

---

**Advance edited version**

Distr.: General  
25 June 2025

Original: English

---

**Human Rights Council**  
**Sixtieth session**  
8 September–3 October 2025  
Agenda item 6  
**Universal periodic review**

**Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic  
Review\***

**Kenya**

---

\* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-ninth session from 28 April to 9 May 2025. The review of Kenya was held at the 7th meeting, on 1 May 2025. The delegation of Kenya was headed by the Attorney General, Dorcas A. Oduor. At its 16th meeting, held on 7 May 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on Kenya.

2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Kenya: Georgia, Kuwait and Morocco.

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 Kenya:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);<sup>1</sup>

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);<sup>2</sup>

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).<sup>3</sup>

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Costa Rica, on behalf of the 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), the Dominican Republic, on behalf of the members of the core group of sponsors of the resolution on the open-ended intergovernmental working group on an optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the rights to early childhood education, free pre-primary education and free secondary education (Armenia, Bulgaria, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Panama, Romania and Sierra Leone), Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Kenya 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 delegation stated that Kenya had embarked on its fourth universal periodic review with a deep sense of pride and responsibility, marked notably by its recent election to the Human Rights Council for the period 2025–2027. The strong adherence of Kenya to human rights was evident through its ratification of most of the core international human rights instruments, and the Government remained dedicated to the full and effective implementation thereof. Kenya had maintained a standing invitation to the special procedures and the recent agreement with OHCHR to establish a new multi-country office in Nairobi was testament to the country's standing within the international community and reinforced its role as a beacon of human rights in Africa.

6. Kenya had continued to take concrete steps to safeguard the right to life and had actively advanced national dialogue and legislative initiatives towards the abolition of the death penalty. Measures to combat torture and ill-treatment had been strengthened through legislative review and institutional oversight mechanisms.

7. Kenya considered public participation to be a cornerstone of democratic governance. It had adopted the National Public Participation Policy and was in the process of drafting a

<sup>1</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/49/KEN/1](#).

<sup>2</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/49/KEN/2](#).

<sup>3</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/49/KEN/3](#).

public participation bill. In that regard, the international community was invited to support the facilitation of robust consultations on the bill's development.

8. In relation to economic and social rights, targeted interventions such as subsidized agricultural inputs, climate-smart farming and infrastructure improvements had reduced food insecurity and improved household nutrition. Pursuant to the Government's commitment to universal health coverage, access to healthcare had continued to expand, underpinned by legislative reforms and investments in digital health and community care systems. Access to housing for low-income earners had substantially increased through the Affordable Housing Programme.

9. Kenya had continued to lead in the advancement of the business and human rights agenda and had hosted the African Business and Human Rights Forum in 2024. It was also the first African country to adopt a national action plan on business and human rights, which continued to serve as a pioneering framework for implementing the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in Africa. Kenya was now developing a human rights due diligence framework, which would guide public and private sector actors in proactively addressing human rights risks across business operations.

10. Kenya had acknowledged the critical challenges brought about by climate change and had demonstrated visionary leadership in climate action by spearheading the inaugural Africa Climate Summit, in 2023, championing the African Leaders Nairobi Declaration on Climate Change and Call to Action and leading Africa in renewable energy, with a large percentage of its electricity generated from renewable sources.

11. The limited access to climate finance for Africa had posed a significant threat to development and the realization of human rights. In that regard, Kenya reiterated the urgent call for increased and predictable climate financing in accordance with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement.

12. The 2014 National Policy and Action Plan on Human Rights was being reviewed to encompass emerging issues. There was also a need for robust regulatory frameworks, which were underpinned by the National Artificial Intelligence Strategy (2025–2030). Kenya had also launched an artificial intelligence chatbot for real-time privacy support.

13. The protracted refugee situation in Dadaab and Kakuma had exerted pressure on local infrastructure and resources. In that regard, the Shirika Plan had been launched in 2024 to transition refugees from camps to integrated settlements, promoting self-reliance and social cohesion with host communities. Kenya continued to invite support for more than 800,000 refugees and asylum-seekers in need of protection and durable solutions.

14. The deeply concerning rise in femicide was being addressed through the implementation of a multipronged approach that included a taskforce established in 2025 to investigate the root causes and propose reforms, alongside investments in campaigns aimed at ending gender-based violence and strengthening judicial and law enforcement response mechanisms.

15. There were challenges in the operationalization of the Prevention of Torture Act due to the perceived complexity of the Act. Those challenges were being addressed through intensified training and the introduction of a clear charge sheet and a rapid reference guide to aid in prosecuting torture-related cases.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

16. During the interactive dialogue, 122 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

17. Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana,

Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the Plurinational State of Bolivia made statements. The complete version of the statements can be found in the webcast archived on the United Nations website.<sup>4</sup>

18. In response to questions prepared in advance and to comments, the delegation of Kenya stated that the National Action Plan against Hate Speech 2022 had been launched and the Evidence Act had been amended to include electronic and digital evidence, strengthening the capacity to investigate, prosecute and deter the commission of such offences, thereby fostering accountability and safeguarding vulnerable populations.

19. Internally displaced persons had been supported with a budgetary allocation in the 2024/25 budget for resettlement and integration, and standard operating procedures had been developed to ensure the proper identification of internally displaced persons.

20. The protection against all forms of discrimination enshrined in article 27 of the Constitution had been integrated into multiple targeted laws, instead of being consolidated in a single statute. That approach ensured safeguards in diverse contexts.

21. The Committee on Administration and Internal Security of the National Assembly had rejected the proposed assembly and demonstration bill (2024), a private member's bill, for failing to fully comply with relevant constitutional guarantees.

22. Plans to address the grievances of Indigenous communities such as the Ogiek and the people of Embobut and to resolve long-standing land issues were being developed.

23. The Constitution defined marriage as exclusively between a man and a woman, and all government policies were aligned accordingly. While there were no plans to legalize same-sex unions, all persons, irrespective of their sexual orientation, were entitled to the full protection of their fundamental rights.

24. The National Committee on International and Regional Human Rights Obligations, formally established in March 2019, served as the standing body responsible for reporting and follow-up to all human rights mechanisms. Consultations were ongoing with OHCHR to establish a national reporting and tracking database, aimed at facilitating reporting and follow-up to treaty bodies and regional mechanisms.

25. Significant progress had been made in the operationalization of the National Coroners Service and included amendments to the National Coroners Service Act, the development of human resources instruments, the securing of office space and the appointment of an acting Coroner General to provide expertise during the transition. Funding to support those initiatives had been allocated by Parliament.

26. The National Mechanism for the Safety and Protection of Journalists had been established to provide a framework for addressing threats, harassment and violence against media practitioners. Legal protections under the Access to Information Act continued to be strengthened to ensure that journalists could operate without undue restrictions. In addition, the Access to Information (General) Regulations, which had been adopted in 2023, stipulated the procedure for proactive disclosure of information by public entities and private bodies and for requesting access to information.

<sup>4</sup> See <https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k1i/k1ia89rm3j>.

27. Kenya remained committed to protecting human rights defenders and, in addition to legal provisions providing mechanisms for their protection, discussions were ongoing on strengthening legal frameworks to enhance the protection of human rights defenders.

28. The Data Protection Act established safeguards against unauthorized access to personal information. Surveillance laws, in particular the Kenya Information and Communications Act, were being reviewed and several changes had been proposed in the Kenya information and communications (amendment) bill 2023.

29. Several initiatives had been implemented to improve access to justice, including the development of frameworks such as the National Action Plan for Legal Aid (2017–2022) and the Legal Aid (General) Regulations 2022. About 300 paralegals had been trained, and offices had been opened in four marginalized counties. The National Legal Aid Service had facilitated the resolution of more than 1,000 cases through alternative dispute resolution, in line with the 2020 Alternative Justice Policy. The Legal Aid Fund Regulations 2024 were being finalized.

30. The National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2022–2027) outlined a strategic framework to combat trafficking in persons, and several measures had been adopted to effectively implement the Plan. Child protection mechanisms, including the National Assistance Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking, had been strengthened and standard operating procedures for investigating and prosecuting child trafficking cases had been developed.

31. Targeted protection for persons with albinism had been integrated into the anti-trafficking framework and awareness campaigns had been expanded to combat harmful myths. Kenya was also working to strengthen cross-border cooperation to combat transnational trafficking networks.

32. Efforts were under way to assess the implications of ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the amendments that would be required to the Penal Code to criminalize enforced disappearance. Stakeholder engagement had commenced on the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and the principles of the Optional Protocol had already been integrated into the Children Act 2022. A road map had been adopted for ratifying the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), and the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190), of the International Labour Organization. The Government was currently undertaking a comprehensive examination of the Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression.

33. The power transition-line network had been harnessed to extend fibre-optic connectivity to remote areas. There had also been an increase in public Wi-Fi hotspots and ward-level information and communications technology hubs. Under the Jitume Programme, Kenya aimed to empower 1 million young people with infrastructure and 23,000 digital devices. Young people had also received training on life, business and entrepreneurial skills, with 83 youth empowerment centres serving over 1 million young people.

34. Refugees had been integrated into host communities under the Kenya Urban Settlement Programme II, which had also bolstered municipal capacity. Kenya had ensured the protection of asylum-seekers by upholding the principle of non-refoulement. A comprehensive refugee status determination process had been employed, with safeguards against the risks of persecution.

35. Although the health sector budget had progressively increased over the previous three years, the target specified in the Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases had yet to be achieved. Over 100,000 community health promoters had been deployed to deliver preventive care at the grass-roots level. Initiatives had also been taken in relation to maternal health, including a focus on ensuring the attendance of skilled health professionals at delivery.

36. The potential funding reductions for HIV/AIDS programmes had raised concerns and the Government was increasing domestic resource mobilization and exploring new international partnerships to sustain those programmes.

37. Kenya had unequivocally condemned extrajudicial killing and enforced disappearance and strengthening accountability for such crimes within law enforcement agencies had remained a top priority. Oversight mechanisms continued to be enhanced, particularly through the Independent Policing Oversight Authority. Legislative reforms aimed at explicitly criminalizing enforced disappearance were under way.

38. Accountability in counter-terrorism operations had improved. Judicial oversight and complaint mechanisms had been strengthened and the national strategy on preventing violent extremism continued to emphasize community engagement, rehabilitation and dialogue-based approaches.

39. Recognizing the need for security sector reforms, in 2022, Kenya had established the Maraga Task Force on Police Reforms. The Task Force had presented its report in 2023, in which it proposed key measures to enhance police welfare, accountability and professionalism, and more than half of the recommendations had since been implemented. However, a recent court ruling had declared the establishment of the Task Force unconstitutional, and the Government was challenging the ruling.

40. Several initiatives had been taken to strengthen police training on crowd management during demonstrations, focusing on de-escalation techniques, human rights compliance and accountability. Those initiatives were aimed at reducing excessive use of force, fostering constructive engagement during protests and upholding the right to peaceful assembly. The requirement for prior notice before holding a protest was intended to support coordination and public order.

41. The Kenya Social Protection Policy 2023, which provided a framework for income security, social assistance, social health insurance, shock-responsive social protection and complimentary social protection coverage for poor and marginalized populations, was being implemented. The National Safety Net Programme continued to support vulnerable households through cash transfers. Universal health coverage had been expanded to ensure that low-income households and vulnerable groups had access to essential healthcare services.

42. The Persons with Disabilities Act provided a legal framework for inclusion, accessibility and equal opportunities. Disability-friendly infrastructure, including public transport and education facilities, had been enhanced. In relation to persons with albinism, affirmative action measures had been implemented, including the National Albinism Support Programme, which provided sunscreen, protective clothing and medical support to affected persons. Efforts to combat discrimination and harmful myths surrounding albinism had continued through public awareness campaigns.

43. Enforcement of the Employment Act, which prohibited child labour, had been strengthened, and the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of Child Labour continued to be implemented.

44. Kenya had developed the National Action Plan for Addressing Adolescent Health and Teenage Pregnancy, which was focused on multisectoral interventions, including comprehensive sexuality education, access to reproductive health services, and community engagement. Policies to prevent school dropout due to pregnancy had also been strengthened.

45. The older persons bill had been drafted, and people were being sensitized about the rights of older persons through awareness-raising forums.

46. Significant progress had been made in combating female genital mutilation, including through the continued enforcement of the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act, which ensured that perpetrators were held accountable and that support was provided to survivors. However, challenges remained in eliminating the practice.

47. Women's participation in governance had increased and there had been progress towards achieving the two thirds gender rule enshrined in the Constitution, which stipulated that no more than two thirds of members in elective and appointed bodies should be of the same gender. However, achieving full gender parity had remained a challenge.

48. The emergence of digital platforms had led to risks of online harassment, cyberstalking and digital exploitation, particularly for women and girls. The Government had

finalized the National Gender-Based Violence and Femicide Memorandum, in which key reforms to strengthen protection against online abuse had been identified. Proposed amendments to the Sexual Offences Act and the Evidence Act were under review. In addition, Kenya had been advocating stronger accountability from social media platforms and for them to implement safeguards against harassment and exploitation.

49. Tight monetary policy and a stronger national currency had reduced inflation from 9.6 per cent in October 2022 to 3.0 per cent in December 2024, and had lowered the servicing cost of external debt, eased food and energy prices and freed vital fiscal space. Declining interest rates had reduced borrowing costs for businesses, and tax revenues had increased by 11.5 per cent year on year.

50. Kenya had taken various initiatives to harness its marine resources, including the operationalization of eight fish-landing sites with cold-chain storage.

51. The National Tree Growing Programme was on track to plant 15 billion trees by 2030. Through its nationally determined contribution and National Climate Change Action Plan, Kenya had committed to a 32 per cent emissions reduction by 2030. The National Electric Mobility Policy paved the way for wider electric vehicle adoption, lower emissions and growth in green jobs. In April 2024, locally assembled electric buses had been introduced, with the target of having a fully electric public bus fleet by 2027 and delivering 1,000 buses over the following three years.

52. Article 26 (4) of the Constitution provided for the specific and limited circumstances under which abortion could be permitted. The National Guidelines on the Management of Sexual Violence provided important guidelines on supporting survivors of sexual violence, who had the right to receive information about pregnancy termination as a potential option.

53. The delegation expressed its appreciation to all delegates for their thoughtful observations, questions and constructive recommendations. The delegation reiterated the commitment of Kenya to the universal periodic review mechanism and to other United Nations human rights mechanisms.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

54. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below have been examined by Kenya and enjoy the support of Kenya:

54.1 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Algeria) (Armenia);

54.2 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Italy);

54.3 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Cyprus);<sup>5</sup>

54.4 Continue the constructive dialogue with human rights treaty bodies (Kazakhstan);

54.5 Enhance constructive dialogue and cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms in areas such as poverty reduction, development promotion, counter-terrorism and environmental protection (China);

54.6 Ensure that Kenya's standing invitation to special procedures is implemented when requests for visits are received (Malta);

<sup>5</sup> The recommendation made during the interactive dialogue was "Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child".

- 54.7 Continue advancing legal reforms and aligning them with international standards (Zimbabwe);
- 54.8 Continue to revise domestic legal provisions with the participation of relevant stakeholders in order to ensure their harmonization with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Georgia);
- 54.9 Continue to strengthen the national system for the protection of human rights (Russian Federation);
- 54.10 Continue providing the necessary support to the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights to ensure that it carries out its mandate (Egypt);
- 54.11 Ensure better protection of human rights by finalizing work on key legislation such as the National Coroners Service Act, the Whistle-Blower Protection Act and the conflict of interest bill (Poland);
- 54.12 Strengthen anti-corruption and counter-illicit finance laws and practices, including by protecting whistle-blowers and passing and implementing the conflict of interest bill (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 54.13 Fully implement the National Coroners Service Act 2017 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 54.14 Continue the review of the 2014 National Policy and Action Plan on Human Rights (Cuba);
- 54.15 Finalize and adopt the human rights policy and action plan on the promotion, protection and fulfilment of human rights (South Africa);
- 54.16 Continue to develop and adopt the national plan of action to address harmful cultural practices, ensuring clear funding lines, impact indicators and the involvement of civil society (Romania);
- 54.17 Take appropriate measures to ensure that the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights enjoys functional independence and an adequate budget to enable the recruitment of staff, the establishment of regional offices and the implementation of its mandate (Bulgaria);
- 54.18 Support the independence and resources of the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights to ensure its continued effectiveness (Mauritania);
- 54.19 Continue measures to ensure the functional independence of the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (Georgia);
- 54.20 Continue allocating sufficient resources to the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (Morocco);
- 54.21 Allocate the necessary resources to national institutions charged with oversight of human rights, including the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights and the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, to ensure that they can fulfil their constitutional mandates (Sweden);
- 54.22 Continue to provide support to the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (South Africa);
- 54.23 Strengthen the National Committee on International and Regional Human Rights Obligations as a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);
- 54.24 Strengthen institutions and mechanisms that guarantee and safeguard the fundamental human rights of the people (Zimbabwe);



- 54.25 Continue efforts to mainstream gender equality, particularly by promoting women's participation in decision-making and empowering them in all spheres of life (Azerbaijan);
- 54.26 Take preventive measures and ensure comprehensive investigations in all alleged cases of abductions (Austria);
- 54.27 Investigate allegations of extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearances and excessive use of force by security agents (Colombia);
- 54.28 Take further substantial steps to better ensure accountability of law enforcement officials and to prevent excessive use of force (Republic of Korea);
- 54.29 Conduct independent investigations into reports of enforced disappearances, unlawful use of force and extrajudicial killings and fully implement the National Coroners Service Act and the Prevention of Torture Act (Australia);
- 54.30 Ensure that safeguards against torture are guaranteed to all persons deprived of their liberty from the moment of their arrest (Chile);
- 54.31 Continue efforts to enforce the Prevention of Torture Act 2017 and improve the protection of detainees (Algeria);
- 54.32 Fully implement the Prevention of Torture Act 2017 (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 54.33 Strengthen national capacity to investigate cases of torture (Mauritania);
- 54.34 Increase efforts to strengthen the Prevention of Torture Act, including ensuring accountability for perpetrators (New Zealand);
- 54.35 Continue to provide support for the implementation of the National Action Plan against Hate Speech 2022 (Jordan);
- 54.36 Pursue efforts to implement the Prevention of Torture Act through training, capacity-building and prosecuting perpetrators of torture (Morocco);
- 54.37 Continue efforts to combat terrorism by providing continued support to the National Counter-Terrorism Centre (Jordan);
- 54.38 Strengthen oversight and accountability mechanisms by empowering independent oversight bodies such as the Independent Policing Oversight Authority to investigate human rights violations by State agents, ensuring timely prosecutions, victim protection and transparency in law enforcement operations (Belgium);
- 54.39 Continue with progressive efforts in combating corruption and promoting good governance, transparency and accountability (Malawi);
- 54.40 Continue to take targeted steps to improve national anti-corruption legislation (Russian Federation);
- 54.41 Continue training police and other law enforcement officers, investigators, prosecutors and judges in the fight against corruption (Sri Lanka);
- 54.42 Continue efforts for fighting corruption, including regular training for public officials (Türkiye);
- 54.43 Continue national efforts with the support and assistance of the international community in the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly for the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights of the people (Bangladesh);
- 54.44 Conduct impartial and effective investigations into the excessive use of force against protesters and bring those responsible to justice (Switzerland);

- 54.45 Continue ensuring access to justice and the implementation of the National Action Plan for Legal Aid (2017–2022) (Cuba);
- 54.46 Continue to strengthen access to justice initiatives, particularly through the expansion of legal aid services to marginalized and rural communities (Gambia);
- 54.47 Continue efforts to enhance access to legal aid and justice for all, with particular attention to vulnerable persons (Viet Nam);
- 54.48 Strengthen the capacity of judges to prevent and combat trafficking in persons (Mali);
- 54.49 Continue efforts to train State officials on countering trafficking in persons, including judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officers and immigration agents, as well as lawyers (Mongolia);
- 54.50 Continue efforts to train officials on countering trafficking in persons and expand training to all relevant State officials, including judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officers, immigration agents and lawyers (South Sudan);
- 54.51 Continue efforts to train judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officers, immigration agents and lawyers on countering trafficking in persons (Maldives);
- 54.52 Intensify efforts to implement the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act and promote training for all relevant officials, including members of the judiciary, prosecutors, law enforcement officers, immigration authorities and lawyers (Thailand);
- 54.53 Take immediate measures to ensure the full enjoyment of the freedom of religion or belief and protect worshippers from attacks, including Christians (Croatia);
- 54.54 Take measures to ensure the rights of freedom of expression and freedom of assembly for all, especially in the context of peaceful protests, and protect human rights defenders and journalists in accordance with international standards (Austria);
- 54.55 Step up efforts to uphold the right to freedom of expression and of peaceful assembly by harmonizing all legal standards with the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Republic of Korea);
- 54.56 Take the necessary steps to repeal restrictive measures that hinder or limit freedom of expression and assembly and to ensure that the freedom of the media is upheld (Azerbaijan);
- 54.57 Guarantee the right of expression and assembly, also by investigating any allegations of excessive use of force, extrajudicial killing and enforced disappearance (Italy);
- 54.58 Make efforts to create favourable conditions for guaranteeing freedom of association and expression, as well as freedom of the media (Bulgaria);
- 54.59 Ensure the right to peaceful assembly and freedom of speech by eliminating excessive use of force by the police and other security agents and by investigating police misconduct (Finland);
- 54.60 Strengthen measures to ensure freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, including training for police officers and other authorities to ensure non-peaceful assemblies are met with a proportionate response (New Zealand);
- 54.61 Respect the right to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly and take concrete measures to protect those exercising these rights, including human rights defenders, from physical attacks, harassment and intimidation by police (Norway);

- 54.62 **Implement the recommendations of the 2022 European Union Election Observation Mission, specifically to uphold the right to freedom of expression, protect journalists and detail the definition of hate speech (Czechia);**
- 54.63 **Implement robust mechanisms to monitor, prevent and address hate speech, particularly in the media and on online platforms (Armenia);**
- 54.64 **Withdraw the proposed assemblies and demonstrations bill 2024 and adopt a comprehensive legal and policy framework that guarantees the exercise of the right to freedom of assembly, including by ensuring that law enforcement personnel refrain from excessive use of force against protestors (Ireland);**
- 54.65 **Enact safeguards to ensure open and secure Internet access (Estonia);**
- 54.66 **Strengthen the reform of the National Police Service to ensure full protection of freedom of expression, assembly, association and the press (Brazil);**
- 54.67 **Ensure full compliance of the exercise of freedom of assembly with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Luxembourg);**
- 54.68 **Bring legislation and practices governing peaceful assembly into full conformity with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Montenegro);**
- 54.69 **Ensure full respect for the rights of freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, and adopt legislation that respects the exercise of the right to peaceful protest (Uruguay);**
- 54.70 **Strengthen legal protections for journalists and media outlets online and offline and make sure that there is no impunity for attacks or harassment (Estonia);**
- 54.71 **Strengthen the protection mechanisms for journalists and human rights defenders (Dominican Republic);**
- 54.72 **Take further measures to promote women's participation in political and public life, in efforts to advance gender equality (Indonesia);**
- 54.73 **Continue efforts to implement constitutional provisions that enhance the political participation of women and improve the protection of women's rights (Japan);**
- 54.74 **Continue taking steps to increase the representation of women in the National Assembly, the Senate and other political leadership forums (Lesotho);**
- 54.75 **Redouble efforts to increase the participation of women in decision-making bodies (Nepal);**
- 54.76 **Continue to strengthen efforts to facilitate women's active participation in public life, including in leadership positions (Singapore);**
- 54.77 **Intensify efforts to increase the representation of women in both the National Assembly and the Senate (Bangladesh);**
- 54.78 **Continue efforts in aligning all acts related to data protection, cybersecurity and artificial intelligence with international human rights standards (Lithuania);**
- 54.79 **Take the necessary measures to implement the National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (Algeria);**
- 54.80 **Redouble efforts to implement the National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (Paraguay);**
- 54.81 **Continue activities to combat trafficking in persons, including within the framework of the National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons 2022–2027 (Belarus);**

- 54.82 Continue to strengthen national efforts to combat trafficking in persons through the implementation of the National Action Plan and the strengthening of referral and support mechanisms for victims (Kuwait);
- 54.83 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons and provide care and rehabilitation for victims (Tunisia);
- 54.84 Make more efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Iraq);
- 54.85 Intensify efforts to combat trafficking in persons, particularly by raising awareness of the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act among judicial officers and law enforcement agencies (Portugal);
- 54.86 Intensify efforts for the proper implementation of the legislation on trafficking in persons (Cabo Verde);
- 54.87 Strengthen the implementation of the law on combating trafficking in persons, in particular by continuing efforts on awareness-raising, judicial prosecution and support to victims (Cameroon);
- 54.88 Continue to fully enforce the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2010 by strengthening accountability mechanisms and ensuring that penalties are commensurate with the gravity of the crime (Philippines);
- 54.89 Adopt the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Law to strengthen prevention and response efforts, and work to build the capacity of all stakeholders (Bahrain);
- 54.90 Further strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in persons, especially children (India);
- 54.91 Enhance efforts to combat trafficking in persons by strengthening protection mechanisms, including through improved monitoring and the development of safe recruitment processes, particularly for women and children (Indonesia);
- 54.92 Continue implementing social programmes and public policies aimed at combating trafficking in persons, with special emphasis on boys, girls and adolescents (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 54.93 Continue efforts to protect children from trafficking and all forms of violence (Lebanon);
- 54.94 Intensify measures to eliminate child labour, particularly the worst forms of child labour (Lesotho);
- 54.95 Continue programmes to improve youth employment and access to economic opportunities (Burundi);
- 54.96 Continue efforts to enhance employment and economic opportunities for youth (Tunisia);
- 54.97 Continue to implement the youth employment project, creating more job opportunities for youth and ensuring this basic livelihood project (China);
- 54.98 Strengthen efforts to progressively eliminate child labour until its eradication (Peru);
- 54.99 Take measures to promote the creation of decent employment opportunities while ensuring the creation of green jobs for sustainable livelihoods (Sri Lanka);
- 54.100 Implement comprehensive and inclusive social protection coverage for all vulnerable populations (Malaysia);
- 54.101 Extend social protection to vulnerable groups in order to reduce poverty and hardship (Mali);

- 54.102 Expand and reinforce social protection mechanisms, such as the Hunger Safety Net Programme, which have effectively contributed to reducing acute food insecurity for millions of people (Eritrea);
- 54.103 Continue the necessary measures to expand access to health insurance and quality health services for all citizens without discrimination (Djibouti);
- 54.104 Continue to pursue technical cooperation opportunities to advance the digitization of government services and the development of artificial intelligence systems in the public sector (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 54.105 Continue to implement the programme for the construction of affordable housing and the expansion of access to affordable and social housing (Belarus);
- 54.106 Continue to intensify efforts to combat poverty, with a particular focus on financial inclusion and the economic empowerment of women and youth (Djibouti);
- 54.107 Strengthen programmes to protect the economic and social rights of vulnerable groups (Mauritania);
- 54.108 Continue to enhance efforts to provide universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation for the people (Singapore);
- 54.109 Bolster efforts to ensure access to safe water and adequate sanitation for persons living in informal settlements (Lesotho);
- 54.110 Increase efforts and resources to implement the National Agroecology Strategy for Food Systems Transformation (2024–2033), prioritizing small-scale producers at the county level (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 54.111 Continue on the path towards achieving universal health coverage, including by strengthening the capacity of national health facilities (Belarus);
- 54.112 Continue efforts to reduce the maternal mortality rate (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 54.113 Redouble efforts to improve maternal health services, particularly access to emergency obstetric care (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 54.114 Scale up programmes on maternal and child health in partnership with development partners and relevant stakeholders (Samoa);
- 54.115 Further address barriers to the effective implementation of the legal framework on HIV/AIDS and promote equitable access to safe and quality prevention, treatment and care services for all (Thailand);
- 54.116 Continue strengthening the HIV response to end AIDS by 2030 to align with Kenya's AIDS Strategic Framework (Japan);
- 54.117 Continue efforts to reduce HIV/AIDS and to combat female genital mutilation (Dominican Republic);
- 54.118 Redouble efforts to address menstrual poverty by adopting the sanitary towels bill, allocating resources to and effectively implementing all laws and policies on menstrual health management, and removing all taxes on related products to make them affordable and accessible (Panama);
- 54.119 Protect and promote sexual and reproductive health and rights and ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services (Iceland);
- 54.120 Enhance engagement with communities and religious leaders to address negative social norms and cultural barriers that are likely to hinder the realization of sexual and reproductive rights (Mozambique);
- 54.121 Continue efforts in promoting inclusive and quality healthcare services across the country, with particular focus on women, children and vulnerable groups (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

- 54.122 Ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning and maternal health services (Denmark);
- 54.123 Increase national efforts to promote public health, especially the health of women, children and the elderly (Bahrain);
- 54.124 Strengthen efforts towards universal health coverage by increasing public financing for primary healthcare (Malaysia);
- 54.125 Further improve access to comprehensive health services, including maternal health services (India);
- 54.126 Remove all healthcare barriers for marginalized groups (Estonia);
- 54.127 Continue to enhance efforts to ensure equitable access to quality education and healthcare for all, with particular attention to marginalized communities, including rural populations and persons with disabilities (Ethiopia);
- 54.128 Ensure universal access to quality health services, with a focus on affordability, accessibility and data privacy protections (Malta);
- 54.129 Continue to expand the scope of universal healthcare, especially in rural areas, and enhance community health awareness programmes to ensure access to health services for all groups (Kuwait);
- 54.130 Continue to increase the number of health workers in line with the minimum health cadre numbers recommended by the World Health Organization (Oman);
- 54.131 Continue efforts to improve health services provided, especially in rural areas (Iraq);
- 54.132 Continue efforts to strengthen basic healthcare services, especially in rural areas (Saudi Arabia);
- 54.133 Consider bridging the gaps in access to education in informal settlements, and address the shortage of schools in those settings (Eswatini);
- 54.134 Enhance public awareness of sexual reproductive health by providing the information necessary to ensure the good health and well-being of all women and girls (Samoa);
- 54.135 Continue efforts to improve access to quality education for all (Nepal);
- 54.136 Strengthen efforts to improve access to education in rural areas (Sri Lanka);
- 54.137 Continue efforts in improving access to quality education, especially in rural areas (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 54.138 Strengthen efforts to implement inclusive education programmes and expand access to educational services in remote areas (Saudi Arabia);
- 54.139 Intensify efforts to reduce the percentage of youth not enrolled in education or training programmes (Oman);
- 54.140 Guarantee, without any type of discrimination, the right to education for all boys, girls and adolescents (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 54.141 Encourage the Government to further strengthen its education reform programmes by addressing challenges such as teacher shortages, infrastructure deficits and the need for adequate learning materials (Sierra Leone);
- 54.142 Ensure sustained investment in and effective implementation of progressive education policies to ensure that the quality of education keeps pace with increasing enrolment rates (Sierra Leone);
- 54.143 Consider sharing best practices and innovative ways of investing in education (Sierra Leone);

- 54.144 Enhance efforts to integrate climate resilience and environmental sustainability into national and county development planning (Viet Nam);
- 54.145 Strengthen the implementation of climate justice initiatives through low-carbon and climate-resilient strategies across socioeconomic sectors (Malaysia);
- 54.146 Take steps to effectively implement the Climate Change (Amendment) Act 2023 by establishing frameworks for carbon markets and land-based investments and ensuring that community development agreements are implemented in marginalized regions (Vanuatu);
- 54.147 Draft development plans to benefit the rural population to combat climate change (Equatorial Guinea);
- 54.148 Expand the financing and implementation of locally led climate action initiatives (The Bahamas);
- 54.149 Promote sustainable agriculture projects that mitigate the impact of climate change, with the participation of affected populations, including Indigenous Peoples (Colombia);
- 54.150 Continue efforts to ensure the rehabilitation and restoration of livelihood of the communities affected by the adverse impacts of climate change (Mauritius);
- 54.151 Take concrete measures to safeguard communities' livelihoods from the adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters (Samoa);
- 54.152 Continue strengthening measures taken towards climate change, mitigation and adaptation (Nepal);
- 54.153 Continue strengthening economic and social reforms so as to foster development that ensures the promotion and protection of human rights of all citizens (Zimbabwe);
- 54.154 Continue and further strengthen efforts in poverty reduction to ensure sustainable development for all citizens (Eritrea);
- 54.155 Incorporate the right to development into national laws and policies (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 54.156 Continue to promote the right to development by adopting strategies that empower women and girls, including youth, through equitable access to education, healthcare and social protection (Uganda);
- 54.157 Continue promoting public policies to guarantee the right to development for the entire population, with special emphasis on the most vulnerable groups (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 54.158 Continue efforts to ensure a safer environment for the country and the region (Cuba);
- 54.159 Continue efforts to implement the Sustainable Development Goals and in poverty reduction (Türkiye);
- 54.160 Participate actively in the negotiation of an international legally binding instrument on business and human rights within the framework of the mandate of the working group as set out by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 26/9 (Ecuador);
- 54.161 Further strengthen efforts to ensure affordable and equitable access to digital technology for women and girls, particularly in rural areas (Armenia);
- 54.162 Continue efforts to promote women's rights (Tunisia);
- 54.163 Strengthen the implementation of the rights of women and girls, including those related to sexual and reproductive health, and combat violence and discrimination against them (France);

- 54.164 Support full domestication of the women and peace and security agenda, including increased funding for women's participation (The Bahamas);
- 54.165 Continue strengthening measures to ensure equal access for women to economic and social opportunities (Ethiopia);
- 54.166 Continue with the advancement of women, strengthening coordination between the various implementing bodies and ensuring adequate resources (Bulgaria);
- 54.167 Take further measures to promote gender equality and address the issue of violence against women and girls (Kazakhstan);
- 54.168 Strengthen the National Gender and Equality Commission, which oversees work aimed at mainstreaming the gender perspective and including marginalized groups (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 54.169 Bolster efforts to address sexual and gender-based violence, including through the enforcement of the Sexual Offences Act 2006 and the Protection against Domestic Violence Act 2015, and allocate adequate resources to them (South Africa);
- 54.170 Implement legal and policy frameworks to address gender-based violence and discrimination, including technology-facilitated violence, electoral violence, femicide and sexual harassment (Australia);
- 54.171 Build on the work of the technical working group on gender-based violence, including femicide, in close cooperation with Kenyan civil society in order to address the surge of femicide in Kenya by putting in place legislative, administrative and societal measures and collecting and disseminating accurate disaggregated data (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 54.172 Strengthen protections against gender-based violence, including femicide (New Zealand);
- 54.173 Strengthen the legal and policy framework to include technology-facilitated gender-based violence, femicide and other emerging forms of violence against women and girls (Panama);
- 54.174 Implement concrete measures to prevent cases of femicide, sexual harassment, including beyond the workplace, and online violence against women and girls (Switzerland);
- 54.175 Intensify awareness-raising efforts on female genital mutilation and further strengthen cooperation with neighbouring countries to combat female genital mutilation, including through the effective implementation of the East Africa Declaration and Plan of Action to Combat Female Genital Mutilation (Burkina Faso);
- 54.176 Redouble efforts to prevent and combat female genital mutilation, including by raising awareness of its adverse effects on human rights (Ecuador);
- 54.177 Strengthen the implementation of the law prohibiting female genital mutilation and ensure the protection of the sexual and reproductive rights of women and girls with disabilities (Costa Rica);
- 54.178 Redouble efforts to eradicate harmful cultural practices, such as female genital mutilation and the early and forced marriage of young girls (Burundi);
- 54.179 Consider adopting additional measures to protect women from all types of violence, including the implementation of the Protection against Domestic Violence Act 2015 (Peru);
- 54.180 Strengthen the application of existing laws to combat child marriage and female genital mutilation (Luxembourg);



- 54.181 Effectively enforce the application of the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2011 and the Marriage Act of 2014 in order to protect girls from harmful practices, such as female genital mutilation and child marriage, and design and allocate sufficient resources to public awareness campaigns in this regard (Romania);
- 54.182 Take further steps to expand and intensify efforts to prevent and address female genital mutilation through the enforcement of the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2011 (Botswana);
- 54.183 Continue efforts to implement the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act, in particular by raising awareness among religious and traditional leaders, and strengthen the existing legal and policy framework to include all forms of violence against women (Belgium);
- 54.184 Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including harmful practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation (Norway);
- 54.185 Expand efforts to combat all forms of sexual and gender-based violence and to end female genital mutilation and other harmful practices against women and girls (Italy);
- 54.186 Continuously strengthen efforts to combat gender-based violence and violence against children and end harmful practices such as female genital mutilation and child marriage, in close collaboration with civil society (Austria);
- 54.187 Strengthen and multiply initiatives to eradicate female genital mutilation and sexual violence, including domestic violence (Cabo Verde);
- 54.188 Eliminate harmful practices against women and girls (Estonia);
- 54.189 Consider implementing concrete measures to combat domestic violence against women and girls (Lithuania);
- 54.190 Strengthen the existing legal and policy framework and include technology-facilitated gender-based violence, femicide and sexual harassment beyond the workplace in it, and ensure resources for its implementation (Finland);
- 54.191 Improve accountability for gender-based violence and consider the establishment of additional courts across the country to address such cases (Portugal);
- 54.192 Continue taking steps to combat violence against women and girls (Malawi);
- 54.193 Continue efforts to implement legislation to combat domestic violence (Iraq);
- 54.194 Strengthen capacity-building programmes, including human rights education and training, for law enforcement and judicial officers to enhance their capacity to investigate and prosecute gender-based violence cases (Philippines);
- 54.195 Ensure that all cases of gender-based violence are promptly and thoroughly investigated and that perpetrators are held accountable in accordance with the rule of law (Ukraine);
- 54.196 Ensure that all cases of gender-based and domestic violence are thoroughly investigated and that victims of rape and genital mutilation and victims of harmful traditional practices such as wife inheritance or child marriage receive redress (Liechtenstein);
- 54.197 Strengthen the prevention of and response to gender-based violence and female genital mutilation by ensuring access to justice for victims (Paraguay);

- 54.198 Strengthen the legal framework and measures on addressing gender-based violence against women and children, including domestic violence, femicide and harmful practices (Thailand);
- 54.199 Continue efforts to combat violence against women (Egypt);
- 54.200 Continue to provide adequate financial support towards funding shelters and safe places for survivors of sexual violence countrywide (Vanuatu);
- 54.201 Strengthen measures aimed at preventing and addressing sexual and gender-based violence, particularly against women (Ukraine);
- 54.202 Protect women from all forms of violence, including by enforcing the Protection against Domestic Violence Act 2015 and allocating adequate human and financial resources to that purpose, and effectively address female genital mutilation (Lebanon);
- 54.203 Ensure that relevant legal and policy frameworks to protect children also prohibit violence against them, including sexual exploitation, both online and offline (Eswatini);
- 54.204 Bolster measures in the fight against all forms of gender-based violence by, among others, providing adequate resources to the National Gender and Equality Commission and Anti-Female Genital Mutilation Board (Philippines);
- 54.205 Strengthen the implementation of the National Policy on Gender-Based Violence by providing access to legal, financial and health services for victims and survivors (Canada);
- 54.206 Take measures to ensure compliance with the Children Act 2022 to end child, early and forced marriage (Chile);
- 54.207 Legislate against harmful practices perpetrated against children, including child marriage, virginity testing and genital mutilation of both male and female children (New Zealand);
- 54.208 Continue to strengthen the role and capacity of child protection systems to prevent child marriage and continue efforts to raise public awareness about the practice of female genital mutilation (Djibouti);
- 54.209 Take the necessary measures to ensure access to education for all children, including internally displaced children (Congo);
- 54.210 Ensure legal representation for children in conflict with the law at the point of arrest or apprehension (Germany);
- 54.211 Strengthen legal and policy measures to protect children, particularly victims of violence (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 54.212 Further protect and promote the rights of children, especially children from marginalized communities and minority groups, in accordance with relevant international law that the country concerned has ratified (Japan);
- 54.213 Strengthen efforts to ensure protection of the rights of the child, including child safety and the elimination of forced labour (Lithuania);
- 54.214 Continue efforts to prevent child marriage (Mauritius);
- 54.215 Effectively enforce relevant legislation to address child marriage (India);
- 54.216 Redouble measures for the effective implementation of the legal framework to combat child marriage (Paraguay);
- 54.217 Continue strengthening actions aimed at the effective implementation of relevant legislation against child marriage (Peru);
- 54.218 Finalize the adoption of the 2024 draft law on elderly persons (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

- 54.219 **Finalize and implement the reviewed Persons with Disabilities Policy and Special Needs Education Policy (The Bahamas);**
- 54.220 **Develop comprehensive public policies and initiatives for senior citizens and persons with disabilities (Dominican Republic);**
- 54.221 **Continue to promote an accessibility environment to better serve specific groups such as persons with disabilities (China);**
- 54.222 **Enhance the protection of persons with disabilities, especially women and girls, through improved access to essential services and opportunities (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 54.223 **Strengthen initiatives to support and rehabilitate persons with disabilities (Oman);**
- 54.224 **Intensify efforts to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Maldives);**
- 54.225 **Strengthen legislation protecting the land rights of Indigenous Peoples (Zambia);**
- 54.226 **Redouble efforts to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities, migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers (Burkina Faso);**
- 54.227 **Enhance efforts aimed at integrating refugees and asylum-seekers into national services (Egypt);**
- 54.228 **Ensure equal access to education through the full integration of refugees and asylum-seekers into national education policies (South Sudan);**
- 54.229 **Align with international law by implementing the Refugee Act of 2021, which includes improving asylum procedures, and providing legal representation for individuals in vulnerable situations (Canada);**
- 54.230 **Continue promoting the inclusion of refugees in economic and social development, including them in access to services (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 54.231 **Continue to implement the generous refugee policies that guarantee the enjoyment of the rights of refugees as enshrined in the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Uganda);**
- 54.232 **Redouble efforts to accelerate the development of durable solutions for internally displaced persons and operationalize the National Consultative Coordination Committee for Internally Displaced Persons (Congo).**

**55. The following recommendation will be examined by Kenya, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the sixtieth session of the Human Rights Council:**

- 55.1 Consider ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Senegal).**

**56. The recommendations listed below have been examined by Kenya and have been noted by Kenya:**

- 56.1 Consider ratifying outstanding international human rights instruments, in line with domestic priorities (Malawi);**
- 56.2 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Portugal);**
- 56.3 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Norway);**
- 56.4 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Austria);**
- 56.5 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Colombia) (Côte d'Ivoire) (Denmark)**

(Germany) (Kingdom of the Netherlands) (Poland) (Slovakia) (Sri Lanka) (Uruguay) (Zambia);

56.6 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Malta);

56.7 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and adopt national legislation to prevent and criminalize enforced disappearances (Finland);

56.8 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Eswatini);

56.9 Consider the possibility of ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile);

56.10 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Bangladesh) (Mongolia) (Namibia);

56.11 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ukraine);

56.12 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and establish a national legal framework to prevent, investigate and criminalize enforced disappearances (Switzerland);

56.13 Ratify the optional protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mexico);

56.14 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ghana);

56.15 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);

56.16 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Croatia) (Denmark);

56.17 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Togo);

56.18 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and expedite the process of ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Liechtenstein);

56.19 Ratify the Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (Liechtenstein);

56.20 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Rwanda);

56.21 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Morocco);

56.22 Proceed with the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Togo);

56.23 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana);

56.24 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Madagascar);

- 56.25 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (South Sudan);
- 56.26 Accelerate the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Mauritania);
- 56.27 Consider the possibility of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Senegal);
- 56.28 Expedite the ratification process of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which establishes an individual complaint mechanism (Montenegro);
- 56.29 Expedite the process to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Mongolia);
- 56.30 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the Arms Trade Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (Panama);
- 56.31 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Paraguay);
- 56.32 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on individual communications (Ecuador);
- 56.33 Finalize the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 56.34 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Gabon);
- 56.35 Continue the process of ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Cabo Verde);
- 56.36 Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Czechia);
- 56.37 Continue the efforts aimed at ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Uruguay);
- 56.38 Consider acceding to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Namibia);
- 56.39 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Madagascar);
- 56.40 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Iceland);
- 56.41 Ratify the core international human rights treaties to which it is not party, including the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Gambia);
- 56.42 Proceed with the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Togo);

- 56.43 Redouble efforts made to harmonize national legal provisions with the various international instruments signed and ratified by the country (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 56.44 Continue to harmonize national legislation with international standards (Lebanon);
- 56.45 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Maldives);
- 56.46 Sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Malta);
- 56.47 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Slovenia);
- 56.48 Grant an official invitation to the Chair of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (Germany);
- 56.49 Approve the visits by special procedures (Poland);
- 56.50 Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, covering all its forms, including those based on economic status or disability (Cameroon);
- 56.51 Abolish the death penalty (Australia);
- 56.52 Abolish the death penalty (Iceland);
- 56.53 Fully abolish the death penalty (Cyprus);
- 56.54 Take all necessary steps to introduce a de jure moratorium on capital executions with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty (Italy);
- 56.55 Immediately establish an official moratorium on executions and commute all death sentences with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Liechtenstein);
- 56.56 Abolish the death penalty and, as a first step, establish an official moratorium (Austria);
- 56.57 Establish a de facto moratorium on the death penalty while considering the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Costa Rica);
- 56.58 Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium);
- 56.59 Amend the Penal Code to officially abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ireland);
- 56.60 Amend the Penal Code to formally abolish the death penalty (Luxembourg);
- 56.61 Abolish the death penalty in domestic law and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (France);
- 56.62 Accelerate the amendment of article 204 of the Penal Code and abolish the death penalty in legislation (Spain);
- 56.63 Advance laws to abolish the death penalty and punish torture according to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Colombia);
- 56.64 Draft and adopt a law on the total abolition of the death penalty (Equatorial Guinea);

- 56.65 Formally abolish the death penalty by amending the Penal Code (Estonia);
- 56.66 Take the necessary measures towards the abolition of the death penalty for all crimes (Switzerland);
- 56.67 Achieve the adoption of all bills aimed at abolishing the death penalty (Gabon);
- 56.68 Establish a legal framework to prevent and criminalize enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings by security forces (Slovakia);
- 56.69 Amend the Penal Code to criminalize enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings by police (New Zealand);
- 56.70 Establish an effective independent accountability mechanism to investigate and prosecute extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances by security forces (Canada);
- 56.71 Protect the right to life, freedom and security of the person by preventing enforced disappearances, arbitrary detentions and torture. To this end, ratify the main international conventions in this area and ensure the effective implementation of the corresponding national legislation (France);
- 56.72 Review the Prevention of Torture Act to ensure that it is fully harmonized with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Gambia);
- 56.73 Fully implement the National Coroners Service Act 2017 to provide a framework for addressing enforced disappearances and holding perpetrators accountable (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 56.74 Continue to strengthen the implementation of the Prevention of Torture Act and further ensure full alignment with international standards, including the absolute prohibition of torture (Indonesia);
- 56.75 Implement fully the Prevention of Torture Act and the National Forensic Medical Service Act and take steps to ensure that allegations of torture or ill-treatment by police officers are properly investigated (Mexico);
- 56.76 Investigate all allegations of restrictions on freedom of peaceful assembly and of enforced disappearances and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Czechia);
- 56.77 Establish necessary instruments to ensure responsibility and accountability for serious human rights violations, especially for enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings (Poland);
- 56.78 Establish an independent mechanism to investigate violence against peaceful protestors, disappearances and abductions with a view to holding those responsible to account (Sweden);
- 56.79 Modify punitive laws and remove barriers that obstruct access to justice and access to the rights of people with HIV and vulnerable populations (Colombia);
- 56.80 Implement the two-thirds gender principle in all elective or appointive bodies, with particular focus on the 2027 elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 56.81 Accelerate the implementation of the constitutional principle of equal representation between women and men in all areas of political leadership and public administration (Dominican Republic);
- 56.82 Increase investment in sexual and reproductive health services and response mechanisms, prioritizing marginalized and at-risk populations,

including adolescents and young people, persons with disabilities and others (Mozambique);

56.83 Amend the Penal Code to decriminalize and legalize abortion in all circumstances (Iceland);

56.84 Integrate comprehensive sexuality education in and out of school settings (Iceland);

56.85 Strengthen institutional and legal frameworks to address domestic violence, including the criminalization of marital rape (Botswana);

56.86 Criminalize marital rape (Iceland);

56.87 Strengthen the institutional and legal framework to address domestic violence, including marital rape (Slovenia);

56.88 Ensure the effective implementation of the Protection against Domestic Violence Act 2015, criminalize marital rape and take the necessary measures to eradicate female genital mutilation and child marriage (Spain);

56.89 Redouble efforts to eradicate female genital mutilation and decriminalize same-sex relations (Colombia);

56.90 Decriminalize and legalize same-sex relations between consenting adults (Iceland);

56.91 Decriminalize same-sex sexual relations between consenting adults and provide access to justice for victims of acts of discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Spain);

56.92 Adopt measures to decriminalize consensual same-sex relations between adults (Chile);

56.93 Repeal the provisions that criminalize consenting sexual relations between same-sex adults, in particular articles 162 and 165 of the Penal Code (Mexico);

56.94 Decriminalize same-sex relations and adopt measures to protect the rights of LGBTQIA+ persons, including from violence and discrimination (Brazil);

56.95 Combat stigmatization, harassment, discrimination and violence against individuals because of their sexual orientation, including by decriminalizing consensual same-sex relations (Australia);

56.96 Intensify efforts to eradicate all forms of discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity, including femicide (Cyprus);

56.97 Intensify efforts to put an end to all forms of discrimination, harassment and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Luxembourg);

56.98 Afford protection to all individuals, irrespective of their sexual orientation or gender identity, by adopting a comprehensive anti-discrimination law and operationalizing the 2022 Children Act provisions for the legal recognition of intersex persons (Germany);

56.99 Ensure the rights of LGBT+ persons and prevent discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Norway);

56.100 Remove healthcare barriers for marginalized groups, including sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics minorities, by adopting inclusive sexual and reproductive health policies (Malta);

56.101 Consider amending the Refugees Act, including section 19 (2), to ensure its full compatibility with article 3 of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (Cyprus);



56.102 **Ratify the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Mozambique);**

56.103 **Ratify the Convention on the Protection of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and establish an effective mechanism for determining statelessness (Costa Rica);**

56.104 **Ensure that all individuals have timely access to identity cards (Estonia);**

56.105 **Reform the birth registration and nationality system to eliminate discriminatory barriers to transmitting citizenship to children and strengthen the effective implementation of the existing legal framework to prevent and eradicate child marriage (Costa Rica);**

56.106 **Ensure every child's right to free birth registration and certification for all children, regardless of their parents' identity or status (Croatia).**

57. **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.**

## Annex

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Kenya was headed by Hon. Dorcas A. Oduor, Attorney General, Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Dr. Fancy Too, Alternate Head of Delegation, Ambassador/Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Kenya to the UN in Geneva;
  - Ms. Emily Achieng Chweya, Delegate, Deputy Solicitor General, Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice;
  - Ms. Claris Gatwiri Kariuki, Delegate, Principal State Counsel, Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice;
  - Mr. Thomas Kibunja Murigi, Delegate, Senior State Counsel, Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice;
  - Mr. Amos Shilajilu Omuga, AIG, Delegate, Director, Legal Services, National Police Service;
  - Ms. Jacynter Achieng Omondi, Delegate, Deputy Director, Children Services, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizen Affairs;
  - Mr. Moffat Adika M'mbaha, Delegate, Assistant Director, Gender, Ministry of Gender, Culture, the Arts & Heritage, State Department for Gender & Affirmative Action;
  - Ms. Lornah Gumba, Executive PA to the Attorney General, Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice; and
  - Ms Yvonne Kivuti- Delegate, Counsellor, Head Human Rights, Permanent Mission of Kenya to the UN in Geneva.
-