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Geneva, 5–16 November 2018

**Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\***

**Nigeria**

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\* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in English.

## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-first session from 5 to 16 November 2018. The review of Nigeria was held at the 4th meeting, on 6 November 2018. The delegation of Nigeria was headed by the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, H. E. Mr. Audu Ayinla Kadiri. At its 10th meeting, held on 9 November 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Nigeria.
2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Nigeria: Australia, Brazil and Egypt.
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 Nigeria:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/NGA/1);
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/NGA/2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/NGA/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, [Brazil](#), Germany, Portugal on behalf of the Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom Of Great Britain And Northern Ireland, United States Of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Nigeria 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 the national report was prepared, through an inclusive process, by the National Committee on the Universal Periodic Review, which comprised of government officials and representatives of civil society.
6. Nigeria had largely fulfilled its commitments to the Human Rights Council through its active participation in the work and activities of the Council, support for the National Human Rights Commission, commitment to human rights instruments and support for all strategies at the regional and international levels to promote and protect human rights.
7. Since the previous review, civil-military cooperation in the fight against terrorism, insurgency and other internal security operations had been strengthened through measures, which included the incorporation of modules on international human rights and international humanitarian law in the training curriculum for the military and the development of the National Policy Framework and Action Plan on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism.
8. In 2014, the Cyber-Security Strategy was developed to prepare Nigeria for the global economic competitiveness in cyberspace. A key component of the strategy was data protection and privacy.
9. A National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights was in process of being finalized, in response to the call by the United Nations to address the negative impact of business on human rights.
10. The federal government established a national technical committee to look into the establishment and management of a database of missing persons.

11. Since the previous review, a number of initiatives had been introduced to improve the effectiveness, accessibility, accountability, transparency and fairness of the justice system. They included the development of the justice sector reform action plans, a national legal aid strategy, a national policy on prosecution and a code of conduct and prosecutorial guidelines for federal prosecutors, the establishment of judicial research and a simplified court users' guide.
12. The Economic Recovery and Growth Plan covering 2017-2020 addresses the Sustainable Development Goals' (SDGs) three dimensions of economic, social and environmental sustainability issues. The vision of the Plan is to achieve sustained inclusive growth through increased national productivity and sustainable diversification. The Plan will improve the accessibility, affordability and quality of health care and will roll out the National Health Insurance Scheme across the country.
13. Significant efforts had been made to implement the supported recommendations from the previous review, which are detailed in the national report. The report also presented developments, achievements and challenges in the implementation of Nigeria's voluntary commitments to the Human Rights Council.
14. In response to advance questions, the delegation stated that Section 34 (1) of the Constitution prohibits torture and during the period under review, Nigeria had enacted the Anti-Torture Act, 2017, which prohibits torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and punishment by law enforcement agents and provides punishment for perpetrators of such acts. Also, the military and the law enforcement personnel were being re-trained to use modern and scientific means of interrogation.
15. The delegations stated, in response to advanced questions on extra-judicial killings, that the Presidential Committee, which was constituted to investigate allegations of violations of human rights by the military during internal security operations, had submitted its report to the government and steps were being taken to address the recommendations in that report. Furthermore, in 2018 the special investigation panel was established to investigate allegations of human rights violations against the Special Anti-Robbery Squad and other special units of the Nigeria Police Force.
16. In response to advanced questions on the protection and welfare of children, the delegation stated that a variety of child development and child protection measures had been introduced including the Childs Right Act at the national level, which most states have adopted as their state laws. The President has launched a Programme of Action to End Violence against Children by 2030. The National Health Act, which applies at both federal and state levels, addresses sexual exploitation and abuse of children.
17. The Violence against Persons Prohibition Act, which aims to eliminate violence in private and public life, has expanded the scope of rape to protect males. Since the previous review, Nigeria's position on sexual orientation has not changed.
18. In response to advanced questions, the delegation stated that personnel found culpable of human rights violations following reports of the special investigation panels were undergoing administrative disciplinary processes, with some personnel facing prosecution. All trials of Boko Haram suspects were held in public and suspects were allowed to be represented by counsels of their choice. For indigent suspects, the Legal Aid Council of Nigeria provides free legal representation.
19. With regards to the 2015 killings of the Islamic Movement of Nigeria (Shiites) members, the Kaduna State Government has undertaken investigations with the military and the Government White paper has been issued. Alleged perpetrators will be tried through the robust military justice system.
20. Nigeria continues to retain the death penalty. However, efforts were on-going between the federal government and the state governments to formalize a moratorium on death penalty.
21. In response to an advanced question on the preparedness of Nigeria to ensure free, fair, credible and peaceful elections in 2019, the delegation stated that the strengthening of the electoral processes was ongoing. The government was engaging with all critical

stakeholders to strengthen the capacities of relevant actors, sensitize the citizenry, and promote violence-free elections. The Independent National Electoral Commission and the National Human Rights Commission are engaging stakeholders on the need to conduct themselves in a peaceful manner before, during and after the elections.

22. In response to relevant advanced questions, the delegation stated that the Constitution guarantees fundamental human rights including the right to a speedy trial. The Administration of Criminal Justice Act, 2015 was effective in ensuring speedy trial in criminal cases eradicating prolonged detention of suspects. The Act was enacted into law by many states of the Federation.

23. The federal government has put in place a National Working Group on Human Rights Treaty Reporting, which assist reporting to various UN treaty monitoring bodies and monitoring implementation of accepted recommendations.

24. The Constitution prohibits any religion as a state religion. In addition, Nigeria was a signatory to UN and AU human rights instruments that guarantee freedom of religion and belief.

25. The delegation stated that although challenges remain, Nigeria was determined to meet those challenges to further improve the promotion and protection of human rights.

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

26. During the interactive dialogue, 118 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

27. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela praised Nigeria's efforts to ensure free secondary level education and for the National Plan for Development of the Health System.

28. Yemen commended Nigeria for its plans to combat extremism and corruption, for promoting human rights and for enabling young people to vote.

29. Zimbabwe noted the increase in the budget of the Human Rights Commission, the adoption of the Economic and Growth Plan 2017-2020, and the extension of a standing invitation to Special Procedures.

30. Afghanistan noted the civil-military cooperation in the fight against terrorism and insurgency and in the strengthening of internal security.

31. Algeria welcomed the respect for human rights component in the fight against violence and terrorism.

32. Angola noted the improvement of living conditions of the population affected by internal security challenges.

33. Argentina congratulated Nigeria for signing the Declaration on Safe Schools.

34. Australia welcomed the establishment of the Presidential Investigative Panel and the army-led Special Board of Inquiry for improving accountability.

35. Austria noted that the de facto moratorium of the death penalty was contravened and the large no of human trafficking victims coming from Nigeria.

36. Azerbaijan welcomed the establishment of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons, and the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan 2017-2020.

37. Bahrain commended Nigeria for establishing an inter-ministerial working group to build a database of disappeared persons.

38. Bangladesh welcomed the national action plan to prevent and counter violent extremism, criminal justice reforms and youth participation in the political process.

39. Belarus noted the legislation on prohibiting trafficking in persons and combatting torture; efforts to fight corruption, develop health and education sectors and to reform the judiciary.

40. Belgium noted that efforts were made to implement recommendations from the previous review, which included extending a standing invitation to the Special Procedures mechanism.
41. Benin noted the reforms to protect women, children and young girls against violence and human trafficking.
42. Bhutan encouraged Nigeria to continue with efforts to strengthen the protection of human rights.
43. Plurinational State of Bolivia noted the efforts to promote and protect human rights, and the reforms to improve the effectiveness, accessibility, accountability, and transparency of the judiciary.
44. Botswana noted United Nations reports which cited concerns and called for strengthen protection of women's rights.
45. Brazil commended Nigeria for its engagement with the international human rights mechanisms.
46. Bulgaria encouraged Nigeria to take further measures to implement the new legislation and policies, and to increase the effectiveness of national human rights commission.
47. Burundi commended Nigeria for its efforts to improve security in the country through the fight against violent extremism and Boko Haram terrorist group.
48. Cabo Verde commended Nigeria's efforts for social and economic reforms aimed at improving the social and economic standard of its people.
49. Cameroon noted the efforts of Nigeria in West Africa through its critical role in ECOWAS operations, and the commitment to combating terrorism and ensuring stability in the region.
50. Canada looked forward to the full implementation of the national strategy to end child marriage. It encouraged Nigeria to continue strengthening its democracy by ensuring the participation of all in free and fair general elections in 2019.
51. Central African Republic commended Nigeria for the important legislative and regulatory achievements since its last review of the country.
52. Chad welcomed the progress made by Nigeria in implementing the recommendations accepted at the end of the second cycle of the UPR.
53. Chile praised the cooperation of Nigeria with the ICC, but expressed concerns about the persistence of discrimination and violence in the country.
54. China welcomed the adoption of the 2017-2020 economic recovery and growth plan and the human rights training of military and law enforcement personnel.
55. Comoros noted the progress made a number of human rights areas, including the adoption of laws against torture and trafficking in persons.
56. Congo commend Nigeria's willingness to cooperate with the human rights mechanisms, including through a standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders.
57. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the implementation of a program to combat violent extremism and a plan for economy growth for the period 2017-2020.
58. Cuba welcomed the actions taken by Nigeria to improve its legal framework and the quality and access to health services and education.
59. Cyprus commended Nigeria's efforts to combat terrorism and to uphold Human Rights setting an example for the whole continent.
60. Czechia welcomed the adoption of the Law against Torture, the preparation of the new Electoral Code and the political participation of IDPs.
61. In response to comments and questions, the delegation of Nigeria stated that in cases of alleged human rights violations by the security forces, investigative panels have been

established and once the reports of those panels have been published, they will be implemented. As regards the death penalty, the government was committed to respecting the moratorium that has been put in place. An inclusive economic policy was being vigorously implemented. Nigeria has recently been reviewed by CEDAW and has made significant progress in ensuring equality of women and girls. The Constitution and laws did not permit discrimination. Nigeria was committed to democracy and intended to hold free and fair elections, which were particularly free of violence. The majority of Nigerians objected to same-sex relationships because of their deep religious, cultural and moral orientation. However, there was no policy or practice of witch hunting people based on their sexual orientation. Education was compulsory and parents will be committing a crime if they do not send their children to school. Nigeria was committed to ending harmful traditional practices against female children. As regards the national human rights institution, the finances and budget of the institution has been improved and its independence enhanced. Efforts have been made to empower women economically through the granting of loans for entrepreneurial purposes. The Constitution guarantees the independence of the judiciary, which was also effective and impartial.

62. Democratic People's Republic of Korea welcomed Nigeria's efforts and many progresses made since 2013 for the promotion of human rights.
63. Democratic Republic of the Congo commended the excellent work done by Nigeria to promote and protect human rights, especially for vulnerable groups.
64. Denmark commended the adoption of the 2015 Violence against Persons Prohibition Act and the fact that no death sentence has been executed since 2016.
65. Djibouti welcomed the reform of the administration of justice, the law on the prohibition of discrimination based on HIV as well as the law prohibiting torture.
66. Egypt commended the content of the national report and efforts made by Nigeria to uphold the respect human rights through fighting terrorism.
67. Estonia welcomed the legislative steps taken by Nigeria to combat violence against children and women the standing invitation to special procedures.
68. Ethiopia commended the progress made by Nigeria since the second cycle of UPR in terms of implementing recommendations and developing Economic Recovery and Growth Plan.
69. Fiji commended Nigeria for the development of its Economic Recovery and Growth Plan and for ratifying the Paris Agreement.
70. Finland stated that implementing its recommendations will positively impact the lives of people in vulnerable situations and enable socio-economic development.
71. France commended the creation of a commission on allegations of human rights violations by the armed forces and the strengthening of the fight against corruption.
72. Gabon welcomed the adoption of legislation prohibiting all forms of violence; revision of the human trafficking act; and efforts favouring the most vulnerable.
73. Georgia welcomed the enactment of the Violence against Persons (prohibition) Act (2015) and the Anti-Torture Act (2017). It encouraged Nigeria to finalize the National Action Plan 2017-2022.
74. Germany commended Nigeria for its efforts to investigate abuses allegedly committed by security forces and welcomed the trials of Boko Haram suspects.
75. Ghana welcomed the establishment of National Anti-Human Trafficking Agency and the human rights-based initiatives to combat terrorism and insurgency.
76. Greece noted the enactment of the Anti-torture Act; the passage of the Violence against Persons Prohibition Bill at federal level; and the commitment to the International Criminal Court.
77. Guyana commended Nigeria for establishing an inter-ministerial national committee on the universal periodic review.

78. Holy See made recommendations.
79. Honduras recognized Nigeria's commitment in cooperating with the universal periodic review and other United Nations human rights mechanisms.
80. Hungary commended the systematic review of Nigeria's laws and regulations in order to implement the recommendations from the previous review.
81. Iceland appreciated the difficulties Nigeria was facing on account of Boko Haram. It reminded Nigeria of its obligations under international law.
82. India appreciated Nigeria's socio-economic reform and welcomed measures aimed at improving the conditions of women.
83. Indonesia commended the increase in the National Human Rights Commission's budget and the finalization of the National Action Plan on Human Rights and Business.
84. Islamic Republic of Iran commended the progress in the promotion and protection of women and children's rights.
85. Iraq made recommendations.
86. Ireland welcomed the Violence against Persons Prohibition Bill. It was concerned by legislation restricting freedom of association and assembly.
87. Italy commended progress made to combat violence against women and human trafficking.
88. Japan appreciated initiatives to eradicate violence against children and encouraged the early adoption of the Gender Equality Opportunity Bill.
89. Jordan commended Nigeria for its work on implementing the accepted recommendations of the second universal periodic review cycle.
90. Kenya commended Nigeria for significant developments and achievements resulting from their voluntary commitments to the course of human rights.
91. Kuwait noted that Nigeria was keen to enhance equality between women and men, fight corruption and reform justice.
92. Lebanon took note of the adoption of a national plan to fight violent extremism and terrorism and judicial system reforms.
93. Lesotho applauded Nigeria for its cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms.
94. Libya commended Nigeria for measures taken to fight discrimination and violence against women, and efforts to ensure accountability of law enforcement.
95. Liechtenstein welcomed efforts to provide legal aid services to women and girls. It was concerned about the continued existence of the death penalty.
96. Madagascar welcomed the adoption of the Violence against Persons Prohibition Law in 2015.
97. In response to comments and questions, the delegation of Nigeria outlined the measures in place to combat corruption, which included the establishment of a national anti-corruption strategy, the introduction of the Proceeds of Crimes bill, 2017, which was pending before the National Assembly and a whistle blower policy. A programme was introduced to enable the children who had been sent away from school by Boko Haram to return to school and to ensure their protection in school, particularly in the north-eastern part of the country. Child marriage was a criminal offence and efforts have been made to discourage such a practice. A quota of 35 percent has been set for the participation of women in parliament.
98. Malaysia commended Nigeria for the development of a multi-stakeholder and inclusive approach through the National Policy Framework and Action Plan on Preventing Violence Extremism.
99. The Maldives commended Nigeria for incorporating international human rights instruments in its national legislation and encouraged it to improve economic standards.

100. Mali praised Nigeria's efforts to implement previous UPR recommendations, including programs to train law enforcement on international human rights standards.
101. Mauritania highlighted Nigeria's constructive engagement with the mechanisms and procedures defending human rights and measures taken to implement previous recommendations.
102. Mauritius commended Nigeria's legislative and institutional measures for the promotion of human rights and efforts made to eradicate poverty.
103. Mexico recognised the progress achieved by Nigeria, particularly the human rights training programs for the armed forces and security institutions.
104. Montenegro welcomed Nigeria's efforts to eradicate child marriages and encouraged the government to rehabilitate and reintegrate girls abducted by Boko Haram.
105. Morocco valued measures taken by Nigeria in the fight against terrorism and for adopting the Countering of Violence Extremism Program.
106. Mozambique noted that Nigeria is finalising the plan on Business and Human Rights and commended measures taken to improve human rights.
107. Namibia commended Nigeria for the significant achievements made, including cooperating with international human rights instruments to which it has acceded.
108. Nepal welcomed steps taken to implement the second National Action Plan for Human Rights and to abolish harmful practices including FGM.
109. Netherlands commended recent efforts by Nigeria to promote human rights and expressed concern about violations by security forces and lack of accountability.
110. New Zealand encouraged Nigeria to investigate the military's compliance with human rights and expressed concern over Boko Haram abuses and inter-communal violence.
111. Niger encouraged Nigeria's efforts in promoting human rights in a context characterised by the repeated attacks of Boko Haram.
112. Norway expressed concern over the rights of women and children and called on Nigeria to include women in decision-making at all levels.
113. Oman noted the interest to promote and protect human rights through the Plan of Economic Recovery and Growth for the period 2017-2020.
114. Pakistan appreciated Nigeria's efforts to improve accessibility and accountability of the justice system and the development of an economic plan.
115. The Philippines commended Nigeria for enacting laws addressing violence against women, children and human trafficking, and the domestication of international treaties.
116. Portugal commended role played by the National Human Rights Commission and the adoption of rules of engagement for the armed forces.
117. Qatar welcomed Nigeria's adoption of a number of plans, including those on recovery and growth and the second national strategy on health.
118. Republic of Korea expressed appreciation for Nigeria's efforts to promote human rights, notably its efforts to eliminate violence against women.
119. Republic of Moldova welcomed Nigeria's adoption of a series of essential laws including on torture, trafficking persons and administration of justice.
120. Romania congratulated Nigeria for its activity within the Human Rights Council and its commitments to uphold human rights.
121. Rwanda welcomed the positive steps taken by Nigeria to implement second cycle UPR recommendations and to promote women's rights.
122. Saudi Arabia commended the steps taken regarding the rights of the child and its integration in domestic laws and procedures.

123. Senegal noted the efforts and the commitment to improve the economic and social situation of the population.
124. Serbia noted the efforts to implement recommendations from the previous review, the establishment of a national technical committee to create a database of missing persons and the development of the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan, 2017-2020.
125. Sierra Leone noted the issuance of a standing invitation to special procedures, the development of the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan 2017-2020 and the efforts to develop a database for missing person. It encouraged further efforts to address environmental degradation.
126. Singapore acknowledged the efforts to improve the criminal justice system and to advance the social and economic rights.
127. Slovakia was concerned about human rights violations during counter-insurgency operations; and about violations of child's rights.
128. Slovenia raised concerns in relation to the rights of the child, including that the Child Rights Act was only enacted in 24 states. CEDAW has not been effectively domesticated.
129. South Africa noted the progress made since the previous review and the harmonization of the three anti-corruption strategies.
130. Spain noted the progress made by Nigeria since the previous review.
131. State of Palestine welcomed the efforts to mainstream the sustainable development goals in the national development plan; to combat trafficking in persons.
132. Sudan commends the efforts undertaken in protecting human rights, especially in combating terrorism and in internal security operations.
133. Sweden encouraged further measures to ensure respect for human rights, including for persons in vulnerable situations.
134. Switzerland supported training of police and prisons personnel on human rights issues.
135. Syrian Arab Republic noted the national policy framework and work plan to fight violent extremism; the reform of the social justice system; and measures to combat corruption.
136. Thailand noted the efforts to build a human rights culture, particularly the finalisation of a National Action Plan on Human Rights and Business.
137. Togo welcomed improvements in the judicial system and measures to promote growth, and improve social and economic standards.
138. Tunisia noted efforts to strengthen the legislative framework for human rights, and the adoption of a programme to combat violent extremism.
139. Turkey welcomed efforts to involve young people in politics and fight corruption, and requested regular updates on the security situation in the North-East.
140. Turkmenistan noted the action plans for reform of the justice system and Nigeria's commitment to economic growth and recovery.
141. Uganda praised Nigeria's ratification of the AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons, and noted efforts to eliminate discrimination and intolerance.
142. Ukraine noted the establishment of a national inter-ministerial committee on the UPR, and efforts to implement recommendations from previous cycles.
143. United Arab Emirates noted the development of a Cyber-Security Strategy (2014); justice system reforms; and the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (2017-2022).
144. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was concerned about lack of prosecutions of the security forces, human trafficking, and the failure to enact the Gender and Equal Opportunities Bill.

145. United States of America was concerned but was concerned by sexual exploitation of IDPs; extrajudicial killings; arbitrary detention and the targeting of LGBTI persons.

146. Uruguay was pleased that Nigeria had ratified seven international human rights conventions, and hoped for their full implementation.

147. The delegation of Nigeria noted the positive comments of a number of delegations on a variety of issues including the social and economic reforms, the efforts to fight corruption and to repatriate stolen funds and security sector reforms. The delegation thanked the delegations for their participation in the review.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

148. The following recommendations will be examined by Nigeria, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fortieth session of the Human Rights Council:

148.1. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Second Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Benin);

148.2. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Estonia);

148.3. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Liechtenstein);

148.4. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro);

148.5. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Togo);

148.6. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ukraine);

148.7. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and reform the Constitution in order to prohibit death penalty and to establish, until that time, an indefinite moratorium (Spain);

148.8. Consider ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Georgia);

148.9. Adhere to the human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, in particular the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at abolishing the death penalty, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) (Honduras);

148.10. Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Protocol to internalize already ratified Conventions (Niger);

148.11. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Benin);

148.12. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);

148.13. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the communications procedure and ensure its full implementation (Slovakia);

148.14. Ratify the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute (Liechtenstein);

- 148.15. Strengthen the implementation of its international obligations and cooperation with human rights protection mechanisms in particular by reporting to all treaty bodies (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 148.16. Fully co-operate with the UN human rights mechanisms and fulfil its reporting obligations under the various treaties (New Zealand);
- 148.17. Continue efforts to fulfil international obligations through the submission of national reports (Iraq);
- 148.18. Intensify its efforts to develop and submit periodic reports to the various treaty bodies in the area of human rights where it is a party (Togo);
- 148.19. Consider inviting the Special Rapporteurs on Human Rights Defenders and Human Rights and Environment, including to the Niger Delta (Norway);
- 148.20. Sustain efforts in strengthening its legal and institutional frameworks for the promotion and protection of human rights (Cameroon);
- 148.21. Continue its efforts in strengthening the legal and institutional framework of human rights (Syria Arab Republic);
- 148.22. Continue to strengthen the steps in the protection and promotion of the human rights (Senegal);
- 148.23. Sustain its determined efforts in strengthening its legal and institutional frameworks to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights by its people (Pakistan);
- 148.24. Reinforce the legal framework of national institutions in the field of human rights (Chad);
- 148.25. Modify the Constitution and Force Order 237 regarding the Police Force, and ensure that the Anti-Torture Act is applied at the national level (Spain);
- 148.26. Take the necessary steps for a full implementation of the legislation related to the protection of human rights (Romania);
- 148.27. Accelerate the process to incorporate provisions of the international human rights instruments, to which it is party, into national legislation (Zimbabwe);
- 148.28. Continue efforts to implement all instruments ratified by Nigeria (Jordan);
- 148.29. Align national legislation and customs in line with Nigeria's international obligations (Sudan);
- 148.30. Prioritize the full and effective implementation and reinforcement of international human rights instruments, such as the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women by using domestic mechanisms, including the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act (Netherlands);
- 148.31. Step up efforts to domesticate ratified conventions including the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Botswana);
- 148.32. Incorporate the provisions of the Rome Statute of the ICC into its domestic legal system (Slovakia);
- 148.33. Adopt legislation that regulates the functioning of Nigeria's security agencies by limiting their powers, establishing oversight mechanisms consistent with international human rights standards and safeguarding the right to privacy (Chile);
- 148.34. Undertake measures to make Economic, Social and Cultural Rights enforceable and create enabling legislation aimed at addressing poverty (South Africa);

- 148.35. Pass into law the National Disability Bill (Bhutan);
- 148.36. Ensure that the Gender and Equal Opportunities Bill is passed into law and ensure equal and full access to education for all children, especially for girls (Estonia);
- 148.37. Adopt the Gender and Equal Opportunities Bill and ensure its effective implementation at all levels of government (Moldova);
- 148.38. Ensure that the law on the rights of the child and the law prohibiting violence against persons are adopted and enforced in all states (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 148.39. Adopt and enforce the Child Rights Act in all states (Portugal);
- 148.40. Provide the overall applicability of the Child's Rights Act 2003 by ensuring that the remaining 12 states adopt the law without delay (Slovenia);
- 148.41. Adopt and effectively enforce the Child Right Act in the whole country (Slovakia);
- 148.42. Ensure that all the states in Nigeria adopt and implement the Child Rights Act, Violence Against Persons Act, and international human rights agreements the federal government of Nigeria has ratified (Cyprus);
- 148.43. Strengthen implementation of legislation and policies aimed at ending harmful traditional practices in particular through the adoption of the enforcement procedure of Nigeria's Violence against Persons Prohibition Act (Rwanda);
- 148.44. Ensure the adoption and implementation of the 2015 Violence against Persons Prohibition Act in all of Nigeria's 36 states (Denmark);
- 148.45. Intensify efforts to combat gender-based violence, especially through the full implementation of the Violence against Persons Prohibition Act of 2015 at the federal, state and local levels (Thailand);
- 148.46. Guarantee the application of the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act throughout its territory and approve the Gender and Equal Opportunities Bill (Spain);
- 148.47. Step up efforts in ensuring that the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act is adopted by and is applicable in all its states (Philippines);
- 148.48. Strengthen its national human rights framework by ensuring that the Violence against Persons Prohibition Act is applicable in all states (Republic of Korea);
- 148.49. Adopt the Violence against Persons Act at the state assembly level (Japan);
- 148.50. Ensure that Violence Against Persons Act and the 2017-2021 National Strategy to end child marriage are fully implemented in all states (Namibia);
- 148.51. Expand nationwide the territorial scope of the Violence against Persons (Prohibition) Act of 2015 by amending article 47 in order to provide equal protection from violence to all Nigerians (Finland);
- 148.52. Strengthen the rights of women and girls, notably putting in place across all the territory the 2015 law banning all forms of violence against them (France);
- 148.53. Strengthen the Child's Rights Act of 2003 and expand it to all 36 states (Germany);
- 148.54. Adopt the necessary legislative and political measures so that the twelve northern states adopt the law on the rights of children that puts in practice the prohibition of early and forced marriages (Honduras);

- 148.55. Enhance efforts to promote and protect human rights of vulnerable persons in its population (Uganda);
- 148.56. Take steps to ensure the operational and financial independence of the National Human Rights Commission, including by filling all positions in the Governing Council, in accordance with the Constitution (Canada);
- 148.57. Speedy finalization and adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan 2017-2022 to further strengthen Nigeria's commitment to protecting human rights (Ghana);
- 148.58. Continue to strengthen the implementation of policies and measures relating to democracy, the rule of law and good governance for the effective realization of human rights in the entire country (Angola);
- 148.59. Continue its ongoing reforms in all spheres including education, healthcare and gender equality to promote and uphold fundamental human rights (Turkmenistan);
- 148.60. Take further steps to strengthen policies with a view to addressing transnational organised crimes, particularly drugs trafficking (Indonesia);
- 148.61. Join the Code of Conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, as elaborated by the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency Group (Liechtenstein);
- 148.62. Continue upgrading training programs in the protection of human rights (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 148.63. Further develop the institutional capacity of the staff of the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution for Peacebuilding and Reconciliation (Oman);
- 148.64. Continue efforts to carry out awareness raising and sensitization campaigns on human rights through training and capacity building (Mauritius);
- 148.65. Continue awareness raising on the principles of human rights (Sudan);
- 148.66. Ensure the respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights for all persons, without distinction of any kind (Sweden);
- 148.67. Adopt measures to combat all forms of discrimination, especially against women and LGBTI persons (Italy);
- 148.68. Promote the enactment of a draft law on gender and equal opportunities (Mexico);
- 148.69. Adopt a comprehensive definition of discrimination against women in line with Article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (Botswana);
- 148.70. Address discrimination against minority and vulnerable groups by taking action to discourage politicians from using religious, ethnic or settler-indigenous division for political ends (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 148.71. Fight against discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (France);
- 148.72. Adopt measures to combat violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, repealing the section of the Penal Code that criminalizes homosexuality with the death penalty, as previously recommended (Uruguay);
- 148.73. Amend and review all legislation and policies with a view to decriminalizing same sex relations (Austria);
- 148.74. Repeal legislation that discriminates on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity (Iceland);

- 148.75. Repeal all relevant legislation that discriminates against LGBTI individuals and same sex marriage (New Zealand);
- 148.76. Abrogate the new discriminatory legislation on sexual orientation and gender identity, which criminalises, inter alia, consensual sexual relations between people of the same sex (Belgium);
- 148.77. Review the law on the prohibition of violence against persons of 2015 in order to prohibit all types of violence without discrimination including discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Mexico);
- 148.78. Take necessary measures to repeal from the legislation the norm that runs counter to the human rights of the LGBTI community, and investigate and punish those who commit discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation (Argentina);
- 148.79. Ensure full territorial coverage by the Law on Prohibiting Violence against Persons, especially Article 37, in order to ensure that all, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender, will be able to find legal reparation for the violence they suffered from (Chile);
- 148.80. Repeal the Same-Sex Marriage Prohibition Act of 2013 and ensure that nobody is punished because of their sexual orientation and release all individuals held in detention because of homosexuality (Germany);
- 148.81. Release all individuals held in detention because of their real or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity (Iceland);
- 148.82. Allocate adequate resources to ensure the effective implementation of the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan in all its sectors in order to meet the relevant SDG targets (Singapore);
- 148.83. Continue the measures to promote rule of law and good governance, including through further implementing the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (Thailand);
- 148.84. Implement the National Anti-Corruption Strategy document to give impetus to the right to development and to safeguard the full enjoyment of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights (Ghana);
- 148.85. Vigorously pursue the fight against all forms of corruption and against economic crime (Comoros);
- 148.86. Provide support to all Nigerians in order to eliminate corruption (Kuwait);
- 148.87. Continue the fight against corruption and the efforts to repatriate the funds resulting from corrupt activities to the benefit of the population (Senegal);
- 148.88. Continue to take the necessary efforts to eradicate corruption in the country (Djibouti);
- 148.89. Continue strengthening its efforts in the area of combating corruption (Syria Arab Republic);
- 148.90. Pursue its efforts to combat corruption (Egypt);
- 148.91. Fully implement its commitments under the Paris Agreement (Fiji);
- 148.92. Strengthen its measures and implement policies relating to climate change, environment protection and disaster risk reduction (Fiji);
- 148.93. Take effective measures to support communities that have suffered from oil spills that caused damage to the environment (Congo);
- 148.94. Take effective measures to assist the communities suffering from environmental damage across the Niger Delta due to oil spills by providing health care and education facilities and fostering means for the creation of alternative livelihood options (Republic of Korea);

- 148.95. Accelerate the regulatory process aimed at reducing the negative impact of company activities on the enjoyment of human rights (Algeria);
- 148.96. Adopt a national plan of action for the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and establish mechanisms for its implementation (Switzerland);
- 148.97. Complete the finalization and implementation of the national plan of action on business and human rights (Bahrain);
- 148.98. Finalize its National Action Plan on Human Rights and Business (Kenya);
- 148.99. Finalize the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, and consider sharing best practices in that regard (Namibia);
- 148.100. Finalise the National Action Plan on human rights and business (South Africa);
- 148.101. Consider setting up a follow up mechanism to implement the national plan of action on business and human rights (United Arab Emirates);
- 148.102. Take all necessary measures to protect the lives of civilians, while fighting insurgency (Afghanistan);
- 148.103. Ensure all operations by the military and security forces comply with international law and Nigeria's human rights obligations (Australia);
- 148.104. Mainstream human rights standards in counter-terrorism actions undertaken by security forces (Portugal);
- 148.105. Raise awareness of human rights, especially within the government forces involved in counter-insurgency operations, to avoid excessive use of force, extrajudicial killings and ill-treatment (Cyprus);
- 148.106. Strengthen civil-military cooperation in the fight against terrorism (Ethiopia);
- 148.107. Sustain ongoing efforts in ensuring respect for human rights in counter-terrorism operations (Lebanon);
- 148.108. Strengthen the fight against impunity, notably guaranteeing respect for rights in the fight against terrorism and law enforcement (France);
- 148.109. Pursue its efforts to fight terrorism (Egypt);
- 148.110. Redouble efforts to fight terrorism (Burundi);
- 148.111. Continue to strengthen effective measures against extremism and terrorism (Comoros);
- 148.112. Continue efforts in the context of the program to combat violent extremism by giving particular attention to strengthening a culture of tolerance and moderation (United Arab Emirates);
- 148.113. Strengthen existing measures to better counter the spread of radicalization in the country (Morocco);
- 148.114. Continue to redouble efforts in the fight against terrorism for the security of its population and those of neighbouring countries (Chad);
- 148.115. Continue with efforts to fight extremism and terrorism (Kuwait);
- 148.116. Continue to fight terrorism and extremism and create a safe and stable environment for the promotion and protection of human rights (China);
- 148.117. Strengthening of all efforts to address violent extremism (Guyana);
- 148.118. Not to relent in its counter-terrorism operations, with the aim of finally ending the menace of terrorism in the country (Cameroon);

- 148.119. Continue the implementation of measures and strategies to combat terrorism in order to ensure an adequate protection of the population (Belarus);
- 148.120. Review counter-terrorism laws and policies to ensure compliance with international standards including international human rights and humanitarian law (Brazil);
- 148.121. Take appropriate action to guarantee respect for human rights in the fight against terrorism, insurgency and other internal security operations, and to ensure that all perpetrators of violations are brought to justice (Bulgaria);
- 148.122. Continue to mobilize resources and galvanize international support to address the humanitarian crisis occasioned by terrorist activities, especially in the North Eastern part of the country (Pakistan);
- 148.123. Reinforce victim protection services taking into account the vulnerability of children and women facing terrorist groups' actions (Portugal);
- 148.124. Abolish death penalty (Cabo Verde);
- 148.125. Consider the abolition of death penalty (Romania);
- 148.126. Abolish the death penalty, especially to persons under 18 years of age, and progressively reduce the number of crimes punishable by capital punishment, as previously recommended (Uruguay);
- 148.127. Take concrete measures to introduce a de jure moratorium on the death penalty with a view towards its total abolition (Rwanda);
- 148.128. Abolish the death penalty, adopt an immediate de facto moratorium and ratify the Second Optional Protocol of the ICCPR (Portugal);
- 148.129. Implement a moratorium on the death penalty and take steps to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Moldova);
- 148.130. Introduce a moratorium on death penalty with a view to abolish it (Sweden);
- 148.131. Work towards the abolition of the death penalty (Holy See);
- 148.132. Consider abolishing the death penalty or introducing a moratorium on sentencing convicted persons to capital punishment (Hungary);
- 148.133. Consider speeding up the process that will lead to the abolition of the death penalty (Mozambique);
- 148.134. Formally establish a moratorium on executions and work towards the abolition of the death penalty, including through ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (New Zealand);
- 148.135. Establish a moratorium on executions; commute all death sentences to terms of imprisonment; and abolish the death penalty for all crimes (Iceland);
- 148.136. Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to its complete abolishment and to commute all existing death sentences (Liechtenstein);
- 148.137. Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty and step up national discussions on the question of its abolition (Mexico);
- 148.138. Restore the moratorium on the use of death penalty with a view to abolish it (Italy);
- 148.139. Consider signing a moratorium on the death penalty (Greece);
- 148.140. Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty as a step towards complete abolition of this practice (Australia);
- 148.141. Renew the death penalty moratorium and as a next step abolish the capital punishment (Czechia);

- 148.142. Sign a moratorium on execution of death sentences (Denmark);
- 148.143. Institute a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (France);
- 148.144. Ensure that the moratorium on the death penalty is upheld on the federal and state levels with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Austria);
- 148.145. Provide and implement measures to protect against violations of human rights committed by security forces in order to better protect the population (Belgium);
- 148.146. Implement safeguards against human rights violations by the security forces and ensure that the perpetrators of violence, both state and non-state actors, are brought to justice (Ireland);
- 148.147. Continue efforts to counter act violence and improve the security and protection of people in remote areas (Cabo Verde);
- 148.148. Take further measures in implementing its Programme to Counter Violence (Turkmenistan);
- 148.149. Continue to enact legislation to protect persons from violent crimes, especially children, women and the elderly (Bahrain);
- 148.150. Ensure that enforced disappearance constitutes a crime in line with Nigeria's obligations under the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and allow independent human rights investigators full access to investigate allegations of enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings (Germany);
- 148.151. Continue efforts aimed at developing a database of missing persons in Nigeria (Azerbaijan);
- 148.152. Expand the inter-ministerial technical working group to develop a database of missing persons in Nigeria to include all relevant agencies (Guyana);
- 148.153. Create conditions conducive to preventing torture, including by creating a central database or register of all places of detention (Hungary);
- 148.154. Modify the law against torture to provide rehabilitation for the victims (Chile);
- 148.155. Notify the Subcommittee for Prevention of Torture as a State Party to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture a National Preventive Mechanism for independent monitoring in all detention facilities (Czechia);
- 148.156. Establish a national preventive mechanism in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ukraine);
- 148.157. Speed-up the implementation of the Nigerian Prisons and Correctional Service Bill (Georgia);
- 148.158. Implement the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) to improve the conditions of detention and to end the ill-treatment of detainees (Switzerland);
- 148.159. Continue to strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks to improve the effectiveness, accessibility, accountability, transparency and fairness of the justice system (South Africa);
- 148.160. Continue to review and reform its criminal justice system so as to strengthen the rule of law in Nigeria (Singapore);
- 148.161. Invest in the training of its justice sector officials to remain current with the reforms in the criminal justice system (Singapore);

- 148.162. Further guarantee the impartiality and effectiveness of the judicial system (Afghanistan);
- 148.163. Make awareness raising campaigns to rectify and promote social tolerance behaviour in order to contribute to overcoming difficulties facing the rule of law in the country (Iraq);
- 148.164. Adopt measures to fight against impunity with an increased focus on Boko Haram's crimes (Portugal);
- 148.165. Conduct prompt, thorough and independent investigations into allegations of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed by some government forces during counter-insurgency operations, and bring perpetrators to justice (Slovakia);
- 148.166. Take concrete steps to remove all provisions that criminalize petty offences from both federal and state laws (Austria);
- 148.167. Ensure greater access to justice for women and girls who are victims of violence (Gabon);
- 148.168. Intensify efforts to eradicate impunity by strengthening accountability and the rule of law, particularly through monitoring, investigating and reporting on human rights abuses, and to ensure that all alleged perpetrators, in particular those affiliated with the official security forces, are brought to justice (Netherlands);
- 148.169. Intensify efforts to enable women in gaining access to justice by increasing gender awareness among judges and other court personnel (Liechtenstein);
- 148.170. Ensure that the perpetrators of violence and crimes against children as well as adults are brought to justice (Holy See);
- 148.171. Implement safeguards to prevent the sexual exploitation and abuse of vulnerable persons and hold those responsible accountable (United States of America);
- 148.172. Investigate and punish those responsible for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, for example attacks against schools, hospitals and protected persons, humanitarian actors and their organisations, and those who committed abductions of children, civilians and humanitarian actors (Argentina);
- 148.173. Investigate all reported cases of human rights violations by security forces, bring to justice suspected perpetrators, and ensure transparency, including by making public the report of the Presidential Panel to Review Compliance of the Armed Forces (Canada);
- 148.174. Continue the efforts to more effectively prevent human rights violations during the operations of its security forces and to bring all those suspected of criminal responsibility to justice (Republic of Korea);
- 148.175. Put in place effective mechanisms to investigate human rights violations committed by security forces, identify those responsible and bring them to justice (Switzerland);
- 148.176. Commit to releasing the findings from the Presidential Investigative Panel and the army-led Special Board of Inquiry and to holding perpetrators to account (Australia);
- 148.177. Make public the findings of the Presidential Investigative Panel, which investigated allegations of human rights violations by the military, to facilitate open analysis and scrutiny (United States of America);

- 148.178. Publish the reports about abuses committed by Security Forces and implement the recommendations, including the prosecution of those responsible for violence against civilians (Germany);
- 148.179. Make progress on investigating the military's compliance with human rights obligations (New Zealand);
- 148.180. Regarding recurring intercommunal violence, undertake effective and impartial investigations into massacres, bringing those responsible to justice and ensuring redress for victims (New Zealand);
- 148.181. Enforce a comprehensive "handover protocol" to ensure that detained children are promptly transferred to child protection actors (United States of America);
- 148.182. Obey court orders for the release of Ibrahim and Zeenat El Zakzaky and hold accountable the perpetrators of the killing of 347 Islamic Movement Nigeria members (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 148.183. Protect the rights to freedom of association, expression and peaceful assembly for all Nigerians, regardless of ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation or gender identity (Australia);
- 148.184. Protect and promote freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly in order to create a safe and favourable environment for human rights defenders, journalists and civil society (Italy);
- 148.185. Ensure that the fundamental rights to freedom of association and peaceful assembly are respected and protected for all Nigerians without distinction of any kind and in accordance with the Constitution (Canada);
- 148.186. Ensure that the fundamental right to freedom of association and peaceful assembly is respected and protected for all Nigerians without distinction of any kind (Ireland);
- 148.187. Protect and guarantee religious freedom and the rights of people of faith in Nigeria (Chile);
- 148.188. Continue efforts in enhancing dialogue among religious and ethnic groups and promote the enjoyment of the rights of freedom of religion or belief of minority groups in all regions of Nigeria (Holy See);
- 148.189. Continue the measures to increase the freedom of religion and belief for all (Kenya);
- 148.190. Create and maintain a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders including those working on environmental issues (Norway);
- 148.191. Refrain from adopting legislative or policy steps that would restrict civil society space (Estonia);
- 148.192. Take further similar steps to deepen its democracy and expand the borders of its political arena containing every entity of its demographically rich society (Turkey);
- 148.193. Adopt legislation that includes special measures to increase the participation of women in political and public life (Chile);
- 148.194. Increase the number of women engaged in decision making bodies to promote gender equality (Iraq);
- 148.195. During the preparation of the February 2019 general elections, respect the recommendations of previous Election Observation Missions concerning equal political participation (Czechia);
- 148.196. Strengthen political and institutional safeguards to ensure free and fair elections and call upon all parties and the Security Forces to refrain from

violence and intimidations and accept the results declared by the Independent National Election Commission (Germany);

148.197. Further consolidate the legal electoral framework in order to improve the inclusivity and transparency of the electoral process and equal political participation (Romania);

148.198. Fight against trafficking in human beings and slavery, especially of women and girls (Holy See);

148.199. Step up efforts to combat human trafficking, especially women and children, inter alia, by enforcing the 2015 relevant Act (Greece);

148.200. Step up efforts in preventing and combating human trafficking (Lesotho);

148.201. Adopt more robust measures to address trafficking in persons including by developing capacity for trafficking investigations and prosecutions (Indonesia);

148.202. Expedite efforts to establish a new national action plan on human trafficking (Sierra Leone);

148.203. Strengthen engagement between Federal Agencies and State Governments to ensure greater coordination on issues of human trafficking and modern slavery (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

148.204. Continue with its commendable efforts in combating human trafficking (Cameroon);

148.205. Continue investigations and trials concerning trafficking in persons and enact laws providing for suitable punishment on traffickers (State of Palestine);

148.206. Continue to raise awareness about trafficking in human beings to prevent people from becoming trafficked and ensure that support is provided to victims (Austria);

148.207. Step up its efforts to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, including by improving the practice of enforcing legislation (Belarus);

148.208. Continue efforts to promote and protect the rights of the child especially in relation to combating child trafficking (Maldives);

148.209. Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons, female genital mutilation, early and forced marriages and sexual and gender-based violence (Gabon);

148.210. Strengthen measures to prevent child trafficking and enhance social and economic welfare opportunities for the victims (Nepal);

148.211. Take further measures to improve the socio-economic conditions of women, children and other vulnerable groups (Bhutan);

148.212. Continue to strengthen social programmes in favour of most vulnerable groups, especially women and children (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

148.213. Continue efforts to protect human rights to ensure their effective implementation by improving living conditions and achieving sustainable development in the country (Libya);

148.214. Continue efforts to adopt a development policy to reduce poverty in the country (Yemen);

148.215. Intensify efforts to improve the well-being of all its citizens, especially the most vulnerable groups (Zimbabwe);

- 148.216. Continue the good work to guarantee access to adequate housing for all citizens (Bangladesh);
- 148.217. Continue to implement the 2017-2020 Economic Recovery and Growth Plan to promote sustainable economic and social development and improve people's living standards (China);
- 148.218. Continue to take effective measures to assist the communities in need by providing health care and education facilities and fostering means for the creation of alternative livelihood options (Fiji);
- 148.219. Continue to work on the effective implementation of the second national plan for the development of the health system (2018-2022), especially to ensure coverage in rural and remote areas (Cuba);
- 148.220. Make continuous efforts to fully implement the second national plan for the development of health 2018-2022 with a view to attaining universal health coverage for all Nigerians and share good experience gained in this respect (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 148.221. Continue measures for ensuring universal health coverage (India);
- 148.222. Continue to invest in the health sector, to ensure access to basic health services (Lebanon);
- 148.223. Continue to implement policies to ensure the availability of healthcare providers to those living in rural and other difficult to access areas (Malaysia);
- 148.224. Make further efforts to improve the health care system (Oman);
- 148.225. Further develop strategies, and ascertain the implementation of such, to ensure that all citizens regardless of status, gender or location have equal access to quality healthcare and education (Norway);
- 148.226. Take specific steps to promote, protect and fulfil sexual and reproductive rights of women and girls, which is especially important for those affected by the armed conflicts (Finland);
- 148.227. Increase its efforts to reduce high maternal and child mortality rates (Greece);
- 148.228. Take steps to ensure a decrease of the maternal and child mortality rates (Estonia);
- 148.229. Ensure free access to primary education (Qatar);
- 148.230. Continue efforts to take all measures needed to guarantee mandatory education for all children (Saudi Arabia);
- 148.231. Take appropriate actions to ensure that all children, regardless of their social status, have access to compulsory education (Slovakia);
- 148.232. Improve the quality of education in rural areas and promote inclusive education, which guarantees gender equality in education (Algeria);
- 148.233. Continue efforts made to improve the quality of education and fight school dropouts (Tunisia);
- 148.234. Continue and strengthen measures to ensure equal access to quality education for all, especially for girls (Djibouti);
- 148.235. Undertake further measures to strengthen educational opportunities for girls (Lesotho);
- 148.236. Further strengthen educational opportunities for girls and women (Maldives);
- 148.237. Continue to improve the education sector to provide qualitative education to all its citizens (Lebanon);

- 148.238. Continue implementation of the ongoing policies for development of the education sector (India);
- 148.239. Continue to improve the school environment and strengthen educational programmes to counter harmful traditional practices, in cooperation with international agencies such as UNESCO and UNICEF (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 148.240. Strengthen the School Food Programmes with local products aimed at improving school enrolment rates and raise the completion of studies at the primary level, improving the nutrition and health of children (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 148.241. Provide further support for the school feeding program aimed at increasing enrolment (Oman);
- 148.242. Continue to implement measures for the development of its education system, including expanding access to programs of literacy (Cuba);
- 148.243. Increase efforts to combat all forms of discrimination against women, eradicating the practice of female genital mutilation, already prohibited by law, and ensuring that the law of sexual and gender-based violence is approved throughout the national territory (Uruguay);
- 148.244. Continue to plan and to implement national strategies for sustainable development goals and adopt a plan to ensure the effective role of women in the implementation of these strategies (State of Palestine);
- 148.245. Continue implementing measures for improving conditions of women (India);
- 148.246. Redouble efforts in ensuring the protection of the rights of women and children (Indonesia);
- 148.247. Continue efforts to eliminate discrimination against women and girls with disabilities and the economic barriers in various fields especially in access to health care, education and employment (Saudi Arabia);
- 148.248. Pursue efforts to fight violence against women (Tunisia);
- 148.249. Continue efforts in addressing violence against women and children particularly in crisis-affected areas (Philippines);
- 148.250. Ensure that the rights of women are respected, protected and fulfilled including their rights to sexual and reproductive health, addressing discrimination through wife inheritance laws and eliminating child marriage (New Zealand);
- 148.251. Improve the status of women and girls by enacting the National Gender Policy and implementing the CEDAW Convention, the Maputo Protocol and the Child Rights Act (Canada);
- 148.252. Continue the efforts aiming to improve the socio-economic conditions of women (Morocco);
- 148.253. Take steps to ensure that rural women have the right of ownership of agricultural land equal to that of men (Hungary);
- 148.254. Continue efforts to provide women access to economic opportunities, such as through the Business Development Fund for women and the National Women Empowerment Fund (Malaysia);
- 148.255. Protect and promote the rights of women and girls, including by enhancing reproductive health, ending harmful traditional practices and take concrete measures against sexual and gender-based violence (Norway);
- 148.256. Accelerate the repeal or modification of laws discriminating against women (Congo);

- 148.257. Take strong legislative action to punish all forms of violence against women (Madagascar);
- 148.258. Redouble their efforts, assigning human and financial resources to the institutions in charge of applying the law in order to remove the impunity that benefits the perpetrators of violence against women (Honduras);
- 148.259. Ensure the full implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Brazil);
- 148.260. Adopt concrete measures to eliminate gender discrimination and violence against women (Iceland);
- 148.261. Ensure effective protection against violence against women (Argentina);
- 148.262. Step up action to prevent violence and discrimination against women (Cabo Verde);
- 148.263. Step up efforts in raising awareness amongst religious and traditional leaders, and the population in general, of the criminal nature of FGM and other traditional practices (Argentina);
- 148.264. Strengthen implementation of the laws to abolish female genital mutilation (Guyana);
- 148.265. Strengthen the effort to alleviate harmful traditional practices affecting the human rights of women and children (Ethiopia);
- 148.266. Engage in awareness raising on the criminal nature of female genital mutilation and its negative impact on women (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 148.267. Give continuity of programmes to ensure the economic empowerment of women, such as the initiatives of the Business Development Fund for Women, with an emphasis on rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 148.268. Intensify efforts to facilitate women's economic empowerment, particularly in rural areas (Bulgaria);
- 148.269. Continue to develop concrete programmes in accordance with the relevant international instruments, to put an end to traditional and religious practices that contradict the development and well-being of children, especially girls (Angola);
- 148.270. Implement further measures to end the practice of recruitment and the use of children in military operations (Belarus);
- 148.271. Ensure that the law on the rights of the child is adopted and applied in the States that have not yet done so (Belgium);
- 148.272. Accelerate its measures to eradicate violence against children (Japan);
- 148.273. Continue efforts to eradicate forced and early marriages of children, which have negative impact in terms of economy and health for those concerned (Burundi);
- 148.274. Double its efforts to ensure that the 2003 law fixing the minimum age of marriage at 18 years is extended and effective in the 36 States (Central African Republic);
- 148.275. Continue with the legal, administrative and policy measures to completely eradicate early child marriages (Kenya);
- 148.276. Unify the age of marriage in all states in order to eradicate child, early and forced marriage, both in law and practice (Sierra Leone);
- 148.277. Intensify actions to end child marriage and ensure that the Children's Rights Act is applied at the national level (Spain);

148.278. Continue efforts to promote the rights of children and combat child marriage in accordance with the national strategy 2017-2021 to end child marriage (Tunisia);

148.279. Intensify efforts to protect and promote the rights of children against all forms of violence and discrimination, in particular by preventing and combating child, early and forced marriages (Italy);

148.280. Continue efforts to provide qualitative and accessible education and healthcare for all children (Nepal);

148.281. Continue efforts to ensure greater effectiveness in protecting children against trafficking, sexual exploitation and military recruitment (Cabo Verde);

148.282. Step up efforts to implement the National Disability Bill (Georgia);

148.283. Continue working on implementing the rights of persons with disabilities (Jordan);

148.284. Take measures by which women and girls with disabilities facing physical and economic barriers in various fields gain, with no restrictions, access to health care, education and employment (Serbia);

148.285. Involve persons with disabilities in the preparation of the draft national law on disability and in the establishment of the national commission for persons with disabilities (Qatar);

148.286. Maintain positive dynamics of granting the IDPs equal political participation (Azerbaijan);

148.287. Ensure that the rights of all migrant workers and members of their family are respected and guaranteed by a legislative framework (Madagascar);

148.288. Ensure the protection of women and children from all forms of abuse and exploitation in the IDP's camps (Montenegro);

148.289. Take further measures to fulfil its obligations under the CEDAW Convention and the Security Council Resolution 1325 to protect women from sexual violence in IDP-camps and that allegations of misconduct are investigated and brought to justice, and, in this context, establish an oversight mechanism for security forces, that meet with international human rights standards (Sweden);

148.290. Ensures equality in the transmission of nationality between men and women (Central African Republic).

7. 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

[English Only]

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Nigeria was headed by H.E. Mr. Audu Ayinla Kadiri, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Anthony Ojukwu, Esq Executive Secretary National Human Rights;
- Mrs. Stella Anukam, Director, International and Comparative Law Department Federal Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. Anthony Oluborode, Office of the National Security Adviser;
- Mr. Richards Adejola, Acting Director, International Organisations Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mohammed Idris Haidara, Assistant Director, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mrs. Edith O. Poko, Minister, Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations Office in Geneva;
- Mr. Tunde Mukaila Mustapha, Minister, Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations Office in Geneva;
- Mrs. Ifeanyi Oche-Obe, Deputy Director Federal Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. Alexander Temitope Ajayi, Minister Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations, New York;
- Prof. Bem Angwe, Professor University of Jos;
- Prof. Sylvester Shikyil, Consultant UPR;
- Mr. Abdulraham Ayinde Yakubu, National Human Rights Commission;
- Mr. Emmanuel Akissa, Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation;
- Mr. Danjuma Abdulai, Chief State Counsel Federal Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Abimbola Ajileye, Assistant Chief State Counsel Federal Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Ezinwanne Obie Osuigwe, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Ode Ezekiel Ikwe, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations Office in Geneva;
- Mr. Muhammad Sulaiman Isa, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations Office in Geneva;
- Mr. Oluwaseyi Ezekiel Poroku, Third Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Ogunlowo Thompson Oyemade, State Counsel. Federal Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. Austine Erameh, CISLAC;
- Mr. Frank Tietie, CASER.