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**Human Rights Council**

**Fifty-ninth session**

16 June–11 July 2025

Agenda item 6

**Universal periodic review**

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

Plurinational State of Bolivia

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-eighth session from 20 to 31 January 2025. The review of the Plurinational State of Bolivia was held at the 4th meeting, on 21 January 2025. The delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia was headed by the Minister of Justice and Institutional Transparency, H.E. Mr. César Adalid Siles Bazán. At its 10th meeting, held on 24 January 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the Plurinational State of Bolivia: Bangladesh, Belgium and Mexico.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of the Plurinational State of Bolivia:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);[[1]](#footnote-2)

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);[[2]](#footnote-3)

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).[[3]](#footnote-4)

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Lichtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America was transmitted to the Plurinational State of Bolivia through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The high-level delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia presented the country's progress and commitments in the field of human rights. It reported on the progress, challenges, and implementation of the recommendations received by the State in its previous review in 2019, stressing that the national report was developed in a participatory and inclusive manner with institutions from all levels of the State, civil society, and social organizations.

6. The delegation recalled that this year, 2025, they were celebrating the country's Bicentennial, and reiterated Bolivia' commitment to the democratic principles of equality, freedom and the rule of law established in the Political Constitution of the State. The delegation emphasized that the Government, led by President Luis Arce and Vice President David Choquehuanca, was elected with 55% of the votes in 2020, consolidating the country's democratic institutions and strengthening the promotion and dissemination of human rights.

7. One of the main achievements was the creation and consolidation of the Commission for the Submission of State Reports on Human Rights and Enforced Disappearances (CPIE). The Commission worked with various State bodies and civil society, updating and expanding the Plurinational System for Monitoring, Tracking, and Statistics of Human Rights Recommendations in Bolivia (SIPLUS-Bolivia) through a system to manage, monitor, and follow up on international human rights recommendations.

8. The Plurinational State of Bolivia had ratified and adopted important international treaties, including the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization. Additionally, it complied with all reports to the Treaty Bodies: the second to fourth report to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as follow-up reports to the Committee on Enforced Disappearance, the Committee Against Torture, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The Plurinational State of Bolivia had no pending reports.

9. The State had maintained constant openness with international organizations, receiving visits such as that of the Temporary Technical Mission of OHCHR from 2019 to 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, and the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture. Likewise, it had strengthened the follow-up to the 36 recommendations of the Interdisciplinary Group of Independent Experts for Bolivia (GIEI-Bolivia).

10. Regarding access to justice, in 2020, proposals for establishing new human rights norms were introduced; 2,293 hearings were held to expedite criminal cases during the so-called Decongestion Days; and 707,698 judicial cases were closed. From 2018 to 2023, 98% of judges in the ordinary and agro-environmental jurisdiction and 39% of prosecutors were institutionalized.

11. Furthermore, on December 15, 2024, the Highest Authorities of the Judicial Branch and the Plurinational Constitutional Court were elected, with a massive citizen participation of 82%. Unlike previous elections (in 2011 and 2017), the percentage of valid votes reached 64.29% compared to 35.71% of null and blank votes, consolidating the independence of the Judicial Branch. In 2024, the new Attorney General was also selected and appointed.

12. The State implemented the Plurinational Policy to Fight Corruption and the Citizen Transparency Observatory, promoting digitalized and efficient public administration. Additionally, the Management System for Complaints of Possible Acts of Corruption, part of the Transparency, Prevention, and Fight Against Corruption Information System (SITPRECO – “S2+”), was also implemented.

13. Regarding historical memory and reparation to victims of military dictatorships, the State proceeded, through the application of Law No. 1446, with the historically pending payment of 80% of the compensation owed to victims of military dictatorships (1964–1982), honouring the payment of 100% of submitted payment requests. Projects such as “Houses or Sites of Memory” were also promoted.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

14. During the interactive dialogue, 98 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

15. India appreciated the progress of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in reducing poverty, improving access to water, housing, and healthcare, and advancing socioeconomic development.

16. Indonesia commended the commitment of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to poverty reduction and encouraged further efforts to combat gender-based violence.

17. The Islamic Republic of Iran acknowledged the progress made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia despite the challenges imposed by Unilateral Coercive Measures, which limited the resources needed to meet the population's essential needs.

18. Iraq appreciated the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in preparing its national report.

19. Ireland commended the progress in combating violence against women but expressed concern over discrimination and violence against LGBTQI+ persons.

20. Israel expressed concern over the situation of women's rights in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, urged accountability for gender-based violence and highlighted human rights violations by government officials, including against human rights defenders.

21. Jordan welcomed the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to implement the recommendations from the previous review through the 2024 draft law aligning criminal provisions with international human rights instruments.

22. Kazakhstan commended the progress made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in women's political representation, poverty reduction, access to clean water, inclusion in education, and welcomed policies to achieve gender equality.

23. The Lao People’s Democratic Republic commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia's cooperation with human rights mechanisms and welcomed the progress made in poverty reduction, healthcare services, and education.

24. Liechtenstein thanked the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the information provided in the national report.

25. Malaysia welcomed the Plurinational State of Bolivia’s commitment to social policies to reduce poverty and promote gender equality, and its leadership in protecting the rights of peasants.

26. Maldives commended the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to promote and protect children's and adolescents' rights, particularly welcoming the specialized criminal justice system for adolescents.

27. Malta noted the Plurinational State of Bolivia's intention to address human rights violations committed during previous governments, including in the area of judicial independence, but expressed concern over slow implementation of such actions.

28. Mauritius welcomed the efforts by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to promote the right to education.

29. Mexico acknowledged the adoption of the General Law for Persons with Disabilities and the establishment of the Commission for the Presentation of State Reports on Human Rights.

30. Mongolia encouraged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to strengthen efforts to protect and promote the rights of marginalized groups.

31. Montenegro noted that legislative gaps and lack of financial resources regarding access to justice still needed a more coordinated and effective response.

32. Namibia commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia on the adoption of a plan designed to eradicate violence against children and adolescents.

33. Nepal appreciated the efforts by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to implement the recommendations from the last review and welcomed its ratification of all core UN human rights treaties.

34. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for its efforts to reduce violence against women but noted the continued lack of access to justice and redress for survivors of gender-based violence.

35. Nicaragua highlighted the measures to improve healthcare access and advocated for continuing policies protecting indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, children, and the environment.

36. The Niger noted the important steps taken to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for the protection and promotion of human rights.

37. Nigeria acknowledged the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to address poverty reduction and to achieve greater transparency and accountability in all sectors.

38. Pakistan commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for its commitment to address the economic crises, extreme poverty and climate change.

39. Panama thanked the Plurinational State of Bolivia for its national report.

40. Paraguay highlighted, inter alia, progress in eradicating child labor and the agreement between the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Paraguay to combat human trafficking and related crimes.

41. Peru recognized the progress made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia since its last review, including on trafficking in persons and the rights of children and adolescents.

42. The Philippines welcomed the strong commitment of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to promote inclusivity and equality.

43. Poland recognized the improvement of social indicators and encouraged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to continue efforts to reduce socioeconomic gaps between rural and urban populations.

44. Portugal commended the adoption of the Comprehensive Development Plan for Combating Racism and All Forms of Discrimination 2021–2025.

45. Qatar welcomed the efforts made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia within the Economic and Social Development Plan 2021–2025, contributing to improve living conditions and advance SDGs.

46. The Republic of Korea welcomed the legal framework addressing harassment and violence against women in politics.

47. Romania encouraged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to keep further its commitment to human rights and to implement the recommendations received.

48. The Russian Federation welcomed the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to improve its legislation.

49. In response to some of the issues raised during the interactive dialogue, the delegation stated that the Plurinational State of Bolivia had implemented the SCO-RRC Computing System for IT security in electoral processes, updated the Campaign and Electoral Propaganda Regulation, and developed the National Program of Citizen Education for Intercultural and Partisan Democracy (2022–2025).

50. In environmental matters, the State had approved the Policy for the Elimination of Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the Plurinational Climate Change Policy, and the Plurinational Water Resources and Irrigation Plan 2021–2025. It had strengthened measures to prevent, combat, and sanction forest fires; was in the process of creating the Plurinational Committee for the implementation of the Escazú Agreement; and was developing the National Plan under the Minamata Convention and other measures on the subject, including a Plan with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

51. In health, access to free healthcare was expanded through the Unified Health System (SUS) for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases, acquisition of medicines, and equipping of health facilities. The National Plan to Fight COVID-19 was also implemented, with free mass vaccination and active epidemiological surveillance.

52. Regarding sexual and reproductive rights, progress was made in the implementation of the Plurinational Public Policy for Early Childhood Development and the construction of the Comprehensive Public Policy for the Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancies. In compliance with a constitutional ruling, 1,606 legal abortions were performed by 2022, and comprehensive care protocols for victims of sexual violence were applied.

53. In education, 53,034 positions were created for public school teachers by 2023, with an emphasis on teacher training, educational inclusion, and violence prevention; the current Government created 3,300 positions in 2022 and 2,980 in 2023.

54. Saudi Arabia commended the efforts made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in promoting women's rights, economic empowerment, and protecting children and adolescents through anti-violence plans.

55. Senegal welcomed the efforts made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in the area of transparency, fight against corruption, and social policies.

56. Sierra Leone was encouraged by the proactive efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to combat racism and discrimination.

57. Singapore welcomed the efforts made to expand the provision of drinking water and basic sanitation services, as well as to enhance women's participation in the political and public spheres.

58. Slovakia appreciated the cooperation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia with the OHCHR.

59. Slovenia remained concerned about the high rate of violence against women, particularly femicide and sexual violence, and encouraged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to ensure the peaceful conduct of gathering and protests.

60. South Africa commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia on the ratification of all core United Nations human rights treaties and nine optional protocols.

61. Spain commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia on its progress in combating discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

62. Sri Lanka commended the progress of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in implementing the recommendations from the previous review.

63. The State of Palestine welcomed the efforts made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in promoting and protecting human rights in the country.

64. The Sudan commended the progress made in the field of legal reform, the deployment of criminal court, and initiatives on the criminalization of hate and racism.

65. Sweden welcomed the progress of the Plurinational State of Bolivia on sexual and reproductive rights but expressed concerns over gender-based violence, limited freedom of expression, and restricted health access for LGBTIQ persons.

66. Switzerland thanked the Plurinational State of Bolivia for its presentation.

67. Thailand commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for adopting the Multisectoral Comprehensive Development Plan Against Racism and All Forms of Discrimination (2021–2025).

68. Togo commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for its progress, notably through the adoption of several public management instruments such as the Multisectoral Development Plan (2021–2025).

69. Tunisia noted the steps taken in implementing previous review recommendations and appreciated the commitment to further develop its legal and institutional human rights framework.

70. Türkiye commended the legislative reforms implemented by the Plurinational State of Bolivia, including efforts to combat racism, and enhance the rights of women and children.

71. Ukraine welcomed the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in implementing recommendations and encouraged continued efforts to address remaining challenges.

72. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the progress made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia since its last review and encouraged further improvements in key areas.

73. Uruguay welcomed implementation of the Multisectoral Comprehensive Development Plans and the Plurinational Policy on Decolonization and Dismantling Patriarchy.

74. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the progress achieved by the Plurinational State of Bolivia despite challenges posed by violent groups that disrupted the constitutional order against a legitimate government supported by its people.

75. Viet Nam welcomed the implementation of the Multisectoral Comprehensive Development Plan for Combating Racism and All Forms of Discrimination 2021–2025.

76. Argentina regretted the support that the Plurinational State of Bolivia had given to Mr. Maduro, who, after an election in which the minutes could never be presented, and with citizens of the region in a situation of forced disappearance, the Government of Bolivia congratulated.

77. Armenia acknowledged the measures by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to advance the rights of indigenous peoples and strengthen social protections for vulnerable populations.

78. Australia was concerned by the erosion of judicial independence and the limited enforcement of laws protecting the rights of people in vulnerable situations.

79. Azerbaijan recognized the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia towards a digitalized and transparent form of public administration and increased access to healthcare.

80. The Bahamas commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia on the enactment of the general act on persons with disabilities and the Plurinational Climate Change Policy.

81. Bangladesh commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for implementing the Vivir Bien Multisectoral Comprehensive Development Plan for Combating Racism and All Forms of Discrimination 2021–2025.

82. Belarus noted the significant progress made on socio-economic development, protecting vulnerable categories of the population and combating racism and discrimination.

83. Belgium welcomed the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to improve the human rights situation but noted that important challenges remained.

84. Brazil recognized the progress made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in promoting the rights of indigenous peoples, especially by strengthening the Amazonian Indigenous Peoples Mechanism.

85. Brunei Darussalam commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the actions taken on adaptation, mitigation and climate resilience.

86. Burkina Faso commended the strengthening of the legal, political and institutional frameworks in the area of human rights.

87. Burundi welcomed the commitment of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to equal opportunities for access to employment and treatment between women and men and the initiatives on access to decent housing.

88. Cambodia applauded the commitment of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to promote women's empowerment and the participation of children and young people.

89. Cameroon welcomed the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in protecting of human rights, including the consolidation of the rule of law since the 2020 elections.

90. Canada acknowledged the efforts by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to protect women and children's rights and address gender-based violence.

91. Chile congratulated the Plurinational State of Bolivia for reducing illiteracy and school dropout rates.

92. Ethiopia commended the inclusive approach followed in the preparation of the national report and the efforts to implement the recommendations from previous cycles.

93. Colombia made recommendations.

94. Costa Rica commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for implementing programs aimed at achieving universal access to drinking water and sanitation services

95. Cuba congratulated the Plurinational State of Bolivia on the development of various programs, including the 2025 Patriotic Agenda and the 2021–2025 Economic and Social Development Program.

96. Cyprus commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia on the designation of the Ombudsperson's Office as the national preventive mechanism against torture, the measures adopted to combat human trafficking, and the significant progress in poverty reduction.

97. Czechia noted with concern that its recommendations from previous universal periodic review cycles were yet to be implemented.

98. The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea praised the progress of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in protecting the rights of women, children, and persons with disabilities, and its efforts to strengthen the social, political, and judicial systems.

99. The Democratic Republic of the Congo commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for its standardized protocol for the care of human trafficking victims and its Multisectoral Plan for Combating Racism.

100. Denmark praised the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia on education and early pregnancy prevention but expressed concern over rising early pregnancies and tensions between Indigenous rights and natural resource extraction.

101. Djibouti welcomed the progress of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in poverty reduction, including the adoption of the Patriotic Agenda 2025 and the Economic and Social Development Plan 2021–2025.

102. The Dominican Republic praised the legislative measures adopted on persons with disabilities and gender identity, as well as the policies to address hate crimes and climate change.

103. Ecuador highlighted the adoption of the Vivir Bien Multisectoral Comprehensive Development Plan for Combating Racism and All Forms of Discrimination 2021–2025.

104. Egypt noted the progress made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in relation to the National Anti-Corruption Plan and its efforts to promote economic and social rights.

105. El Salvador welcomed the progress made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in promoting the rights of children and efforts to reduce extreme poverty and inequalities.

106. Eritrea commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia on the implementation of the productive community-based socio-economic model and encouraged its further strengthening.

107. Estonia welcomed the achievements in reducing illiteracy and school dropout rates. It expressed concern about violence, reprisals, intimidation and improper judicial proceedings against journalists, human rights defenders, and Indigenous representatives.

108. China welcomed the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to reform the judiciary, combat corruption, protect the environment and promote gender equality.

109. Finland welcomed the legal recognition of same-sex unions by the Plurinational State of Bolivia since 2020.

110. France made recommendations.

111. Gabon welcomed the progress made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in reducing poverty, unemployment, and social inequalities, along with measures such as combating human trafficking and providing housing to vulnerable families.

112. The Gambia appreciated the engagement of the Plurinational State of Bolivia with the Human Rights Council.

113. Georgia commended the cooperation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia with the technical mission of the OHCHR. It welcomed the designation of the Ombudsman's Office as the national preventive mechanism in 2021.

114. Germany commended the advances of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in economic, social, and cultural rights, and the progress for Indigenous and rural communities. It was concerned about the weakening of democratic institutions and shrinking space for civil society.

115. Honduras recognized the significant progress of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in protecting women's rights.

116. Iceland made recommendations.

117. Italy welcomed the efforts to combat human trafficking, adopt inclusion programs for persons with disabilities, and reduce violence against women.

118. In its concluding remarks, the delegation highlighted that the Plurinational State of Bolivia had approved the Plurinational Policy Against Human Trafficking, Illicit Trafficking of Migrants, and Related Crimes 2021–2025 and was implementing the Multisectoral Comprehensive Development Plan for Living Well against Human Trafficking and Illicit Trafficking of Persons 2021–2025. In 2024, the Plurinational State of Bolivia held the Pro Tempore Presidency of the Regional Platform Against Human Trafficking and Illicit Trafficking of Migrants.

119. The 2024 Population and Housing Census stood out for being the most modern and participatory and a fundamental tool for the development of plans and policies for the benefit and promotion of the rights of the population in conjunction with the Productive Community Economic Social Model.

120. Finally, regarding indigenous native peasant nations and peoples, the Bolivian constituent process had crystallized historical demands such as self-determination, autonomy, self-government, culture, recognition of their institutions, and the consolidation of their territorial entities, as well as ancestral rights over their lands.

121. The delegation thanked all Member States for their kind attention, comments, questions, and recommendations and reaffirmed the Plurinational States of Bolivia’s unwavering commitment to human rights, stating that voluntary commitments would be presented to deepen the full enjoyment of human rights.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

122. **The following recommendations will be examined by the Plurinational State of Bolivia, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council:**

122.1 **Ensure smooth cooperation and effective engagement with Human Rights Treaty Bodies and Special Procedures (Bangladesh);**

122.2 **Ensure OHCHR representation in the country (Georgia);**

122.3 **Continue its commendable efforts in upholding third states responsibilities for internationally wrongful acts, in particular in preventing genocide, as demonstrated by its decision to join South Africa’s International Criminal Court case against Israeli’s colonial power (State of Palestine);**

122.4 **Continue to take steps to implement the human rights enshrined in the 2009 Constitution that guarantees the right to employment, education, to receive medical assistance and for citizens to hold peaceful assemblies (Russian Federation);**

122.5 **Continue to bring national legislation into line with international human rights commitments (Russian Federation);**

122.6 **Continue the process of harmonizing national legislation with the international human rights instruments to which the State is a party (Cuba);**

122.7 **Enhance its legal system and strengthen judicial safeguards for the promotion and protection of human rights of all (Nigeria);**

122.8 **Advance in the discussion of the bill on the fulfillment of international human rights commitments, in order to align the definitions of different criminal offenses with international human rights instruments (Paraguay);**

122.9 **Adopt a new national human rights plan with an adequate budget and mechanisms for monitoring its implementation (Estonia);**

122.10 **Strengthen the independence and resourcing of the Ombudsperson’s Office to enhance human rights monitoring and accountability (Ukraine);**

122.11 **Secure the independence of the Ombudsperson’s Office in accordance with the Paris Principles (Georgia);**

122.12 **Continue consolidating the Commission for the Submission of State Reports, as well as the SIPLUS, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);**

122.13 **Strengthen the Commission for the Submission of State Reports on Human Rights and Enforced Disappearances, as an inter-institutional space in the field of human rights (Dominican Republic);**

122.14 **Continue to strengthen the framework for combating all forms of discrimination, including racism and discrimination against women (Cameroon);**

122.15 **Improve effectiveness of public policies in combatting racism, hate speech and hate crimes through comprehensive implementation plans and subsequent regular and independent monitoring (Montenegro);**

122.16 **Finalize the approval of the bill to prevent, investigate, punish and redress torture, submitted to the Legislative Assembly in 2023 (Mexico);**

122.17 **Adopt an anti-torture act and establish safe reporting and reparation mechanisms for victims (Czechia);**

122.18 **Finalize the adoption of the bill on the prevention, investigation, punishment, and redress of acts of torture (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**

122.19 **Work to provide more training to law enforcement forces regarding the legal limits on the use of force (Jordan);**

122.20 **Intensify efforts to ensure that the treatment of detained persons and detention conditions align with the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (Thailand);**

122.21 **Ensure the absolute prohibition of torture and other ill treatment and ensure the National Prevention Mechanism on Torture is strengthened in its functions and mandate (Malta);**

122.22 **Continue efforts to effectively implement the national mechanism for the prevention of torture (France);**

122.23 **Establish conscientious objection to military service in law and practice, and stop charging for military service cards to those who are exempt from military service (Costa Rica);**

122.24 **Commit to the defense of democratic values and unrestricted respect for individual freedoms not only within Bolivia but also in the region (Argentina);**

122.25 **Further consolidate progress achieved on anti-corruption through the implementation of the relevant national laws, policies and plans (Sri Lanka);**

122.26 **Redouble its efforts to investigate and punish offences in accordance with the Plurinational Anti-Corruption Policy (Georgia);**

122.27 **Continue efforts aimed at combating corruption and holding perpetrators to account (Qatar);**

122.28 **Ensure the effective independence of the justice system, including transparent appointment processes for judges, the provision of sufficient resources, the improvement of the access to justice and steps to tackle corruption in the judicial system (Liechtenstein);**

122.29 **Ensure independence of the justice system, including by free and fair elections of the Supreme court, its judges, and magistrates (Sweden);**

122.30 **Improve access to the judicial system for all by increasing the justice sector's budget and adopting the necessary measures to ensure judicial independence, as well as implementing a judicial reform plan that removes barriers hindering access to justice for citizens (Switzerland);**

122.31 **Increase oversight and scrutiny as part of a wider plan to ensure the independence, impartiality and integrity of the Bolivian judiciary, in the next five years (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

122.32 **Strengthen judicial independence and implement reforms to ensure fair and equal access to justice for people in vulnerable situations (Australia);**

122.33 **Ensure the independence of the judicial system, through the reform of the rules for the selection of members of the High Courts and the Council of the Judiciary, guaranteeing an effective judicial career (Chile);**

122.34 **Strengthen the independence of the judiciary by increasing its financial, institutional and functional capacities (Italy);**

122.35 **Implement the recommendations of the report on Bolivia by the UN Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers to guarantee judicial independence and increase the budget for the justice sector (Germany);**

122.36 **Ensure the independence of the judiciary by, for example, establishing effective judiciary career system (Czechia);**

122.37 **Accelerate the implementation of judicial reforms to better fight impunity and corruption, and guarantee the independence and efficiency of the judiciary (Cameroon);**

122.38 **Continue to advance judicial reforms to enhance access to justice, particularly by addressing case backlogs more effectively (Sierra Leone);**

122.39 **Adopt and enforce legislation ensuring equal access to justice and comprehensive support services for victims of violence and discrimination, with a focus on vulnerable groups (Ukraine);**

122.40 **Continue developing and implementing reforms to reduce pretrial detention and enhance the overall judicial process (Ethiopia);**

122.41 **Continue efforts to ensure comprehensive reparation in cases of serious human rights violations that occurred in the past (Honduras);**

122.42 **Adjust Law 351 and its regulatory decree 1597, in consultation with civil society, and in line with international standards, in order to eliminate any provisions that may disproportionately restrict the ability of non-governmental organizations to operate freely, independently and effectively (Colombia);**

122.43 **Amend Law 351 and its Regulatory Decree N°1597 to bring them in line with international human right standards, and ensure that CSOs can operate freely, independently and effectively, without limitations being imposed regarding adjustment and renewal of legal documentation (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

122.44 **Investigate reports of violence and intimidation against civil society organisations, human rights defenders and peaceful demonstrators, and amend Act 351 to remove disproportionate restrictions on their ability to operate freely and independently (Ireland);**

122.45 **Remove any provision that could disproportionately restrict the ability of non-governmental organizations to operate freely, independently and effectively (Poland);**

122.46 **Respect the autonomy, independence, and freedom of expression of non-governmental organizations, including religious and human rights organizations (Argentina);**

122.47 **Implement comprehensive public policy that would ensure the protection of human rights defenders and their freedom of speech as an essential human right (Israel);**

122.48 **Develop a comprehensive public policy that guarantees safety for human rights defenders and journalists, incorporating prevention and protection mechanisms, especially for those who defend the environment and corresponding territory (Germany);**

122.49 **Better protect and support human rights defenders in their work by ensuring freedom of expression and association for all (Finland);**

122.50 **Adopt a legal framework that guarantees freedom of expression, providing comprehensive protections for human rights defenders, journalists, and independent media (Republic of Korea);**

122.51 **Ensure freedom of the press and combat violence against journalists by strengthening appeal mechanisms, such as the Ombudsperson's Office (France);**

122.52 **Thoroughly investigate cases of intimidation, harassment and violence against journalists and hold perpetrators accountable (Canada);**

122.53 **Create and implement a comprehensive protection mechanism for journalists that includes the participation of civil society and guarantees the right to freedom of expression (Italy);**

122.54 **Take steps to ensure greater legal and practical protection for journalists to enable them to fulfil their roles free from legal, political and economic pressure or harassment (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

122.55 **Adopt a mechanism of protection of human rights defenders and journalists, in particular indigenous, environmental and women defenders, which provides protection in risky situations and eliminates the criminalization of their activities (Belgium);**

122.56 **Guarantee and respect the freedom, pluralism and diversity of the media (Slovakia);**

122.57 **Strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks to prevent and combat hate speech, disinformation and political violence, with a focus on digital media, ensuring reparation for victims, particularly vulnerable groups (Brazil);**

122.58 **Safeguard the right to freedom of expression through strengthened respect for paragraph 106 of the Bolivian Constitution (Sweden);**

122.59 **Further protect the freedom of opinion and expression and the right to information by adopting legislation on access to information in accordance with international standards (Czechia);**

122.60 **Expedite the adoption of a specific law on access to public information and take measures to guarantee its implementation (Romania);**

122.61 **Ensure respect for and protection of the right to freedom of assembly and peaceful protest, strengthening the capacities of law enforcement to facilitate protests in accordance with human rights standards and taking into account the Model Protocol and its three additional components developed by the Special Rapporteur on the Rights to Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and of Association (Costa Rica);**

122.62 **Ensure respect for and to protect the right to peaceful assembly (Slovakia);**

122.63 **Investigate all acts of violence, reprisal, intimidation and improper use of judicial proceedings against human rights defenders, journalists and members of Indigenous, original and campesino nations defending their human rights, and bring perpetrators to justice and provide adequate reparation to victims (Liechtenstein);**

122.64 **Develop a comprehensive public policy that guarantees the activities of human rights defenders, incorporating mechanisms for the prevention and protection of their personal integrity (Malta);**

122.65 **Adopt a national policy on the protection of human rights defenders, including Indigenous representatives, from harassment and intimidation (Estonia);**

122.66 **Continue promoting and supporting the work of social organizations and movements, especially those of peasants (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

122.67 **Adopt a legal framework enabling same-sex couples access to the full exercise of their rights with regards to marriage, following the adoption of the 2022 ruling of the Plurinational Constitutional Court (France);**

122.68 **Adopt national legislation that legalizes same-sex marriages as well as adoptions, and also guarantees the same rights to transgender persons (Germany);**

122.69 **Guarantee the right to equal marriage for same-sex couples and their enjoyment of all rights deriving from marriage and civil union (Iceland);**

122.70 **Consider putting in place appropriate legislation to ensure that all exceptions allowing marriage for girls and boys under the age of 18 years be removed (Mauritius);**

122.71 **Strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in persons (India);**

122.72 **Strengthen institutional, regulatory and policy mechanisms for the prevention, combating and punishment of trafficking in persons and intensify awareness-raising and sensitization measures, as well as victims' access to justice and support services (Paraguay);**

122.73 **Strengthen further the mechanisms and institutions in charge of combating trafficking in persons, with greater emphasis on prevention and protection of victims, and allocate human and financial resources for the implementation of the Plurinational Policy against Trafficking in Persons, Smuggling of Migrants and Related Offences (2021–2025) (Djibouti);**

122.74 **Strengthen plans and measures to combat and prosecute the crime of trafficking in persons, ensure the rights of the victims and provide them with protection and assistance (Qatar);**

122.75 **Strengthen mechanisms to combat human trafficking by improving investigation processes, prosecuting perpetrators, and providing effective support and rehabilitation for victims (Gambia);**

122.76 **Scale up efforts in combatting human trafficking, and the protection of the rights of the victims of trafficking (Nigeria);**

122.77 **Continue to implement measures to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants by further strengthening national legislative and institutional frameworks (Belarus);**

122.78 **Continue to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and forced labour (Burundi);**

122.79 **Provide the Plurinational Council on Human Trafficking and Smuggling with the resources necessary to fulfill its mandate (Togo);**

122.80 **Allocate sufficient resources to the Plurinational Council against Human Trafficking and Smuggling so that it can fulfill its mandate (Ecuador);**

122.81 **Promptly, thoroughly and impartially investigate cases of trafficking in persons and forced labour, bring those responsible to justice and ensure that victims receive comprehensive reparation (Liechtenstein);**

122.82 **Guarantee the timely, exhaustive, and impartial investigation of cases of trafficking in persons and forced labor, ensure the punishment of those responsible, and seek comprehensive reparation for victims (Chile);**

122.83 **Eliminate sexual exploitation of children and eradicate the worst forms of child labour (Slovakia);**

122.84 **Take necessary measures to eradicate the worst forms of child labour (Mongolia);**

122.85 **Scale up efforts to eliminate child labour (Nepal);**

122.86 **Raise the minimum age of employment to at least 15 years and take measures to eradicate child labour and to prevent children from becoming victims of debt bondage or forced labour (Portugal);**

122.87 **Strengthen efforts to combat child labor by raising the minimum age of employment to align with international human rights standards (Republic of Korea);**

122.88 **Consider raising the minimum age for work to at least 15 years, in accordance with international human rights law (Cyprus);**

122.89 **Accelerate efforts on elimination of child labour through the implementation of the national legal framework on child labour and the Child Labour Eradication Policy of Bolivia (Sri Lanka);**

122.90 **Take measures to eradicate the worst forms of child labour and prevent children from becoming victims of debt bondage or forced labour (Argentina);**

122.91 **Take the necessary measures to prevent and eradicate child labour, by adopting public policies improving the education on labour rights, the child protection system and the monitoring of child labour (Belgium);**

122.92 **Increase investments in vocational training and job creation initiatives targeting women, youth, Indigenous communities and persons with disabilities (Malaysia);**

122.93 **Adopt concrete measures to gradually reduce the number of workers in the informal sector of the economy, especially women and young people (Italy);**

122.94 **Continue strengthening and expanding labour protections, with a particular focus on the rights of women and young workers (Ethiopia);**

122.95 **Redouble efforts to address and reduce the gender pay gap, ensure equal opportunities, and continue promoting decent work for persons with disabilities (Indonesia);**

122.96 **Strengthen efforts to enforce the principle of equal pay for work of equal value and eliminate occupational segregation (Namibia);**

122.97 **Implement the principle of equal pay for equal work and eliminate job segregation (Togo);**

122.98 **Intensify efforts to reduce the gender pay gap through the effective application of the principle of equal pay for work of equal value (Peru);**

122.99 **Continue its commendable efforts in promoting equal opportunities in employment (State of Palestine);**

122.100 **Continue efforts to promote equal opportunities in access to employment, remuneration, and equal treatment in the workplace for women and men (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

122.101 **Continue to promote the cause of women’s development and take effective measures to increase women's participation in the labour market (China);**

122.102 **Pursue the policy for the elimination of gender inequalities by taking measures to increase the participation of women in the workforce (Kazakhstan);**

122.103 **Enforce the principle of equal pay for work of equal value as per the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Cyprus);**

122.104 **Continue working to strengthen measures for equal opportunities in obtaining work and equal pay and treatment in the workplace between men and women (Jordan);**

122.105 **Strengthen support for families with young children, especially with regards to access to housing, health care and education, and continue efforts for the economic empowerment of women (Pakistan);**

122.106 **Continue implementing national programs to provide social services to all sectors of the society, especially those in vulnerable situations, in the areas of comprehensive health care services, education and social security (Egypt);**

122.107 **Exert further efforts towards the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, including through strengthening social protection measures (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

122.108 **Step up efforts to eradicate poverty, continue supporting social welfare and strengthen social security systems (Qatar);**

122.109 **Implement a comprehensive social protection system that articulates existing plans, programs and strategies with a systemic approach and addresses the root causes of poverty and social exclusion to ensure an adequate standard of living (Paraguay);**

122.110 **Step up efforts to further reduce poverty and close socio-economic inequality gaps within society and between rural and urban populations (Romania);**

122.111 **Evaluate the implementation of the Life Plan for the eradication of Extreme Poverty and measure multidimensional poverty against the indicators set out in the Social and Economic Development Plan of 2021–2025 (South Africa);**

122.112 **Redouble efforts to further reduce poverty and social inequalities between urban and rural areas (Gabon);**

122.113 **Continue efforts aimed at combating poverty and work to reduce the socioeconomic gaps between social groups (Iraq);**

122.114 **Strengthen efforts to fulfill economic and social rights, further reduce poverty, and close inequality gaps, particularly in rural areas (Indonesia);**

122.115 **Continue implementing its national programmes and policies to improve the quality of life of the population (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

122.116 **Continue efforts to achieve social development that guarantees citizens' access to all basic services without discrimination and reduces poverty, particularly among indigenous populations (Djibouti);**

122.117 **Continue to enhance the policy framework for securing the rights of persons in rural areas including through investments in improved infrastructure, agricultural productivity and industrial development (Pakistan);**

122.118 **Sustain its efforts in enhancing the socio-economic well-being of its people (Nigeria);**

122.119 **Continue implementation of measures for reducing inequality, poverty and unemployment rates (India);**

122.120 **Step up efforts to further reduce poverty by providing access to affordable and quality housing to families in need (Malaysia);**

122.121 **Continue efforts to promote the right to adequate housing for the poor families (Tunisia);**

122.122 **Continue to invest in the housing sector, with a view to making it sustainable and affordable, particularly for vulnerable groups (Brunei Darussalam);**

122.123 **Continue implementing policies on Food Security (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

122.124 **Continue its efforts towards achieving the universal provision of drinking water and sanitation (Singapore);**

122.125 **Continue efforts to ensure access to drinking water and sanitation services in rural areas (Tunisia);**

122.126 **Continue efforts to strengthen water and sanitation services, so as to ensure access to clean treated water for all (Brunei Darussalam);**

122.127 **Prioritize the implementation of the programmes that have been designed to address water security in the most affected communities, ensuring sustainable and equitable access for all (Eritrea);**

122.128 **Continue the implementation of national quality health policy to enhance equitable access to healthcare services (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

122.129 **Continue measures to guarantee equitable, high quality healthcare services (Azerbaijan);**

122.130 **Further invest in the health system to enhance access to quality health services for people (Viet Nam);**

122.131 **Continue expanding access to healthcare through the Unified Health System by ensuring sustained budget allocation and enhancing healthcare infrastructure (Ethiopia);**

122.132 **Continue with the efforts on healthcare including progressively increasing budgets and providing more physical and human resources such as infrastructure, equipment and specialized personnel as appropriate (Sri Lanka);**

122.133 **Continue to provide adequate resources and funding for fundamental human rights issues, including access to healthcare and education (Cambodia);**

122.134 **Strengthen the national health system to ensure access to all people without discrimination of any kind (Peru);**

122.135 **Take further measures to prevent early and unwanted pregnancies, including by ensuring access to comprehensive sexuality education and health services, also in rural areas (Denmark);**

122.136 **Develop a comprehensive strategy to ensure healthcare and reproductive health services are accessible for everyone, including Indigenous communities, persons with disabilities, and rural residents (Malaysia);**

122.137 **Protect and promote sexual and reproductive health and rights and ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services (Iceland);**

122.138 **Intensify efforts to adopt a law on sexual and reproductive rights and renew the strategic plan for sexual and reproductive health to prevent early and unwanted pregnancies, as well as to facilitate access to reproductive health and rights (Uruguay);**

122.139 **Approve and enact a law on sexual and reproductive rights and renew the strategic plan for sexual and reproductive health (Colombia);**

122.140 **Renew the Strategic Plan for Sexual and Reproductive Health in order to prevent early and unwanted pregnancies and ensure access to reproductive health and rights (Portugal);**

122.141 **Reduce maternal mortality and teenage pregnancy rates by investing in reproductive health services and increasing access to healthcare for vulnerable populations (Gambia);**

122.142 **Further strengthen its efforts to reduce the incidence of maternal mortality (Mongolia);**

122.143 **Strengthen the necessary measures to reduce the incidence of maternal mortality among indigenous and Afro-Bolivian women and ensure that all women have access to family planning services (Niger);**

122.144 **Strengthen measures to reduce the incidence of maternal mortality among Indigenous and Afro-Bolivian women, and ensure that all women have access to family planning services (Bangladesh);**

122.145 **Adopt measures to reduce the incidence of maternal mortality among indigenous and Afro-Bolivian women (Colombia);**

122.146 **Adopt the necessary measures to reduce the incidence of maternal mortality among indigenous and Afro-Bolivian women (Dominican Republic);**

122.147 **Adopt all necessary measures to reduce the incidence of maternal mortality among Indigenous and Afro-Bolivian women (Ecuador);**

122.148 **Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances and ensure effective access for all women and girls to sexual and reproductive health services (Czechia);**

122.149 **Decriminalize abortion and to continue to strengthen access to sexual and reproductive health services nationwide (Finland);**

122.150 **Legalize abortion in all circumstances (Iceland);**

122.151 **Adopt a law on sexual and reproductive rights serving as a framework for the development of policies, at all levels of decentralization of the State, and prioritizing comprehensive sexuality education, the prevention of childhood and adolescent pregnancy, and unsafe abortion (Belgium);**

122.152 **Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances and eliminate all administrative and practical barriers to safe and legal abortion and to sexual and reproductive services (Slovenia);**

122.153 **Take the necessary measures to protect the right to health, including by implementing the Minamata Convention on Mercury and adopting concrete measures to eliminate the use of mercury in illegal mining activities (Switzerland);**

122.154 **Continue with the implementation of care programs for people living with HIV (Dominican Republic);**

122.155 **Further strengthen the right to education by improving quality education system and its accessibility (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

122.156 **Continue its efforts to ensure inclusive access to quality education, including intercultural education, particularly in rural and hard-to-reach areas (Thailand);**

122.157 **Continue to step up investment in education, particularly for the right of education of children in rural areas (China);**

122.158 **Continue with the measures implemented to improve the quality of education for indigenous groups and other disadvantaged or vulnerable groups (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

122.159 **Continue efforts to ensure that girls, boys and adolescents, especially those in rural areas, have full access to quality education, strengthening programs that combat school dropouts (El Salvador);**

122.160 **Increase access to education for all children, including those with disabilities and in rural areas, as well as address high school dropout rates in secondary education through targeted support programmes (Malaysia);**

122.161 **Continue efforts to expand secondary education coverage in rural and hard-to-reach areas (Azerbaijan);**

122.162 **Step up efforts to combat illiteracy, reduce the rate of school dropout and ensure inclusive education (Saudi Arabia);**

122.163 **Continue the process of setting up a mechanism to monitor and follow up on recommendations on reduction of illiteracy and early school drop out (Senegal);**

122.164 **Take all necessary steps to ensure the full and effective implementation of comprehensive sexuality education at all educational levels (Estonia);**

122.165 **Consider incorporating human rights education in school curricula starting at the primary education level, with special emphasis on the rights of the child and people with disabilities as well as gender equality (Philippines);**

122.166 **Continue its efforts to ensure that women and girls are adequately represented in the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) education (Mauritius);**

122.167 **Consider promoting reforms that ensure greater participation of women and girls in all fields of study, especially in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (Peru);**

122.168 **Redouble efforts to ensure equal representation of women and girls in all fields of education (Bangladesh);**

122.169 **Combat school dropout in rural areas affecting indigenous children or children of African descent (Burundi);**

122.170 **Ensure access to inclusive education for all children with disabilities (Maldives);**

122.171 **End the segregation of persons with disabilities within the education system and eliminate the barriers preventing their physical access to educational facilities (South Africa);**

122.172 **Continue adopting measures to enhance equity and inclusiveness in the educational system for girls and boys with disabilities and special needs (Cuba);**

122.173 **Continue addressing barriers to education for all children, especially for children with disabilities, migrant children, and those from ethnic minorities (Indonesia);**

122.174 **Implement measures to reduce deforestation and protect native forests and biodiversity (Maldives);**

122.175 **Continue implementing policies to protect forests and biodiversity and adopt legislative measures aimed at preventing, controlling, sanctioning and reducing illegal burnings and forest fires (Honduras);**

122.176 **Implement climate solutions taking into account gender issues especially in rural areas (Niger);**

122.177 **Continue national policies and programs aimed at protecting the environment and combating climate change (Sudan);**

122.178 **Further build on environmental initiatives by reinforcing the implementation of the Plurinational Climate Change Policy (Sierra Leone);**

122.179 **Increase efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change, including through the implementation of the Plurinational Climate Change Policy (Honduras);**

122.180 **Ensure the full implementation of the Escazú Agreement and its unrestricted compliance (Spain);**

122.181 **Implement effective monitoring and control mechanisms for extractive exploitation projects, such as mining and metallurgy, ensuring the protection and respect of the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, including in its procedural dimension, of those who live in the affected communities (Costa Rica);**

122.182 **Strengthen the Plurinational Climate Change policy by expanding community adaption initiatives and ensuring equitable access for vulnerable communities (Bahamas);**

122.183 **Exert utmost efforts for realization of right to development (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

122.184 **Continue advancing its social policies within the framework of the Patriotic Agenda 2025 and the Economic and Social Development Plan 2021–2025, which is based on the Sustainable Development Goals (Nicaragua);**

122.185 **Maintain its efforts in the framework of the Productive Community-based Social Economic Model to promote development, food security and economic growth (Türkiye);**

122.186 **Continue national policies and programs aimed at implementing the sustainable development agenda (Sudan);**

122.187 **Continue its efforts to increase international awareness on the negative impacts of unilateral coercive measures on the State capacity to protect and promote human rights (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

122.188 **Take effective measures to strengthen the implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights to address the effects of pollution related to the exploration and exploitation of natural resources, including mercury pollution (Djibouti);**

122.189 **Reinforce initiatives to address challenges and risks posed by natural disasters, particularly for women and children, as well as persons with disabilities (Pakistan);**

122.190 **Strengthen efforts aimed at ensuring women's economic empowerment (Saudi Arabia);**

122.191 **Promote the Project for the Strengthening of Productive Units and other sustainable business initiatives led by women (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

122.192 **Continue the implementation of programs aimed at expanding women's rights, expanding their participation in the economic, political and public spheres, and preventing gender-based violence (Belarus);**

122.193 **Strengthen the regulatory, legal and policy frameworks in order to promote women’s participation at the different levels of decision-making (Finland);**

122.194 **Enhance the implementation of Law 243 to address harassment and political violence against women and ensure the full participation of women in decision-making processes (Gambia);**

122.195 **Continue its efforts to enhance women’s participation in public life (Singapore);**

122.196 **Further promote women's participation in public and political life (Azerbaijan);**

122.197 **Intensify policies and measures aimed at promoting and protecting the rights of women and their empowerment and eliminating discrimination against them (Qatar);**

122.198 **Implement a comprehensive strategy to eliminate discriminatory gender stereotypes and discrimination against indigenous women, adolescents and girls, who may face intersecting oppressions based on their gender, age, ethnicity and social class (Costa Rica);**

122.199 **Continue to promote the fight against harassment and violence against women and to ensure parity and alternation of women in politics (Senegal);**

122.200 **Continue efforts to promote and protect the rights of certain groups, including children, migrants, women and girls (Burkina Faso);**

122.201 **Further bolster efforts to combat gender-based violence including by expanding support services for victims and intensifying educational campaigns to challenge harmful cultural norms (Philippines);**

122.202 **Strengthen efforts to combat gender-based violence by expanding support initiatives tailored to the needs of survivors (Sierra Leone);**

122.203 **Intensify efforts to combat gender-based violence by ensuring effective implementation of existing laws, providing adequate resources to support victims, and fostering societal awareness to challenge discriminatory norms (Armenia);**

122.204 **Fully implement gender-based violence prevention legislation, including resourcing enforcement, providing sexual and reproductive health services, and strengthening survivor-centred support (Canada);**

122.205 **Continue efforts to combat violence, including sexual violence, against women and girls, by assigning to the relevant state institutions adequate financial, technical and human resources necessary to ensure prevention, investigations and access to reparations (Romania);**

122.206 **Redouble measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence by allocating sufficient resources to implement policies and regulations and train officials responsible for investigating and prosecuting cases, prioritizing the protection and non-revictimization of victims (Brazil);**

122.207 **Further combat violence against women, including femicide and sexual violence, where high level of impunity remains a challenge (Slovakia);**

122.208 **Strengthen the implementation of legislation preventing and punishing violence against women and sexual and gender-based violence (Israel);**

122.209 **Strengthen mechanisms for preventing violence against women through training and raising awareness among public officials in accordance with Law No. 348 (Switzerland);**

122.210 **Strengthen the implementation of Law 348, by adopting specialized protocols and providing training for personnel responsible for the care of victims of gender-based violence, especially victims of human trafficking (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

122.211 **Intensify efforts to prevent, punish and eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls, strengthening the implementation of laws and comprehensive care programs (El Salvador);**

122.212 **Continue its efforts to eradicate domestic violence and violence against women (Türkiye);**

122.213 **Strengthen and develop the training and capacity building of law enforcement and the judiciary, to enable the implementation of those laws designed to protect women and girls from violence and exploitation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

122.214 **Strengthen gender-based violence protections by fully implementing Law No. 348 protecting the human rights of women (Australia);**

122.215 **Fully implement Law No. 348 on protecting women against violence, provide sufficient resources for its effective proliferation, and refrain from modifications that would weaken women´s rights (Germany);**

122.216 **Strengthen efforts to eradicate gender-based violence through sustained investment in judicial training and victim support services (Bahamas);**

122.217 **Combat sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls by implementing preventive policies and legislation in compliance with the international standards (Finland);**

122.218 **Combat violence against women and girls as part of the implementation of the inter-institutional plan to ensure care for victims of gender-based violence, and improve their access to health services, including sexual and reproductive health services (France);**

122.219 **Finance the implementation of the Comprehensive Act on Guaranteeing a Life Free from Violence for Women (Iceland);**

122.220 **Continue to promote the rights of women and combat all forms of violence against women (Sri Lanka);**

122.221 **Continue to strengthen measures aimed at preventing and punishing violence against women, inter alia, by providing training for public servants; investigating complaints in an efficient and impartial manner, punishing those responsible; and ensuring comprehensive reparation for victims (Chile);**

122.222 **Continue efforts to stop violence against women and girls (Nepal);**

122.223 **Continue implementing measures aimed at reducing all forms of violence, including domestic violence and violence against women and children (Italy);**

122.224 **Ensure that the murders of trans women are classified as femicide (Iceland);**

122.225 **Adapt criminal legislation so that the absence of consent is the central and constitutive element of the crime of rape, and remove the statute of limitations for the institution of criminal proceedings in such cases (Panama);**

122.226 **Amend article 308 of the Criminal Code to incorporate a definition of rape based on lack of consent and repeal Article 309 (Ireland);**

122.227 **Bring the definition of rape in line with international human rights law (Cyprus);**

122.228 **Make the absence of consent central and constitutive in the crime of rape (Spain);**

122.229 **Elaborate a public policy to prevent gender-based violence and the high number of child marriages (Sweden);**

122.230 **Continue to promote gender equality and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women (Viet Nam);**

122.231 **Continue implementing its national policy for the promotion and protection of human rights, the rights of women, children and the rights of indigenous peoples, especially with regard to gender-based violence (Cambodia);**

122.232 **Ensure that all children born in the country are registered in the civil registry immediately after birth, regardless of their parents' gender identity or immigration status (Mexico);**

122.233 **Ensure that all children, regardless of the gender identity or sexual orientation of their parents are registered immediately after their birth and issued with an official birth certificate (South Africa);**

122.234 **Simplify a national early child registration procedure ensuring an immediate registration of all children born in Bolivia (Montenegro);**

122.235 **Ensure universal birth registration and reduce the risks of statelessness, including by removing barriers that prevent children born in the State party from being registered at birth (Uruguay);**

122.236 **Promote measures to protect children from all manifestations of violence, including the guarantee of their safety on the Internet (Kazakhstan);**

122.237 **Take measures to strengthen child protection and systems to prevent, address and remedy exploitation and violence against children, including by expanding the coverage and resources of Municipal Legal Services and Child and Adolescent Advocacy Offices (Panama);**

122.238 **Prevent the sexual exploitation of children, in particular in mining regions and the tourism industry and to ensure prompt investigation and prosecution of child sexual abuses (Poland);**

122.239 **Strengthen child protection systems by ensuring access to quality education and healthcare for all children, particularly those in rural and marginalized communities (Ukraine);**

122.240 **Improve access to education for vulnerable and disadvantaged people, especially in rural areas, with a focus on indigenous and Afro-Bolivian children (Cameroon);**

122.241 **Continue to improve the protection of the rights of vulnerable populations such as children, women, indigenous peoples and people with disabilities (Dominican Republic);**

122.242 **Consolidate public policies that ensure comprehensive early childhood care, prioritizing nutrition, health and early development (El Salvador);**

122.243 **Remove any legal exception that allow marriage for children under 18 (Chile);**

122.244 **Amend legislation to remove all exceptions allowing marriage for girls or boys under the age of 18 years (Cyprus);**

122.245 **Amend the Family Code to eliminate all exceptions to marriage under the age of 18 (Iceland);**

122.246 **Amend the Code on Family and Family Procedures to remove all exceptions that permit the marriage of children under the age of 18 years (Namibia);**

122.247 **Carry out legislative reforms to eliminate exceptions allowing the marriage of minors under 18 years of age and adopt measures to prevent child marriages (Mexico);**

122.248 **Increase the legal age of marriage to 18 years without exception (Estonia);**

122.249 **Amend the Code on Family and Family Procedures to prevent child marriage, with particular attention to vulnerable groups in rural and indigenous communities (Republic of Korea);**

122.250 **Implement campaigns throughout the national territory to prevent and raise awareness about the harmful effects of child, early and forced marriages and unions, as well as pregnancies of girls and adolescents (Panama);**

122.251 **Take measures to prevent child marriage, particularly in Indigenous and mining communities and in rural areas (Gabon);**

122.252 **Redouble efforts to further guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities (Burkina Faso);**

122.253 **Continue to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities to guarantee their full integration and participation in society, in line with the obligations stipulated in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Egypt);**

122.254 **Continue its commendable efforts in promoting the rights of persons with disabilities, including economic support, political participation, inclusive education, and improved access to health services (State of Palestine);**

122.255 **Continue to improve and implement actions and policies seeking to protect persons with disabilities, including by implementing the law on professional integration and economic assistance for persons with disabilities (China);**

122.256 **Continue improving welfare of the older persons and persons with disabilities (India);**

122.257 **Improve the inclusion of persons with disabilities by ensuring accessibility in public services, education, and employment, supported by adequate resourcing and implementation of existing laws (Ukraine);**

122.258 **Implement a policy to promote access to decent work for persons with disabilities and monitor compliance with requirements to provide reasonable accommodation in the workplace (Ecuador);**

122.259 **Intensify efforts aimed at ensuring access by persons with disabilities to healthcare, education and employment services, particularly in rural and remote areas (Iraq);**

122.260 **Enhance consultation and decision-making mechanisms to ensure Indigenous Peoples’ meaningful participation particularly in matters affecting ancestral domains (Philippines);**

122.261 **Enhance the participation of indigenous communities in decision-making processes that affect their lands, resources, and rights, in line with international standards (Armenia);**

122.262 **Ensure prior consultation with Indigenous communities on projects affecting their land and resources (Australia);**

122.263 **Ensure the participation of Indigenous Peoples through free, prior, and informed consultation in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, given the high levels of contamination in the Bolivian Amazon (Spain);**

122.264 **Strengthen protections for Indigenous Peoples’ rights to land, health and resources through free, prior and informed consent, pursuant to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Minamata Convention (Canada);**

122.265 **Take urgent measures to guarantee the conduct of good faith consultations with Indigenous Peoples in accordance with the ILO Convention 169 to ensure the right to free, prior and informed consent (Denmark);**

122.266 **Strengthen the work of the Committee for the Protection of Vulnerable Indigenous Peoples (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

122.267 **Formulate and implement public policies for the benefit of Afro-Bolivians in the areas of access to justice, employment, health, education and housing (Gambia);**

122.268 **Expand community-based programs under the Vivir Bien framework to combat racism and protect the rights of people of African Descent (Bahamas);**

122.269 **Provide sufficient resources to ensure that laws protecting women and LGBTQI+ persons from violence can be fully implemented (Ireland);**

122.270 **Strengthen practical and legal measures to combat discrimination, stigma, and stereotypes against LGBTQI+ persons while also removing barriers to their access to basic social services (Thailand);**

122.271 **Intensify its efforts to combat acts of discrimination and violence against LGBTIQ+ people, ensuring that they are investigated and punished (Chile);**

122.272 **Enact legislation to sanction and provide reparations for prejudice-motivated crimes based on the victim’s actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, or sex characteristics (Malta);**

122.273 **Make further efforts to protect the rights of LGBTI persons, including through public awareness-raising campaigns (Portugal);**

122.274 **Overturn all legal provisions that discriminate against transgender persons (Iceland);**

122.275 **Ensure that same-sex couples have the same rights as heterosexual couples, especially regarding access to legal benefits such as health care, social security, and pensions, in accordance with judgment No. 0577 of 2022 (Colombia).**

123**. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

**III. Voluntary pledges and commitments**

124. The Plurinational State of Bolivia pledges to:

a. Keep up to date in the presentation and defense of reports before human rights protection mechanisms of the universal and inter-American system;

b. Continue efforts to improve the protection of the rights of children, women, especially of native Indigenous campesino nations, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities and LGBTI+ communities;

c. Strengthen the Commission for the Submission of State Reports on Human Rights and Enforced Disappearances, as an inter-institutional space in the field of human rights;

d. Promote the work of the Plurinational Council on Human Trafficking and Smuggling and the related Departmental Councils;

e. Promote Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods as a means of access to justice;

f. Continue with the identification, signalling, recovery, preservation and accessibility to spaces of memory. As well as the construction of the House of Memory within the framework of the measures of satisfaction and reparation to the victims of human rights violations;

g. Promote and support initiatives to combat all forms of racism, discrimination and violence against girls, women and populations in vulnerable situations;

h. Follow up on the Bill on Compliance with International Commitments in the area of Human Rights, which is currently under legislative consideration.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia was headed by the Minister of Justice and Institutional Transparency, H.E. Mr. César ADALID SILES BAZÁN, and composed of the following members:

* Ms. Jessica Paola Saravia Atristain, Viceministra de Justicia y Derechos Fundamentales, Ministerio de Justicia y Transparencia Institucional;
* Ms. Miriam Julieta Huacani Zapana, Viceministra de Igualdad de Oportunidades (a.i.), Ministerio de Justicia y Transparencia Institucional;
* Mr. Carlos David Guachalla Terrazas, Viceministro de Planificación y Coordinación, Ministerio de Planificación del Desarrollo;
* Mr. Juan Carlos Alurralde Tejada, Secretario General, Vicepresidencia del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia;
* Ms. Maira Macdonal Álvarez, Representante Permanente del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia ante Naciones Unidas y otros Organismos Internacionales en Ginebra;
* Mr. Olmer Torrejón Alcoba, Ministro Consejero de la Misión Permanente del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia ante Naciones Unidas y otros Organismos Internacionales en Ginebra.

1. A/HRC/WG.6/48/BOL/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/48/BOL/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/48/BOL/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)