to adequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by:
 - Collecting and publishing data on access, gaps and shortages in the supply of PPE to allow for a more comprehensive assessment of needs and a more equitable distribution of PPE;
 - Prioritizing the delivery of existing PPE stocks to health and essential workers experiencing shortages, before allowing access to other industries that are not as key now,
 - Taking steps to prevent the hoarding of PPE supplies;
 - Encouraging domestic production and manufacture through granting incentives and support to businesses to do so;
 - Assessing and easing trade and pricing practices that put the availability, affordability and quality of essential commodities such as PPE at risk domestically or in other countries.

- Ensure that all health and essential workers can exercise their right to freedom of expression without fear of reprisals and ensure that employers put in place systems that allow health and essential workers to report on health and safety risks and require that they are addressed in an appropriate manner.
- Publicly recognise the role of health and essential workers in defending human rights during the pandemic and provide a safe and enabling environment in which they can exercise their work free from reprisals, intimidation or threats.
- Ensure health workers are protected from stigma and abuse in relation to their employment.
- Recognise COVID-19 as an occupational disease, and ensure that health and essential care workers who contract COVID-19 as a result of work-related activities are able to claim cash compensation and medical and other necessary care and provide compensation to the families of any health and essential care workers who die as a result of contracting the illness at work.
- Set up a comprehensive, effective and independent review into Maldives' response to the COVID-19 pandemic and provide adequate and accessible remedies for any human rights violations caused by government agencies.
- Develop a plan to ensure that the public health system is adequately funded and staffed and increase budgetary allocations to the public health sector as necessary. The plan should include a detailed assessment of the amount of public health spending necessary to ensure that all persons can enjoy the right to health, and options to finance increased public health spending.
- Ensure that economic recovery packages protect the right to an adequate standard of living of all persons, including people on lower incomes, those working in the informal sector, and others who may be at risk and most affected by the COVID-19 crisis and set up monitoring and review mechanisms to assess their impact and amend them as necessary.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS

- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures, as well as the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.
- Ratify ILO Conventions 155 (Occupational Health and Safety), 149 (Nursing Personnel Convention), and the recently adopted ILO Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019, at the earliest date possible.
- Withdraw the reservation to Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- Ratify - without making a reservation - the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (signed on 6 February 2007), implement it into national law and recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims or other states parties.
- Ratify the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making a reservation, and implement the Convention into national law.
- Ratify the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, without making a reservation and implement it into national law.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MONGOLIA

KEY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS

[Exposed, silenced, attacked: Failures to protect health and essential workers during the COVID-19 pandemic](#), 13 July 2020, (Index: POL 40/2572/2020)

[Human rights in Asia-Pacific: Review of 2019: Mongolia](#), 29 January 2020, (Index: ASA 01/1354/2020)

[COP 25: States poised to set the stage for decades of human rights abuses](#), 12 December 2019, (Index: IOR 40/1574/2019)

[Recommendations to States on Steps to Protect Human Rights at the 25th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2-13 December 2019](#), 25 November 2019, Index: IOR 51/1446/2019

[Mongolia: More must be done to improve human rights: Amnesty International submission for the UN Universal Periodic Review, 36th session of the UPR working group, November 2020](#), 31 October 2019, (Index: ASA 30/1297/2019)

[Amnesty International: Recommendations ahead of COP24 of the Climate Change Convention](#), 23 November 2018, (Index: IOR 51/9435/2018)

[Amnesty International Report 2017/18: Mongolia](#), 22 February 2018, (Index: POL 10/6700/2018)

[Mongolia: Open letter regarding the proposal to reintroduce the death penalty](#), 10 December 2017, (Index: ASA 30/7324/2017)

[Mongolia: Submission to the UN Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context](#), 26 October 2017, (Index: ASA 30/7341/2017)

[Mongolia: Death penalty confined to history as new criminal code comes into effect](#), 1 July 2017, (Index: ACT 50/6646/2017)

[Amnesty International Report 2016/17: Mongolia](#), 22 February 2017, (Index: POL 10/4800/2017)

[Amnesty International Report 2015/16: Mongolia](#), 23 February 2016, (Index: POL 10/2552/2016)

[Mongolia: Falling short: The right to adequate housing in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia](#), 7 December 2016, ASA 30/4933/2016

[Mongolia: Historic vote abolishes death penalty](#), 4 December 2015

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

- Ensure that the death penalty remains abolished for all crimes.
- Take immediate and concrete steps to ensure the independence of the judiciary, and the autonomy of the prosecution service.

TORTURE AND OTHER ILL-TREATMENT

- Ensure that all complaints and reports of torture and other ill-treatment, including by law enforcement officials, are investigated promptly, effectively and impartially by an independent mechanism, with no institutional or hierarchical connections between the investigators and the alleged perpetrators, and that those responsible are held to account.
- Establish immediately an effective National Preventive Mechanism as required by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

- Take immediate action to ensure that victims of torture and other ill-treatment have an enforceable right to redress, including fair and adequate compensation and rehabilitation in accordance with international human rights standards.
- Provide training for judges, prosecutors, lawyers, law enforcement personnel, health professionals, psychologists, shelter service providers, welfare officers, military personnel and other specialists on the provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the absolute prohibition of torture, as well as the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, and the Basic Principles on the Treatment of Prisoners.

RIGHT TO HOUSING

- Prohibit forced evictions, including those resulting from land acquisition and redevelopment, and strengthen safeguards against forced evictions in current legislation, such as the Urban Development Law.
- Ensure that procedures around evictions are brought in line with international human rights standards including the UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Evictions and Displacement.
- Protect human rights defenders that work on the right to housing from harassment and intimidation.

OTHER ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

- Conduct trainings for public officials on international human rights law and standards related to the right to adequate housing and other economic, social and cultural rights.

HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

- Adopt and implement legislation which recognizes and protects human rights defenders and ensure they can carry out their legitimate activities to promote and defend human rights.
- Effectively address threats, attacks, harassment and intimidation against human rights defenders, including by thoroughly, promptly and independently investigating human rights violations and abuses against them and bringing the perpetrators to justice in fair trials and providing effective remedies and adequate reparation to the victims.
- Ensure that the Administrative Offence Act, including the defamation clause in Article 6.21, is not misused to target, silence or harass human rights defenders and refrain from bringing criminal charges or any other proceedings or administrative measures against them that stem solely from the peaceful exercise of their human rights.
- Ensure that the provisions on funding to civil society actors in the proposed amendments to the NGO Law are in compliance with international human rights obligations and commitments and are not misused to hinder the work or endanger the safety of civil society actors.

CLIMATE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- Support the recognition by the UN of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

In compliance with its obligations under human rights law to protect human rights from the adverse effects of the climate crisis:

- Adopt a new Nationally Determined Contribution and a mid-century strategy to align Mongolia's emissions reduction targets for 2030 and 2050 with the imperative to keep global average temperature increase below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, including clear timelines to rapidly end fossil fuel subsidies and phase out use of all fossil fuels as soon as possible, ensuring that affordable renewable energy generated in full compliance with human rights standards is available to all, and that the transition to a zero-carbon economy is fair, human rights compliant and reduces inequalities.
- Adopt and implement human rights-consistent adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures that allow to adequately protect people from the foreseeable and unavoidable impacts of the climate crisis.
- Identify Mongolia's exact needs in terms of technology transfer and financial resources needed from wealthier countries to reduce emissions nationally in a manner compatible to keeping the increase in average global temperature below 1.5°C and to adequately support people in the country to adapt to climate change.
- Establish regulations and policy measures to ensure that businesses reduce emissions by at least 45% by 2030 compared to 2010 levels and to zero before 2050, in line with the scientific findings of the IPCC.
- Respect, protect and fulfil the right to information, participation and to effective remedies, as well as to freedom of expression and assembly in all climate policies and strategies in line with human rights law and Sustainable Development Goal 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions).
- Ensure that gender equality and the rights of marginalised groups are part of all climate policies and that people can participate in decisions affecting them.
- Ensure that any COVID-19 response measures facilitate the transition away from fossil fuels and towards human rights-consistent renewable energy and a zero-carbon economy and also provide for greater social protection and the creation of green and other new jobs that deliver sustainable and decent employment for all workers without discrimination of any kind.

PANDEMIC RESPONSE MEASURES

- Ensure that any penalty for breaching lockdown and other coercive enforcement measures conform with the principles of legality, necessity, proportionality and non-discrimination and ensure the powers and responsibilities of law enforcement officials are clearly circumscribed and refrain from bestowing additional powers to enforce lockdown measures.
- Explicitly prohibit discrimination, including discriminatory identity checks, in police and antidiscrimination laws and ensure adequate mechanisms to implement the prohibition, including a system of disciplinary measures for law enforcement officials who breach the prohibition of discrimination.
- Ensure all health and essential workers have access to adequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by:
 - Collecting and publishing data on access, gaps and shortages in the supply of PPE to allow for a more comprehensive assessment of needs and a more equitable distribution of PPE;

- Prioritizing the delivery of existing PPE stocks to health and essential workers experiencing shortages, before allowing access to other industries that are not as key now;
 - Taking steps to prevent the hoarding of PPE supplies;
 - Encouraging domestic production and manufacture through granting incentives and support to businesses to do so;
 - Assessing and easing trade and pricing practices that put the availability, affordability and quality of essential commodities such as PPE at risk domestically or in other countries.
- Ensure that all health and essential workers can exercise their right to freedom of expression without fear of reprisals and ensure that employers put in place systems that allow health and essential workers to report on health and safety risks and require that they are addressed in an appropriate manner.
 - Publicly recognise the role of health and essential workers in defending human rights during the pandemic and provide a safe and enabling environment in which they can exercise their work free from reprisals, intimidation or threats.
 - Ensure health workers are protected from stigma and abuse in relation to their employment.
 - Recognise COVID-19 as an occupational disease, and ensure that health and essential care workers who contract COVID-19 as a result of work-related activities are able to claim cash compensation and medical and other necessary care and provide compensation to the families of any health and essential care workers who die as a result of contracting the illness at work.
 - Set up a comprehensive, effective and independent review into Mongolia's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and provide adequate and accessible remedies for any human rights violations caused by government agencies.
 - Develop a plan to ensure that the public health system is adequately funded and staffed and increase budgetary allocations to the public health sector as necessary. The plan should include a detailed assessment of the amount of public health spending necessary to ensure that all persons can enjoy the right to health, and options to finance increased public health spending.
 - Ensure that economic recovery packages protect the right to an adequate standard of living of all persons, including people on lower incomes, those working in the informal sector, and others who may be at risk and most affected by the COVID-19 crisis and set up monitoring and review mechanisms to assess their impact and amend them as necessary.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS

- Opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- Implement the previously accepted recommendation to ratify the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.
- Ratify ILO Conventions 149 (Nursing Personnel Convention) and the recently adopted ILO Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019, at the earliest date possible.
- Ratify and promptly implement the Arms Trade Treaty (signed on 24 September 2013), with particular attention to implementing Article 6 on Prohibitions and Article 7 on Export and Export Assessment, prohibiting the transfer of arms that could be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. International justice.

- Implement the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court into national law and ratify the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (signed on 4 February 2003), without making a reservation, and implement it into national law.
- Promptly recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims or other states parties to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

KEY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS

COUNTER-TERRORISM AND NATIONAL SECURITY

[Syria: Rhetoric versus Reality: How the ‘most precise air campaign in history’ left Raqqa the most destroyed city in modern times](#), 2019

[Somalia: The Hidden US War in Somalia, Civilian Casualties from Airstrikes in Lower Shabelle](#), 20 March 2019, (Index: AFR 52/9952/2019),

[USA: President Trump Signs Order on Guantanamo and Sets Stage for First New Detainee Arrivals Since 2008](#), 2 February 2018, (Index: AMR 51/7822/2018)

[USA: Guantanamo, Impunity, and Global Anti-Torture Day](#), 25 June 2017, (Index: AMR 51/6574/2017)

[USA: Legacy Clock Ticking – Impunity, Guantanamo and Double Standards](#), 8 January 2016, (Index: AMR 51/3162/2016)

[USA: Joint Letter on Public Acknowledgement and Investigations of U.S. “Targeted Killings” and Drone Strikes](#), 13 May 2015, (Index: AMR 51/1655/2015)

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[USA: Crimes and Impunity: Full Senate Committee Report on CIA Secret Detentions must be released, and accountability for crimes under international law ensured](#), 21 April 2015, (Index AMR 51/1432/2015)

GUN VIOLENCE

[USA: Scars of Survival: Gun violence and barriers to reparations in the USA](#), 11 July 2011, (Index: AMR 51/0566/2019)

[USA: In the Line of Fire: Human Rights and the U.S. Gun Violence Crisis](#), (Full Report), 2018, (Index: AMR 51/9546/2018)

REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

[Flores v. Barr, No. CV 85-4544-DMG\(AGRx\)](#), US District Court, Central District of California, Western Division, Brief of Amici Curiae Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International USA in support of Plaintiffs.

[USA: No Home for Children: The Homestead ‘Temporary Emergency’ Facility](#), 17 July 2019, (Index: AMR 51/0714/2019)

[USA: ‘Savings Lives is Not a Crime’: Politically motivated legal harassment against migrant human rights defenders by the USA](#), 2 July 2019, (Index: AMR 51/0583/2019)

[Middle East: ‘The Mountain is in Front of Us and the Sea is Behind Us’: The impact of US policies on refugees in Lebanon and Jordan](#), 17 June 2019, (Index: MDE 02/0538/2019)

[Amnesty International amicus brief in Innovation Law Lab. V. Mcalleanan, NO. 3:19-CV-807-RS](#), Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, 2019.

[Americas: Stuck at the Door: The urgent need for protection of Central American refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in the caravans](#), 26 November 2018, (Index: AMR 01/9447/2018)

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[USA: ‘You Don’t Have Any Rights Here’: Illegal Pushbacks, Arbitrary Detention, and Ill-treatment of Asylum-Seekers in the United States](#), 11 October 2018, (Index: AMR 51/9101/2018)

[Facing Walls: USA and Mexico Violations of the Rights of Asylum-seekers](#), 15 June 2017, (Index: AMR 01/6426/2017)

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND POLICING

[Death Sentences and Executions in 2019](#), 21 April 2020, (Index: ACT 50/1847/2020)

[Death Sentences and Executions in 2018](#), 11 April 2019, (Index: ACT 50/9870/2019)

[USA: Darkness Visible in the Sunshine State, the death penalty in Florida](#), 23 August 2018, (Index: AMR 51/8959/2018)

[Death sentences and executions in 2017](#), 12 April 2018, (Index: ACT 50/7955/2018)

[Death sentences and executions in 2016](#), 11 April 2017, (Index: ACT 50/5740/2017)

[Death sentences and executions in 2015](#), 6 April 2016, (Index: ACT 50/3487/2016)

[USA: Deadly Force: Police use of lethal force in the USA](#), 2015,

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[USA: Justice System that fails Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence in Louisiana, USA](#), 24 October 2019, (Index: AMR 51/1160/2019)

[Body Politics: A Primer on Criminalization of Sexuality and Reproduction](#), 2018, (Index: POL 40/7763/2018)

[USA: Criminalizing Pregnancy: Policing Pregnant Women Who Use Drugs in the USA](#), 23 May 2017, (Index: AMR 51/6203/2017)

PANDEMIC RESPONSE MEASURES

[Exposed, silenced, attacked: Failures to protect health and essential workers during the COVID-19 pandemic](#), 13 July 2020, (Index: POL 40/2572/2020)

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[COP 25: States poised to set the stage for decades of human rights abuses](#), 12 December 2019, (Index: IOR 40/1574/2019)

[Recommendations to States on Steps to Protect Human Rights at the 25th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2-13 December 2019](#), 25 November 2019, (Index: IOR 51/1446/2019)

[Amnesty International: Recommendations ahead of COP24 of the Climate Change Convention](#), 23 November 2018, (Index: IOR 51/9435/2018)

COUNTER-TERRORISM AND NATIONAL SECURITY

- Release all detainees held at Guantánamo, unless they are to be charged with a recognizable offence and tried without further delay in civilian federal courts, applying fair trial standards fully consistent with international law. If repatriation is not possible then release into the USA or any safe alternative, without placing conditions on the transfers of detainees that would violate international human rights law and standards.
- Initiate effective independent criminal investigations, including into crimes under international law, such as torture and enforced disappearance, committed by individuals acting for or on behalf of the USA, including in the programmes of rendition, interrogation and detention operated by the CIA between 2001 and 2009. Towards this end, declassify, with redactions only where strictly necessary, the full report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on the CIA detention and interrogation

programme, as well as other relevant information relating to the CIA programmes of rendition, detention and interrogation between 2001 and 2009.

- Bring US lethal force operations and policies into conformity with international human rights law and, where applicable, international humanitarian law and investigate and acknowledge all civilian casualties and potentially unlawful killings due to US operations around the world.

GUN VIOLENCE

- Implement a system of laws to restrict access to firearms by those most at risk of abusing them and take effective steps to put in place and implement violence-reduction or protection measures where gun violence persists.
- Ensure that survivors of firearm violence have access to rehabilitation and compensation for all economically assessable harms, including through access to affordable and quality medical and psychological care, and adequate victim compensation programs.

REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

- Rescind the “Muslim Ban” and the enhanced vetting procedures put in place for refugees in need of resettlement.
- Immediately halt illegal pushbacks of asylum seekers at the US-Mexico border and facilitate their prompt reception and the processing of their cases under US law.
- Discontinue all plans and actions that would require asylum seekers at the US–Mexico border to wait in Mexico during consideration of their asylum claims.
- Halt family separations in all circumstances, except following a rigorous determination of the best interests of the child.
- Ensure that liberty is the default position, and that authorities detain asylum seekers only as a last resort, when it is determined to be necessary and proportionate to a legitimate purpose, based on an assessment of the individual’s particular circumstances.
- Ensure that immigrant children are not detained, and release children to appropriate sponsors as soon as possible in all cases.
- Adopt and implement exemptions from criminal investigation, or referral for prosecution, for the provision of humanitarian assistance and other voluntary support to people in need.
- Halt any intimidation, harassment or stigmatization of humanitarian aid volunteers and others who are providing lifesaving assistance to people in need.
- Immediately release as many as possible of the over 20,000 civil immigration detainees in US custody, for the duration of the COVID-19 global pandemic. In particular, provide humanitarian parole and alternatives to detention to all those detainees in its unsafe and unsanitary detention facilities, prioritizing those who are older or have underlying health conditions placing them at higher risk of contracting COVID-19.
- Immediately impose a temporary moratorium on all deportations, “expulsions” and other forced returns of immigration detainees, which are needlessly endangering the people being transported and public health, both in their countries of origin and the United States.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND POLICING

- Ensure that state and federal authorities impose a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty, and that prosecutors in all jurisdictions cease pursuing death sentences.
- Ensure that state legislatures introduce, or review and amend, statutes that authorize the use of lethal

force to ensure they are in line with international law and standards.

- Federal, state and local authorities must ensure that everyone under their jurisdiction can enjoy their human rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of expression without discrimination or other undue interference. All law enforcement agencies must revise their policies and practices for the policing of protests. Law enforcement agencies must comply at all times with international human rights standards, including the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials which must be the guiding principles underpinning all operations before, during and after demonstrations.

GENDER, SEXUALITY AND IDENTITY

- Ensure that all reports of rape and sexual violence against Indigenous women are promptly and thoroughly investigated, and that perpetrators are prosecuted and appropriately punished, in accordance with national and international norms on due process and without recourse to the death penalty.
- Pass legislation, after full and effective consultations with tribes, that requires data collection on missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls, including standardized guidelines for tribes and federal, state, and local law enforcement for responding to cases of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls.
- Pass legislation that prohibits discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity and ensures bias crimes definitions include sexual orientation and gender identity as a motivating factor.

PANDEMIC RESPONSE MEASURES

- Reverse the decision to withdraw from the World Health Organization (WHO) and take swift and decisive action in subsequent budgets and funding bills to continue to increase contributions to the WHO and other UN specialized agencies for their critical responses to the COVID-19 emergency.
- Respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of people facing discrimination, marginalization, exclusion, poverty and inadequate medical care, including people of colour, Indigenous People, people who are undocumented, people who are experiencing homelessness and people with disabilities. The government must also take concrete, deliberate and targeted actions to end discrimination and stigma, and to protect all individuals from mistreatment.
- Unless a substantial risk of flight, harm to others or interference with the evidence or investigation exists, release people in pretrial detention, those who have already served a portion of their sentence, and those who pose no threat, are elderly, or have underlying medical conditions. Decisions about who to release should take into account the disproportionate impact of mass incarceration on people of colour. Alternatives for incarceration should be used whenever possible and full healthcare and protection against COVID-19 must be provided for those who remain in detention.
- Undertake a range of urgent measures, including delisting gun stores as essential businesses, passing universal background check legislation, ensuring an end to default gun sales and committing funding for gun violence prevention research as a public health issue and deploying sustained and adequate resources directly to communities disproportionately affected by the intersection of gun violence with COVID-19, including already marginalized communities of colour grappling with higher rates of gun homicide and COVID-19 infections and deaths and domestic violence survivors who are at increased risk for gun violence in their homes due to quarantine measures across the country.
- Ensure all health and essential workers have access to adequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by:
 - Collecting and publishing data on access, gaps and shortages in the supply of PPE to allow for a more comprehensive assessment of needs and a more equitable distribution of PPE;

- Prioritizing the delivery of existing PPE stocks to health and essential workers experiencing shortages, before allowing access to other industries that are not as key now;
- Taking steps to prevent the hoarding of PPE supplies;
- Encouraging domestic production and manufacture through granting incentives and support to businesses to do so;
- Assessing and easing trade and pricing practices that put the availability, affordability and quality of essential commodities such as PPE at risk domestically or in other countries.
- Ensure that all health and essential workers can exercise their right to freedom of expression without fear of reprisals and ensure that employers put in place systems that allow health and essential workers to report on health and safety risks and require that they are addressed in an appropriate manner.
- Ensure health workers are protected from stigma and abuse in relation to their work.
- Set up a comprehensive, effective and independent review into USA's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and provide adequate and accessible remedies for any human rights violations caused by government agencies.
- Develop a plan to ensure that the public health system is adequately funded and staffed and increase budgetary allocations to the public health sector as necessary. The plan should include a detailed assessment of the amount of public health spending necessary to ensure that all persons can enjoy the right to health, and options to finance increased public health spending.
- Ensure that economic recovery packages protect the right to an adequate standard of living of all persons, including people on lower incomes, those working in the informal sector, and others who may be at risk and most affected by the COVID-19 crisis and set up monitoring and review mechanisms to assess their impact and amend them as necessary.

CLIMATE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- Support the recognition by the UN of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

In compliance with its obligations under human rights law to protect human rights from the adverse effects of the climate crisis:

- Align the USA's emissions reduction targets for 2030 and 2050 with the imperative to keep global average temperature increase below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, including clear timelines to rapidly end fossil fuel subsidies and immediately phase out use of all fossil fuels, ensuring that affordable renewable energy generated in full compliance with human rights standards is available to all, and that the transition to a zero-carbon economy is fair, human rights compliant and reduces inequalities.
- Establish regulations and policy measures to ensure that businesses reduce emissions by at least 45% by 2030 compared to 2010 levels and to zero before 2050, in line with the scientific findings of the IPCC.
- Adopt and implement human rights-consistent adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures and policies that allow to adequately protect people from the foreseeable and unavoidable impacts of the climate crisis, including by ensuring that people in need of permanent relocation have their rights fully respected, protected and fulfilled throughout the process.
- Ensure access to domestic and international administrative, judicial, legislative or any other appropriate means to adjudicate claims of human rights violations resulting from climate change or climate-related projects and measures, including when conduct within their jurisdiction harms the rights of people outside their borders
- Respect, protect and fulfil the right to information, participation and to effective remedies, as well as to freedom of expression and assembly in all climate policies and strategies in line with human rights law and Sustainable Development Goal 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions).

- Ensure that gender and racial equality and the rights of marginalised groups are part of all climate policies and that people can participate in decisions affecting them.
- Substantially increase its funding and support for developing countries to be able to reduce emissions, protect people facing the impacts of the climate crisis, including through stronger adaptation measures, and provide remedy for the losses and damages people have already suffered.
- Ensure that any COVID-19 response measures facilitate the transition away from fossil fuels and towards human rights-consistent renewable energy and a zero-carbon economy and also provide for greater social protection and the creation of green and other new jobs that deliver sustainable and decent employment for all workers without discrimination of any kind.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS

- Ratify and implement into domestic law the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol; the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; the American Convention on Human Rights; and the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties; and the two Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- Ratify ILO Conventions 155 (Occupational Health and Safety), 149 (Nursing Personnel Convention), and the recently adopted ILO Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019, at the earliest date possible.
- Reverse the decision to withdraw from the Paris Agreement.
- Withdraw all reservations, understandings and declarations previously promulgated upon past ratifications of human rights treaties, in particular, those reservations which are considered by treaty bodies to defeat the object and purpose of the respective treaty.
- Review all outstanding recommendations from the UPR process, UN treaty bodies and experts, with a view to implementing them.
- Review and respond to all outstanding visit requests from UN Special Procedures.