



Suggested recommendations to States considered in the 24th round of the Universal Periodic Review, 18-29 January 2016

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Recommendations to the government of Belgium

Human rights infrastructure

- Establish a National Human Rights Institution which is fully compliant with the Paris Principles, as Belgium committed to in the previous review and as recommended by several treaty bodies;
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment without further delay, as Belgium had accepted to do in the previous review, and establish a National Preventative Mechanism in accordance with the Optional Protocol;
- Accede to the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation;
- Develop and adopt a human rights action plan and ensure its effective implementation as a tool to respect, promote, protect and fulfil human rights.

Violence against women and girls, and domestic violence

- Ensure sufficient budget is allocated for the effective implementation of the National Action Plan against gender-based violence;
- Ensure effective coordination among all service-providing entities, health care services, police and judiciary, with a focus on the survivor at each stage;
- Continue to give priority attention to domestic and gender-based violence, in particular rape and other crimes of sexual violence, at all relevant levels, including by police and the judiciary.

Detention

- Establish without further delay an independent complaints mechanism, accessible for all detainees, to investigate in an effective and impartial manner all allegations of ill-treatment;
- Ensure that all persons deprived of liberty are held in humane conditions, including in line with the UN Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners and the Standard Minimum Rules for the treatment of prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules);

- Adopt a comprehensive plan aimed at eradicating conditions and practices that violate the human rights of prisoners. Such plan should focus on ending overcrowding and include an examination of the wider social and economic problems that may be associated with resort to criminal behaviour;
- Ensure sufficient capacity and treatment in specialised psychiatric facilities for involuntarily committed offenders with mental health problems (“interned” people) and ensure that they are no longer held in prisons.

The principle of non-refoulement

- Ensure that no one is transferred to a country or jurisdiction where they would face a real risk of serious human rights violations or abuses, in strict adherence with the principle of *non-refoulement*;
- Strictly comply with the interim measures imposed on Belgium by the European Court of Human Rights.

Counter-terrorism and human rights

- Conduct a prompt and thorough evaluation of all current and draft counter-terrorism laws, policies and practices to ensure their full compliance with international human rights law.

Business and human rights

- Institute legal and policy reforms to require companies domiciled or headquartered in Belgium to carry out adequate human rights due diligence throughout their global operations;
- Put in place measures to ensure that all Belgian state support to companies operating or planning to operate abroad, is made conditional upon the company carrying out adequate human rights due diligence in relation to its operations.

Rights of transgender persons

- Abolish sterilization and gender reassignment surgery requirements, as well as mandatory psychiatric assessment/diagnosis, as preconditions for legal gender recognition of transgender persons.

Religious discrimination

- Adopt legislation to outlaw blanket bans on religious symbols by school authorities and clarify that restrictions imposed by individual schools are only permissible when it has been clearly demonstrated that such measures are prescribed by law, have a legitimate aim established in international law, and are necessary and proportionate;
- Ensure that public and private employers do not discriminate against religious minorities, including by introducing internal rules on religious and cultural symbols and dress unless on the basis of a determining occupational requirement;
- Repeal the law banning full-face veils in public places.

Recommendations to the government of Denmark and the government of the Faroe Islands

Amnesty International calls on the government of Denmark:

International human rights framework

- Ratify without making any reservation and implement the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and 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 International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced

Disappearance, signed on 25 September 2007, without making any reservation, 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 the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation.

National human rights framework

- Provide the Special Office for Children with the mandate and powers necessary to enable it to provide advice and legal assistance in a wider range of cases;
- Introduce ID tags on the police uniforms without further delay.

Counter-terrorism

- Conduct a comprehensive and fully independent investigation of Denmark's role in the CIA rendition program;
- Postpone the introduction of new counter-terrorism legislation until the government-appointed expert group has completed its review of current legislation and ensure that current as well as any new legislation complies with its human rights obligations;
- Reform the deportation process, stipulated in the Aliens Act and the Administration of Justice Act, to guarantee due process and equality of arms in national security cases.

Asylum-seekers, refugees and migrants

- Grant family reunification rights to "war refugees" (temporary protection on grounds of widespread and indiscriminate acts of war and human rights violations) and their families upon their recognition as "war refugees" in Denmark;
- Ensure that the best interests of the child are fully considered when deciding on asylum applications;
- Establish a monitoring system, with the participation of medical specialists, including psychiatrists, to enable effective identification of torture survivors among asylum-seekers and ensure that such individuals are not placed in detention;
- Repeal the amendments to the Aliens Act and reinstate judicial oversight of police decisions to detain asylum seekers and migrants.

Violence against women and girls

- Establish an independent monitoring mechanism to systematically analyze all rape investigations that were closed before coming to trial;
- Develop and adopt a comprehensive action plan to prevent and combat rape and other forms of sexual violence.

Rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and inter-sex persons

- Establish reasonable time limits for the provision of hormone treatment, to reinstate the right of independent doctors to provide hormone treatment, to remove "transsexualism" from the official list of diagnosable mental illnesses, and to clarify that transgender persons are not mentally ill or unstable, but persons with a physical disorder.

Amnesty International calls on the government of the Faroe Islands to:

National human rights framework

- Amend the Faroese Administration of Justice Act, including to establish a time limit for pre-trial detention;
- Produce regular statistics on how many people are held in pre-trial detention and for how long;
- Urgently establish an independent police complaints mechanism.

Violence against women and girls

- Amend the Penal Code to ensure that the definition of rape is brought in line with international standards and that rape is criminalized in all circumstances, including within marriage.

Rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and inter-sex persons

- Ensure compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including with regard to the right to non-discrimination, and amend the Marriage Law to allow same sex marriage.

Recommendations to the government of Estonia

Ratification of human rights treaties

- Ratify without making any reservation 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 International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance without making any reservation, 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.

Recommendations to the government of Latvia

Ratification of human rights treaties

- Ratify without making any reservation 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 International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance without making any reservation, 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.

Recommendations to the government of Mozambique

Ratification of human rights treaties

- Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, signed on 28 December 2000, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, signed on 24 December 2008, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures;
- Ratify the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in line with recommendations accepted during the previous review;
- Accede to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation;
- Ensure that the provisions of all international human rights treaties, to which Mozambique is a party, are incorporated into domestic law;
- Undertake reform of the laws, regulations and codes of conduct that regulate the functioning of the police to bring them in line with international human rights standards;
- Ensure that the designated National Preventive Mechanism, once operational, is provided with the resources necessary to carry out its mandate effectively.

Arms Trade Treaty

- Ratify and implement the Arms Trade Treaty without delay, with particular attention to 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.

Cooperation with the Special Procedures

- Extend a standing invitation to the Special Procedures to visit Mozambique, as committed to in the previous review;
- Respond positively, and without further delay, to the request to visit Mozambique first issued by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders in 2003.

Arbitrary arrest and detention

- Carry out prompt, thorough, impartial and independent investigations into cases of arbitrary arrest and detention and ensure that all police officers suspected of criminal responsibility for human rights violations are subject to disciplinary and criminal proceedings before civilian courts as appropriate, in line with accepted recommendations from the previous review;
- Ensure full reparation, including fair and adequate compensation, for victims of arbitrary arrest and detention;
- Ensure that those detained pending trial, are tried within a reasonable time or released pending trial;
- Release those who have been detained for a period commensurate with the length of the normal sentence for the offence.

Extrajudicial executions and unlawful killings

- Carry out prompt, impartial and thorough investigations into all allegations of extrajudicial executions or unlawful killings by the security forces and ensure that those suspected of criminal responsibility are brought to justice in fair trials before civilian courts, in line with accepted recommendations from the previous review;
- Ensure full reparation, including fair and adequate compensation, to the relatives of the victims of extrajudicial executions or unlawful killings;
- Respond positively, and without further delay, to the request by the UN Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, first issued in April 2008, as committed to in the previous review.

Freedom of expression

- Respect, protect and promote the right to freedom of expression, in particular with regard to the well-established international human rights principle that public officials should tolerate more, rather than less criticism than private individuals;
- Revise criminal defamation laws, press laws and national security laws, particularly those providing punishment for alleged defamation of the head of state or other public officials, to guarantee the right to freedom of expression in line with international human rights standards.

Torture and other ill-treatment

- Ensure that prompt, impartial and thorough investigations are carried out into all suspected cases of torture and other ill-treatment by the police and ensure that those suspected of criminal responsibility for such crimes are brought to justice in fair trials before civilian courts, in line with accepted recommendations from the previous review;
- Ensure that all police officers and prison guards are made fully aware of their responsibilities to protect detainees and understand that acts of torture or other ill-treatment will not be tolerated and that such acts are criminal under national law;
- Ensure that victims of torture or other ill-treatment are able to claim full reparations, including

fair and adequate compensation, as accepted in the previous review.

Recommendations to the government of Namibia

Ratification of human rights treaties

- Accede to 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;
- Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance without making any reservation, 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 the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation.

Rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and inter-sex persons

- Repeal all laws that criminalize or otherwise impose punitive sanctions on consensual same-sex sexual conduct;
- Repeal all laws which result in, or are likely to result in the discrimination, prosecution and punishment of people solely for their sexual orientation or gender identity.

Arms Trade Treaty

- Ratify and implement the Arms Trade Treaty without delay, with particular attention to 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.

Recommendations to the government of Niger

Ratification and implementation of human rights treaties

- Opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
- Establish an independent, impartial and effective National Preventive Mechanism within the timeframe set out in the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
- Recognise the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims and other states parties;
- Accede to the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity without making any reservation or declaration amounting to a reservation, and implement it into national law.

Armed conflict and crimes under international law by armed groups

- Open prompt, thorough, impartial and effective investigations by civilian authorities into all allegations of crimes under international law and human rights violations, in order to prosecute those found criminally responsible in fair trials, without recourse to death penalty, by appropriate penalties reflecting the grave nature of the crimes committed;
- Armed groups must end abductions and wilful killings of civilians, as well as hostage-taking and other crimes under international law.

Security and human rights

- Define in precise terms what can constitute a “terrorist act” in anti-terrorism legislation so that the law cannot be used to restrict rights such as freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of association or freedom of assembly;
- Abolish the death penalty for all crimes, including terrorist acts, and ensure that those arrested or detained on suspicion of terrorist acts have immediate and unrestricted access to legal counsel;
- Ensure that the state of emergency imposed in the region of Diffa does not violate the fundamental human rights of the local population and displaced persons;
- Ensure an equitable distribution of food supplies in response to need, in accordance with Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, including by removing the ban on trading pepper and fish.

Freedom of expression and religion

- Ensure that the rights to freedom of expression and assembly are fully respected and protected and not unnecessarily or arbitrarily restricted by the government’s response to terrorism or the actions of armed groups, such as Boko Haram, in line recommendations accepted by Niger in its previous UPR;
- Seek the advice of the Special Rapporteur on the protection and promotion of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and act on his recommendations.

Human rights defenders

- Protect human rights defenders and ensure that they are able to carry out their work free from all harassment and intimidation;
- Immediately and unconditionally release Nouhou Azirka, and drop all charges against Moussa Tchangari, both of whom were arrested and detained solely for exercising their rights to freedom of expression and association.

Torture and other ill-treatment

- End torture and other ill-treatment, including by promptly carrying out investigations into all such allegations, by ensuring that confessions obtained through torture are not admitted in court, by holding those suspected of criminal responsibility to account in fair trial procedures without recourse to death penalty, and by providing all victims with full reparation;
- Include a definition of torture in the Penal Code as required by the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and criminalize torture in law and practise;
- Adopt a national action plan against torture and other ill-treatment.

Prison conditions

- Establish a national independent mechanism to inspect all prisons and detention centres;
- Enforce a comprehensive plan to reduce and eventually end overcrowding in prisons, and to eradicate conditions and practices that violate the human rights of prisoners;
- Ensure that all prisoners have access to adequate food, and that a nutritionist or health worker oversees the preparation and distribution of food, as well as access to adequate sanitation and medical care and treatment, and that there is at least one qualified doctor on staff to conduct regular clinical work in all prisons.

Displaced persons

- Provide for the immediate needs, including adequate shelter, food, water, sanitation and health care, for those displaced in the context of the conflict with armed groups, such as Boko Haram.

The death penalty

- Abolish the death penalty and repeal the provisions of the 1961 Criminal Code which provide for the use of the death penalty, and, pending abolition, to establish an official moratorium on executions;
- Commute without delay all death sentences to terms of imprisonment and ensure that the death penalty

is not under any circumstances imposed in violation of Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

- Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

Recommendations to the government of Palau

Ratification of human rights treaties

- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures, the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
- Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, and the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, and implement them in national law;
- Ratify, without making any reservation, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, signed on 20 September 2011, 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.

Arms Trade Treaty

- Ratify and implement the Arms Trade Treaty without delay, with particular attention to 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.

Recommendations to the government of Paraguay

Non-discrimination

- Take immediate steps to adopt and implement anti-discrimination legislation, in line with international human rights standards and commitments made during the previous review, and that includes provisions to guarantee non-discrimination and the prevention and punishment of discrimination on all grounds, including sexual orientation or gender identity;
- Implement the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on the right to health following his visit to Paraguay in October 2015, and review legislation to decriminalize abortion and to allow access to safe abortion services at a minimum when the life or health of the woman or girl is in danger, when the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest, or when the foetus is not viable.

Women and girls' rights, including sexual and reproductive rights

- Ensure that sexual and reproductive rights are respected, protected and fulfilled, including by providing access without discrimination to sexual and reproductive healthcare information, services and goods, including contraception and emergency contraception;
- Repeal all legislation criminalizing women and girls for having an abortion, as well as healthcare providers performing such services, and take measures to allow legal and safe abortions at a minimum in cases of rape or incest, in cases where the life or health of the women and girls are at risk, and where the foetus is not viable;
- Ensure adequate access to information on sexual and reproductive rights for women and girls, by guaranteeing the implementation of the Pedagogical Framework for Comprehensive Sexual

Education;

- Adopt legislation to prevent and eradicate violence against women.

Ratification of treaties

- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures, and pass legislation to implement the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Indigenous Peoples' rights

- Ensure the immediate restitution of traditional land to the Sawhoyamaxa, Yakye Axa and Xamok Kasek communities, as requested by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, ensuring that the legal title of the land is transferred to the communities and that funds are provided for the development of Indigenous communities;
- Pass legislation ensuring respect for the right of Indigenous Peoples to free, prior and informed consent.

Administration of justice in the Curuguaty case

- Ensure an impartial and independent investigation into the deaths and allegations of torture in connection with the violent clashes between police and peasants on 15 June 2012 in Curuguaty, guaranteeing fair trial before a civilian court for those accused and full reparation to the victims and their families.

Human rights defenders

- Take measures to prevent or stop criminal or administrative charges against human rights defenders brought as the result of their legitimate human rights work;
- Recognize human rights defenders as legitimate and vital actors and recognize publicly the legitimacy and relevance of their work.

Recommendations to the government of Seychelles

Ratification of human rights treaties

- Accede, without making any reservation, to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, and implement them in national law;
- Accede, without making any reservation, to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, 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 on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and opt-in to the inquiry and inter-state procedures;
- Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

Rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and inter-sex persons

- Repeal all laws that criminalize or otherwise impose punitive sanctions on consensual same-sex sexual conduct;
- Repeal all laws which may result in discrimination, prosecution or punishment of people solely for their sexual orientation or gender identity.

Recommendations to the government of Sierra Leone

The death penalty

- Commute all death sentences, without delay, to terms of imprisonment;
- Abolish, without delay, the death penalty in fulfilment of Sierra Leone's commitment to the UN Committee against Torture in 2014;
- Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

Ratification of human rights treaties

- 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 Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
- 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 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;
- Ratify, without making any reservation, the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, signed on 26 September 2003, and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, signed on 6 February 2007, 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, without making any reservation, to the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, and implement it into national law.

National human rights framework

- Take concrete steps to move forward the Constitutional Review process and ensure that the new Constitution complies with international human rights treaties to which Sierra Leone is a party.

Police use of arbitrary or excessive force

- Properly investigate and hold accountable police officers accused of using arbitrary or excessive force, as recommended by past commissions of inquiry;
- Ensure the Independent Police Complaints Board is well resourced and that its mandate and procedures are accessible to the public;
- Amend Section 16(2) of the current Constitution to ensure that it does not provide for wider use of lethal force than 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, including the Operation Support Division, 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.

Pre-trial and arbitrary detention / Conditions in detention

- Make torture criminal under domestic legislation in full compliance with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
- Ensure prompt, thorough and impartial investigations of all complaints of torture or other ill-treatment and that those suspected of criminal responsibility are brought to justice in fair trials

before civilian courts and without recourse to the death penalty;

- Enact new prison rules in line with international standards, such as the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Female Prisoners;
- Encourage consideration of alternatives to detention by the courts, 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 that its provisions are in line with international and regional law and standards;
- Expedite implementation of the Legal Aid Act 2012;
- Take 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 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.

Freedom of expression and assembly

- Uphold the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, including for journalists and human rights defenders;
- Repeal the criminal libel provisions of the Public Order Act 1965 (Articles 25, 26, 32 and 33) and review the entire Act to ensure its consistency with the right to freedom of expression under international and regional human rights law;
- Reform constitutional provisions relating to state of emergency to ensure that these comply with international human rights law.

Right to education

- Take measures to comply with international and regional legal obligations to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of all girls to education, non-discrimination and equality, and to issue an urgent directive to all schools to permit pregnant girls to continue their education, including by attending classes and sitting exams;
- Protect the rights of girls to privacy, physical and mental integrity and to be free from inhuman and degrading treatment, including by issuing a directive to all schools banning the checking or testing of girls for pregnancy;
- Develop and implement a programme of Comprehensive Sexuality Education as part of the curricula delivered in all schools and communities;
- Take measures to involve women and girls in the development of education policies and laws and to uphold their right to participation.

Right to health

- Uphold the human rights of healthcare workers and service providers, including those involved in the Ebola response, including by ensuring proper personal protection equipment and working conditions;
- Address the disproportionate impact of Ebola on women, particularly on the provision of maternal health services;
- Take concrete steps to address corruption in the provision of health, especially in relation to the use of funding for the Ebola crisis;
- Work with development partners to rebuild and strengthen healthcare systems and public health information;
- Guarantee the right to health, including access to acceptable and quality sexual and

reproductive health care information, services and goods, and ante-natal care.

Right to housing

- Take steps to prohibit forced evictions, including by enacting legislation and ensuring that any eviction is carried out only as a last resort after all feasible alternatives have been explored in genuine consultation with residents and subject to appropriate procedural safeguards;
- Develop rights-based policies and programmes to address the housing needs for the most disadvantaged.

Women and girls' rights

- Expedite the enactment of the Gender Equality Bill;
- Repeal discriminatory laws on abortion that violate the rights of women and girls, and to enact legislation to guarantee access to safe and legal abortion services for women and girls;
- Guarantee access for survivors of sexual violence to post-rape healthcare services in line with international human rights obligations, including by removing cost and other barriers to access to emergency contraception, HIV and STI counselling and prophylaxis, and safe and legal abortion services;
- Abolish Section 27(4)(d) of the Constitution, which discriminates against women;
- Fully implement and resource the Sexual Offences Act 2012;
- Take concrete action to guarantee girls' rights to sexual and reproductive healthcare information, services and goods.

Rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

- Repeal Sections 61 and 62 of the Offences Against the Persons Act 1861 which criminalize consensual same-sex relations;
- Amend the Constitution to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity;
- Ensure that hate crimes motivated by any form of discrimination, including on the basis of real or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity, are fully and effectively investigated and bring to justice those against whom there is sufficient admissible evidence of criminal wrong-doings.

Recommendations to the government of Singapore

Ratification of human rights treaties

- 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 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocols, and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol;
- Adhere, without making any reservation, to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, 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 the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and implement it in national law;
- Adhere to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation, and implement them fully in national law.

Arms Trade Treaty

- Ratify and implement the Arms Trade Treaty without delay, with particular attention to 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.

Pending full abolition of the death penalty:

- Immediately re-establish a moratorium on executions, with a view to abolition of the death penalty, in line with five UN General Assembly resolutions adopted since 2007;
- Commute all death sentences to terms of imprisonment and ensure that no one is subjected to torture or other ill-treatment, including caning;
- Review national legislation, including the Penal Code and the Misuse of Drugs Act, with a view to repealing all provisions that are in breach of international law, including:
 - restricting the imposition of the death penalty to intentional killing only;
 - abolishing all provisions which provide for mandatory death sentences;
 - prohibiting the imposition of the death penalty against persons with mental and intellectual disabilities;
- Ensure rigorous compliance in all death penalty cases with international standards for fair trial, including the right to be presumed innocent until guilt has been proven beyond reasonable doubt.

Recommendations to the government of Solomon Islands

Ratification of human rights treaties

- 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 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocols;
- Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol;
- Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, signed on 3 December 1998, and implement it into national law;
- Adhere to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and the 1968 Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, without making any reservation, and implement them fully into national law;
- Adhere, without making any reservation, to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, 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.

Arms Trade Treaty

- Ratify and implement the Arms Trade Treaty without delay, with particular attention to 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.

Recommendations to the Federal Government of Somalia and the regional government of Somaliland

Amnesty International calls on the Federal Government of Somalia to:

Ratification of human rights treaties

- 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.

Arms Trade Treaty

- Ratify and implement the Arms Trade Treaty without delay, with particular attention to 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.

Protection of civilians

- Take concrete measures to exercise greater control over the actions of its armed forces and any associated forces, including through clearly upholding the principle of command responsibility, in order to improve the protection of civilians;
- Ensure that all allegations of violations of international humanitarian or human rights law are investigated by civilian authorities, and that alleged perpetrators are prosecuted in trials held before civilian courts;
- Immediately halt all forced evictions within Mogadishu and other locations under its control and consult with relevant national and international organizations, such as UNHCR, to ensure that any evictions take place within the legal and procedural safeguards required under international human rights law, and enact legislation prohibiting forced evictions;
- Ensure that the rights of people with disabilities are protected in law and in practice, including in the Constitution, through the adoption of relevant legislation and policies, and through the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol.

Child soldiers

- Establish effective and impartial vetting procedures to ensure that the Somali national armed forces and police do not include persons under the age of 18;
- Implement the two action plans signed in 2012 to halt and prevent the recruitment of children as soldiers;
- Finalise the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by depositing the instruments of ratification, ratify its Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict without making any reservation or declaration amounting to a reservation, and implement them in national law.

Sexual and gender-based violence

- Conduct full and impartial investigations into the violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, and deliver on the commitments made in November 2012 to investigate and prosecute those suspected of criminal responsibility for rape and other crimes of sexual violence;
- Ensure the draft action plan for tackling sexual violence is fully implemented by 2016 as per the agreement between the government and the UN;
- Initiate reforms within the police force to prevent sexual violence and to ensure that complaints are promptly and thoroughly investigated, that capacity is enhanced to prosecute those suspected of criminal responsibility for crimes of sexual violence, and that appropriate remedy,

healthcare and support services are provided to survivors of sexual violence.

Freedom of expression

- Immediately halt intimidation, arrest and detention of journalists and provide protection to journalists working in areas under the Federal Government's control;
- Carry out prompt, effective and impartial investigations into the killings of media workers and ensure that those involved are held accountable in accordance with fair trial standards;
- Remove disproportionate restrictions on freedom of expression, such as by overturning the ban on the use of the term 'Al-Shabaab' in media reports.

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 the abolition of the death penalty.

International justice

- Adhere to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, and the Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity and implement them in national law;
- Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, without making any reservation or declaration amounting to a reservation, and recognise the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearance to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims or other states parties.

Rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and inter-sex persons

- Repeal all laws that criminalize or otherwise impose punitive sanctions on consensual same-sex sexual conduct;
- Repeal all laws which result in, or are likely to result in, the discrimination, prosecution and punishment of people solely for their sexual orientation or gender identity.

Amnesty International calls on the regional government of Somaliland to:

- Allow opposition party members and leaders to exercise their right to peaceful assembly and release those still in detention;
- Provide an enabling environment for journalists and media organisations to operate, including by lifting the ban imposed on Haatuf media network;
- Immediately halt executions of all inmates on death row and establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty;
- Continue to receive refugees arriving in Somaliland, including those fleeing the conflict in Yemen.