



General Assembly

Distr.: General
20 December 2023
English
Original: English/French

Human Rights Council

Fifty-fifth session

26 February–5 April 2024

Agenda item 6

Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Djibouti

* 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-fourth session from 6 to 17 November 2023. The review of Djibouti was held at the 8th meeting, on 9 November 2023. The delegation of Djibouti was headed by the Minister of Justice, in charge of human rights, Ali Hassan Bahdon. At its 16th meeting, held on Wednesday 15 November 2023, the Working Group adopted the report on Djibouti.
2. On 11 January 2023, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Djibouti: Algeria, Honduras and India.
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 Djibouti:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Djibouti 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 of Djibouti said that it could not begin the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review without mentioning the tragic situation of the Palestinian people and denouncing the indiscriminate and disproportionate aggression against them, which constituted a violation of international humanitarian and human rights law. It called for an immediate ceasefire and for unrestricted humanitarian aid for the affected populations.
6. The delegation also called on the international community to shoulder its responsibilities, act without delay to protect civilians and ensure that the populations concerned, whose forced displacement should be prohibited, could receive humanitarian aid without hindrance. It praised the efforts being made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, called for a political solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict based on the coexistence of two sovereign States and expressed support for the idea of deploying a United Nations force to protect civilians and restore international legality.
7. The Constitution of Djibouti guaranteed fundamental rights and freedoms, in line with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.
8. The national report, drawn up by an interministerial committee with the participation of civil society, provided an overview of the human rights situation, highlighting the progress made since the third cycle of the universal periodic review, in 2018, and noting the challenges encountered.

¹ A/HRC/WG.6/44/DJI/1.

² A/HRC/WG.6/44/DJI/2.

³ A/HRC/WG.6/44/DJI/3.

9. Djibouti had strengthened its cooperation with the treaty bodies and mechanisms of the Human Rights Council by submitting various periodic reports, thus demonstrating its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights. In particular, it had submitted its initial report to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁴ which had been considered in August 2021; its third to fifth periodic reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child,⁵ considered in May 2022; its fourth and fifth periodic reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,⁶ to be considered in February 2024; its national report on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals to the high-level political forum on sustainable development; and its report on the implementation of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, submitted in March 2023.

10. The strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission since 2014, with an increase in its staff and regular visits to places of deprivation of liberty; the establishment of the National School of Judicial Studies; and the deconcentration of the justice system were other examples of progress. Particular attention was paid to training judges on human rights and supporting victims of domestic violence.

11. The delegation also drew attention to the legislative reforms undertaken since 2018, highlighting the adoption of several laws aimed at strengthening the protection of human rights. These laws concerned the following reforms: strengthening the protection and care of women and children who are victims of violence, and preventing such violence; extending the duration of maternity leave from 14 to 26 weeks; adopting a national strategy on disability; promoting and strengthening the rights of persons with special needs; creating the Disability Support Fund; and establishing the National Agency for the Promotion of Culture, the National Agency for the Promotion of Sport, the National Watchdog Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Related Practices and a joint investigation team of police authorities in Djibouti and Ethiopia to combat trafficking and smuggling of migrants.

12. Remarkable progress had been made in the fields of education and health through the development of plans to expand the capacity of the school system and improve conditions of access to education and teachers' living conditions. Special programmes had been set up for vulnerable children, girls, children with special needs and refugee children, such as school canteens and integrated dormitories.

13. In terms of health, significant progress had been made in improving access to health care, in particular through the development of community health-care systems and health centres throughout the country. In addition, a health insurance scheme had been set up in 2014, offering coverage to the neediest population groups.

14. Reforms concerning freedom of expression and association had also been carried out through the adoption of laws designed to ensure freedom of communication and information. A reform relating to freedom of association was also under way.

15. In the area of social protection, Djibouti devoted over 75 per cent of the national budget to basic social rights, thus ensuring every citizen's right to health, education, housing and water. Social assistance programmes had been rolled out for older persons, persons with disabilities, students and low-income groups.

16. Djibouti was committed to the fight against climate change. In particular, it had ratified international agreements such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement; had made efforts in the field of renewable energy, inter alia through ongoing projects to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions such as wind, solar and geothermal initiatives; and cooperated with Ethiopia in the energy sector through interconnection of the power system.

⁴ CRPD/C/DJI/1.

⁵ CRC/C/DJI/3-5.

⁶ CEDAW/C/DJI/4-5.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

17. During the interactive dialogue, 100 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.
18. Singapore praised Djibouti for doubling the bed capacity of health-care facilities between 2017 and 2022 and lowering the rates of acute malnutrition in children under the age of 5.
19. Slovenia welcomed efforts to combat female genital mutilation and the adoption of a new governmental strategy to end the practice.
20. Somalia commended the legal, policy and institutional measures taken to reduce poverty and develop education and health services.
21. South Africa welcomed efforts to promote the right to the highest attainable standard of mental and physical health and the right to social security.
22. Spain welcomed efforts to advance the realization of the human rights to drinking water and sanitation of the population.
23. The Sudan welcomed the Act on the Prevention of Violence and the Protection and Care of Women and Children Victims of Violence and the adoption of the National Social Protection Strategy.
24. Tunisia noted the adoption of several measures to develop the normative and institutional framework on human rights, including laws to support gender equality and develop social protection programmes.
25. Türkiye commended the progress made on economic and social rights to combat poverty and promote universal health insurance, water and housing.
26. Uganda congratulated Djibouti for its national report and for its promotion of the rule of law.
27. Ukraine welcomed the adoption of a revised Code of Civil Procedure, aimed at reinforcing the justice system, and efforts to ensure women's empowerment and to enhance health services.
28. The United Kingdom welcomed collaboration with partners to combat trafficking in persons and female genital mutilation and to champion girls' education.
29. The United States recognized efforts to increase the credibility of legislative elections, but remained concerned about restrictions on the media and the suppression of opposition political voices.
30. Uruguay commended the approval of the Act on the Prevention of Violence and the Protection and Care of Women and Children Victims of Violence.
31. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the measures to strengthen the National Human Rights Commission, submit reports to treaty bodies and expand social security coverage.
32. Viet Nam welcomed the consolidation of the rule of law and the implementation of numerous action plans aimed at protecting the rights of persons with disabilities, women and children.
33. Yemen praised the laws on the National Watchdog Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Related Practices and on supporting persons with disabilities and the progress made on the right to social security.
34. The United Republic of Tanzania commended Djibouti for the efforts taken to combat child labour and the reforms to extend social coverage for workers and their families.
35. Zambia welcomed the initiatives to enhance the standard of living of the people through the implementation of the national development strategies.

36. Algeria welcomed the measures taken to fight against poverty and trafficking in persons, as well as to improve access to health care and education.
37. Angola commended Djibouti for promoting the rights of women, girls and children and combating all forms of gender inequality.
38. Argentina made recommendations.
39. Armenia recognized the efforts to improve access to education, increase school enrolment and reduce gender disparities in education, as well as to combat gender-based violence.
40. Australia commended efforts to increase women's participation in leadership but was concerned by reports of restrictions on freedom of opinion and expression.
41. Azerbaijan commended efforts on trafficking in persons, gender equality, the rights of persons with disabilities, social security, access to health care, education and children's rights.
42. Bahrain praised the Government for respecting its human rights commitments and for promoting peace and security in the Horn of Africa.
43. Bangladesh welcomed the participation of citizens in the management of public affairs, the National Strategy for Social Protection and the National Disability Strategy.
44. Belgium regretted the continued restrictions on civic and democratic space and the worrying information on the conditions of detention and arrests of human rights defenders.
45. Bhutan welcomed consultations on the Criminal Code reform, the establishment of the new Judicial Training School and measures against trafficking in persons.
46. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the approval of several laws that protected the rights of women, girls, boys and persons with disabilities.
47. Botswana expressed appreciation for Djibouti supporting its recommendations calling for the prevention of the excessive use of force by security forces and addressing unemployment and poverty.
48. Responding to questions from States, the delegation of Djibouti highlighted the joint efforts of ministries and civil society to produce reports on crucial issues such as female genital mutilation and early marriage of young girls.
49. Djibouti had ratified the international conventions and had acceded to fundamental protocols; for example, in 2002 it had acceded to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. With regard to the recommendations concerning the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, the country had, since gaining independence, adopted national laws aimed at combating statelessness; for example, article 6 of Act No. 79/AN/04/5 of 24 October 2004 on the Nationality Code provided that children born in Djibouti to unknown parents had Djiboutian nationality.
50. Amendments to the legislative framework, including the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, were being considered in order to protect all people from discrimination. In accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, prisons were visited regularly by the judicial authorities and representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the National Human Rights Commission, and public reports were drawn up.
51. Djibouti had also undertaken to cooperate with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council through visits by special rapporteurs. It had responded favourably to a request from the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, to visit the country from 7 to 16 December 2021. Other special rapporteurs could also send visit requests.

52. With regard to the elimination of early pregnancy and child marriage, Djibouti had adopted an integrated education policy from the primary level onward to raise awareness of the issue and prevent early pregnancy, as well as a government programme to protect girls who had experienced such situations and enable them to return to school without discrimination.

53. The issue of child marriage was regulated by the Family Code, which set the minimum age for marriage at 18 years, thus prohibiting forced and early marriages. Non-compliance with those provisions was criminalized under article 7 of the Code.

54. With regard to fundamental freedoms, efforts were being made to improve legislation on the freedoms of association and assembly by updating the 1901 law on the subject. The aim of the relevant bill was to provide a better framework for associations, in particular by distinguishing between religious and secular associations, thus offering more flexible conditions for their legal existence, while at the same time strengthening State oversight to prevent the financing of terrorism or money-laundering.

55. Respect for press freedom and freedom of expression was enshrined in a 2020 law ensuring access to information for journalists and emphasizing the strengthening of the judicial system to protect the independence of the press. The development of information and communication technologies was under way, with a dedicated ministerial department on that issue.

56. The National Commission on Communication, a media regulatory body, monitored compliance with media ethics rules and ensured freedom and protection of the media in accordance with the law.

57. The country had been taking steps to combat female genital mutilation for several decades; the first such measures had been taken in the late 1970s, when Djibouti had become independent. The joint commitment of the State and civil society, in particular the women's rights organization Union nationale des femmes djiboutiennes, chaired by the First Lady, had led to the launch of the first awareness-raising campaigns in the 1980s to inform the public about the harmful effects of this practice.

58. Djibouti had been among the first countries of the region to criminalize female genital mutilation, adopting a law in 1995 under which perpetrators were liable to imprisonment. This law was strengthened in 2009 with provisions encouraging the public to report perpetrators and accomplices. Despite continuing challenges in bringing such cases to justice, awareness campaigns had borne fruit, and the prevalence of female genital mutilation had declined in recent years, although the practice persisted in rural areas.

59. Further information was given on the issue of early marriage, to the effect that, under the law in force, such marriages could be authorized by a judge. The Family Code was being amended to set an age limit below which minors would not be allowed to marry. In that connection, equality between individuals as to marriage was essential, and the practice of allowing girls to marry when authorized by their guardians was being challenged. This reform involved civil society and women's associations, with the aim of ensuring such equality.

60. The National Human Rights Commission had evolved considerably since its creation in 2009, initially by presidential decree, before legislation had been passed in 2014 to strengthen its structure and operation. The Commission's transition had taken place in 2014, with the establishment of a permanent secretariat and several regional departments and branches, enabling it to carry out its mandate more effectively. The Government's support for enabling the Commission to be accredited with A status in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) had been expressed through a bill to strengthen its independence.

61. The fight against trafficking in persons had been stepped up since 2007 with the adoption of laws criminalizing the practice. In 2016, a law had been adopted to define trafficking in persons more clearly in accordance with international standards. The law established penalties of imprisonment for up to 10 years for trafficking in persons and up to 20 years if the victims were minors.

62. Brazil welcomed legislative and institutional measures to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and efforts in the fight against trafficking in persons.
63. Brunei Darussalam welcomed the establishment of the National Agency for Persons with Disabilities and efforts in the field of education.
64. Burkina Faso welcomed the revision of the Civil Code and the adoption of the National Strategy for Accelerating the Reduction of Maternal and Child Mortality.
65. Cabo Verde welcomed the adoption of the law establishing the National Watchdog Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Related Practices and the establishment of a national referral mechanism for victims of trafficking and abuse.
66. Cameroon welcomed the national strategies to combat inequalities and poverty aimed at accelerating social development and strengthening the protection of women, children and persons with disabilities.
67. Canada welcomed efforts to advance gender equality, particularly the law of 2020 on protecting women and girls against sexual violence and gender-based violence.
68. Chad welcomed the willingness of Djibouti to take further actions to promote and respect human rights and to cooperate with human rights mechanisms.
69. Chile highlighted actions taken to combat trafficking in persons and to address challenges to the enjoyment of human rights.
70. China welcomed the adoption of measures to expand social security and ensure access to quality water and the adoption of the National Strategy for Accelerating the Reduction of Maternal and Child Mortality.
71. The Congo praised Djibouti for progress made in the human rights legal framework and the country's involvement in resolving regional crises.
72. Costa Rica welcomed the adoption of the National Disability Strategy 2021–2025.
73. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the signature of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and measures taken to protect women and children who were victims of violence.
74. Cuba noted the commitment of Djibouti to implementing recommendations from previous review cycles and to mutual respect and constructive dialogue as ways to guarantee the full promotion of human rights.
75. The Dominican Republic welcomed the increased access to education throughout the country and efforts to reduce female genital mutilation in Djibouti.
76. Ecuador highlighted the policies adopted by Djibouti on education, health and social protection for refugees.
77. Egypt welcomed the strategies on social protection and on disability, the strengthening of the health and education sectors, and cooperation with human rights mechanisms.
78. Estonia welcomed the adoption of the Act on the Prevention of Violence and the Protection and Care of Women and Children Victims of Violence.
79. Ethiopia welcomed efforts to establish a political and constitutional framework that empowered Djiboutian citizens to engage in public affairs and access all State functions.
80. Finland expressed appreciation for the engagement of Djibouti with the review process.
81. France reaffirmed its strong support for peace and stability in Djibouti, which were necessary for ensuring full respect for human rights. It commended Djibouti for its efforts on migration.
82. Gabon noted measures taken to combat all forms of gender inequality, promote the rights of women and girls and combat female genital mutilation.
83. The Gambia commended the establishment of the National Agency for Persons with Disabilities, aimed at enhancing equal opportunities.

84. Georgia commended measures to combat trafficking in persons, including by introducing national referral mechanisms for victims of trafficking.

85. Germany commended the positive developments in women's representation and expressed concern about the absence of a diverse political landscape with genuine opposition parties.

86. Ghana welcomed the adoption of the National Strategy for Accelerating the Reduction of Maternal and Child Mortality and the Act on Prevention of Violence and the Protection and Care of Women and Children Victims of Violence.

87. Greece commended Djibouti for the reform of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, which helped the country to combat crime and violence against women more effectively.

88. Honduras welcomed the review of the regulatory framework on prisons, the establishment of the new Judicial Training School and progress in combating corruption.

89. India commended the adoption of the revised Code of Civil Procedure in 2020, aimed at reinforcing the justice system and access to justice. It encouraged Djibouti to further strengthen its legislative and institutional framework to protect human rights.

90. Indonesia acknowledged efforts to strengthen the National Human Rights Commission and comply with the Paris Principles, following its recommendation during the third review cycle.

91. Iraq welcomed the measures taken to expand the scope of social protection and the continuing efforts to reduce poverty and increase access to adequate housing in rural areas.

92. Ireland commended the progress made in reducing the prevalence and severity of female genital mutilation but expressed concern about the fact that 78 per cent of girls and women were still subjected to the practice.

93. Italy welcomed the establishment of the National Watchdog Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Related Practices and the provision of social benefits to refugees.

94. Kenya commended Djibouti for protective legislation concerning women and children, for its role in peace initiatives in the region and for offering economic opportunities for its citizens in urban areas.

95. Kuwait welcomed the adoption of laws and strategies for increasing the protection of human rights and the efforts made for the realization of the right to health care.

96. The delegation of Djibouti referred to primary education in Djibouti, pointing out that there were more girls than boys in primary school and noting that the Ministry of Education had set a target of 100 per cent enrolment by 2030.

97. The health-care system faced many challenges; it provided services to Djiboutians, refugees and migrants, with a modest budget that was optimized to enable the system to offer care to as many people as possible.

98. The laws on freedom of communication and information ethics were aligned with the African model law. Efforts to combat trafficking in persons were being made through a watchdog committee established in February 2023 and an action plan being carried out in collaboration with Ethiopia.

99. The delegation also discussed the decriminalization of defamation, efforts to ensure that the definitions in the new criminal law framework were in line with international standards, and the focus on female genital mutilation.

100. Latvia noted the considerable efforts made in strengthening the national human rights framework.

101. Lebanon commended Djibouti for its commitment to continuing to implement its international obligations on human rights, despite suffering from the consequences of surrounding crises.

102. Lesotho noted efforts to fulfil human rights treaty obligations and to guarantee the right to equality and the inclusion of persons with disabilities.

103. Libya commended Djibouti for its efforts in implementing national policies to enhance economic and social rights for all, focusing on women and children.

104. Luxembourg commended Djibouti for its efforts in implementing recommendations from the third review cycle and congratulated the country for initiatives aimed at improving nationwide access to education.

105. Madagascar welcomed legislative achievements on political pluralism and women's rights, trafficking in persons and the rights of persons with disabilities.

106. Malawi commended Djibouti for its outstanding work in promoting peace and stability in the Horn of Africa region.

107. Malaysia commended Djibouti for its adoption of laws and strategies to enhance the protection of civil and political rights and the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.

108. Maldives welcomed the commitment to combat climate change by prioritizing environmental protection and the establishment of a ministry for the environment.

109. Mali commended the implementation of a social housing programme for vulnerable groups and measures taken to institutionalize the State-subsidized social protection scheme.

110. Malta noted the adoption of legislation to combat trafficking in persons and the National Strategy for Accelerating the Reduction of Maternal and Child Mortality.

111. Mauritania welcomed the reform process in the areas of the rule of law, respect for human rights, equality and non-discrimination, sustainable development and environmental protection.

112. Mauritius welcomed the adoption of a comprehensive law on the rights of the child and the creation of the National Watchdog Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Related Practices.

113. Mexico welcomed the reduction of child mortality and cooperation with human rights mechanisms, including the submission of reports to treaty bodies.

114. Montenegro welcomed the steps taken to increase access to education and encouraged the authorities to continue to address remaining challenges in that regard.

115. Morocco welcomed reforms to improve judicial governance, align national criminal law with international obligations and strengthen fundamental rights.

116. Mozambique commended Djibouti for the adoption of several laws and strategies aimed at further promoting and protecting human rights.

117. Namibia commended efforts to realize and ensure the enjoyment of human rights, including the right to development, and the National Housing Strategy.

118. Nepal noted the adoption of various normative and institutional frameworks, including those aimed at achieving political pluralism and combating violence against women and children.

119. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended the steps taken to address some of the recommendations from the earlier review cycle, while being concerned about the persistence of gender-based violence.

120. The Niger noted the development of a new national non-contributory social protection strategy, for the period 2023–2027, focused on poverty reduction, gender issues and climate change.

121. Nigeria welcomed the establishment of the National Watchdog Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Related Practices and the National Strategy for Accelerating the Reduction of Maternal and Child Mortality.

122. Oman welcomed developments in the normative and institutional framework on human rights, in particular the law on the adoption of the national social protection strategy.

123. Pakistan welcomed the establishment of the National Watchdog Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Related Practices and the climate change adaptation strategy.

124. Panama made recommendations.

125. Paraguay welcomed the legislative progress made on human rights, but was concerned about reported excessive use of force, deaths in custody and extrajudicial executions, and violence due to clashes between different ethnic groups.

126. The Philippines noted the establishment of the National Children's Rights Council, the National Child Protection Platform and the National Watchdog Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Related Practices.

127. Portugal commended Djibouti for setting up social protection schemes aimed at providing universal health insurance.

128. Qatar commended Djibouti for the adoption of the National Strategy for Accelerating the Reduction of Maternal and Child Mortality and the National Agency for Persons with Disabilities.

129. Romania noted reforms to improve the justice system, including the adoption of a revised Code of Civil Procedure and the establishment of the Judicial Training School.

130. The Russian Federation noted that the situation relating to the protection of human rights and liberties remained complex, with the country experiencing difficult times, including a military and political emergency.

131. Saudi Arabia commended Djibouti for the adoption of national legislation contributing to the promotion of human rights, including the establishment of the National Agency for Persons with Disabilities.

132. Senegal welcomed the significant progress made since the previous cycle, in particular in the protection of women, children and vulnerable groups.

133. Serbia commended Djibouti for its good cooperation with the United Nations treaty bodies and welcomed the adoption of laws strengthening the protection of human rights.

134. Sierra Leone commended Djibouti for efforts to end female genital mutilation and measures on combating trafficking in persons.

135. The State of Palestine commended Djibouti for its genuine efforts to protect human rights and expressed its gratitude to Djibouti for its unwavering and principled stance on supporting the Palestinian cause.

136. In its concluding remarks, the delegation of Djibouti highlighted the significant efforts made in the field of social rights, in particular education and health. Girls' education had long been a cultural challenge in the country, but significant progress had been made, with a change of attitude about the importance of girls' education. The aim was to achieve a school enrolment rate of 100 per cent for the entire population of Djibouti, including refugees.

137. With regard to the freedoms of association and expression, the delegation highlighted the rapid development of technology and social media, which had transformed the way in which information was disseminated. It acknowledged the need to adapt laws and practices to ensure safety, while preserving freedom of expression. It also mentioned the challenges posed by artificial intelligence in efforts to verify the truth and accuracy of information, stressing that all countries, including Djibouti, must adapt to these developments to protect fundamental freedoms while defining the limits to freedom of expression.

138. The delegation emphasized the legislature's involvement in adopting laws in line with ratified conventions and in overseeing the Government's actions to ensure respect for human rights, and concluded by expressing the country's willingness to cooperate with human rights mechanisms despite existing challenges. Djibouti would study the recommendations arising from the universal periodic review and would implement those that were feasible.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

139. The following recommendations will be examined by Djibouti, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-fifth session of the Human Rights Council:

- 139.1 Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, as recommended previously (Armenia);
- 139.2 Increase efforts to ratify the main international human rights instruments, especially the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Italy);
- 139.3 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ghana);
- 139.4 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ecuador) (Namibia);
- 139.5 Consider ratifying the optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Chad);
- 139.6 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Slovenia);
- 139.7 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Senegal) (Slovenia) (Uruguay);
- 139.8 Consider signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Finland);
- 139.9 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Côte d'Ivoire) (Estonia) (Niger) (Spain) (Ukraine);
- 139.10 Consider the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Chile);
- 139.11 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina) (Armenia) (France);
- 139.12 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Finland) (Ukraine);
- 139.13 Consider ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Malawi);
- 139.14 Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Plurinational State of Bolivia) (Montenegro);
- 139.15 Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education, as recommended by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (Mauritius);
- 139.16 Ratify the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Congo);
- 139.17 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Côte d'Ivoire) (Niger);

- 139.18 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh);
- 139.19 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Senegal);
- 139.20 Consider the possibility of ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Dominican Republic);
- 139.21 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras);
- 139.22 Ratify the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and optional protocols to the various human rights treaties (Malta);
- 139.23 Continue efforts in favour of human rights, including the ratification of legal instruments recommended by the United Nations (Cabo Verde);
- 139.24 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sierra Leone);
- 139.25 Ratify the core human rights treaties pending to date and issue a standing invitation to United Nations special procedure mandate holders (Paraguay);
- 139.26 Strengthen cooperation with international bodies to promote and protect human rights (Saudi Arabia);
- 139.27 Extend a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Panama);
- 139.28 Extend a standing invitation to the United Nations special procedure mandate holders (Montenegro);
- 139.29 Consider extending a standing invitation to all the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);
- 139.30 Redouble efforts to extend an open invitation to the United Nations special procedures (Chile);
- 139.31 Consider issuing a standing invitation to special procedure mandate holders (Sierra Leone);
- 139.32 Redouble efforts and commitment, as well as seeking necessary international support, to enhance capacity to promote and protect human rights (Nigeria);
- 139.33 Continue efforts for the constructive implementation of constitutional provisions while respecting international human rights obligations (Nepal);
- 139.34 Amend the legislation to guarantee 12 years of free education and enshrine the right to education in the Constitution (Dominican Republic);
- 139.35 Finalize the ongoing revision of the Criminal Code in line with international standards (Kenya);
- 139.36 Continue the reform of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure to combat delinquency and violence against women and ensure equal treatment of citizens before the law (Burkina Faso);

- 139.37 Actively promote the reform of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, which will clearly advance the goal of enhancing the justice system and making it more efficient (Romania);
- 139.38 Continue to take targeted measures to improve national legislation regarding the observance of human rights and freedoms (Russian Federation);
- 139.39 Continue legal and institutional reform efforts related to human rights (Sudan);
- 139.40 Consider taking necessary measures to ensure that the National Human Rights Commission fully complies with the Paris Principles (Finland);
- 139.41 Strengthen the independence of the National Human Rights Commission (France);
- 139.42 Strengthen the National Human Rights Commission to be in compliance with the Paris Principles (Gambia);
- 139.43 Further strengthen the National Human Rights Commission, including through adequate resourcing and guaranteeing its full operational independence (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 139.44 Ensure the full compliance of the National Human Rights Commission with the Paris Principles (Qatar);
- 139.45 Provide more resources to the National Human Rights Commission so that it can appropriately carry out its missions of prevention and protection of human rights (Romania);
- 139.46 Strengthen the Interministerial Coordinating Committee for the Preparation and Submission of Reports to the Treaty Bodies as the national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up with regard to international human rights recommendations and consider the possibility of receiving cooperation (Paraguay);
- 139.47 Continue to implement projects that benefit groups and individuals facing discrimination, especially women, children, persons with disabilities, refugees and immigrants (Lebanon);
- 139.48 Strengthen the fight against gender-based discrimination so that more women have access to nominative and elective positions (Cameroon);
- 139.49 Continue to implement policies towards the promotion of gender parity in schools (Brunei Darussalam);
- 139.50 Take measures to end violence and discrimination against people based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Australia);
- 139.51 Prohibit discrimination based on gender, gender identity or sexual orientation in all aspects of social life by amending article 10 of the Constitution with stricter anti-discrimination measures or by amending the Protection Act of 2020 to include protection on the basis of gender identity and sexual orientation (Canada);
- 139.52 Strengthen monitoring mechanisms for places of detention and regular monitoring of the proper application of procedural guarantees by judicial authorities in the context of arrests (Belgium);
- 139.53 Ensure that all allegations of torture and ill-treatment made by non-governmental organizations are impartially and thoroughly investigated and that perpetrators are convicted (Costa Rica);
- 139.54 Improve conditions of detention and reduce prison overcrowding (France);
- 139.55 Continue addressing overcrowding and providing humane treatment for detainees (Indonesia);

- 139.56 Step up efforts to improve the operation of the penitentiary system (Russian Federation);
- 139.57 Protect political opposition by allowing all groups to form legally recognized political parties, protect the ability of citizens to criticize the Government, without fear of harassment, abuse or detention, and allow unrestricted access to the Internet, including social media (United States of America);
- 139.58 Ensure the transparency of future elections in cooperation with international organizations (Germany);
- 139.59 Continue to strengthen human and financial resources to enhance the quality and accessibility of the justice system (Türkiye);
- 139.60 Continue training judges, justice officials and other professionals working in the legal and judicial fields within efforts to improve the quality of the public justice system (Azerbaijan);
- 139.61 Provide regular specialized training programmes for members of the judiciary and other relevant officials engaged in the juvenile justice system (Maldives);
- 139.62 Develop effective measures, including legislation, to fight against human rights violations committed by law enforcement officials (Russian Federation);
- 139.63 Review and adapt media freedom legislation to bring it into line with international standards (Luxembourg);
- 139.64 Ensure that the legal framework providing for protection of the rights of freedoms of opinion and expression, association and peaceful assembly is compatible with international standards and enables full and free participation in political life (Ireland);
- 139.65 Amend laws to guarantee freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly and to protect all individuals from reprisals, particularly the opposition, journalists and human rights defenders (Canada);
- 139.66 Fully guarantee the exercise of the freedoms of peaceful assembly, association, expression and the press, amending the Freedom of Communication Act of 1992 (Spain);
- 139.67 Revise the Freedom of Communication Act and the Criminal Code to eliminate provisions that restrict freedom of expression and association, including by decriminalizing defamation and removing restrictions on the creation of media based on nationality and age (Belgium);
- 139.68 Revise the provisions that unduly restrict freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of association and peaceful assembly and ensure that these rights can be exercised freely (Estonia);
- 139.69 Enact a law on access to information to promote the full exercise of the rights to freedom of expression and opinion (Costa Rica);
- 139.70 Guarantee the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly for journalists, human rights defenders and all other persons. This includes a guarantee that they are not prosecuted, detained or refused entry to the country for exercising these rights (United States of America);
- 139.71 Allow freedom of opinion and expression to enable greater political and civil society participation (Australia);
- 139.72 Adopt measures to ensure the implementation of the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, as well as the freedom of action of political parties, bringing national legislation into line with international standards (Brazil);

- 139.73 Ensure, through legislation, that human rights defenders enjoy an environment in which they can carry out their legitimate activities without fear or undue obstacles, obstructions or administrative harassment (Costa Rica);
- 139.74 Decriminalize defamation and include it in the Civil Code (Estonia);
- 139.75 Contribute to the strengthening of civil society by ensuring respect for public freedoms such as freedom of communication and freedom of expression (France);
- 139.76 Guarantee freedom of expression and free work of the press and lift all restrictions on political opposition (Germany);
- 139.77 Put in place strategic measures in line with international standards to ensure freedom of expression and media freedom for all (Ghana);
- 139.78 Enhance efforts on the adoption of a law on access to information (Zambia);
- 139.79 Intensify efforts to ensure the guarantee of freedom of expression and media freedom by bringing national legislation into line with international standards (Zambia);
- 139.80 Take the necessary measures to guarantee the right to freedom of expression and opinion, ensuring the participation of civil society and political parties in accordance with international norms, and adopt measures to prevent, investigate and punish cases of unlawful use of force by the police and law enforcement agencies (Argentina);
- 139.81 Develop a national action plan to eliminate child, early and forced marriage without exceptions that includes regular surveillance and monitoring for its implementation (Costa Rica);
- 139.82 Establish a national action plan to end child marriage (Gambia);
- 139.83 Adopt a national strategy aimed at eliminating child, early and forced marriage (Morocco);
- 139.84 Continue efforts towards the abolishment of child, early and forced marriage (Nepal);
- 139.85 Repeal the provisions of the Family Code that discriminate against women and strengthen the capacity of religious and traditional leaders to combat all forms of gender-based discrimination (Spain);
- 139.86 Prohibit guardians and judges from consenting to marriages of persons under the age of 18 (Spain);
- 139.87 Strengthen the legal framework and policies to guarantee equal rights of men and women in marriage (Uganda);
- 139.88 Continue efforts to combat child, early and forced marriage (Gabon);
- 139.89 Continue all efforts to combat child marriage (Malawi);
- 139.90 Take all necessary measures to put an end to practices whereby girls who are victims of rape are married to their aggressor, and ensure adequate criminal punishment against the perpetrator and the promoters of such unions, as well as guarantee the physical and psychological rehabilitation of the girls affected (Mexico);
- 139.91 Enact the decree implementing the Code on the Legal Protection of Minors and approve a comprehensive law that encompasses all areas of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Paraguay);
- 139.92 Repeal provisions permitting marriage under the age of 18 and implement awareness-raising programmes to combat child, early and forced marriage (Sierra Leone);

- 139.93 Eliminate gender-based discrimination against women in inheritance, family and succession laws (Sierra Leone);
- 139.94 Develop and adopt a national action plan to combat trafficking in persons (South Africa);
- 139.95 Scale up efforts, by adopting and implementing a national action plan, to combat trafficking in persons and allocate sufficient resources for its implementation and regular evaluation (Nigeria);
- 139.96 Redouble efforts to combat all forms of trafficking in persons (Ukraine);
- 139.97 Work collaboratively and transparently on combating trafficking, with clear data and milestones in place to assess progress ahead of the next review cycle (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 139.98 Increase public awareness of trafficking in persons and investigate and prosecute trafficking in persons crimes, including improved victim identification and protection (United States of America);
- 139.99 Support the National Watchdog Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Related Practices to strengthen its capacity and actions (Bahrain);
- 139.100 Make efforts to remove all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons (Bangladesh);
- 139.101 Provide victims of trafficking in persons, including women and children, with adequate assistance and protection, and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice (Botswana);
- 139.102 Continue efforts in the implementation of national programmes with the aim of eradicating manifestations of trafficking in persons that may persist in the country (Cuba);
- 139.103 Continue efforts to intensify the repression of trafficking in persons by strengthening the National Watchdog Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Related Practices and adopting a national action plan (Ecuador);
- 139.104 Continue to strengthen and intensify the fight against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (Ethiopia);
- 139.105 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons (France);
- 139.106 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Iraq);
- 139.107 Scale up efforts to combat trafficking in persons by allocating financial resources and training to those mandated to carry out investigations (Lesotho);
- 139.108 Provide psychological counselling and social reintegration services to children who are victims of sale, trafficking or abduction and ensure that they have effective access to compensation measures (Luxembourg);
- 139.109 Take all measures to fight trafficking in persons (Malawi);
- 139.110 Continue to support the work of the National Watchdog Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Related Practices (Oman);
- 139.111 Consider allocating sufficient resources to the National Watchdog Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Related Practices to enable it to effectively fulfil its mandate, including through the provision of effective protection and support to victims of trafficking and proper prosecution of traffickers (Philippines);
- 139.112 Continue progressive efforts on combating trafficking in persons and promoting gender equality (State of Palestine);
- 139.113 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants (Algeria);

- 139.114 Continue efforts aimed at ensuring the protection of workers and creating a safe and healthy work environment (Saudi Arabia);
- 139.115 Promote the effective and independent functioning of trade unions by removing restrictions on the formation of labour unions (Zambia);
- 139.116 Continue successful policies of protecting the social security of the population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 139.117 Continue to work on a social protection strategy focused on poverty reduction, taking into account gender and climate change issues (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 139.118 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development while enhancing social security so as to lay the social foundation for the full enjoyment of various human rights (China);
- 139.119 Continue efforts to achieve social development that guarantees universal access by citizens to all basic services (Yemen);
- 139.120 Continue to strengthen social programmes, with particular emphasis on the areas of education, nutrition and health, in order to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants, particularly those who need it most (Algeria);
- 139.121 Continue implementing measures for reducing poverty, particularly in rural areas, and achieving sustainable development (Somalia);
- 139.122 Continue to reduce socioeconomic disparities between regions by promoting economic opportunities and improving the living conditions of the populations in rural areas (Türkiye);
- 139.123 Continue to consolidate successful policies for access to housing (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 139.124 Continue efforts aimed at meeting the housing needs of the rural population (Azerbaijan);
- 139.125 Take effective measures to reduce poverty and increase assistance to persons living in poverty (China);
- 139.126 Continue implementing the National Housing Strategy in order to meet the needs of the rural population (Cuba);
- 139.127 Continue to strengthen its first one employing direct and indirect intervention to alleviate poverty (Ethiopia);
- 139.128 Make more efforts to provide essential social services for the poorest local communities (Qatar);
- 139.129 Continue implementing measures to improve access to adequate housing (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 139.130 Reduce socioeconomic disparities between regions (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 139.131 Continue efforts to strengthen access to health-care services for all sectors of the population (Singapore);
- 139.132 Continue to strengthen and accelerate the reduction of maternal and child mortality (Ethiopia);
- 139.133 Continue raising awareness, providing specialized nutrition programmes and expanding access to maternal and neonatal health-care services to reduce maternal and infant mortality further (Indonesia);
- 139.134 Continue efforts to improve health-care services, especially for persons with disabilities (Iraq);
- 139.135 Support social services and ensure that health care is made available for all, particularly the disadvantaged (Libya);

- 139.136 Continue efforts to strengthen measures linked to the social protection system and access to health care (Mauritania);
- 139.137 Intensify nutritional care in all health facilities and mainstream community health by creating community care centres in remote areas (Paraguay);
- 139.138 Enhance the implementation of the National Strategy for Accelerating the Reduction of Maternal and Child Mortality and Morbidity (Philippines);
- 139.139 Ensure that there is sufficient staff in health facilities (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 139.140 Enhance measures to ensure inclusive education, in particular for persons and children with disabilities (South Africa);
- 139.141 Continue efforts to develop the education system and improve the quality of educational services (Tunisia);
- 139.142 Ensure that school-based counselling programmes are provided for pregnant girls and adolescent mothers, with peer review and evaluation mechanisms in place (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 139.143 Continue to strengthen and expand compulsory school coverage and the implementation of measures against school dropouts (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 139.144 Continue efforts to increase the school enrolment rate and ensure access to quality education for all, with a particular emphasis on girls (Viet Nam);
- 139.145 Ensure 100 per cent enrolment of children in primary schools and quality education for all, particularly those from marginalized sectors, through the formulation of a comprehensive education policy (Bangladesh);
- 139.146 Continue efforts in promoting and protecting the right to education through incorporation of the right into the Constitution (Bhutan);
- 139.147 Take concrete measures to ensure greater access to education and employment, especially for persons with disabilities (Brunei Darussalam);
- 139.148 Continue efforts to promote the right to education for all (Egypt);
- 139.149 Enhance efforts in promoting educational accessibility, as a significant proportion of children remain out of school (Gambia);
- 139.150 Further strengthen efforts to enhance progress towards increasing the school enrolment rate, particularly in rural areas (Georgia);
- 139.151 Continue to strengthen policies to ensure education opportunities for women and girls beyond the primary level, as well as to produce more high-quality educators and staff (Malaysia);
- 139.152 Strengthen the access to education of children, especially nomad children, taking into account the existence of the educational offers implemented and capitalized upon in this domain in other countries (Mali);
- 139.153 Continue national policies and programmes aimed at addressing the risks and consequences of climate change and its impact on the livelihoods of rural communities (Sudan);
- 139.154 Continue efforts to reinforce food security and protect the environment (Lebanon);
- 139.155 Adapt all water supply systems to increase their resilience to climate change (Luxembourg);
- 139.156 Strengthen efforts to protect the environment and prevent environmental risks (Mauritania);

- 139.157 Continue to work on national programmes for environmental protection and risk prevention (Oman);
- 139.158 Further reinforce measures for tackling climate change and climate resilience (Pakistan);
- 139.159 Collect data disaggregated by gender, age, disability, ethnicity and other characteristics, identifying the types of risks faced by the population in the context of climate change and natural disasters, in order to guide relevant national plans, policies, frameworks and programmes (Panama);
- 139.160 Continue efforts in seeking the support of international donors, in particular the Global Environment Facility, to address environmental challenges (State of Palestine);
- 139.161 Spare no efforts in the implementation of appropriate projects to boost the climate change strategy in favour of rural populations living in poverty (Angola);
- 139.162 Continue efforts to further develop the human rights system within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Tunisia);
- 139.163 Accelerate implementation of the National Development Plan (Bhutan);
- 139.164 Continue collaborating with all relevant actors to speed up the application of the National Development Plan 2020–2024 (Ecuador);
- 139.165 Strengthen the application of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women so that all women can live in complete equality and dignity within Djiboutian society (Morocco);
- 139.166 Continue efforts to enshrine gender equality, empower women and protect them from all forms of discrimination and violence (Tunisia);
- 139.167 Continue efforts to advance gender equality and increase the representation of women in public life (Türkiye);
- 139.168 Further promote women's participation in political and public life (Azerbaijan);
- 139.169 Continue working on the protection and promotion of women's rights and promoting gender parity in public office, as well as in other areas in which women are underrepresented, with an emphasis on women in vulnerable situations, including women in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 139.170 Continue promoting the participation of women in the State decision-making spheres (Gabon);
- 139.171 Provide statistics on the participation of women in different areas of society to better track and bolster progress (Germany);
- 139.172 Adopt measures aimed at improving the rates of participation and political representation of women on electoral lists and in the National Assembly and the State Council (Honduras);
- 139.173 Ensure sustained investment in preventing female genital mutilation and protecting the rights of women and girls by providing adequate and free or affordable quality legal advice, quality counselling and compensation to victims (Ireland);
- 139.174 Take effective measures to combat female genital mutilation, including through awareness-raising campaigns in rural areas (Italy);
- 139.175 Continue with efforts to raise public awareness of female genital mutilation practices (Kenya);
- 139.176 Strengthen the awareness-raising campaign among the population aiming to abandon all forms of female genital mutilation (Madagascar);

- 139.177 Continue efforts to combat all forms of gender inequality and to promote the fundamental rights of women and girls (Malaysia);
- 139.178 Strengthen efforts to end female genital mutilation in all instances (Malta);
- 139.179 Take concrete steps to enact necessary laws and engage with communities to end the practice of female genital mutilation, especially in rural areas (Mozambique);
- 139.180 Continue with efforts to put in place measures to increase women's participation in political and public life, as well as in decision-making bodies (Mozambique);
- 139.181 Mainstream the rights of women and girls with disabilities into all gender-related legislation and policies (Namibia);
- 139.182 Continue efforts to ensure the protection of the rights of children, women and civilians (Nepal);
- 139.183 Strengthen action against female genital mutilation through the national mechanism for international conventions, as well as community outreach (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 139.184 Increase the number of community monitoring committees to monitor girls at risk of female genital mutilation (0–14 years) at the local level, particularly in rural areas (Panama);
- 139.185 Operationalize the national coordinating committee on female genital mutilation and allocate resources to increase the number of community monitoring committees to monitor girls at risk (Paraguay);
- 139.186 Strictly apply the law prohibiting female genital mutilation and intensify information and educational campaigns to combat said harmful practice, particularly in rural areas (Philippines);
- 139.187 Take further and effective measures to eliminate female genital mutilation (Portugal);
- 139.188 Continue the commitment to combat all forms of gender inequality and to promote the fundamental rights of women and girls (Serbia);
- 139.189 Strengthen efforts to combat the practice of female genital mutilation, including through education campaigns (Australia);
- 139.190 Strengthen initiatives promoting the integration of young people and women into the labour market, particularly through vocational training programmes (Viet Nam);
- 139.191 Adopt the necessary measures to prevent, investigate and punish those who engage in the practice of female genital mutilation, strengthening policies to raise awareness in society (Argentina);
- 139.192 Take more active and meaningful measures to promote and protect the rights of women and girls (Armenia);
- 139.193 Increase efforts to end female genital mutilation, including through public awareness-raising campaigns (South Africa);
- 139.194 Continue efforts to eradicate female genital mutilation, including through training and education campaigns and the adoption of a new, well-resourced national strategy (Spain);
- 139.195 Continue to put in place measures to eliminate early child marriages and protect girls from sexual and gender-based violence (Uganda);
- 139.196 Take all necessary steps to implement proposed legislation on female genital mutilation, with a road map that outlines regional cooperation, consulting

religious leaders as well as political leaders (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

139.197 Accelerate the process to completely eradicate female genital mutilation, including through targeted awareness-raising campaigns in rural areas (Uruguay);

139.198 Continue efforts to eliminate female genital mutilation by raising awareness of the harmful consequences of the practice (Belgium);

139.199 Strengthen the implementation of the regulations against female genital mutilation and continue to promote the strategy, with a preferential focus in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

139.200 Continue all measures aimed at the elimination of female genital mutilation and all forms of violence against women and girls (Brazil);

139.201 Redouble efforts to abolish the practice of female genital mutilation (Cabo Verde);

139.202 Strengthen mechanisms to prevent violence against women and children (Cameroon);

139.203 Allocate sufficient resources to implement the Protection Act 2020, and ensure judicial accountability in cases of domestic abuse and sexual violence (Canada);

139.204 Strengthen the enforcement of the law against female genital mutilation and continue raising awareness among the population in order to eliminate this practice (Chile);

139.205 Continue efforts to combat gender-based violence and step up efforts to protect the rights of women and children (China);

139.206 Ensure the rigorous enforcement of the law against female genital mutilation (Congo);

139.207 Continue the awareness-raising campaigns on female genital mutilation, especially in rural areas (Costa Rica);

139.208 Continue the fight against violence against women and children by promoting the prosecution of perpetrators of violence (France);

139.209 Intensify actions to fight against female genital mutilation, particularly in rural areas (Gabon);

139.210 Increase awareness of and strengthen enforcement mechanisms to prohibit the practice of female genital mutilation (Gambia);

139.211 Continue measures to combat violence and discrimination against women and promote gender equality (Georgia);

139.212 Continue measures to combat violence and discrimination against women and promote gender equality (Ghana);

139.213 Keep up efforts towards awareness-raising and sanctions to eliminate violence against women (Greece);

139.214 Finalize and adopt the new Criminal Code promptly, ensuring that it effectively combats crime and violence against women and ensures equal treatment of all citizens before the law (Indonesia);

139.215 Work on reforming, finalizing and adopting the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure to combat violence against women, to protect the rights of children and to harmonize practices to ensure the equal treatment of all citizens before the law (Kuwait);

139.216 Continue efforts to ensure that perpetrators of sexual violence against women and girls are punished (Lesotho);

- 139.217 Strengthen measures to combat gender-based violence (Lesotho);
- 139.218 Undertake more efforts to eliminate violence against women, particularly in terms of awareness-raising and sanctions (Romania);
- 139.219 Continue efforts to prevent and combat violence against women and girls by providing the relevant authorities with the necessary resources and by strengthening awareness-raising and training actions (Algeria);
- 139.220 Adopt a comprehensive law on the rights of the child covering all areas of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Latvia);
- 139.221 Amend the Criminal Code and the Code on the Legal Protection of Minors to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in law in all settings (Portugal);
- 139.222 Amend the Criminal Code and the Code on the Legal Protection of Minors to explicitly prohibit by law corporal punishment in all areas (Costa Rica);
- 139.223 Take action to end early and child marriage, which undermines the right to education (Burkina Faso);
- 139.224 Ensure equal treatment of children in all circumstances (Cabo Verde);
- 139.225 Promote the adoption of a comprehensive law on the rights of the child that encompasses all areas of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Chile);
- 139.226 Continue the efforts undertaken regarding measures to guarantee the principle of non-discrimination against all children, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups of children (Greece);
- 139.227 Allocate the human, technical and financial resources necessary for the implementation of laws on child rights (India);
- 139.228 Take further measures to monitor and control the fight against child labour and ensure the access of children to education and full health care (Kuwait);
- 139.229 Pursue efforts to promote and protect children's rights, especially those related to education and health (Libya);
- 139.230 Continue strengthening the implementation of child rights laws by allocating the necessary human, technical and financial resources (Maldives);
- 139.231 Ensure the availability and accessibility of birth registries and remove any legal, physical or economic barriers that prevent the issuance of birth certificates for all children born in the territory, regardless of their legal status (Mexico);
- 139.232 Conduct the necessary reforms to prohibit by law corporal punishment against children in all areas (Mexico);
- 139.233 Continue the work of the foster families programme to care for children with the help of volunteer families (Oman);
- 139.234 Continue to support initiatives for children, with a focus on skills development (Pakistan);
- 139.235 Continue efforts to develop a programme for foster families to care for disadvantaged children (Saudi Arabia);
- 139.236 Strengthen, particularly within the framework of the reform of the Criminal Law, the protection of women and children against all forms of violence (Senegal);
- 139.237 Continue to strengthen the role and capacity of the child protection systems to prevent and end child marriage (Angola);

- 139.238 **Review legislation and policies to strengthen social protection and poverty reduction schemes for persons with disabilities with sufficient budget allocations to ensure that disability-related expenses are covered (India);**
- 139.239 **Repeal laws that allow for the involuntary deprivation of liberty and forced hospitalization of persons with disabilities, particularly those with psychosocial disabilities, in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Portugal);**
- 139.240 **Continue to implement the National Disability Strategy (Singapore);**
- 139.241 **Continue implementing the National Disability Strategy 2021–2025 (Somalia);**
- 139.242 **Follow up on the implementation of the National Disability Strategy 2021–2025 by benefiting from best practices in this regard (Bahrain);**
- 139.243 **Consider establishing an institutional or legislative plan to ensure access to employment for persons with disabilities (Greece);**
- 139.244 **Continue efforts to implement the National Disability Strategy to ensure the socioeconomic integration of persons with disabilities (Egypt);**
- 139.245 **Take measures to ensure the effective implementation of the National Disability Strategy (Bhutan);**
- 139.246 **Provide women and girls with disabilities with access to sexual and reproductive health care, including in rural areas (Botswana);**
- 139.247 **Strengthen the capacities of the National Agency for Persons with Disabilities, in particular by providing it with sufficient human, technical and financial resources to enable it to effectively carry out its mandate (Chad);**
- 139.248 **Increase measures aimed at reducing the high unemployment rates among persons with disabilities (Honduras);**
- 139.249 **Enhance efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against persons with disabilities (Italy);**
- 139.250 **Mainstream the rights of women and girls with disabilities into gender-related legislation and policies (Latvia);**
- 139.251 **Increase the number of disabled-friendly learning facilities and resources to effectively address the educational needs of persons with disabilities (Malaysia);**
- 139.252 **Take measures to protect persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls, including in rural areas, in accordance with recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Mali);**
- 139.253 **Strengthen the capacity of the National Agency for Persons with Disabilities, including by allocating sufficient human, technical and financial resources for it to fulfil its mandate effectively (Montenegro);**
- 139.254 **Continue the work of the National Agency for Persons with Disabilities (Oman);**
- 139.255 **Further reinforce measures for the protection of the most vulnerable groups, including older persons and persons with disabilities (Pakistan);**
- 139.256 **Take the necessary measures to integrate migrant, refugee and asylum-seeking children into national education programmes, regardless of their ability to obtain official birth certificates (Uruguay);**
- 139.257 **Continue efforts on behalf of migrants, in particular by strengthening the fight against traffickers (Cameroon);**

139.258 Continue to take measures and activities aimed at the inclusion and empowerment of refugees, including in terms of their access to education, social benefits and work (Serbia);

139.259 Ensure that birth registration is ensured for all persons born in Djibouti to avoid situations of statelessness (Malta).

140. 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 Djibouti was headed by H.E. Mr. Ali Hassan Bahdon, Minister of Justice, in charge of human rights, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Ms. Kadra Ahmed Hassan, Ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva, the WTO, International Organizations and Switzerland;
 - Hon. Kaltoum Farah Said, Member of Parliament, Chairperson of the Law Commission of the National Assembly;
 - Hon. Abdoulkader Mohamed Moussa, Member of Parliament, Member of the Law Commission of the National Assembly;
 - Mr. Maki Omar Abdoulkader, Secretary General of the Ministry of Justice;
 - Mrs. Souad Houssein Farah, Legal Adviser to the President of the Republic;
 - Mr. Ahmed Osman Hachi, Director of Legislation and Reforms, Ministry of Justice;
 - Mr. Houmed-Gaba Maki Houmed-Gaba, Counsellor at the Permanent Mission of Djibouti in Geneva;
 - Mrs. Rahima Abdourahim Ade, Legal Officer at the Directorate of Legislative Procedure of the National Assembly of Djibouti.
-