

FIRST SESSION OF THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW - SEXUAL RIGHTS¹ AND WOMEN'S ISSUES²

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The United Nations' General Assembly, in its resolution 60/251, mandated the Human Rights Council (HRC) to " *undertake a universal periodic review (UPR), based on objective and reliable information, of the fulfillment by each State of its human rights obligations and commitments in a manner which ensures universality of coverage and equal treatment with respect to all States; the review shall be a cooperative mechanism, based on an interactive dialogue, with the full involvement of the country concerned and with consideration given to its capacity-building needs; such a mechanism shall complement and not duplicate the work of treaty bodies.* "

The first round of the UPR took place in Geneva, April 7-18, 2008 and 16 countries were reviewed⁴. The Sexual Rights Initiative have been actively involved in the UPR process, preparing civil society submissions for 4 of the States under Review (Argentina, Ecuador, India and Poland) and attending the sessions of the Working Group⁵. On the basis of that experience, we have produced this analytical documents that comprises the following sections:

1. Women's issues broadly (not including Sexual Rights)
2. Sexual Rights Issues.
3. States' Performances
4. Women's and Sexual Rights Thematic Issues raised at the UPR.

¹ The term "Sexual Rights" refer to specific norm that emerge when existing and implicit human rights are applied to sexuality. Sexual Rights provide an approach that includes but also transcends the protection of particular identities. Sexual Rights guarantee that each and every person has access to enabling conditions for the realization and expression of their sexualities, free from coercion, discrimination and violence and in a context in which dignity is respected (IPPF, Bill on Sexual Rights, Work in Progress).

² We acknowledge that the distinction between "women's issues" and "sexual rights issues" is artificial. Of course, women's sexual rights are a women's issue! But simply for the sake of clarity, this document contains references to all women's rights except sexual rights that are considered in the document about sexual rights in general.

³ The Sexual Rights Initiative (SRI) is a coalition created in 2006. Its members are: Action Canada for Population and Development, CREA (India), INCREASE (Nigeria) and Mulabi, Latin American Space for Sexualities and Rights (Argentina-Costa Rica-Mexico-Colombia). Associated partners are the Polish Federation of Women for Family Planning and others. SRI's mission is to advance the notion of sexual rights and sexual rights issues broadly in the Human Rights Council. SRI's members have been deeply involved with the HRC work since its beginning, including the Working Group on Institution Building.

⁴ Unfortunately, it was impossible to obtain the Working Group report on Tunisia. Thus, this analysis is based on the review of 15 countries: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Finland, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Philippines, Poland, South Africa, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

⁵ For the purpose of the UPR, HRC members turn themselves into a Working Group in which Observer States (UN member states that are not members of the HRC) can participate (that is, make interventions). Civil society and National Human Rights Institutions can attend but not participate.

5. Quotes

6. A list of all recommendations on Women's Issues (others than Sexual Rights) and Sexual Rights accepted by States during the UPR.

It is our hope that these materials will assist our colleagues in civil society as well as States and other UN bodies in planning their future involvement with the UPR process. Their aim is simply to provide an overview of how women's and sexual rights' issues fared at the first UPR round. We have not yet been able to produce an in-depth analysis of how the different issues were framed, but we will undertake that challenge in future publications.

WOMEN'S ISSUES (OTHERS THAN SEXUAL RIGHTS)

1. Women's representation

- a. Women make up 51% of the world's population. How well were they represented in the delegations of the States under Review (SuR)?

In 5 delegations (33% of SuRs), women made up at least 51% of the total number of delegates:

- Finland: 75%
- The Netherlands: 63%,
- Brazil: 62%, United Kingdom: 62%
- South Africa: 57%

In 4 delegations (27% of SuRs) women made up 25% or less of the total number of delegates⁶:

- Algeria: 25%,
- Indonesia: 24%,
- India: 23%
- Morocco: 17%

- b. How many delegations were headed by a woman?

Only 4 (27% of the total):

- Finland
- Indonesia
- South Africa
- The Netherlands

- c. How many delegations included representatives from the country's government institutions devoted to women's issues?

Almost half of the total number of SuR (7, or 46%) did:

- Algeria, Bahrain, Brazil, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Philippines

⁶ The other delegations included the following percentages of women: Philippines: 47%, Poland: 46%, Czech Republic: 38%, Argentina: 36%, Ecuador: 29% and Bahrain: 26%.

2. States under Review reporting on Women's Issues (other than Sexual Rights)

1. How many SuR raised women's issues in the presentation of their country report?

India (6)
Algeria, Bahrain, Finland, Morocco, South Africa, Netherlands (4)
Poland (3)
Argentina (2)
Brazil, Ecuador, Czech Republic, Philippines, UK (1)

Indonesia was the only country that did not raise a single women's issue in the presentation of its country report.

b. Which were the three Women's Issues (other than Sexual Rights) that were the most mentioned in State Reports?

- Violence against women (7)⁷
- Government institutions devoted to women's issues (5)⁸
- Amendments to Family Law - Equality/Rights in general (3)⁹

c. Which were the 3 Women's Issues (other than Sexual Rights) most mentioned in questions/recommendations by other States that were not referred to in the State Reports?

- Integration of a gender perspective in the UPR process, particularly the follow-up: 20 mentions (all of them by Slovenia)
 - Girl child: (Ghana, Libya, Mexico)
 - Indigenous women: (China, Slovenia, Indonesia)

3. Interactive dialogue

a. Which proportion of the total number of interventions during the review of each country was devoted to Women's Issues (other than Sexual Rights)?

State	Total interventions during its review	On women's issues	Percentage
Finland	21	10	48%

⁷ Algeria, Argentina, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Poland, The Netherlands

⁸ Algeria, Bahrain, Brazil, Finland, India

⁹ Family law: Algeria, Bahrain, Morocco; Equality in general: Bahrain, South Africa, The Netherlands

Poland	26	12	46%
Bahrain	36	15	42%
India	42	17	40%
Brazil	44	17	39%
Argentina	32	12	37,5%
Indonesia	43	16	37%
Algeria	46	16	35%
The Netherlands	37	12	33%
Philippines	41	13	32%
Morocco	54	17	32%
South Africa	45	14	31%
Ecuador	33	10	30%
Czech Republic	21	5	24%
United Kingdom	38	3	8%

Interventions during the Interactive dialogue can be classified as:

- Praises

These are brief references to the SuR's great performance on women's issues, in very general terms i.e. "State X thanked State Y for its efforts to provide a better standard of living for women".

- Substantive praises

Here the SuR is also praised but in a more specific way i.e. "State X highlights the success of State Y's initiatives aimed at increasing the presence of women in politics".

- Questions

- Recommendations

b. Which were the 3 States that got the most and the least Praises (of both kinds), and Questions Women's Issues (other than Sexual Rights)?

Praises

Most	Least
Morocco (13)	United Kingdom (0)
Indonesia (12)	Czech Republic (1)
Bahrain (11)	The Netherlands (2)

Questions

Most	Least
Philippines (13)	United Kingdom (4)
Morocco, Poland, The Netherlands (11)	Finland, Ecuador, Czech Republic (5)

c. Which States replied to most questions they were asked on Women's Issues (other than Sexual Rights)?

- Bahrain,

- Finland,
- The Netherlands,
- United Kingdom

answered all questions that were posed to them.

d. Which states replied to the least number of questions posed to them on women's rights?

- India did not reply to 9 questions
- Indonesia and Argentina did not reply to 8 questions

e. Which were the 3 most common issues for which answers were not provided?

- Violence against women (4)
- Political participation (3)
- Ethnic minority-Dalit women (3)
-

f. Which were the 3 States that got the most and the least recommendations (See a list of all Recommendations at the end of this document)?

Most	Least
Algeria (7)	Indonesia (1)
Bahrain, Poland, Netherlands (5)	Brazil, Finland Morocco, United Kingdom (2)

g. Which were the 3 most common issues for recommendations?

- Integration of a gender perspective into the UPR follow-up (12)
- Violence against women, particularly domestic violence (8)
- Anti-discriminatory measures (6)

h. For which issues (on which there had been questions) there were no recommendations at all?

- Indigenous women
- Older women
- Dalit women
- Women living in poverty
- Gender budgeting
- Right to development
- Right to education

i. Which States agreed to recommendations on Women's Issues (other than Sexual Rights)?

Most States (7) delayed accepting/rejecting all recommendations until the Human Rights Council's next session in June (7):

- Czech Republic

- India
- Indonesia
- Philippines
- Poland
- South Africa
- The Netherlands
- United Kingdom

Four (4) states accepted all the recommendations formulated to them on Women's Issues (other than Sexual Rights):

- Argentina,
- Brazil,
- Ecuador,
- Finland

Two states accepted most recommendations as they were but modified others in such a way that a good portion of the original spirit was lost (see the list of the recommendations at the end):

Bahrain 3 (1 modified)
Morocco 2 (1 modified)

j. Which States rejected recommendations on Women's Issues (other than Sexual Rights)?

Only Algeria rejected 2 recommendations.

k. Which were the issues about which recommendations were rejected and/or modified?

- Amending discriminatory family laws to grant equality to women in matters like divorce and inheritance.
- Withdrawal of Reservations to CEDAW and ratifying the Optional Protocol (OP) to CEDAW.

4. States interventions on Women's Issues (other than Sexual Rights)

Members of the Human Rights Council (they have a special responsibility in the UPR, as it is a members-driven process):

P: Praises - SP: Substantive Praises - Q: Questions- R: Recommendations

States	P	SP	Q	R	Total substantive interventions
Slovenia		2	13	16	31
Canada	1		4	8	12
China	5		7	1	8

Mexico		3	2	3	8
United Kingdom		1	2	5	8
Brazil	1	3	4		7
Azerbaijan	1	6	1		7
Pakistan	3	5	2		7
Italy			3	3	6
The Netherlands	2	1	1	4	6
Ghana	1	2	1	2	5
India		1	3	1	5
Indonesia	2	1	3		4
Republic of Korea	1	2	2		4
Switzerland			2	2	4
Nigeria	1		1	1	3
Russia Federation	1	2	1		3
Japan	1	1	1		2
Bangladesh	1		2		2
Bosnia and Herzegovina			2		2
Cuba			1	1	2
Egypt			1	1	2
France			2		2
Germany			2		2
Malaysia		2			2
Philippines	1	1	1		2
Saudi Arab	2	1	1		2
Tunisia	4	1	1		2
Angola		1		1	2
Bolivia				1	1
Cameroon			1		1
Jordan		1			1
Mauritius			1		1
South Africa				1	1
Ukraine			1		1
Uruguay		1			1
Romania					0*
Zambia					0*
Djibouti	1				0
Qatar	1				0
Senegal	1				0
Gabon					00
Guatemala					00

Mali					00
Nicaragua					00
Sri Lanka					00
Peru					00

0 *: The State made one or more interventions on women's sexual rights

0: All interventions of the State on Women's Issues (other than Sexual Rights) were praises

00: The State made no intervention at all on Women's Issues (other than Sexual Rights)

7 members of the HRC did not make a single intervention (not even non-substantive ones) on Women's Issues (other than Sexual Rights) during the first round of the UPR

Observer States:

States	P	SP	Q	R	Total substantive interventions
Chile	2		3		5
Iran			3	2	5
Algeria	2		2	2	4
Belgium	1	2	2		4
Austria			2	1	3
Norway		2	1		3
Syria	2	1	2		3
Turkey		2	1		3
Chad			2		2
Colombia		1	1		2
Mauritania		1	1		2
New Zealand			1	1	2
Sweden			2		2
Argentina			1		1
Belarus		1			1
Ecuador		1			1
Kuwait			1		1
Libya	1	1			1
Morocco	2	1			1
Singapore	1	1			1
United States of America			1		1
Botswana	1				0
Nepal	1				0
Palestine	4				0
United Arab Emirates	2				0

Countries that made most recommendations on Women's Issues (other than Sexual Rights):

- Slovenia
- Canada
- United Kingdom

Countries that asked most questions on Women's Issues (other than Sexual Rights):

- Slovenia
- China
- Canada, Brazil

Countries that only offered praises on Women's Issues (other than Sexual Rights):

- Botswana
- Djibouti
- Nepal
- Palestine
- Qatar
- Senegal
- United Arab Emirates

5. A few daring ones:

A few countries dared to ask questions and/or formulate recommendations on tough topics. Some other countries formulated well-thought and interesting questions that, unfortunately, were not responded.

Here are some of those good examples:

- Norway stated that CEDAW had expressed concern about the high incidence of violence against women, including domestic violence in Argentina, and that perpetrators were often not brought to justice. Added that CEDAW had recommended the enactment of a law aimed at combating and eradicating violence against women, ensuring that women have access to protection and effective redress and that perpetrators of such acts are effectively prosecuted and punished. Norway asked what steps Argentina had taken in that regard.
- Switzerland recommended to Bahrain that a non-discriminatory family code which according to UNDP had been drafted in 2005, be adopted and enter into force without delay. It further recommended that an extensive information campaign be undertaken once the code was adopted.

- **Switzerland** invited Bahrain to provide details on measures taken to guarantee the rights of foreign female domestic workers and in particular about any measures to remedy the fact that this group was explicitly excluded from the labour laws for the private sector.
- **Slovenia** recommended to Bahrain that reservations to the CEDAW Convention be removed, that the Optional Protocol be ratified and that national legislation be harmonized with the Convention. It also invited Bahrain to inform about plans in this regard.
- **Pakistan** welcomed the acknowledgement of the difficulties and challenges regarding violence against women and asked Brazil about the reasons for the persistence of this problem: was it lack of implementation of the existing laws? or was it due to entrenched beliefs that made violence against women acceptable? If it was the latter, what steps are being considered to overcome it?¹⁰
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina** asked Morocco on their definition of the principle of equality and the definition of discrimination on the basis of sex.
- **Brazil** proposed that India considers signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to CEDAW and Slovenia asked about the failure to amend the Special Marriage Act to give women equal rights over property accumulated during marriage, and recommended that India followed the recommendations made by CEDAW to amend the Act accordingly.
- **Mexico** recommended to Philippines that national legislation and customs and traditional practices should be harmonized with CEDAW and also to consider ratifying the OP to CEDAW.
- **Slovenia** asked Algeria what steps were taken towards the withdrawal of its reservations to articles 2 and 16 of CEDAW¹¹, which Slovenia considered contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention.

6. ... and the lonely rangers

A few countries brought up issues that none else did:

- The use of Human Rights education to counteract gender-based discrimination (**Italy**)
- Discrimination against older women, particularly in terms of their economic rights (**Slovenia**)
- Women's involvement in the right to development (**Egypt**)

¹⁰ Unfortunately, the whole complexity of this question was also not reflected in the final report on Brazil. It has been reproduced here from our notes.

¹¹ Article 2 deals with achieving equality between women and men in policies and laws: Article 16 deals specifically with making family law non-discriminatory against women

- Rights of rural women, particularly in terms of access to health services (Canada)
- Women in prison (Slovenia)
- Women living in poverty (China)

7. The Champion and Other States Exemplifying Good Practices

We have given marks to States for each remarkable performance in terms of Women's Issues (other than Sexual Rights) during the First Round of the UPR. On the basis of these marks a very clear champion of women's rights emerges, with 7 marks:

Slovenia

Other States Exemplifying Good Practices were:

- Finland (4 good marks)
- Canada, Brazil and China (3 good marks each)
- Indonesia, Mexico, Switzerland, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom (2 good marks each)
- Argentina, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, India, Italy, Libya, Norway, Pakistan and South Africa (1 good mark each).

8. The lost voices of civil society

Which women's rights (other than Sexual Rights) issues were raised by civil society, reported in the Compilation prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and not addressed at all by States during the UPR review?

- Right to housing (Argentina¹², Brazil¹³, Finland¹⁴)
- Women in prison (Bahrain¹⁵, Brazil¹⁶, Ecuador¹⁷)
- Rights of domestic workers (Indonesia¹⁸, Morocco¹⁹)

¹² Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE) and Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer (CLADEM)

¹³ COHRE

¹⁴ European Committee on Social Rights

¹⁵ National Committee for Martyrs and Victims of Torture (NCMVT)

¹⁶ Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, International Federation of Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture/Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture-Brazil, Rede Feminista de Saúde.

¹⁷ Centro Ecuaménico por los Derechos Humanos (CEDHU)

¹⁸ Amnesty International

- Rights of migrant women (Morocco²⁰, South Africa²¹)
- Right to work (Argentina²², Ecuador²³)
- Domestic abuse (Bahrain²⁴)
- Gender-based persecution as a ground for asylum (United Kingdom²⁵)
- Harmful gender-role stereotypes (lack of interest in addressing their effects: The Netherlands²⁶)
- Political participation (Philippines²⁷)
- Right to education (Morocco²⁸)
- State institutions dedicated to women's issues (Argentina²⁹)
- Vulnerability of particular groups of women to violence (indigenous, poor, Muslim, rural, conflict-zones: Philippines³⁰)
- Women Human Rights Defenders (Bahrain³¹)

¹⁹ Organisation Marocaine des Droits Humains/Fédération International des Ligues des droits de l'Homme (OMDH/FIDH)

²⁰ Al Karama for Human Rights

²¹ International Federation for Human Rights (IFHR)

²² CLADEM and Equipo Latinoamericano de Justicia y Género (ELAJG)

²³ CLADEM

²⁴ Note: References were made by the SuR and others to abuses against "foreign domestic workers" but civil society referred to the problem as it affects Bahraini women as well. International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), Bahrain Centre for Human Rights (BCHR) and Bahrain Human Rights Society (BHRS)

²⁵ Two academics from London School of Economics and London Metropolitan University (LSE/LMU)

²⁶ 13 Dutch NGOs (DNGO)

²⁷ Women's Legal Bureau Inc. (WLB)

²⁸ OMDH/FIDH

²⁹ ELAJG

³⁰ Organización Mundial contra la Tortura (OMCT)

³¹ Human Rights Watch

SEXUAL RIGHTS ISSUES

Important Note: In all cases, we use the exact terms that the different States used to address sexual rights issues, even when we do not agree with them

1. States under Review reporting on sexual rights issues

a. How many SuR raised sexual rights' issues in the presentation of their country report?

Czech Republic (4)
Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Ecuador, India, Poland, South Africa, The Netherlands (2)
Algeria, Finland, United Kingdom (1)

Indonesia, Morocco and Philippines did not make any reference to sexual rights in the presentation of their State report.

b. Which 3 issues were the most mentioned in State Reports?

- Trafficking (6)³²
- Sexual exploitation/abuse of children (4)³³
- LGBT Rights/Discrimination based on sexual orientation and Sexual violence (3 each)³⁴

Other issues mentioned were the following:

- Maternal health (2)³⁵
- Forced marriage (1)³⁶
- Forced sterilization (1)³⁷
- HIV/AIDS (1)³⁸
- Family planning (1)³⁹
- Prostitution (1)⁴⁰

c. Which were the 3 sexual rights' issues most mentioned in questions/recommendations by other States that were not referred to in the State Reports?

³² Argentina, Bahrain, Czech Republic, Ecuador, India, The Netherlands

³³ Brazil, Czech Republic, Finland, United Kingdom

³⁴ LGBT Rights: Brazil, Czech Republic, and Poland. Sexual violence: Ecuador, India, South Africa

³⁵ Algeria, Argentina

³⁶ Bahrain

³⁷ Czech Republic

³⁸ South Africa

³⁹ Poland

⁴⁰ The Netherlands

- Abortion/Female Faeticide: 4 mentions (Germany, Luxembourg, Norway, USA)
- Pornography: 3 mentions (Algeria and China); Right to life/Protection of children in the womb 3 mentions (Dominican Republic, Vatican)
- Honour crimes: 1 mention (USA), Right to privacy (Netherlands), Portraying women and girls as sex objects (Ghana)

2. Interactive dialogue

a. Which proportion of the total number of interventions during the review of each country was devoted to sexual rights' issues?

State	Total no. of interventions during its review	On sexual rights' issues	Percentage
Czech Republic	21	9	43%
South Africa	45	17	38%
Finland	21	7	33%
Poland	26	8	31%
The Netherlands	37	10	27%
Brazil	44	10	23%
Indonesia	43	9	21%
Ecuador	33	6	18%
United Kingdom	38	6	16%
Argentina	32	5	15%
Bahrain	36	5	14%
Philippines	41	4	10%
India	42	3	7%
Algeria	46	2	4%
Morocco	54	2	4%

Interventions during the Interactive dialogue can be classified as:

- Praises
- Questions
- Recommendations

b. Which were the 3 States that got the most and the least Praises and Questions on Sexual Rights' issues?

Praises	
Most	Least
South Africa (11)	Algeria, Argentina, India and Morocco (none)

Brazil and Czech Republic (6)	Ecuador (1)
Indonesia (5)	

Questions

Most	Least
Poland and the Netherlands (8)	Morocco and the United Kingdom (none)
Argentina and South Africa (6)	Bahrain and Finland (1)

c. Which States replied to the highest number of questions they were asked on sexual right's issues?

- **The Netherlands**
- **Finland**
- **Bahrain**

answered all the questions posed to them

d. Which states replied to the least number of questions posed to them on sexual rights issues?

- Argentina (4)
- South Africa (3)
- India (2)

e. Which were the 3 most common issues for which answers were not provided?

- Abortion/faeticide/sex-selective abortions (3)
- Trafficking (3)
- Sexual violence (3)

f. Which were the 3 States that got the most and the least recommendations (See a list of all Recommendations at the end of this document)?

Most	Least
South Africa (6)	India, Indonesia (none)
Czech Republic (5)	Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, United Kingdom (1)
Finland, Poland, the Netherlands (3)	

g. Which were the 3 most common issues for recommendations?

- Trafficking (9)
- Sexual orientation (8)
- Sexual violence, Sexual orientation and Gender Identity, HIV/AIDS (4)

h. For which issues (on which there had been questions) there were no recommendations at all?

- Abortion/female foeticide/sex-selective abortions
- Family planning/contraception/reproductive rights
- Honour crimes
- Portrayal of women and girls as sex objects

i. Which States agreed to recommendations on sexual rights issues?

Almost half of the SuR (7) delayed accepting/rejecting all recommendations until the Human Rights Council's next session in June:

- Czech Republic
- India
- Indonesia
- Philippines
- Poland
- South Africa
- The Netherlands
- United Kingdom

Four (4) states accepted all the recommendations formulated to them on sexual rights issues:

- Argentina,
- Brazil,
- Ecuador,
- Finland

Morocco modified one recommendation, changing its meaning significantly⁴¹.

j. Which States rejected recommendations on sexual rights issues?

- Algeria
- Bahrain
- Morocco

k. Which were the issues about which recommendations were rejected and/or modified?

- Review of Family Code on the issue of witnesses needed for a woman to prove that a rape had occurred

⁴¹ The Netherlands had recommended "To continue the harmonization of its domestic law with regard to its international obligations on human rights in areas such as the press code and the right to privacy". The modified version stops at "human rights".

- Forced marriage
- Ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (sexual violence)

3. States' interventions on sexual rights issues

Members of the Human Rights Council (they have a special responsibility in the UPR, as it is a members-driven process):

P: Praises - Q: Questions- R: Recommendations

States	P.	Q.	R.	Total
Canada	1	3	5	9
Slovenia	1	1	6	8
Japan	4	3		7
United Kingdom	3	1	3	7
Azerbaijan	2	4		6
Germany		6		6
Brazil		4	1	5
Romania	2	1	2	5
The Netherlands		2	3	5
Bangladesh	2		2	4
Russian Federation	2		2	4
Switzerland		1	3	4
China		2	1	3
France		2	1	3
Republic of Korea		2	1	3
Malaysia	3			3
Mexico	2	1		3
Zambia	2		1	3
Indonesia	2			2
Nigeria	1	1		2
South Africa		1		1
Angola				0
Bolivia				0
Bosnia and Herzegovina				0
Cameroon				0
Cuba				0
Djibouti				0
Egypt				0
Gabon				0
Ghana				0

Guatemala				0
India				0
Italy				0
Jordan				0
Madagascar				0
Mali				0
Mauritius				0
Nicaragua				0
Pakistan				0
Peru				0
Philippines				0
Qatar				0
Saudi Arabia				0
Senegal				0
Sri Lanka				0
Tunisia				0
Ukraine				0
Uruguay				0

More than half of the members of the HRC (27 out of 48) did not make a single intervention on sexual rights issues during the first round of the UPR.

Observer States

States	P.	Q.	R.	Total
Belgium	4	1	1	6
Algeria	1		5	6
Norway		5		5
Belarus	2	1	2	5
USA	1	3		4
Iran		3	1	4
Sweden		3		3
Sudan	3			3
Vatican	2		1	3
Turkey	1	1		2
Singapore	1			1
Luxembourg		1		1
Israel		1		1
Ecuador	1			1
Dominican Republic		1		1

Countries that made most recommendations on sexual rights issues:

- Slovenia

- **Algeria and Canada**
- **United Kingdom, The Netherlands and Switzerland**

Countries that asked most questions on sexual rights issues:

- **Germany**
- **Norway**
- **Brazil and Azerbaijan**

4. A few daring ones:

The number of countries daring to address sexual rights issues was small. And those daring to go beyond trafficking to venture into areas that are particularly sensitive in the HRC were still less. And -unlike what happened with women's issues others than sexual rights- the contributions of SuR in the presentation of their own reports were, in some cases, remarkable.

Two very daring countries in this area were, at the very start **Slovenia** and **Ecuador**.

- On the very first day of the UPR Working Group, while Ecuador was being reviewed, Slovenia recommended that the SuR addressed cases of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity as well as other violations suffered by the lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans population. Ecuador accepted the recommendation. It was the first reference to this very sensitive topic in the UPR session. Two days later, when the report was submitted to the Working Group, Egypt objected strongly to the presence of the words "sexual orientation" in the Ecuadorean report. In the very tense debate that followed, Ecuador reaffirmed that those were "issues in which we worked, are working and will continue to work".

Here are some other good examples:

- **Brazil** informed that a conference on lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) rights would take place this year, involving more than 30 NGOs and State representatives to plan future policies for this sector of the population.
- **Azerbaijan** asked if relevant authorities in the Czech Republic considered changing the current definition of rape in the light of definitions in international tribunals and as recommended by CEDAW.
- **Norway** noted that under Polish law access to therapeutic abortion is granted on certain conditions, including when a woman's health or life is at risk. It requested further elaboration on what is done to facilitate access to abortion for women who qualify for this under Polish law.

- **Sweden** stated that homosexual conduct is prohibited by the Indian Penal Code and that civil society organizations have reported discrimination of homosexual, lesbian, bisexual, transgender and transsexual persons both by agents of the State and on a general societal level. It asked the Indian Government about the measures it is taking to ensure full equality before the law regardless of a person's sexual orientation.
- In reply to a question, **South Africa** stated that by law women have the full right of say over their bodies. (See the full text in Quotes)
- In reply to questions, **Finland** said that it was of the opinion that the principles of universality and non-discrimination require that attention should be paid to violations based on sexual orientation and gender identity.
- Referring to the problem of high mortality rates among women due to illegal abortions and lack of subsequent medical care, **Germany** asked what measures Argentina has taken or plans to take to ensure that the national regulations on contraception will be fully implemented and to guarantee respect for sexual and reproductive rights of women.
- **Canada** noted that South African Police Services statistics for reported cases of rape continued to be high. However, police handling of these cases of sexual and domestic violence is often wanting. Therefore, it recommended that concrete measures be taken to improve handling by police of these cases and to curb rates of violence, particularly among women and girls. It also recommended that South Africa Law Reform Commission's proposals on the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 2007, aimed at supporting and prosecuting complaints in court and at providing comprehensive State-funded post sexual assault medical care and treatment services, be implemented.

5. ... And the lonely rangers

A few countries brought up issues that none else did:

- Honour crimes (**USA**)
- Right to privacy (**Netherlands**)
- STDs (**Slovenia**)

6. The Champion/s and Other States Exemplifying Best Practices

We have given **marks** to states for each remarkable performance in terms of sexual rights issues during the First Round of the UPR. On the basis of these marks we do have one champion, the same State as for Women's Issues (other than Sexual Rights):

Slovenia

Other States Exemplifying Best Practices were:

- Brazil, Finland, Norway and The Netherlands, with 3 good marks.
- Azerbaijan, Canada, Ecuador, Germany, United Kingdom and United States of America, with 2 each.
- Argentina, Bahrain, Czech Republic, Japan, Luxembourg, Sweden and Switzerland (1 each)

7. The lost voices of civil society

Which sexual rights issues were raised by civil society, reported in the Compilation prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and not addressed at all by States during the UPR review?

• **Rights of trans/intersex people (Argentina⁴², Brazil⁴³, Czech Republic⁴⁴, Finland⁴⁵, Indonesia⁴⁶)**

• **Voluntary interruption of pregnancy/Abortion (Brazil⁴⁷, Ecuador⁴⁸, India⁴⁹, Philippines⁵⁰, United Kingdom⁵¹)**

• **Maternal mortality (Brazil⁵², India⁵³, Morocco⁵⁴, Philippines⁵⁵)**
• **Sexuality education (Argentina⁵⁶, India⁵⁷, Philippines⁵⁸, Poland⁵⁹)**

• Child marriages/Marriages of minors (India⁶⁰, Morocco⁶¹, Philippines⁶²)

⁴² Comunidad Homosexual Argentina (CHA) and Mulabi/SRI

⁴³ Instituto Antígona

⁴⁴ International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA)

⁴⁵ Setary

⁴⁶ International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission/Arus Pelangi/GAYa NUSANTARA, Srikandi Sejati Foundation/Asia Pacific Network of Sex Workers

⁴⁷ Rede Feminista de Saúde and IPAS

⁴⁸ Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de las Mujeres (CLADEM) and Centre for Reproductive Rights (CRR)

⁴⁹ CRR

⁵⁰ CRR

⁵¹ Northern Ireland Women's European Platform (NIWEP)

⁵² CRR and Rede Feminista de Saúde

⁵³ CRR

⁵⁴ Organisation Marocaine des Droits Humains (OMDH)/Fédération International des Ligues des droits de l'Homme (FIDH)

⁵⁵ CRR

⁵⁶ Fundación para Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer (FEIM), CLADEM and Mulabi/SRI

⁵⁷ Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights (YCSRR)

⁵⁸ EnGenderRights (EGR)

⁵⁹ FWWP/SRI

⁶⁰ People's Forum for UPR

⁶¹ Association Démocratique des Femmes du Maroc (ADFM)

⁶² Asian Indigenous and Tribal People's Network (AITPN)

- Criminal sanctions against consensual same-sex activity (Algeria⁶³, Bahrain⁶⁴, Morocco⁶⁵)
- Homophobic crimes (Brazil⁶⁶, Czech Republic⁶⁷, South Africa⁶⁸)
- Sexual abuse/exploitation of children (India⁶⁹, Morocco⁷⁰, Philippines⁷¹)
- Sexual violence in prisons (Czech Republic⁷², Ecuador⁷³, South Africa⁷⁴)
- Discrimination against lesbians (on the right to health: Brazil⁷⁵, in legislation: Philippines⁷⁶)
- Marital rape (Argentina⁷⁷, Bahrain⁷⁸)
- Polygamous marriages (Morocco⁷⁹, Philippines⁸⁰)
- Sexual violence in schools (Ecuador⁸¹, South Africa⁸²)
- Women/people in prostitution (Argentina⁸³, India⁸⁴)
- Civil partnership between people of the same sex (Brazil⁸⁵)
- Contraception/Family planning (Philippines⁸⁶)
- Criminal sanctions against trans identities/expressions (Argentina⁸⁷)
- Emergency contraception (Ecuador⁸⁸)
- Forced sterilization (Brazil⁸⁹)
- Pregnancy-based discrimination in schools (Philippines⁹⁰)
- Right to family life for same-sex couples (Finland⁹¹)

⁶³ ILGA

⁶⁴ ILGA

⁶⁵ ILGA

⁶⁶ Associação Brasileira de Gays, Lésbicas, Bissexuais, Travestis e Transsexuais (ABGLT)

⁶⁷ ILGA

⁶⁸ Joint Working Group (JWG)

⁶⁹ YCSRR

⁷⁰ Centre Marocain des Droits de l'Homme

⁷¹ Organización Mundial Contra la Tortura (OMCT)

⁷² European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)

⁷³ Comisión Ecuémica de Derechos Humanos, Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC)

⁷⁴ Amnesty International

⁷⁵ Rede Feminista de Saúde

⁷⁶ Women's Legal Bureau Inc. (WLB)

⁷⁷ CLADEM

⁷⁸ International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), Bahrain Centre for Human Rights (BCHR) and Bahrain Human Rights Society (BHRS)

⁷⁹ ADFM

⁸⁰ AITPN

⁸¹ CLADEM

⁸² Human Rights Watch

⁸³ FEIM

⁸⁴ Sampada Gramin Mashila Santsha (SANGRAM) and VAMP

⁸⁵ ABGLT

⁸⁶ CRR

⁸⁷ CHA and Mulabi/SRI

⁸⁸ CEDHU

⁸⁹ Instituto Antígona

⁹⁰ AITPN

⁹¹ Seta ry

- Sexual harassment (Argentina⁹²)
- Sexual violence against women perpetrated by armed groups (Algeria⁹³)
- Vulnerability of women, *travestis* and men with same-sex practices in prison to contracting HIV/AIDS (Argentina⁹⁴)

⁹² CLADEM

⁹³ Amnesty International

⁹⁴ FEIM and CHA

STATES PERFORMANCES

Women's Issues (Other than Sexual Rights) and Sexual Rights Issues

Women's issues

Sexual rights issues

a. Human Rights Council Members

Angola

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Equality (in general)	x		x	South Africa
Political Participation (comment only)				Brazil

Azerbaijan

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Gender inequality/women's rights (in general)	x	x		Brazil Philippines
Political participation	x			Indonesia
Rape		x		Czech Republic
Rights of women (in general)	x			Brazil
Trafficking	X x	X X x		Bahrain Indonesia Poland Philippines
Violence Against Women	X x			Algeria Brazil
Women's gov.institutions	xx			Algeria, Bahrain

Bangladesh

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Gender parity	x			South Africa
HIV/AIDS	x			Brazil
Migrant women		x		Philippines

Right to education		x		Bangladesh
Trafficking	x		X x	Czech Republic Netherlands
Violence against women (comment)				Brazil

Bolivia

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Discrimination against women (general)			x	Finland

Bosnia

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Definition equality/discrimination		x		Morocco
Status of CEDAW		x		Morocco

Brazil

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Advancement/empowerment of women/gender equality	X	X X X		Algeria India Morocco
Forced sterilization			x	Czech Republic
Gender mainstreaming		x		India
HIV/AIDS		x		South Africa
Ratification of CEDAW	x			Morocco
Ratifying OP CEDAW			x	India
Reproductive rights		x		South Africa
Right to work	x			
Sexual orientation		x		Poland
Trafficking		x		Netherlands
Women's gov.institutions	x			Finland

Cameroon

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Violence Against Women		x		Argentina

Canada

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Discrimination against Roma women		x	x	Czech Republic
Discrimination against women in general			x	Argentina
Family Laws		x	x	Algeria Morocco
HIV/AIDS			x	South Africa
Lifting Reservations CEDAW			x	Algeria
Political participation		x		Brazil
Rape / Sexual violence		X	X x	Algeria Argentina South Africa
Rights of sexual minorities/Sexual orientation	x	x	x	Poland United Kingdom
Rural women			x	South Africa
Sexual harassment		x		Argentina
Trafficking			x	Ecuador
Violence Against Women	x		X X X	Argentina Poland South Africa Netherlands

China

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Advancement/rights of women/equality in general	X X X X x			Argentina India Indonesia Poland Philippines
Discrimination against Roma women			x	Czech Republic
Family planning	x			Brazil

Indigenous women		x		Argentina
Migrant women		x		Philippines
Political participation		x		India
Pornography	x	x		Netherlands
Trafficking		x		Philippines
Unequal pay		x		Indonesia
Women Living in Poverty		x		Argentina

Cuba

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Political participation		x	x	Poland

Djibouti

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Empowerment of women	x			Bahrain

Egypt

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Prostitution			x	Netherlands
Right to development		x		India

France

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Equality in the labour sector		x		Algeria
Family Law		x		Algeria
Forced marriage		x		Bahrain
Violence and discrimination based on sexual preferences		x		Poland

Germany

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Abortion		x		Argentina
Contraception		x		Argentina
HIV/AIDS		x		South Africa

Sexual exploitation of children		X x		Argentina Ecuador
Sexual minorities		x		Argentina
Violence against women		X x		Indonesia South Africa

Ghana

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Ethnic minority women			x	Netherlands
Gender inequalities (in general)	x			Brazil
Girl child	x			India
Violence against women	x		x	South Africa
Women and girls as sex objects		x		Netherlands

India

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Political participation	x	x		Morocco
Violence against women		X x	x	Netherlands United Kingdom

Indonesia

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Advancing women's rights/gender equality	X x	x		Bahrain Morocco South Africa
Discrimination: indigenous women		x		Brazil
HIV/AIDS	x			South Africa
Political participation	x			Ecuador
Trafficking	x			Bahrain
Violence against women		x		Brazil

Italy

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Gender based discrimination (laws)			x	Philippines
Ethnic minority women		x		Netherlands
HR education against gender based discrim.			x	India
Integrating CEDAW into domestic legislation		x		Philippines
Violence against women		x	X	Ecuador Netherlands

Japan

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Rights of vulnerable groups incl. women	x	x		Philippines
Sexual exploitation: children	X x			Brazil Indonesia United Kingdom
Trafficking	X x	X x		Finland Indonesia
Violence against women	x			Poland

Jordan

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Violence against women	x			Brazil

Malaysia

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
HIV/AIDS	x			Brazil
Sexual exploitation	x			Czech Republic
Trafficking	x			Czech Republic
Violence against women	x			Poland

Women's gov.institutions	x			India
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Mauritius

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Domestic violence		x		Morocco

Mexico

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Advancing gender equality/Situation of women	X x	X	x	Algeria India Indonesia Philippines
Ethnic minority women			x	Netherlands
Girl child			x	Netherlands
Harmonizing domestic legislation and practices with CEDAW			x	Philippines
HIV/AIDS	x	x		South Africa
Lifting reservations CEDAW			x	Algeria
Refugee women				Netherlands
Trafficking	x			Poland
Violence against women	x	x	x	Ecuador Finland Poland

Netherlands

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Discrimination /Equality (general)	x		x	Ecuador
Migrant workers	x		x	Bahrain
Right to privacy			x	Morocco
Sexual orientation and gender identity	X x		x	Finland United Kingdom
Updating Family Law			x	Algeria
Updating legislation on rape witnesses			x	Algeria
Violence against		x		Finland

women			X	South Africa State report, reply
Women's rights (general)	x			Indonesia

Nigeria

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
HIV/AIDS	x			South Africa
Promotion of women's rights	x		x	Algeria
Trafficking		x		Netherlands

Pakistan

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Discrimination against women (general)	x	x		Finland Poland
Harmonization of laws for gender equality	x			Morocco
Political participation	x			Bahrain
Violence against women	X x	x		Brazil Philippines
Women's enhanced situation in society/Rights of women	X X			Bahrain Philippines
Women's gov.institutions	x			South Africa

Philippines

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Problems faced by women/Rights/Equality/Discrimination in general	x			Indonesia
Violence against women	x	x		Finland

Qatar

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	

Political participation	x			Bahrain
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Republic of Korea

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Discrimination: Dalit women		x		India
Right to work		x		Poland
Family law	x			Algeria
Trafficking of migrant women		X x	x	Argentina Philippines
Women's gov. institutions	x			Brazil
Women's rights (general)	x			Indonesia

Romania

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
HIV/AIDS	x		x	South Africa
Sexual exploitation against children		x		United Kingdom
Trafficking	x		x	Czech Republic

Russian Federation

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Family Law	x			Bahrain
Forced sterilization			x	Czech Republic
Gender budgeting		x		Morocco
Rights of women (General)	x			India
Sexual violence	x		x	Finland
Trafficking	x			Indonesia
Violence against women	x			Indonesia

Saudi Arabia

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Promotion of women's rights	x	x		Algeria
Situation of women	x			Bahrain
Violence ag.women	x			Indonesia

Senegal

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Progress in rights of women	x			Morocco

Slovenia

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Applying Yogyakarta Principles			X X x	Czech Republic Ecuador Finland
Discrimination based on age		x		Brazil
Discrimination based on ethnic origin		X x		Brazil Ecuador
Equality (in general)	x	x		Czech Republic
Family Law		x		India
Gender perspective in the UPR		X X X X X x	X X X X X X x x	Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain Brazil Czech Republic Ecuador Finland India Poland South Africa Netherlands United Kingdom
Lifting reservations CEDAW			X X x	Algeria Bahrain Morocco
Non-discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity	X	x	X x	Ecuador Finland Poland
Ratification OP CEDAW		x		Morocco
STDs		x		Netherlands
Trafficking			x	Algeria
Women in Prison			x	Argentina

Women's gov.institutions			x	Poland
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South Africa

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Political participation			x	Netherlands
Trafficking		x		Indonesia

Switzerland

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Discrimination		x		Netherlands
Migrant workers		x		Bahrain
Non-discriminatory family law			x	Bahrain
Ratification Rome Statute			x	Morocco
Sexual violence		x	x	South Africa

Tunisia

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Right to work		x		Philippines
Women's gov.institutions	x			Indonesia
Women's rights /equality in general	X X X x			Ecuador India Indonesia Morocco Philippines

Ukraine

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Violence against Women		x		Argentina

United Kingdom

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Advancement of women/Discrimination in general			x	Algeria; Argentina

Discrimination based on sexual orientation		x	x	Poland
Family Law	x			Morocco
HIV/AIDS	x			South Africa
Legal barriers			x	Algeria
Right to work		x	x	Argentina Poland
Sexual exploitation	x		x	Czech Republic South Africa State report, reply
Social and cultural barriers			x	Algeria
Trafficking	x		x	Brazil Czech Republic
Violence against women			x	Brazil State reply
Women in prison				State report

Uruguay

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Political participation	x			Argentina

Zambia

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
HIV/AIDS	x			South Africa
Sexual violence	x		x	South Africa

b. Observer States

Algeria

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Forced sterilization			x	Czech Republic
HIV/AIDS	x		x	South Africa
Migrant women		x		Philippines
Political participation		x		Indonesia
Pornography			x	Netherlands
Progress with regard to women	x			Bahrain
Promotion of women's rights	x			Indonesia

Right to work			x	Czech Republic
Sexual exploitation of children			x	Netherlands
Trafficking			x	Netherlands
Violence against women			x	Czech Republic

Argentina

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Violence against women		x		Brazil

Austria

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Gender equality		x	x	Poland
Women's gov.institutions		x		Poland

Belarus

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Trafficking	X x	x	x	Indonesia Philippines
Women's gov. institutions	x			Algeria

Belgium

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Discrimination in general	x			Netherlands
Discrimination: Dalit women		x		India
Ethnic minority women	x			Netherlands
Family law	x	x		Morocco
Protection of women's rights	x			Algeria
Sexual orientation and gender identity	X X X x	x	x	Brazil Finland South Africa United Kingdom

Botswana

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Gender equality (general)	x			South Africa

Chad

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Political participation		x		Morocco
Gender budgeting		X		Morocco

Chile

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Political participation	x			Argentina
Violence Against Women	x	X X x		Argentina Brazil Finland

Colombia

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Violence against women	x	x		Brazil

Congo

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Advancement of women	x			Algeria

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Empowerment of women	x	x		Philippines

Dominican Republic

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Right to life		x		Ecuador

Ecuador

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Sexual violence	x			Finland
Violence against women	x			Finland

Iran

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Discrimination against women (general)		x		
Ethnic minority women (comment)				Netherlands
Family			x	Netherlands
HIV/AIDS		x		South Africa
Political participation (comment)				Netherlands
Sexual exploitation of children		x		United Kingdom
Trafficking (comment)		x		Netherlands Philippines
Violence against women (comment)		X	x	Czech Republic Netherlands United Kingdom

Israel

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Trafficking		x		Netherlands

Kuwait

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Political participation		x		Indonesia

Luxembourg

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Female Faeticide		x		India

Libya

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Gender equality	x			Morocco
Girl child	x			South Africa

Mauritania

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Achievements on situation of women		x		Bahrain
Family Law	x			Morocco

Morocco

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Political participation	x			Indonesia
Promotion of women's rights (general)	X x			Brazil India

Nepal

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Rights of women (general)	x			India

New Zealand

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Violence against women		x	x	Philippines

Norway

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Abortion		x		Poland
Discrimination (in general)	x			South Africa

Family Law	x			Morocco
Rape		x		Argentina
Sexual harassment		x		Argentina
Sexual orientation and gender identity	x			Brazil Poland
Sexual violence in prisons		x		Argentina
Violence against Women		x		Argentina

Palestine

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Participation of women in HR fields	x			Morocco
Rights of women (general)	X X x			India Indonesia South Africa

Singapore

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Empowerment of women	x			Philippines
Political participation	x			Indonesia
Trafficking	x			Indonesia

Sudan

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
HIV/AIDS	x			South Africa
Trafficking	X x			Bahrain Indonesia

Sweden

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Criminalization of domestic violence		x		Algeria
Equality in Family Law		x		Bahrain
Full equality regardless of sexual orientation		X x		India Poland

Trafficking		x		Netherlands
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Syria

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Political participation	x	x		Argentina
Promotion of women's rights/Women's emancipation	X x	x		Algeria Philippines

Turkey

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Violence against women	X x			Indonesia Poland
Women's rights		x		Philippines
Trafficking	x	x		Bahrain Indonesia

United Arab Emirates

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Efforts to give a higher profile/better standard of living to women	X x			Bahrain Morocco

United States of America

Issue raised	Type of question			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Honour crimes		x		India
Sex-selective abortion of unborn girls		x		India
Sexual violence	x	x		South Africa
Violence against women		x		India

Vatican

Issue raised	Type of intervention			To whom
	P	Q	Rec	
Protection of	x		x	Philippines

children in the womb				
Right to life	x			Ecuador

THEMATIC STATISTICS UPR
Women's Issues (Other than Sexual Rights) and Sexual Rights issues

A. Women's rights issues (other than Sexual Rights)

Advancement of women/rights of women/women's equality/discrimination against women in general

States	Type of question			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Algeria	X x			Bahrain Indonesia
Angola	x		x	South Africa
Azerbaijan	X x			Brazil Philippines
Austria		x	x	Poland
Bangladesh	x			South Africa
Belgium	X x	x		Algeria Netherlands
Bolivia			x	Finland
Botswana	x			South Africa
Brazil		X X x		Algeria India Morocco
Canada			x	Argentina
China	X X X X x	x		Argentina India Indonesia Poland Philippines
Congo	x			Algeria
DPR of Korea	x	x		Philippines
Djibouti	x			Bahrain
Ghana	x			Brazil
Indonesia	X X x			Bahrain Morocco South Africa
Iran		x		Czech Republic
Italy			x	Philippines
Japan	x	x		Philippines
Libya	x			Morocco
Mauritania	x			Bahrain
Mexico	X X		x	Algeria India Indonesia

	x			Philippines
Morocco	X x			Brazil India
Nepal	x			India
Netherlands	x		x	Ecuador Indonesia
Nigeria			x	Algeria
Norway	x			South Africa
Pakistan	X X X x	X x		Bahrain Finland Morocco Poland Philippines
Palestine	X X X x			India Indonesia Morocco South Africa
Philippines	x			Indonesia
Qatar	x			Bahrain
Republic of Korea	x			Indonesia
Russian Federation	x			India
Saudi Arabia	x x	x		Algeria Bahrain
Senegal		x		Morocco
Singapore	x			Philippines
Slovenia	x			Czech Republic
Switzerland		x		Netherlands
Syria	X x	x		Algeria Philippines
Tunisia	X X X x			Ecuador India Indonesia Philippines
Turkey		x		Philippines
United Arab Emirates	X x			Bahrain Morocco
United Kingdom			x	Algeria, Argentina
	57	17	9	83

Violence Against Women

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Algeria			x	Czech Republic
Argentina		x		Brazil

Azerbaijan	x		x		Algeria Brazil
Bangladesh (comment)					Brazil
Cameroon				x	Argentina
Canada	X x			X X x	Argentina Poland Canada
Chile	x		X X x		Argentina Brazil Finland
Colombia	x		x		Brazil
Ecuador	x				Finland
Finland					State report
Ghana	x			x	South Africa
Germany			X x		Indonesia South Africa
India			X x	x	Netherlands United Kingdom
Indonesia			x		Brazil
Iran (comments)			X x	x	Czech Republic Netherlands United Kingdom
Italy				x x	Ecuador Netherlands
Japan	x				Poland
Jordan	x				Brazil
Malaysia	x				Poland
Mauritius			x		Morocco
Mexico			x		Ecuador Finland Poland
	x			x	
Netherlands			x		Finland South Africa State report
				x	
New Zealand			x	x	Philippines
Norway			x		Argentina
Pakistan	x		x		Brazil Philippines
				x	
Philippines	x		x		Finland State reply
Russian Federation	x				Indonesia
Saudi Arabia	x				Indonesia
Sweden			x	x	Algeria

Turkey	X x			Indonesia Poland
Ukraine		x		Argentina
United Kingdom			x	Brazil
USA		x		India
	17	24	15	56

Gender perspective into the UPR Process

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Slovenia		X	X	Algeria
		X	X	Argentina
		X	X	Bahrain
			X	Brazil
			X	Czech Republic
		x	X	Ecuador
		x	X	Finland
		x	X	India
		x	X	Poland
			X	South Africa
		x	Netherlands	
			x	United Kingdom
		8	12	20

Political participation

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Algeria		x		Indonesia
Angola (comment)				Brazil
Azerbaijan	X x			Bahrain Indonesia
Canada		x		Brazil
Chad		x		Morocco
Chile	x			Argentina
China		x		India
Cuba		x	x	Poland
India	x	x		Morocco
Indonesia	x			Ecuador
Iran (comment)				Netherlands
Kuwait		x		Bahrain
Morocco		x		Indonesia
Philippines				State reply

Singapore	x			Indonesia
South Africa			x	State report Netherlands
Syria	x	x		Argentina
Uruguay	x			Argentina
	8	9	2	19

Family Law

States	Type of question			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Belgium	x	x		Morocco
Canada		x	x	Algeria Morocco
France		x		Algeria
Mauritania	x			Morocco
Netherlands			x	Algeria
Norway	x			Morocco
Republic of Korea	x			Algeria
Russian Federation	x			Bahrain
Slovenia		x		India
Sweden		x		Bahrain
Switzerland			x	Bahrain
Tunisia	x			Morocco
United Kingdom	x		x	Algeria Morocco
	7	5	4	18

Government institutions devoted to women's issues

States	Type of question			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Austria		x		Poland
Azerbaijan	X x			Algeria Bahrain
Belarus	x			Algeria
Brazil	x			Finland
Finland				State report
Malaysia	x	x		India
Pakistan	x			South Africa
Republic of Korea	x			Brazil
Slovenia			x	Poland
Tunisia	x			Indonesia
	7	2	1	10

Right to work

States	Type of question			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Algeria			x	Czech Republic
Brazil	x			Poland
China		x		Indonesia
France		x		Algeria
Republic of Korea		x		Poland
South Africa				State reply
Tunisia		x		Philippines
United Kingdom		x	x	Argentina Poland
	1	5	2	8

Migrant workers

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Algeria		x		Philippines
Bangladesh		x		Philippines
Netherlands	x		x	Bahrain
Switzerland		x		Bahrain
Slovenia		x		Ecuador
	1	4	1	6

Reservations to CEDAW

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Bosnia		x		Morocco
Canada			x	Algeria
Mexico			x	Algeria
Slovenia		x	X	Algeria Morocco
		2	4	6

Ethnic minority women

States	Type of question			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Belgium	x			Netherlands
Ghana		x		Netherlands
Iran (comment)				Netherlands
Italy		x		Netherlands
Mexico			x	Netherlands
Slovenia		x		Ecuador
	1	3	1	5

Girl Child

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Ghana	x			India
Libya	x			South Africa
Mexico			x	Netherlands
	2		1	3

Indigenous Women

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
China		x		Argentina
Indonesia		x		Brazil
Slovenia		x		Brazil
		3		3

Roma Women

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Canada		x	x	Czech Republic
China			x	Czech Republic
		1	2	3

=

Dalit women

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Belgium		x		India
Republic of Korea		x		India
		2		2

Optional protocol to CEDAW

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Brazil			x	India
Slovenia		x		Morocco
		1	1	2

Harmonizing domestic legislation/practices with CEDAW

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Italy		x		Philippines
Mexico			x	Philippines
		1	1	2

Strengthening the Family

States	Type of question			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Iran			x	Netherlands
			x	Czech Republic
			2	2

Gender budgeting

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Chad		X		Morocco
Russian Federation		x		Morocco
		2		2

Gender mainstreaming

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Brazil		X		India
		1		1

HR Education against gender-based discrimination

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Italy			x	India
			1	1

Older women

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Slovenia		x		Brazil
		1		1

Ratification of CEDAW

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Brazil	x			Morocco
	1			1

Right to development

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Egypt		x		India
		1		1

Right to education

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Bangladesh		x		South Africa
		1		1

Rural Women

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Canada			x	South Africa
			1	1

Social and cultural barriers

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
United Kingdom			x	Algeria
			1	1

Definition of equality/discrimination based on sex

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Bosnia		x		Morocco
		1		1

Women in Prison

States	Type of question			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Slovenia			x	Argentina
			1	1

Women living in Poverty

States	Type of question			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
China		x		Argentina
		1		1

2. Sexual Rights Issues

Trafficking

States	Type of question			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Algeria			x	Netherlands
Azerbaijan	x	X		Indonesia Poland

		x		Philippines
Bangladesh	x		X x	Czech Republic Netherlands
Belarus	X x	x	x	Indonesia Philippines
Brazil		x		Netherlands
Canada			x	Ecuador
China		x		Philippines
Germany		x		Argentina
Indonesia	x			Bahrain
Iran (comment)		x		Netherlands Philippines
Israel		x		Netherlands
Japan	X x	X x		Finland Indonesia
Malaysia	x			Czech Republic
Mexico	x			Poland
Nigeria		x		Netherlands
Republic of Korea		X x	x	Argentina Philippines
Romania	x	x		Czech Republic
Russian Federation	x			Indonesia
Singapore	x			Indonesia
Slovenia		x	x	Algeria
South Africa		x		Indonesia
Sudan	X x			Bahrain Indonesia
Sweden		x		Netherlands
Turkey	x	x		Bahrain Indonesia
United Kingdom	x		x	Brazil Czech Republic
	16	18	8	42

Sexual orientation and Gender Identity

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Belgium	X X x	X x	x	Brazil Finland South Africa United Kingdom
Brazil		x		Poland
Canada	x	x	X x	Poland United Kingdom

Finland				State reply
France		x		Poland
Germany		x		Algeria
Netherlands	X x		x	Finland United Kingdom
Norway	x			Brazil Poland
Slovenia			X X x x	Czech Republic Ecuador Finland Poland
Sweden		X x		India Poland
United Kingdom		x	X x	Poland South Africa
	7	10	10	27

HIV/AIDS

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Algeria	x		x	South Africa
Bangladesh	x			Brazil
Canada			x	South Africa
Germany		x		South Africa
Indonesia	x			South Africa
Iran		x		South Africa
Malaysia	x			Brazil
Mexico	x	x		South Africa
Nigeria	x			South Africa
Romania	x		x	South Africa
Sudan	x			South Africa
United Kingdom	x			South Africa
Zambia	x		x	South Africa
	10	3	4	17

Sexual violence

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Azerbaijan		x		Czech Republic
Canada			X x	Algeria South Africa Netherlands
Ecuador	x			Finland
Germany		x		Argentina
Netherlands			x	Algeria

Norway		x		Argentina
Russian Federation	x		x	Finland
Switzerland			X	Morocco
		x	x	South Africa
United States	x	x		South Africa
Zambia	x			South Africa
	4	6	6	16

Abortion /Female Faeticide/Sex-selective abortions

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
		x		Argentina
Germany		x		India
Luxembourg		x		Poland
Norway		x		India
USA		x		
		4		4

Forced sterilization

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
			x	Czech Republic
Algeria			x	Czech Republic
Brazil			x	Czech Republic
Russian Federation			x	
			3	3

Pornography

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
			x	Netherlands
Algeria			x	Netherlands
China	x	x		
	1	1	1	3

Right to life/Protection of children in the womb

States	Type of question			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
		x		Ecuador
Dominican Republic		x		Ecuador
Vatican	x		x	Philippines
	1	1	1	3

Family planning/Contraception/Reproductive rights

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
China	x			Brazil
Germany		x		Argentina
Brazil		x		South Africa

Forced marriage

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
France	x		x	Bahrain
	1		1	2

Honour crimes

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
USA		x		India
		1		1

Prostitution

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Egypt			x	Netherlands
			1	1

Right to privacy

States	Type of intervention			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Netherlands		x		Morocco
		1		1

Women as sex objects

States	Type of question			To whom
	P.	Q	Rec	
Ghana		x		Netherlands
		1		

Quotes

Here is a collection of quotes on women's and sexual rights issues, all of them thought provoking...

"While marital rape is covered by the Criminal Code, the law tends not to interfere with marital life"

Algeria, State presentation

"Algeria reiterated the recommendation that already had been made that Finland accede to this universal instrument (International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families) to translate their belief in the work of the United Nations into reality"

Algeria, review on Finland

"Even though cases of torture do not exist in Bahrain, Bahrain constantly strives to improve the performance of law enforcement personnel in this area"

Bahrain, State presentation

"The situation regarding torture in the Netherlands is not ideal. Referring to a submission made by 13 NGOs, Belarus said that these organizations are increasingly concerned that continued illusions to the role of the Netherlands in human rights protections worldwide are not put in practice at the national level anymore"⁹⁵.

Belarus, review on The Netherlands

"The Czech Republic is listening carefully to voices and evaluations criticizing the fact that most of the Roma children are placed in schools for children with learning difficulties".

Czech Republic, State reply

"Under Section 377 of the 1860 Indian Penal Code, the concept of sexual offences 'against the order of nature' was introduced. This was essentially a Western concept, which has remained over the years. The concept of homosexuality itself does not find a mention in the Indian Penal Code and it can be a matter of debate whether it is 'against the order of nature'. (In reply to the petition for declaring Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code unconstitutional) The Law Commission of India took the view that Indian

⁹⁵ In the Summary of Stakeholders Submission prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights there is no quote from DNGOs (joint submission by 13 Dutch NGOs) linking torture with The Netherlands not putting into practice at the national level their role in human rights protections. On the one hand, there are mentions to the mistreatment of aliens (Para 28-29, Page. 8, A/HRC/WG.6/1/NET/3) and –in a different section- DNGOs expressed "deep concern about the status of UN conventions within the Dutch legal order. The Dutch Government has stated at several occasions now that it did not consider all substantive provisions of UN-human rights instruments directly applicable within the Dutch legal order". (Para 4, pag.3, A/HRC/WG.6/1/NET/3).

society does not currently accept homosexuality as an acceptable form of behaviour"

India, State reply

"Freedom of belief and expression are sacred rights and Bahrain is known for support of pluralism and freedom of belief. Jordan requested more information on the way in which it has proceeded to guarantee monotheism and freedom of expression"

Jordan, review on Bahrain.

"Freedom of expression and opinion must be within a framework that allows for restrictions without necessarily involving any infringement on the rights of others".

Jordan, review on The Netherlands

"Since the adoption of the Magna Charta in 1215 it had taken 700 years for one of the most developed countries in the world to reach universal suffrage, in 1928".

Russian Federation, review on the United Kingdom

"There is no specific legislation pertaining to sexual orientation. South Africa prohibits discrimination on any ground irrespective of a person's sex or gender whatever"

South Africa, State review

"With regards to the reproductive rights of women, by law women have the full right of say over their bodies. The law on the Choice on Termination of Pregnancy provides a choice to women based on their personal circumstances".

South Africa, State review

"Regarding the actions of its armed forces overseas, the United Kingdom stated that human rights obligations are primarily territorial, owed by the United Kingdom to persons within the United Kingdom".

United Kingdom, reply during State review

"With regards to questions about section 19.d of the Race Relations Amendment Act, the UK considered that this enables immigration officers to subject certain nationals to extra scrutiny, rather than discrimination i.e. nationalities that breach immigration laws generally".

United Kingdom, reply during State review

"Regarding the opinion poll mentioned by Egypt (on society's acceptance of the death penalty), the State Secretary of Justice noted that the Government is not run by opinion polls even if it may be interesting to look at them".

The Netherlands, reply during State review

"Integration (of migrants) is a two-way process, in which all citizens are expected to participate, with expectations of the receiving society. The increasing diversity in Dutch society is a positive development but with strings attached. This means that people must respect freedom of religion, freedom of expression and equality of men and women. Criminal behaviour and discrimination against those of different beliefs, gender or sexual orientation, or against those who have a different lifestyle, will not be tolerated".

The Netherlands, reply during State review

ANNEX:

RECOMMENDATIONS ON WOMEN'S ISSUES (OTHER THAN SEXUAL RIGHTS)

Algeria

No. 4: That the State strengthen its efforts to protect women's rights, including by addressing legal, cultural and social barriers" (United Kingdom - accepted)

No. 14: To integrate a gender perspective in the outcome of and follow-up to the review (Slovenia)

No. 15: Review of domestic legislation to criminalize domestic violence. (Sweden)

No. 17: That Algeria takes initiatives to strengthen gender mainstreaming and women's rights (United Kingdom - accepted)

That Algeria review its Family Code to remedy provisions which still represent discrimination against women regarding the issue of divorce (Canada - rejected)

The updating of legislation regarding the situation of women, such as the Family Code in the areas of divorce and inheritance (Netherlands - rejected)

To adopt measures for withdrawing/lifting reservations to articles 2 and 16 of CEDAW (Mexico, Canada - rejected).

Argentina (Agreed to all recommendations)

No. 2: To take further steps to address all kinds of discriminations against women [children, minorities and indigenous peoples] (United Kingdom)

No. 8: To promote the use of alternative measures to pre-trial detention, in particular for pregnant women (Slovenia)

No. 17: To pursue its efforts to combat any kind of discrimination against women; to ensure redress for victims of domestic violence, as well as the prosecution of perpetrators as recommended by the CEDAW Committee (Canada)

No. 18: To include a gender perspective in the follow-up of this UPR process in a systematic manner (Slovenia)

Bahrain

No. 1: A gender perspective will be included in the planning of the next stages, including the outcome of the review (Slovenia - accepted).

No. 2: Bahrain will initiate a public campaign with the view to removing reservations to CEDAW, ratifying the Optional Protocol and harmonizing national legislation with the Convention, and will inform about plans in this regard. (Slovenia had recommended that reservations to the CEDAW Convention be removed, that the Optional Protocol be ratified and that national legislation be harmonized with the Convention. It also invited Bahrain to inform about plans in this regard.)

No. 3: Bahrain can conduct wide consultations between different partners, in particular the legislative authority, with the view of adopting a family law. (Switzerland recommended that a non-discriminatory family code which according to UNDP had been drafted in 2005, be adopted and enter into force without delay. It further recommended that an extensive information campaign be undertaken

once the code was adopted. Bahrain replied that family laws are based in Sharia, such laws are regulated in most Arab and Islamic countries in the same manner. Civil society is also working and participating in the process of encouraging the enactment of family law affairs in Bahrain, as well as awareness raising in universities and schools.)

No. 5: The draft law on the provision of citizenship to children where the father is not a Bahraini citizen would be considered a priority (Russian Federation - accepted)

No. 6: Bahrain would inform the HRC in the next review that will be held after four years on the status of adoption of new legislation on female domestic workers (The Netherlands had asked Bahrain to keep the Council informed on this regard)

Brazil (Agreed to all recommendations)

No. 3: While continuing its positive initiatives, invest more rigour in evaluating the outcomes of planned activities in ... violence against women (United Kingdom)

No. 15: To integrate gender perspectives in the follow-up process to the UPR review (Slovenia)

Czech Republic (acceptance/rejection delayed until HRC's next session in June):

No. 6: To adhere to the recommendation made by CEDAW to closely monitor the effective implementation of the new legal framework in the Employment Act and Labour Code, provide anti-discrimination provisions for the advancement of women [and minorities], and ensure that the private sector fully abides by anti-discrimination laws.

No. 9: To take further measures upon the recommendations of the Human Rights Committee and CEDAW related to anti-discrimination legislation (Canada)

No. 13: To integrate a gender perspective in the follow-up process to the review (Slovenia)

No. 26: To take all necessary measures to promote and strengthen the foundation of family and its values in society (Iran)

Ecuador (Agreed to all recommendations)

No. 1: Provide information in the future on further advances regarding combat against discrimination (Noting the progress Ecuador has made in the area of human rights, the Netherlands recommended that follow-up in further advances regarding the combat of discrimination on any grounds be regularly provided to the Working Group)

No. 6: Include a gender perspective in the follow-up process to the UPR review (Slovenia)

No. 8: Adopt appropriate measures to eradicate gender-based violence, particularly domestic violence (Italy, Mexico)

Finland (Agreed to all recommendations)

No. 3: To continue to take effective measures to prevent violence against women (Mexico, Russian Federation).

No. 8: To fully integrate a gender perspective into the follow-up process to the UPR review (Slovenia)

India (all recommendations will be examined by India that will provide answers in due time)

No. 6: Consider signature and ratification of the Optional Protocol to CEDAW (Brazil)

No. 11: Take into account recommendations made by treaty bodies and special procedures, especially those relating to women and children, in developing a national action plan for human rights which is under preparation (Mexico)

No. 16: Fully integrate a gender perspective in the follow-up process to the UPR (Slovenia)

No. 17: Follow-up on CEDAW recommendations to amend the Special Marriage Act in the light of Article 16 and the Committee general recommendation 21 on giving equal rights to property accumulated during marriage (Slovenia)

Indonesia (acceptance/rejection delayed until HRC's next session in June)

No. 7.iii: That additional capacity-building measures be taken in support of programmes and projects on women [and children]⁹⁶

Morocco:

No.3: To communicate to the UN Secretary-General the withdrawal of its reservations to CEDAW (Slovenia) (Note: the words "as soon as possible" were deleted from the original formulation)

Philippines (acceptance/rejection delayed until HRC's next session in June)

No. 1: To continue to develop a gender-responsive approach to issues of violence against women and continue to build a supportive environment for women within the judicial system; this environment should take into account the special needs for rehabilitation and post-conflict care of women in vulnerable situations and conflict areas (New Zealand)

No. 8: To establish an organic legal framework for eliminating gender-based discrimination and promoting gender equality (Italy)

No. 16: That the Second National Human Rights Action Plan take into account the recommendations formulated by treaty bodies and special procedures

No. 17: That national legislation and customs and traditional practices be harmonized with the CEDAW and Convention on the Rights of the Child (Mexico)

Poland (acceptance/rejection delayed until HRC's next session in June)

No.11: To systematically and continuously integrate a gender perspective in the follow-up process to the review (Slovenia)

No. 14: Reinstating the Office of the Government Plenipotentiary for the Equality of Men and Women or a similar government structure to serve as an effective

⁹⁶ Authors of the recommendations were not mentioned in the report because they had been modified in order to be acceptable to Indonesia.

mechanism at the highest possible political level for the promotion of gender equality and to coordinate the integration of gender perspective across all sectors (Slovenia)

No. 18: While commending the government for the measures already taking in combating violence against women, recommended that steps continue to be taken to follow-up on the recommendations of the Human Rights Committee and CEDAW (Canada)

No. 19: To use a comprehensive approach to the promotion of gender equality, in particular by adopting a comprehensive law on gender equality as recommended by CEDAW (Austria)

No. 22: To continue to promote the participation of women in the public and political life of the country until they have gradually achieved a level of gender equality (Cuba)

South Africa (acceptance/rejection delayed until HRC's next session in June)

No.3: To systematically and continuously integrate a gender perspective in the follow-up process to the UPR Review (Slovenia)

No. 4: To take increased measures to protect and provide redress to women at risk of or subjected to gender-based violence (Netherlands)

No. 5: To follow-up on the recommendation made by the Committee Against Torture to adopt all necessary measures to prevent, combat and punish violence against women and children (Switzerland)

The Netherlands (acceptance/rejection delayed until HRC's next session in June)

No. 12: To promote and strengthen the foundation of the family and its values among the society (Iran)

No. 16: Ensure the inclusion of a gender perspective in the follow-up to the UPR (Slovenia)

No. 19: Consider implementing the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and CEDAW (India), and strengthen measures to increase the participation by ethnic minority women in line with CEDAW recommendations (Ghana)

No. 23 Take necessary measures regarding discrimination against women refugees, migrants and women from ethnic groups and to guarantee the integration of all women victims of trafficking

No. 27 Accelerate efforts in increasing female representation in top positions in the senior public service to 25% by 2011 (South Africa)

United Kingdom (acceptance/rejection delayed until HRC's next session in June)

No.1: Set up a strategic oversight body, such as a Commission on Violence Against Women to ensure greater coherence and more effective protection for women (India)

No. 29: Integrate fully a gender perspective in the next stages of the UPR review, including the outcome of the review (Slovenia)

RECOMMENDATIONS ON SEXUAL RIGHTS ISSUES

Algeria

No. 14: To take steps to adopt a legal framework to protect children from trafficking and to define trafficking as a criminal offence under domestic law (Slovenia - accepted)

To review its Family Code to remedy provisions which still represent discrimination against women regarding the issue of witness required to prove a rape (Canada and The Netherlands - rejected)

Argentina (Agreed to all recommendations)

No. 3: To follow up on measures to combat trafficking of migrants, in particular migrant women (Republic of Korea)

Bahrain (rejected)

France recommended reforms with respect to forced marriage, particularly on providing assistance to victims. Bahrain did not accept recommendations on this issue, but stated that "forced marriage is a crime in the laws of Bahrain and is covered by the Criminal Code and the anti-trafficking law. Victims are entitled to remedies and protections in accordance with the laws of Bahrain".

Brazil (Agreed to all recommendations)

No. 3: While continuing its positive initiatives, invest more rigour in evaluating the outcomes of planned activities in ...impunity for those involved with human trafficking (United Kingdom)

Czech Republic (acceptance/rejection delayed until HRC's next session in June):

No. 5: To acknowledge the harm done to victims of sterilization, in particular Roma, and to bring perpetrators to justice and provide reparations to the victims (Algeria, Russian Federation)

No. 14: To consider using the Yogyakarta Principles on the Application of International Human Rights Law in relation to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity as a guide to assist Czech human rights policies (Slovenia)

No. 27: To give consideration to the establishment and application of criteria for the information and consent of women prior to sterilization (Brazil).

No. 29: To take a comprehensive approach to combating trafficking in women and girls involving source, transit and destination countries (Bangladesh).

Ecuador (Agreed to all recommendations)

No. 7: To implement measures to combat discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation and gender identity, as well as other human rights violations against the gay, lesbian, bisexual, transsexual and transvestite community (Slovenia)

No. 10: To take further steps in combating trafficking in persons (Canada).

Finland (Agreed to all recommendations)

No. 7: To provide the same coverage in national legislation and anti-discrimination training activities for the grounds of sexual orientation and disability as for other grounds of discrimination, for example in areas such as the provision of services and health care (Netherlands, Slovenia) and to consider using Yogyakarta Principles on the Application of International Human Rights Law in relation to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity as a guide to assist in its policies development (Slovenia)

India: There were no recommendations on sexual rights issues

Indonesia (acceptance/rejection delayed until HRC's next session in June)

No. 2 Indonesia, in line with its National Plan of Action, is encouraged to follow through on its intentions to accede the OP to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography⁹⁷.

Morocco:

No. 9: To continue the harmonization of its domestic law with regard to its international obligations on human rights (Netherlands) (Note: the reference to "in areas such as the press code and the right to privacy" was deleted from the original as stated by the Netherlands)

Switzerland had recommended "that Morocco ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court". This recommendation will "be examined by Morocco which will provide responses to it, if any, in due time. It will be noted in the outcome report to be adopted by the HRC".

Philippines (acceptance/rejection delayed until HRC's next session in June)

No. 7: To protect children in the womb, notwithstanding undue pressure from certain groups (Vatican)

No. 13: To continue its successful policy in combating trafficking in human beings at the national level and to play a leading role at the international level on this matter (Belarus)

Poland (acceptance/rejection delayed until HRC's next session in June)

No. 6: To adopt an anti-discrimination law that would ensure equal treatment and non-discrimination on any grounds, including sexual orientation and gender identity (Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom)

No.13: To withdraw the legislative proposal aimed at "punishing anyone who promotes homosexuality or any other deviance of a sexual nature in education establishments" if it has not yet been done (Slovenia)

No. 17: To ensure that human rights defenders, in particular groups campaigning for equality and against discrimination based on perceived sexual orientation, are

⁹⁷ Authors of the recommendations were not mentioned in the report because they had been modified in order to be acceptable to Indonesia.

allowed to carry out their work in a secure environment, and that the rights to freedom of expression and association are respected (Canada)

South Africa (acceptance/rejection delayed until HRC's next session in June)

No. 6: That concrete measures be taken to improve the handling by police of rape cases and to curb rates of violence against women and girls (Canada)

No. 11: Implementation of the Law Reform Commission's proposals on the Criminal Law Amendment Act 2007, with a view to supporting and prosecuting complaints in court and to providing comprehensive State-funded post sexual assault medical care and treatment services (Canada)

No. 12: To take measures to address inequities in access to HIV/AIDS treatment, particularly in rural areas (Canada)

No. 13: To increase its measures to eliminate the discriminatory barriers to access health services for people living with HIV/AIDS (Romania)

No. 14: To further intensify its efforts to decrease the HIV/AIDS prevalence in the context of its National Health Charter, with a special focus on teenagers (Algeria)

No. 20: To continue to promote and protect the right of all persons to equality without discrimination based on sexual orientation, at both the national and the international level (United Kingdom)

No. 21: To increase its efforts to provide mediation machinery to provide victims of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation more accessible and rapid remedies (Belgium)