



Suggested recommendations to States under review in the 38th session of the UPR Working Group, 3-14 May 2021

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Recommendations to the government of Belgium

National human rights framework

- Ratify, without further delays, Protocol No. 12 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.
- Accept all remaining articles of the (revised) European Social Charter, in particular Article 23 pertaining to the right of elderly persons to social protection and take any necessary legal and policy action to implement its provisions.
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, without further delays and without any reservations, and implement it fully into national law.
- Establish as a matter of priority a National Preventative Mechanism that can monitor all places where people are deprived of their liberty.

- Reform the Federal Human Rights Institute so that Belgium has a national human rights institution that is fully compliant with the Paris Principles, including by ensuring that all human rights issues are within its mandate, including regional competencies and transversal issues.
- Require the Federal Human Rights Institute to establish an individual complaints procedure and ensure that adequate funding and resources are provided to take up that role.

National action plan against racism and other forms of discrimination

- Elaborate, adopt, and implement in close consultation with civil society stakeholders, a National Action Plan against racism and related forms of discrimination.

Business & Human Rights

- Adopt legal and policy reforms to require business enterprises domiciled or headquartered in Belgium to respect human rights and to carry out human rights due diligence throughout their global operations and supply chains.

Rights of LGBTI individuals

- Take further legislative steps to ensure legal gender recognition happens through a quick, transparent and accessible procedure.

Rape and other forms of gender-based violence

- Fully implement the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) through a sufficiently funded and detailed National Action Plan on Gender-based violence.
- Ensure care centres for survivors of sexual violence are established in places that are easily accessible from all over the country and ensure that all such centres receive structural and sufficient financing.
- Ensure adequate training for police, judicial and health care actors involved in the fight against gender-based violence.
- Collect and make available disaggregated data on sexual violence, including information on incidence, anonymized victim profiles, and outcome of judicial follow-up.
- Ensure gender-based violence remains a key priority for police and the judiciary, and that it features prominently in the National Security Plan.
- Ensure that rape and other non-consensual acts of a sexual nature are defined as violations of an individual's bodily integrity and sexual autonomy in criminal law instead of as offences against "family order" and "public morality".

Counter terrorism

- Adopt further legislative reforms to ensure adequate redress for victims of 'terrorism' through simple, easily accessible procedures.
- Ensure rigorous and systematic oversight of policies to counter 'terrorism' and "radicalisation", including by a fully competent national human rights institution and by Parliament.
- Conduct a prompt and thorough evaluation of current or draft counter-terrorism laws, policies and practices.

- Ensure all counter terrorism laws, policies and practices are fully compliant with Belgium's international human rights obligations.

Policing

- Amend the Police Act by incorporating an explicit prohibition of direct and indirect discrimination, and by explicitly prohibiting ethnic profiling.
- Take steps in policy and practice to combat ethnic profiling.
- Register identity checks by police and collect data to monitor and research their use.
- Commission an independent and comprehensive review into serious incidents and deaths in custody and following contact with the police, and report publicly on the findings.
- Strengthen supervision and monitoring mechanisms for the police.
- Ensure the coercive enforcement of measures to protect public health is only considered as last resort.

Asylum & Migration

- Scrupulously observe the principle of non-refoulement by not forcibly returning any person, in any manner whatsoever, to a country where they would be at real risk of serious human rights violations.
- Establish a permanent commission to monitor and review return policies, with a broad mandate and a representative membership including civil society and independent experts.
- End and prohibit the practice of immigration detention of families with children and develop and improve less coercive measures.
- Ensure migration detention is only used as a measure of last resort and develop alternatives for detention of migrants and asylum seekers.

Arms Transfers

- Halt any arms transfers when there is a substantial risk that the weapons will be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international human rights law or humanitarian law.
- Increase transparency on licenses for arms transfers to allow for public scrutiny of decision-making processes.

Detention

- Intensify efforts to end prison overcrowding and ensure all prison facilities and detention conditions are in line with international law and standards.

Rights of older persons in care homes

- Ensure a comprehensive, effective and independent review into Belgium's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and provide adequate and accessible remedy for any human rights violations as a result of acts of omission and commission as part of the government's COVID-19 response.

- Ensure that the public health system is adequately funded and staffed, and that care homes have sufficient specialised and trained staff, adequately equipped to guarantee respect for the rights of older persons living in care homes.
- Ensure that the human rights of older persons and residents of care homes are respected, including by ensuring that any restrictions on those rights are provided by law, necessary and proportionate to meet a legitimate aim.
- Publicly demonstrate that all policies and measures in response to COVID-19 (or another public health crisis) are in line with international human rights law and standards.
- Respect and fulfil care home residents' right to the highest attainable standard of care in order to ensure their rights to health, life and non-discrimination.
- Ensure adequate representation and involvement of older people, care home residents, the social care and care home sector in planning and decision-making processes related to matters which impact care homes residents at all levels.

Access to COVID-19 diagnostics, treatment and vaccines

- Fulfil the obligation to international cooperation not only by continuing to support COVAX, including by providing additional funding, but also by other forms of global cooperation to ensure that COVID-19 health products are accessible to the maximum number of people and avoid solely bilateral agreements that would undermine vaccine availability for other states.
- Continue to support C-TAP and promote open and non-exclusive licences for COVID-19 health products that include technology transfer, with full public disclosure of all terms and conditions, to ensure that the product is available, accessible and affordable to the maximum number of people.
- Make transparency and collaboration with C-TAP a condition of any public funding provided for research and development of COVID-19 health products.
- Assess and make any necessary adjustments to intellectual property laws, policies and practices to ensure that these do not form a barrier to COVID-19 health products for all people globally.
- Respect the spirit of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health (2001) by supporting initiatives that increase access to COVID-19 health products, such as the proposed WTO TRIPS waiver.
- Ensure national and international criteria to guide the allocation of vaccines are consistent with human rights standards, pay attention to the needs of marginalized groups, and reflect the WHO's Equitable Allocation Framework. Civil society should be represented in any national and international decision-making processes.

Climate crisis and human rights

- Support the recognition by the UN of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment.
- Support the establishment of the mandate of a UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and Climate Change.

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

- Substantially increase Belgium's funding and support for human rights-compliant measures to tackle the climate crisis in less wealthy countries. In particular, ensure that that climate

finance to low-income countries is in the form of grants instead of loans, and that its contribution to international climate finance is additional to Belgium's development aid, and reflects Belgium's fair share and its obligations under the Paris Agreement and human rights law.

- Adopt policies which contribute to achieve and go beyond the EU Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). In particular, take the lead in committing to zero carbon emissions by 2030 or as soon as possible after that, given Belgium's greater capacity and greater contribution to the climate crisis.
- Support the adoption of an ambitious emission reduction target for 2030 in the EU climate law which would align the target with the imperative to keep global average temperature increase below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and with the EU responsibility for and capacity to address the climate crisis.
- Immediately end fossil fuel subsidies and phase out fossil fuels use and production by 2030 or as soon as possible after that, ending production and use of most polluting fossil fuels and forms of production, such as coal and fracking as soon as possible and no later than 2030; and immediately developing concrete long-term plans for a just and sustainable transition to human rights-consistent renewable energy.
- Ensure climate laws and policies include a commitment to reduce emissions from all sectors, including extra-territorial emissions, and to cease overseas fossil-fuel financing. In international climate negotiations, reject any multilateral mechanisms for carbon trading that do not lead to genuine emission reductions and do not include human rights safeguards.
- Establish regulations and policy measures to ensure that businesses reduce emissions across their operations and value chains as soon as possible and by at least 45% by 2030 compared to 2010 levels and to zero before 2050, in line with the scientific findings of the IPCC.
- 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 create green and other new jobs that deliver sustainable and decent employment for all workers without discrimination of any kind.
- 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 the design, planning, implementation and monitoring of all climate policies and strategies, particularly ensuring the participation of marginalized groups.

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Recommendations to the government of Denmark

The national human rights framework

- Ratify, without making any reservations, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, signed on 25 September 2007; implement it fully 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 International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures.

Discrimination on the basis of ethnicity or religion

- Repeal L38 and engage with affected people and residents to devise plans and policies to address concerns around unemployment and high levels of crime, in a manner that is non-discriminatory and compliant with Denmark's human rights obligations.
- Ensure that any urban regeneration and other programmes that impact housing are non-discriminatory, uphold the right to adequate housing and do not result in forced evictions, homelessness and situations where people are forced to live in inadequate housing.
- Repeal the Act on Policing section 6(a), which authorizes the police, prosecution and the judiciary to impose different criminal penalties on residents of different housing areas and others going about the area.
- Repeal L219 and amend the Criminal Code lifting the ban on wearing face coverings in public.
- Include ethnicity in data collection systems to ensure adequate monitoring and evaluation of the impact of laws and policies on people of different ethnicities, disaggregated by gender, and facilitate appropriate measures aiming at equal enjoyment of all human rights.
- Ensure that rejected asylum seekers and immigrants are detained in the prison-like detention centre for foreigners 'Ellebæk' only when it is strictly necessary to achieve a legitimate aim and when it has been established that no alternative will be effective; and only for as limited a time as possible. In considering detention, Denmark must take account of individual circumstances and those with particular vulnerabilities, including pregnant women, victims of trafficking, the elderly, victims of torture or those with serious medical or psychological conditions.
- Any form of immigration detention should be implemented in centres with adequate facilities, adjusted to the nature of the detention and in conformity with the Council of Europe's Committee on the Prevention of Torture standards. The issues of well-being, hygiene and sanitation must be addressed, and the action taken should also meet the requirement that the design and layout of the premises should, as far as possible, avoid giving any impression of a prison environment such as that currently found in Ellebæk.
- End the use of solitary confinement in Ellebæk as punishment, in line with the UN Basic Principles for Treatment of Prisoners.
- Refrain from restricting asylum qualification criteria and halt the review of the protection status of foreign nationals - especially Syrian and Somalian nationals - and continue their protection until the situation in Syria and Somalia is significantly improved in terms of ensuring protection for the population and conditions of safe and voluntary return are met.

- Ensure decisions about revocation of residence permits are made in accordance with international human rights standards and that proper consideration is given to attachment to Denmark and with emphasis on durable solutions for refugees.
- Reinstate the precautionary principle in the Appeal Board's assessments in order to ensure that refugees who return to their country of origin are not at risk and do not face persecution or human rights violations.

Violence against women and girls

- Provide regular communication and training to police officers throughout the country on the National Police Guidelines and their revisions and independently monitor compliance to ensure the rights of survivors of sexual violence are protected and that they are consistently treated with respect and care when reporting rape and during the investigation stage.
- Provide appropriate, systematic, mandatory training for the relevant professionals (police and other law enforcement officials, prosecutors, judges and victim's counsel lawyers) working with sexual violence survivors in prevention and detection of sexual violence, gender equality and intersectional discrimination, rape myths and stereotypes, with a view to preventing secondary victimization, and eradicating discriminatory practices and the application of gender stereotypes at all stages of the legal process.
- Provide mandatory, comprehensive, age-appropriate, gender-sensitive, evidence-based, and grounded in human rights, sexuality and relationships education to pupils and students of all genders at all levels of education and outside the education system. It should include education about consent, and the rights to sexual autonomy and bodily integrity.
- Introduce a compulsory module on teaching sexuality education as part of all teachers' training.

Rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Inter-Sex persons

- Put forward a proposal to introduce sex characteristics, gender identity and gender expression as a ground of discrimination in the Danish Act on Non-discrimination, the Danish Act on Equal Treatment and relevant anti-discrimination provisions within legislation in the areas of health, housing, education and employment, as well as hate crime legislation.
- Develop – in consultation with rightsholders – guidelines at the national level for responding to people with variations in sex characteristics that are human rights-focused and include an emphasis on postponing non-emergency, invasive and irreversible genital surgery or hormone treatment on infants and children with variations in sex characteristics until they are able to meaningfully participate in decision making and give their informed consent, in line with the principle of evolving capacities of children and adolescents.
- In consultation with individuals with variations in sex characteristics and activists working on these issues, develop and provide mandatory training to medical and healthcare professionals on gender and bodily diversity, focusing on individuals with variations in sex characteristics.

Business and Human Rights

- Adopt legislation which requires businesses to respect human rights and prevent environmental harm across their value chains and business relationships. This legislation should:

- Apply to business enterprises of all sizes, independent of sector or location within the value chain, domiciled, operating, or offering a product or service in Denmark;
- Impose an enforceable obligation on business enterprises to respect human rights and the environment, including the obligation to carry out due diligence to prevent any harm. This includes the duty for business enterprises to take all appropriate measures to ensure respect for human rights and the environment within their global value chains and by their business relationships;
- Establish corporate liability for human rights and environmental harm;
- Ensure access to remedy, and provide authorities with effective instruments to ensure enforcement, including sanctions.

Climate and human rights

- Continue to support the recognition by the UN of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment.
- Support the establishment of the mandate of a UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and Climate Change

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

- Substantially increase Denmark's funding and support for human rights-compliant measures to tackle the climate crisis in less wealthy countries and support the establishment of adequate mechanisms at international level to mobilize new and additional finances to provide means, support and remedy, including compensation, to people and communities, whose rights have been negatively affected as the result of loss and damage caused by the climate crisis in climate-vulnerable developing countries. In particular, ensure that its contribution to international climate finance is additional to Danish development aid and reflects Denmark's fair share and its obligations under the Paris Agreement and human rights law.
- Support the adoption of an ambitious emission reduction target for 2030 in the EU climate law which would align the target with the imperative to keep global average temperature increase below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and with the EU responsibility for and capacity to address the climate crisis.
- Building on existing progress, immediately end any remaining fossil fuel subsidies and fossil fuels use and production by 2030 or as soon as possible after that, ending production and use of the most polluting fossil fuels and forms of production, such as coal and fracking as soon as possible and no later than 2030; and immediately developing concrete long-term plans for a just and sustainable transition to human rights-consistent renewable energy.
- Ensure climate laws and policies include a commitment to reduce emissions from all sectors, including extra-territorial emissions, and to cease overseas fossil-fuel financing. In international climate negotiations, reject any multilateral mechanisms for carbon trading that do not lead to genuine emission reductions and do not include human rights safeguards.
- 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.
- Adopt and implement human rights-consistent adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures and policies that will 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 the design, planning, implementation and monitoring of all climate policies, international projects, development aid and climate finance programmes, particularly ensuring the participation of marginalized groups.

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Access to COVID-19 diagnostics, treatment and vaccines

- Fulfil the obligation to international cooperation not only by continuing to support COVAX, including by providing additional funding, but also by other forms of global cooperation to ensure that COVID-19 health products are accessible to the maximum number of people and avoid solely bilateral agreements that would undermine vaccine availability for other states.
- Support C-TAP and promote open and non-exclusive licences for COVID-19 health products that include technology transfer, with full public disclosure of all terms and conditions, to ensure that the product is available, accessible and affordable to the maximum number of people.
- Make transparency and collaboration with C-TAP a condition of any public funding provided for research and development of COVID-19 health products.
- Assess and make any necessary adjustments to intellectual property laws, policies and practices to ensure that these do not form a barrier to COVID-19 health products for all people globally.
- Respect the spirit of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health (2001) by supporting initiatives that increase access to COVID-19 health products, such as the proposed WTO TRIPS waiver.
- Ensure national and international criteria to guide the allocation of vaccines are consistent with human rights standards, pay attention to the needs of marginalized groups, and reflect the WHO's Equitable Allocation Framework. Civil society should be represented in any national and international decision-making processes.
- Provide sufficient development assistance, including through support to international mechanisms, to enable lower-income countries to purchase the vaccines they need, and ensure that cost is never a barrier to access.

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A Fair Shot: Ensuring Universal Access to Covid-19 Diagnostics, Treatments and Vaccines, 8 December 2020, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol30/3409/2020/en/>

Recommendations to the government of Mozambique

National Human Rights Framework

- Provide adequate funding and other necessary support to National Human Rights Commission so that it can effectively and independently carry out its mandate to monitor the human rights conditions in the country.

Pandemic Response Measures

- Ensure that the social security infrastructure is sufficiently resourced to guarantee the right to an adequate standard of living for all and including protection from hunger.
- Ensure that prevention of, and protection from, gender-based and domestic violence is an integral part of national responses to pandemics and other emergencies, including by collection of disaggregated data in order to identify and prioritise supporting women and girls at greatest risk of different types of gender-based violence.

Protection of human rights during conflict and crisis

- Provide humanitarian assistance, including food, housing, education and health services to the growing number of internally displaced people in the northern region.
- Facilitate increased human rights monitoring, media and humanitarian access to Cabo Delgado, and ensure all displaced persons are not deprived of their rights, such as adequate housing and education for children.

Freedom of Expression

- Undertake prompt, thorough, impartial, independent and transparent investigations into all cases of attacks, harassment, intimidation, and forced disappearance of journalists, academics, researchers, religious clerics and human rights defenders and bring all those suspected of responsibility to justice in fair trials.
- End the current climate of intimidation, harassment, and arbitrary arrests and detentions, forced disappearances of journalists, human rights defenders, activists and all those simply exercising their human rights and expressing their views on issues of public concern.
- Fully and effectively respect and protect human rights including the rights to freedom of expression, access to information, and media freedom.

Accountability and justice

- Carry out prompt, impartial, thorough and effective investigations into all allegations of human rights violations and war crimes, including extrajudicial executions or unlawful killings, by the security forces and private military companies and ensure that the suspected perpetrators are brought to justice in fair trials before ordinary civilian courts.
- Ensure full reparation, including fair and adequate compensation, in cases of extrajudicial executions or unlawful killings by the police, for the relatives of the victims.

Rights of refugees and asylum seekers

- Protect all migrants, asylum seekers and refugees from violence without discrimination based on their migration status and bring those suspected to be responsible for such violence to justice in fair trials.
- Stop the practice of arbitrary arrests and forcible return of refugees and without due process and respect the principle of non-refoulement.
- Withdraw reservations to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees.

Business and human rights

- Put in place and enforce laws and regulations to ensure that land concessions for mining are granted in a way that respects the human rights of affected communities.
- Conduct a nation-wide audit in all communities affected by mining to assess to what extent mining companies are complying with their responsibilities under national law and international standards on business and human rights and make the results of the inquiry public.
- Strengthen the monitoring and law enforcement mechanisms that protect the environment and rights of communities affected by mining because, at present, monitors and inspectors lack resources to monitor and inspect business operations to assess their impact on the environment and human rights.
- Develop business and human rights legislation requiring companies operating in Mozambique to undertake human rights due diligence in their operations and report on the steps taken.
- Ensure that the residents of Nagonha have access to effective remedies and reparation. Reparation must include, among other things, adequate compensation for the damage caused by the loss of their livelihoods and housing, and restitution of the ecological services of the wetland including drinking water, grazing land, medicinal plants, lagoons for fishing and recreational swimming.

Access to COVID-19 diagnostics, treatment and vaccines

- Continue to support C-TAP and promote open and non-exclusive licences for COVID-19 health products that include technology transfer, with full public disclosure of all terms and conditions, to ensure that the product is available, accessible and affordable to the maximum number of people.
- Assess and make any necessary adjustments to intellectual property laws, policies and practices to ensure that these do not form a barrier to COVID-19 health products.
- Ensure national and international criteria to guide the allocation of vaccines are consistent with human rights standards, pay attention to the needs of marginalized groups, and reflect the WHO's Equitable Allocation Framework. Civil society should be represented in any national and international decision-making processes.

Climate Crisis and Human Rights

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

- Support the establishment of the mandate of a UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and Climate Change.

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

- 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.
- Adopt ambitious new Nationally Determined Contribution and a mid-century strategy which will align Mozambique'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 phase out use and production of all fossil fuels as soon as possible and by 2050 at the latest.
- Immediately develop concrete long-term plans for a just and sustainable transition to human rights-consistent renewable energy, ensuring that affordable renewable energy is available to all.
- Identify Mozambique's exact needs in terms of technology transfer and financial resources needed from wealthier countries to complement its emissions reduction, adaptation efforts and for loss and damage in a manner that fully protects human rights in the face 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 the design, planning, implementation and monitoring of all climate policies and strategies, particularly ensuring the participation of marginalized groups.

International human rights law and standards

- Promptly ratify, without making any reservations, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, signed on 24 December 2008, and implement it into national law. 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 accede to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol, without making any reservation, fully implement them into domestic law and opt in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures.
- Promptly accede to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- Promptly ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, signed on 28 December 2000, and implement it into national law.

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Forgotten Behind Bars: COVID-19 and Prisons, 18 March 2021, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol40/3818/2021/en/>

Recommendations to the government of Paraguay

Discrimination

- Adopt a law against all forms of discrimination, including based on sexual orientation and gender identity.
- To revoke the declarations of municipalities, cities and state bodies as "pro-life/pro-family" since they are subsequently used to deny rights to the LGBTBI collective

Women

- Approve a protocol against sexual harassment in public and private universities.
- Adequately instruct justice officials on the investigation of harassment.
- Adequately instruct justice officials on the investigation of sexual harassment and gender violence.

Girls, sexual and reproductive rights

- Ensure the protection of sexual and reproductive rights, including access to health services and contraceptives.
- Repeal MEC resolutions 29664 and 1761, which prohibit the teaching of gender equality and the guide for teachers on comprehensive sexuality education.

Indigenous peoples

- Fully comply with the rulings of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, in particular ensuring the complete construction of a road for the Yakyé Axa people to access their land.
- Annul the judicial claim to evict Tekoha Sauce from their lands and issue any resolution to restore their territory.
- Adopt an effective mechanism for indigenous territorial restitution.

Human rights defenders

- Adopt all necessary measures to prevent and stop the criminalization of human rights defenders.
- Publicly recognize the work of human rights defenders as legitimate and essential for democracy and human rights.
- Adopt a specific mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders

Access to justice

- Establish an independent commission to investigate the Curuguaty Massacre.

Restriction of rights in the context of COVID-19

- Refrain from using the armed forces to enforce confinement measures or operate state-run quarantine facilities. If the armed forces are deployed to assist in the emergency response, their

involvement should be exceptional and time-bound, based on clearly articulated needs, and they should be under civilian command, control and supervision.

- Avoid placing persons in state-run quarantine centres unless adequate conditions can be provided, including adequate food, water, space and medical care, as well as infection prevention and control measures. Without these conditions, quarantine facilities could become spaces for disease transmission and be counterproductive.
- Promptly, thoroughly and impartially investigate any allegations of arbitrary detention, torture or ill-treatment, ensuring that any suspects are brought to justice.
- Carry out a comprehensive and culturally relevant approach with Indigenous Peoples and include them in the development of response plans to COVID.
- Fully investigate allegations of torture and ill-treatment and bring those responsible to justice.

Access to COVID-19 diagnostics, treatment and vaccines

- Continue to support C-TAP and promote open and non-exclusive licences for COVID-19 health products that include technology transfer, with full public disclosure of all terms and conditions, to ensure that the product is available, accessible and affordable to the maximum number of people.
- Assess and make any necessary adjustments to intellectual property laws, policies and practices to ensure that these do not form a barrier to COVID-19 health products for all people globally.
- Respect the spirit of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health (2001) by supporting initiatives that increase access to COVID-19 health products, such as the proposed WTO TRIPS waiver.
- Ensure national and international criteria to guide the allocation of vaccines are consistent with human rights standards, pay attention to the needs of marginalized groups, and reflect the WHO's Equitable Allocation Framework. Civil society should be represented in any national and international decision-making processes.

Climate Crisis and Human Rights

- Support the recognition by the UN of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment.
- Support the establishment of the mandate of a UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and Climate Change.

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

- 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.
- Adopt ambitious new Nationally Determined Contribution and a mid-century strategy which will align Paraguay'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 phase out use of all fossil fuels as soon as possible and by 2050 at the latest.
- Immediately develop concrete long-term plans for a just and sustainable transition to human rights-consistent renewable energy, ensuring that affordable renewable energy is available to all.

- Establish regulations and policy measures to ensure that businesses reduce emissions across their operations and value chains as soon as possible and by at least 45% by 2030 compared to 2010 levels and to zero before 2050, in line with the scientific findings of the IPCC.
- 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 Paraguay's exact needs in terms of technology transfer and financial resources needed from wealthier countries to complement its emissions reduction, adaptation efforts and loss and damage in a manner that fully protects human rights in the face 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 the design, planning, implementation and monitoring of all climate policies and strategies, particularly ensuring the participation of marginalized groups

International human rights law

- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the ICESCR and opt in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures.
- Ratify the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean

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A Fair Shot: Ensuring Universal Access to Covid-19 Diagnostics, Treatments and Vaccines, 8 December 2020, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol30/3409/2020/en/>

Recommendations to the government of Sierra Leone

Freedom of expression and right to liberty

- Uphold the right to freedom of expression, including by ending arbitrary arrests of journalists and human rights defenders.
- Ensure that the implementation of the new media law complies with international human rights standards including the right to freedom of expression.

Freedom of Peaceful Assembly

- Fully respect the right to peaceful assembly, including for human rights defender, and repeal or expunge Part III of the Public Order Act 1965 dealing with Processions.

Police Use of Excessive Force

- Ensure prompt, independent, impartial, transparent and effective investigations into allegations of excessive use of force by law enforcement agents and bring to justice anyone suspected to be responsible for violations in fair trials before ordinary civilian courts.
- Amend Section 16(2) of the current Constitution (1991) to ensure that it does not provide for the use of lethal force beyond what is permitted by international human rights law, notably the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials.
- Ensure that all police officers are aware of and abide by international human rights standards on police use of force, including the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials and the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials.

Death penalty and Conditions in Detention

- Take steps to abolish the death penalty, and pending this, adopt an official moratorium on the use of the death penalty.
- Enact new prison regulations in line with international human rights standards, such as the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Female Prisoners.
- Encourage the consideration of alternatives to detention, taking into account the UN Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules).
- Expedite the enactment of the Criminal Procedure Bill and ensure its provisions are in line with international standards.
- Take immediate steps to implement the Ouagadougou Declaration and Plan of Action on Accelerating Prisons and Penal Reforms in Africa, in particular the recommendation to decriminalize minor offences such as loitering and failure to pay debts, and to provide alternatives to penal prosecution.
- Take immediate steps to implement the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights Guidelines on the Conditions of Arrest, Police Custody and Pre-Trial Detention in Africa.

Women and Girls' Human Rights

- Expedite the enactment of the Gender Equality Bill.

- Guarantee access for victims of sexual violence to post-rape healthcare services in line with international human rights standards, including by removing cost and other barriers to access to emergency contraception, HIV and STI prophylaxis, and safe and legal abortion services.
- Fully implement, including by providing adequate resources, the Amended Sexual Offences Act 2019.
- Fully implement the 12 December 2019 ECOWAS decision, including the integration of pregnant girls in schools and sexual and reproductive health education.

Right to Health and Working Conditions for Health Workers

- Uphold the human rights of healthcare workers and service providers, including those involved in the COVID-19 response, by ensuring the provision of adequate personal protection equipment and safe working conditions.
- Work with development partners to rebuild and strengthen healthcare systems and public health information.

Climate Crisis and Human Rights

- Support the recognition by the UN of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment.
- Support the establishment of the mandate of a UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and Climate Change.

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

- 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.
- Adopt ambitious new Nationally Determined Contribution and a mid-century strategy which will align Sierra Leone'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 phase out use of all fossil fuels as soon as possible and by 2050 at the latest.
- Immediately develop concrete long-term plans for a just and sustainable transition to human rights-consistent renewable energy, ensuring that affordable renewable energy is available to all;
- Establish regulations and policy measures to ensure that businesses reduce emissions across their operations and value chains as soon as possible and by at least 45% by 2030 compared to 2010 levels and to zero before 2050, in line with the scientific findings of the IPCC.
- 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.
- Ensure the shift towards a zero-carbon economy and a more resilient society:
 - addresses systemic inequalities, combats discrimination, and promotes gender, class, racial, disability and intergenerational justice;
 - ensures a just transition for workers and communities impacted by the shift from a fossil fuel economy;
 - respects, protects and fulfils human rights.
- Identify Sierra Leone's exact needs in terms of technology transfer and financial resources needed from wealthier countries to complement its emissions reduction, adaptation efforts and loss and damage in a manner that fully protects human rights in the face 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 the design, planning, implementation and monitoring of all climate policies and strategies, particularly ensuring the participation of marginalized groups.

Access to COVID-19 diagnostics, treatment and vaccines

- Support C-TAP and promote open and non-exclusive licences for COVID-19 health products that include technology transfer, with full public disclosure of all terms and conditions, to ensure that the product is available, accessible and affordable to the maximum number of people.
- Assess and make any necessary adjustments to intellectual property laws, policies and practices to ensure that these do not form a barrier to COVID-19 health products.
- Ensure national and international criteria to guide the allocation of vaccines are consistent with human rights standards, pay attention to the needs of marginalized groups, and reflect the WHO's Equitable Allocation Framework. Civil society should be represented in any national and international decision-making processes.

National Human Rights Framework

- Ratify, without making any reservations, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, signed on 6 February 2007, and implement it fully into national law. 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 Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
- 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 reservations, the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.
- Ratify the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and make a declaration that would allow direct access of individuals and NGOs to the court.
- Ensure that any new Constitution complies with international human rights treaties to which Sierra Leone is a state party.

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Recommendations to the government of Singapore

The national human rights framework

- Ratify international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocols, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and implement them fully into national law.
- Promptly accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and implement it fully into national law.
- Establish a National Human Rights Institution in line with the Paris Principles.

The death penalty

Pending full abolition of the death penalty:

- Establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty.
- Bring provisions in national legislation that allow for the use of the death penalty in line with international human rights law and standards, including by removing the mandatory death penalty and restricting the scope of this punishment to intentional killing.
- Ensure rigorous compliance in all death penalty cases with international fair trial standards, including by ensuring those facing the death penalty have legal representation from the time of arrest.
- Regularly publish full and detailed information, disaggregated by gender, age, offence, nationality and ethnic background, about the use of the death penalty which can contribute to a public debate on the issue.

Freedom of expression

- Amend or repeal the Sedition Act, the Administration of Justice Act, the Protection from Online Falsehoods and Manipulation Act and all other legislation that unduly restricts the right to freedom of expression to ensure that they comply with international human rights standards.
- End the intimidation and harassment of human rights defenders, social media users and government critics, including through the misuse of the criminal justice system, and ensure human rights defenders can carry out their work without fear of reprisals.

Freedom of association and peaceful assembly

- Revise or repeal the Public Order Act and relevant sections of the Penal Code to allow peaceful demonstrations without undue restrictions, and to guarantee the right to peaceful assembly to all people in Singapore, without discrimination.
- Repeal all laws and regulations that impose an authorization requirement prior to the holding of public demonstrations and ensure that organizers are not penalized for the mere act of organizing peaceful assemblies.

Access to COVID-19 diagnostics, treatment and vaccines

- Fulfil the obligation to international cooperation not only by continuing to support COVAX, including by providing additional funding, but also by other forms of cooperation to ensure that COVID-19 health products are accessible to the maximum number of people and avoid solely bilateral agreements that would undermine vaccine availability for other states.
- Support C-TAP and promote open and non-exclusive licences for COVID-19 health products that include technology transfer, with full public disclosure of all terms and conditions, to ensure that the product is available, accessible and affordable to the maximum number of people.
- Make transparency and collaboration with C-TAP a condition of any public funding provided for research and development of COVID-19 health products.
- Assess and make any necessary adjustments to intellectual property laws, policies and practices to ensure that these do not form a barrier to COVID-19 health products for all people globally.
- Respect the spirit of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health (2001) by supporting initiatives that increase access to COVID-19 health products, such as the proposed WTO TRIPS waiver.
- Ensure national and international criteria to guide the allocation of vaccines are consistent with human rights standards, pay attention to the needs of marginalized groups, and reflect the WHO's Equitable Allocation Framework. Civil society should be represented in any national and international decision-making processes.

Climate crisis and human rights

- Support the recognition by the UN of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment.
- Continue to support the establishment of the mandate of a UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and Climate Change.

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

- Adopt a more ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and long-term emission reduction strategy, which would align Singapore'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.
- End fossil fuel subsidies by 2025 at the latest and phase out fossil fuels use and production as soon as possible and by 2050 at the latest, ending production and use of most polluting fossil fuels and forms of production, such as coal and fracking as soon as possible and no later than 2040; and immediately developing concrete long-term plans for a just and sustainable transition to human rights-consistent renewable energy.
- Ensure the NDC and climate laws and policies include a commitment to reduce emissions from all sectors, including extra-territorial emissions, and to cease overseas fossil-fuel financing. In international climate negotiations, reject any multilateral mechanisms for carbon trading that do not lead to genuine emission reductions and do not include human rights safeguards.
- Establish regulations and policy measures to ensure that businesses reduce emissions across their operations and value chains as soon as possible and by at least 45% by 2030 compared to 2010 levels and to zero before 2050, in line with the scientific findings of the IPCC.
- 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.

- Adopt and implement human rights-consistent adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures and policies that will adequately protect people from the foreseeable and unavoidable impacts of the climate crisis.
- Consider providing funding and support for human rights-compliant measures to tackle the climate crisis in less wealthy countries.
- 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 the design, planning, implementation and monitoring of all climate policies and strategies, particularly ensuring the participation of marginalized groups.

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Recommendations to the government of Somalia

International 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.
- Promptly accede, without making any reservations, to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and implement it fully into national law. 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 and implement it fully into national law.
- Promptly ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

National Human Rights Framework

- Finalize the establishment and operationalization of the Somalia National Human Rights Commission and ensure it is independent, effective and in full compliance with the Paris Principles.
- Hasten the reform process of the Penal Code to bring it in line with international human rights standards including on freedom of expression. In the meantime, put a moratorium on the prosecution of journalists under the problematic provisions of the penal code.

On civilian protection and violations and abuses in conflict

- Ensure members of the military, police, and other government officials allegedly responsible for crimes under international law or human rights violations, including killings of civilians, attacks on journalists, evictions of IDPs and sexual violence are brought to justice in fair proceedings in civilian courts, without recourse to the death penalty.
- Conduct independent and impartial investigations into all credible allegations of civilian casualties resulting from US air strikes or other military operations conducted by the US, Somali forces or other states, and non-state actors including Al-Shabaab.
- Ensure that all air strikes carried out in Somalia are in line with international humanitarian law and that all reasonable steps are taken to ensure the protection of civilian life.
- Implement an effective mechanism to ensure safe and accessible means for families and communities to self-report civilian casualties arising from US air strikes and other military operations. The mechanisms should include reporting through members of parliament, clan representatives, or to an identified government office.
- Seek reparations from the US government for survivors and families of victims of US air strikes. Also ensure reparations for victims of violations by all state and non-state actors of the conflict including Al-Shabaab.

On internally displaced persons (IDPs)

- Immediately stop all mass evictions including of displaced people across the country and ensure that anyone rendered homeless as a result of forced evictions is immediately provided with alternative adequate and safe housing.

- Ensure that the rights to water, sanitation, health and adequate housing for IDPs are fulfilled, in line with international human rights law and standards including when responding to COVID-19.
- Consider ways of safely scaling up operations to provide IDPs with access to essential services and financial and material support including emergency relief or direct cash transfers to reduce their susceptibility to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and uphold their right to an adequate standard of living. If unable to do this, request international cooperation and assistance.

On sexual violence

- Enact laws and regulations that prohibit all forms of violence against women and girls. Any proposed laws should include prevention, protection, care, treatment, support mechanisms and remedies for survivors of sexual violence, as well as adequate punishment of convicted perpetrators without resorting to the death penalty.
- Immediately scrap the proposed “Sexual Intercourse Related Crimes Bill” and ensure that any law that is reintroduced is in conformity with international law and regional standards relating to rape and other forms of sexual violence.

On freedom of expression and media freedom in south central Somalia and Puntland

- Issue clear instructions to all government officials and security forces to stop harassing, threatening or physically attacking journalists and media organizations and ensure that all government institutions including the security forces respect, protect and promote the right to freedom of expression of everyone and media freedom.
- Make sure the newly established prosecutor for crimes against journalists carries out prompt, thorough, independent and effective investigation of abuses and attacks, including killings and threats against journalists, and addresses the failure to adequately investigate and prosecute suspected perpetrators of such abuses and attacks including government officials and members of the security forces.
- Take urgent steps to review the problematic provisions in the new media law, the Penal Code, and all other laws that impede freedom of expression and media freedom and bring the laws in line with Somalia’s Constitution and international human rights obligations.

To the Government of Somaliland

- Immediately cease arbitrary arrests, intimidation and prosecution of journalists, poets, opposition politicians and other individuals who freely and peacefully exercise their rights to freedom of expression and media freedom.
- Promptly review the problematic provisions in the penal code and align them with the Somaliland Constitution and international human rights standards.

On the death penalty

- Initiate a moratorium on the death penalty while working towards enacting and adopting appropriate legislation to abolish the death penalty altogether.

Access to COVID-19 diagnostics, treatment and vaccines

- Support C-TAP and promote open and non-exclusive licences for COVID-19 health products that include technology transfer, with full public disclosure of all terms and conditions, to ensure that the product is available, accessible and affordable to the maximum number of people.
- Assess and make any necessary adjustments to intellectual property laws, policies and practices to ensure that these do not form a barrier to COVID-19 health products.
- Ensure national and international criteria to guide the allocation of vaccines are consistent with human rights standards, pay attention to the needs of marginalized groups, and reflect the WHO's Equitable Allocation Framework. Civil society should be represented in any national and international decision-making processes.

Climate Crisis and Human Rights

- Support the recognition by the UN of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment.
- Support the establishment of the mandate of a UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and Climate Change.

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

- 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.
- Adopt ambitious new Nationally Determined Contribution and a mid-century strategy which will align Somalia'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 phase out use of all fossil fuels as soon as possible and by 2050 at the latest.
Immediately develop concrete long-term plans for a just and sustainable transition to human rights-consistent renewable energy, ensuring that affordable renewable energy is available to all.
- Identify Somalia's exact needs in terms of technology transfer and financial resources needed from wealthier countries to complement its emissions reduction, adaptation efforts and loss and damage in a manner that fully protects human rights in the face 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 the design, planning, implementation and monitoring of all climate policies and strategies, particularly ensuring the participation of marginalized.

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