



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirty-eighth session
3–14 May 2021

Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Mozambique*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 30 stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations² and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies³

2. Concerning accepted recommendations to ratify ICESCR and ICCPR-OP1, ABA-CHR and AI indicated that Mozambique had not yet done so.⁴ ABA-CHR, AI, JS15, MAAT and TCC recommended that Mozambique become a party to those treaties.⁵

3. JS1 recommended that Mozambique ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.⁶

4. Additionally, ABA-CHR, AI, JS9 and JS15 recommended ratifying the ICPPED.⁷

5. HRW, JS9, PGA and WFM-IGP called on Mozambique to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.⁸

6. JS16 indicated there was a lack of response to pending requests of some mandate holders to visit the country, and ABA-CHR noted that the visit of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions had been postponed.⁹ JS5 recommended that Mozambique cooperate fully with the Special Procedures, including by providing timely and substantive responses to all communications.¹⁰

7. JS16 recommended that Mozambique establish an inter-ministerial committee on human rights with civil society representation as observers to better implement, coordinate, monitor and report on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations, and on human rights, in general.¹¹

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



B. National human rights framework¹²

8. JS8 noted that the COVID-19 pandemic had led to the declaration of a state of emergency in April 2020. In August 2020, the state of emergency had been replaced with a state of calamity, leading to the relaxation of some of the measures adopted during the state of emergency.¹³

9. Concerning accepted recommendations,¹⁴ ABA-CHR indicated that in December 2019, a revised Penal Procedure Code and a further revised Penal Code had been gazetted. Both were to become effective 180 days after their publication, but this was reportedly postponed due to delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.¹⁵

10. JS15 indicated that the National Human Rights Commission was functioning with very limited competencies, noting that it was financially dependent on the General State Budget, which compromised its independence and had an office only in the capital, which delayed action in the provinces.¹⁶ JS4 stated that Mozambique should strengthen its efforts to ensure that the Commission was afforded the necessary resources to be able to effectively implement its mandate in full compliance with the Paris Principles.¹⁷ JS14 stated that the Commission should be designated as the monitoring body for the implementation of CRPD, with the necessary resources being allocated for the exercise of this mandate.¹⁸

11. REFORMAR indicated that visits to places of detention conducted by the National Preventive Mechanism (the National Human Rights Commission) must be announced and approved by the authorities and invited Mozambique to allow visits without prior notice.¹⁹

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Cross-cutting issues

*Equality and non-discrimination*²⁰

12. JS4 noted the lack of a general law addressing discrimination and encouraged Mozambique to produce policy proposals with a view to adopting a law on equal treatment indicating that it must explicitly consider the situation of older persons, LGBTI minorities, persons with disabilities, migrants and other vulnerable groups.²¹

13. JS4 noted that despite the existence of law 3/14, of 5 February, to promote and protect the rights of older persons, society still considered older persons as obsolete, and they faced many obstacles.²²

14. JS12 indicated that although there were no set laws that directly criminalized or discriminated against persons based on their sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, various existing policies and interpretations of laws supported the discrimination of this group.²³

*Development, the environment, and business and human rights*²⁴

15. ABA-CHR reported that in 2016, it was revealed that the country had a debt of over one billion dollars acquired in 2013, from state-backed loans taken by three companies and made without parliamentary approval contrary to the requirements of the Constitution.²⁵ JS11 noted the “hidden” or “illegal” debt scandal had led to a financial and economic crisis.²⁶

16. JS8 stated that Mozambique was prone to climate change and serious natural disasters. In 2019, the country was badly ravaged by two cyclones, Idai and Kenneth, which destroyed basic infrastructure and crops. Almost two years later, scores of people were still displaced.²⁷ In 2019, AU-ACHPR expressed particular concern about the impact of the flood resulting from cyclone Idai on women and girls.²⁸

17. JS15 noted that companies operating in Mozambique, particularly transnational corporations, were not properly held accountable for human rights violations and environmental degradation resulting from their activities.²⁹ JS4 indicated that Mozambique

did not ensure that businesses respected human rights as set out in the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, instead relying solely on voluntary self-regulation.³⁰

18. AI noted the transfer of farmland to mining and gas companies without human rights due diligence to prevent and remedy adverse impact of business operations on human rights in rural communities.³¹ JS5 recommended that Mozambique guarantee the free, prior and informed consultation of communities affected by economic and development projects.³²

2. Civil and political rights

*Right to life, liberty and security of person*³³

19. JS16 indicated that Mozambique was experiencing two situations of military conflict resulting in, since 2017, attacks carried out by Islamists in the province of Cabo Delgado and the armed attacks in the provinces of the central zone of the country (Manica and Sofala) carried out by the RENAMO Military Junta.³⁴

20. Some 19 submissions raised concerns regarding the situation in the Cabo Delgado Province.³⁵

21. ABA-CHR noted that in October 2017, reports of extremist violence surfaced from Mozambique's northern most province, Cabo Delgado, where oil and gas reserves had been earlier discovered in 2011 and 2012.³⁶ SALC stated that the militants reportedly attacked entire villages, government buildings, Catholic churches, and offices of non-governmental organizations.³⁷ Some three submissions raised concerns about attacks on Christians.³⁸

22. AI indicated that by October 2020, at least 2,000 people had been killed in the conflict.³⁹ WFM-IGP indicated that the violence and armed conflict had resulted in, inter alia, the displacement of hundreds of thousands of civilians, and damages to infrastructure.⁴⁰ JS12 reported that the Cabo Delgado insurgency had forced over 300,000 people to leave everything behind who were now internally displaced.⁴¹

23. MAAT was concerned that the Government's response to the Islamic insurgency had been marred by allegations and continued reports of human rights violations and abuses, including extra judicial killings, arbitrary arrests and denial of access to information about what was happening in Cabo Delgado.⁴² ABA-CHR indicated that civilians had been arrested by military forces and held in detention in military barracks or unregistered places of detention.⁴³ HRW stated that organizations had documented alleged human rights abuses by both sides in Cabo Delgado and that no one had been held to account.⁴⁴

24. SALC stated that the Government must ensure that peace and security prevail in Cabo Delgado; and that persons responsible for committing atrocious crimes and gross human rights violations are apprehended and held accountable through transparent and due process of the law.⁴⁵ JS16 recommended that Mozambique ensure humanitarian access to affected communities and conflict hotspots and involve civil society.⁴⁶

25. REFORMAR noted reports of excessive use of force and extrajudicial killings by police and members of the Rapid Intervention Unit; and ill-treatment in prisons.⁴⁷ HRW indicated that law enforcement continued its practice of not investigating a range of serious crimes.⁴⁸

26. MAAT recommended that Mozambique investigate promptly, thoroughly, impartially and independently all cases and all allegations of extrajudicial executions or unlawful killings and enforced disappearances by the security forces and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice.⁴⁹ HRW recommended that Mozambique establish a national database of missing persons that includes information to help locate detainees and victims of enforced disappearances and killings.⁵⁰

27. JS13 reported that despite the vehement repudiation by the Mozambican state at all levels, there were still cases of abduction and death of persons with albinism, with children with albinism being the most vulnerable.⁵¹ JS14 recommended that Mozambique accelerate the implementation of the Multi-sectoral Plan to Fight Violence against Persons with Albinism.⁵² ECLJ stated that the Government must work to educate the population on albinism and dispel the myths that albino organs or body parts possess supernatural powers.⁵³

*Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law*⁵⁴

28. JS16 stated that despite reforms, the justice sector continued to face enormous challenges that made it difficult for citizens to exercise their right of access to justice, including the lack of staff, procedural delays in the execution of sentences and exorbitant legal costs.⁵⁵ REFORMAR stated that corruption in the judiciary should not be dealt with only through disciplinary action.⁵⁶

29. REFORMAR urged Mozambique to improve the professionalism and human rights-based education and training for the police force.⁵⁷

30. JS16 indicated that the prison situation continued to be characterized by excessive overcrowding, despite the downward trend between 2016 to 2018; and that conditions of detention remained degrading.⁵⁸ REFORMAR stated that Mozambique should monitor the implementation of the Code on the Execution of Penalties and ensure that the situation was in line with the Mandela Rules.⁵⁹

31. JS16 stated that impunity was a major challenge. There were very few records of cases of State agents involved in violations of human rights or corruption that had been investigated, and criminally and/or administratively sanctioned. Corruption was another major problem in the country, whose paradigmatic example was the contraction of hidden and illegal debts.⁶⁰ JS15 stated that Mozambique should give more power to the Central Office for Combating Corruption and broaden the scope of its competencies.⁶¹

32. HRW reported that the authorities had failed to investigate human rights violations allegedly committed by government security forces in 2015 and 2016 in relation to clashes with armed men from RENAMO. Impunity for serious violations and abuses by state security forces and RENAMO persisted, and parliament in July 2019 had approved a broad amnesty law that exempted RENAMO members from prosecution for crimes committed between 2014 and 2016.⁶² HRW indicated that Mozambique should adopt legislation to qualify, or completely nullify, past amnesties involving perpetrators of serious human rights abuses.⁶³

33. JS4 stated that the Government should take the necessary measures to ensure that, in cases of criminal complaints against the police, all proceedings were systematically conducted by a special and independent inter-judicial prosecutor.⁶⁴ REFORMAR stated that Mozambique should establish accessible and safe avenues to report torture and other ill-treatment, and establish an independent complaints system especially in places of detention.⁶⁵

34. REFORMAR indicated that currently there were no specialized services for children in conflict with the law in the criminal justice sector.⁶⁶ JS13 recommended that Mozambique reform the legal framework on the arrest and custody of minors, harmonizing it with the country's obligations under international law.⁶⁷ REFORMAR urged Mozambique to separate juvenile and adult offenders in all places of detention.⁶⁸

*Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life*⁶⁹

35. JS7 raised concerns regarding the draft bill on religious registration, indicating, inter alia, that it would stifle the practice of minority religions, in some cases preventing registration altogether, particularly as it would require religious groups to possess a set minimum number of members.⁷⁰

36. TCC stated that the Government used criminal defamation laws to restrict the right to freedom of expression.⁷¹ ABA-CHR stated that Mozambique's Penal Code continued to criminalize defamation and slander, including with sentences of up to 1-year imprisonment, or 2 years if against the President. These crimes had also been included in the revised Penal Code of 2019. In addition, defamation and slander against the President, members of the Government, parliamentarians, magistrates and other public authorities were also criminalized in the Press Law.⁷²

37. JS11 also indicated that the act of defamation, libel and slander against the Head of State and a number of high-ranking public officials were also considered a crime under the Law on Crimes against the Security of the State.⁷³

38. JS11 recommended that Mozambique ensure the freedom of expression and media freedom by bringing national legislation into line with international standards.⁷⁴ TCC

recommended that Mozambique consider repealing criminal provisions on libel and defamation and replacing these with civil defamation provisions.⁷⁵

39. JS10 stated that despite the adoption of the Right to Information Law, implementation was hindered by provisions, which deterred access to classified information.⁷⁶ JS11 indicated that serious implementation gaps of this law existed in practice, noting a study conducted in 2020 by several civil society organizations, which revealed that institutions failed to respond in a timely manner to information requests.⁷⁷ JS10 recommended that Mozambique enhance capacity-building efforts to enforce the Right to Information Law, including encouraging proactive disclosure and compliance with timely responses to information requests.⁷⁸

40. JS5 stated that the legal context in which non-governmental organizations (NGOs) worked in Mozambique was one of the most restrictive in southern Africa. The Law on Association, which regulated the registration and operation of associations, includes several provisions making it difficult for civil society to work effectively. In order to be legally recognized, an association must have 10 founding members and produce an excessive number of documents. Moreover, the law included a provision specifying that the objectives of the association must not “offend public morals”, which was often used to deny registration to LGBTI associations such as the Mozambican Association for the Defense of Sexual Minorities (LAMBDA).⁷⁹ JS15 noted that LAMBDA had been trying to register since 2008 without success.⁸⁰

41. JS11 recommended that Mozambique revive the dialogue with civil society to revise Law 8/91 of 18 July 1991 on associations.⁸¹ JS12 recommended that Mozambique immediately register LAMBDA and ensure the right of association and accreditation for all NGOs working on issues of sexual orientation, gender identity and expression.⁸²

42. JS11 indicated that it was deeply concerned by the deteriorating environment in which journalists and civil society activists operated.⁸³ JS16 stated that in the last five years intimidation and attacks against human rights defenders had included murders, abductions, torture, disappearances and other forms of intimidation, which still needed clarification.⁸⁴ JS11 referred to a report which documented 75 cases of press freedom violations between 2016 and 2019, including abductions and physical assaults.⁸⁵

43. JS11 noted that those who spoke out or provided coverage of sensitive topics, such as the “hidden” debt scandal could face intimidation and harassment.⁸⁶ JS15 noted the persecution of community activists who exposed the activities of large companies.⁸⁷

44. JS15 stated that many professionals, in particular journalists, social activists and religious leaders had suffered retaliation when trying to conduct their work to protect and report on human rights in Cabo Delgado.⁸⁸ Several submissions provided information regarding cases of arbitrary detentions, suspected enforced disappearances and killings of civil society actors and journalists in the region, highlighting the cases of two human rights defenders, reportedly arrested in March 2020 and later found dead, and of a journalist who disappeared in April 2020;⁸⁹ as well as the arrests of community radio journalists based in the region.⁹⁰ JS7 stated that the Bishop of Pemba, who had been critical over the Government response to the insurgency had been targeted by government officials.⁹¹

45. SALC stated that Mozambique must ensure that members of civil society, journalists and human rights defenders can carry out their work freely and without fear of attacks, intimidation or harassment; and that the authorities must refrain from arbitrary arrests and detention.⁹²

46. JS11 indicated that violations of the constitutional rights to freedom of peaceful assembly had occurred, such as intimidation of protest organizers, unequal application of the law and the use of excessive force.⁹³

47. JS11 noted that Mozambique held local elections in October 2018 and general elections in October 2019. Civil society actors monitoring the elections and journalists reporting on them were subjected to threats and arbitrary arrests.⁹⁴ JS16 stated that the electoral process had been undermined by systematic allegations of electoral fraud, which further undermined peace and national reconciliation.⁹⁵

48. TCC stated that Mozambique was obligated to take measures to prevent corruption, particularly in the context of campaign financing.⁹⁶ JS16 recommended that Mozambique adopt a law to regulate transparent and equitable financing of political parties.⁹⁷

49. TCC noted that under the Mozambican electoral system, there was no provision to facilitate the participation of women such as a candidate gender quotas. However, at the political party level, there was a history of voluntary quotas.⁹⁸ JS12 recommended that Mozambique adopt legislation to establish the principle of gender parity in the composition and leadership of all decision-making positions, particularly in rural areas.⁹⁹

*Prohibition of all forms of slavery*¹⁰⁰

50. ECLJ indicated that Mozambique served as a source country for human traffickers. The majority of people trafficked were women being used for sexual exploitation, although men and boys were also trafficked for use as forced labourers in industries such as mining and agriculture. Albino children were also at risk of being killed and trafficked for their organs.¹⁰¹

51. JS3 noted a report indicating that Mozambican children were being trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation, indicating that natural disasters, such as cyclones, could increase the likelihood of children falling prey to traffickers.¹⁰² JS3 recommended that Mozambique move forward with the adoption of the national action plan against human trafficking, and make sure that it fully covered the issue of child trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation.¹⁰³

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

*Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work*¹⁰⁴

52. JS4 indicated that women continued to experience economic discrimination and were three times less likely than men to be represented in the public and formal private employment sectors. They often received lower pay than men for the same work and were less likely to have access to credit.¹⁰⁵

*Right to social security*¹⁰⁶

53. JS15 indicated that in 2016, the Cabinet had approved a national strategy for basic social security that aimed to cover 3.3 million Mozambicans by 2024, but that its implementation had been slow and far below its targets.¹⁰⁷

*Right to an adequate standard of living*¹⁰⁸

54. JS8 noted reports that despite economic gains, inequality rates had increased in Mozambique and called for urgent action by the Government to ensure inclusive growth in line with the objectives of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and its five-year development plan.¹⁰⁹

55. WFM-IGP indicated that Mozambique's population faced important challenges of malnutrition.¹¹⁰ The effects of the cyclones Idai and Kenneth in 2019 and the current COVID-19 pandemic had worsened complex challenges already presented by food insecurity in the country.¹¹¹

56. JS6 stated that the question of land distribution and use was inescapably linked to the right to food of rural communities. With the vast majority of the population dependent on subsistence agriculture, this activity was crucial to Mozambique's food security.¹¹² JS15 stated that Mozambique had systematically promoted agribusiness to the detriment of peasant agriculture and facilitated the misappropriation of community land and imposed agricultural programmes that rendered peasants dependent on the market and large agribusiness.¹¹³

57. AI noted that lockdown measures introduced in response to COVID-19 adversely impacted the right to food of people living in low income neighbourhoods throughout the country. While the state failed to provide social protection for those living in poverty, authorities used punitive measures against people who had stepped out in search of food in low income neighbourhoods.¹¹⁴

58. JS14 noted that in Mozambique, disability and poverty remained intrinsically linked.¹¹⁵

*Right to health*¹¹⁶

59. JS13 indicated that public health service costs remained high for most poor and extremely vulnerable household users, and that the distance between services and household users remained long. Mozambique continued to have high rates of severe and chronic malnutrition, which had a long-term impact on the lives of children, non-institutional births attended by non-professionals, infant mortality caused by preventable diseases such as malaria and diarrhoea, early pregnancy, and poor access to maternal and child health services.¹¹⁷

60. JS2 noted that in 2008, Mozambique had officially declared the elimination of leprosy at the national level. However, this political declaration was not followed by measures that safeguarded surveillance, full treatment of new patients, and prevention of new infections. Instead, the government reduced the allocation of resources to the National Leprosy Control Program, with the result that the number of new leprosy cases was rising.¹¹⁸

61. JS8 noted that Mozambique had high adolescent fertility rate and low levels of usage of contraceptives, which was said to be much lower in rural areas.¹¹⁹ JS6 noted that disincentives, such as cultural beliefs and myths around contraception, still undermined the use of modern contraceptive methods.¹²⁰ JS12 indicated that religious and traditional leaders played a big role in spreading non-scientific false, misleading and stigmatizing information about sexual and reproductive health. There was also an absence of comprehensive sexuality education and widespread lack of knowledge about the origin of HIV/AIDS, prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, and family planning.¹²¹

62. JS12 stated that the estimated HIV prevalence for women of 15–24 years was over twice that for men.¹²² FMSI referred a high number of children in Mozambique who were living with HIV.¹²³ FMSI stated that Mozambique should provide resources to develop prevention campaigns in schools and other key locations.¹²⁴

63. JS12 recommended that Mozambique ensure that all women have access to free, quality sexual and reproductive health services.¹²⁵ JS6 recommended that Mozambique take measures to fight against popular beliefs and myths that condemn the use of modern contraceptive methods; and to raise awareness among the population, including women and girls in rural areas, on the access to family planning and to contraceptive methods.¹²⁶

64. JS1 noted the high rates of maternal and infant mortality and stated that early pregnancy continued to be a challenge, given that nearly half of all women in Mozambique had a child before the age of 19.¹²⁷ JS12 indicated that maternal mortality rates were worryingly high. Health systems had insufficient capacity, and there was a lack of quality health care during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. The government needed to not only address these challenges directly by allocating set budgets and providing better training to health-care professionals, it also needed to address challenges faced by individual women such as lack of finances for medical care and poor proximity to health facilities.¹²⁸

65. JS6 stated that access to abortion was limited for rural women who, as a result reverted to unsafe abortions.¹²⁹ JS8 indicated that implementation of abortion services was poor in some health facilities where girls were being asked for payments for the services.¹³⁰

66. JS14 recommended reinforcing the budget allocation for areas of the health system that deal with the prevention and rehabilitation of disability;¹³¹ and introducing issues related to disability in the basic training of health professionals.¹³²

67. JS9 recommended that Mozambique enhance data collection, analysis and reporting on suicides.¹³³

*Right to education*¹³⁴

68. FMSI stated that Mozambique's economic poverty was reflected in the education system, where inequalities persisted, based on geographical location, gender, and poverty.¹³⁵ JS13 indicated that teacher absenteeism had contributed to the low quality of education. Long

distances to and from school and food insecurity contributed to the low percentages of children who completed primary school.¹³⁶

69. JS15 noted that the massive movement of refugees and the intensification of conflicts in the country caused school closures and delays/loss in the academic year by those affected.¹³⁷

70. FMSI indicated that practical experience suggested that there were children who never enrolled in schools and many who were out of school. This situation perpetuated the illiteracy rate, which was much higher in the rural areas than it was in the urban areas.¹³⁸ JS1 noted that the illiteracy rate of women was much higher than that of men.¹³⁹ JS4 indicated that older persons, especially women, were unlikely to have benefitted from any education. Consequently, the vast majority were illiterate and did not speak Portuguese. This greatly limited their access to information about their rights and their ability to participate in development and community activities.¹⁴⁰

71. JS1 stated that, although the school dropout rate had decreased, it nevertheless continued to be very high and it noted that, whereas school dropout rates had declined in urban areas, it was on the rise in rural areas.¹⁴¹ JS12 stated that there were major challenges retaining girls in schooling as half of them dropped out by grade 5.¹⁴² Forced early marriages and early pregnancies were big factors in girls dropping out of school. There was a severe lack of support and resources to help these girls return back to school.¹⁴³

72. JS8 stated that sexual violence in schools continued to be a huge problem and noted reports that teachers were among perpetrators.¹⁴⁴ JS3 noted that in 2019, several local NGOs had called for action to address the “scandalous proportions” of sexual harassment and violence in schools.¹⁴⁵

73. JS1 recommended that Mozambique cover the basic needs of school-age children to prevent school dropout.¹⁴⁶ JS8 stated that Mozambique should be encouraged to continue community sensitization on the importance of education for girls; and eliminate sexual violence in schools, including by investigating and punishing perpetrators.¹⁴⁷

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

*Women*¹⁴⁸

74. JS12 indicated that gender inequality continued to be pervasive in every sphere of society, especially in decision-making roles.¹⁴⁹ Moreover, the feminization of poverty and the greater incidence of diseases, such as HIV/AIDS without proper health care, prevented women from enjoying their rights.¹⁵⁰

75. JS4 indicated that in some regions, particularly the northern provinces, women had limited access to the formal judicial system for enforcement of the rights provided under the civil code and instead relied on customary law to settle disputes. Under customary law women typically had no rights to inherit an interest in land.¹⁵¹ JS1 noted that campaigns were being organized against the loss of property of widows upon the death of their husbands, but without much effect, since such dispossession continued to be commonplace.¹⁵²

76. JS12 stated that the number of cases of domestic violence continued to be very high, though the number of reported cases was also increasing.¹⁵³ Inefficiency and corruption within the formal system continued to be major issues and there were many “informal” ways around the legal system.¹⁵⁴ AI indicated that during the state of emergency, there had been a sharp increase in gender-based violence cases in Mozambique.¹⁵⁵

77. JS12 recommended that Mozambique adopt targeted legislation and policy to expedite domestic violence cases through formal police and judicial systems; and establish state-funded shelters for victims of violence, particularly in rural and conflict-ridden areas.¹⁵⁶ AI recommended that Mozambique ensure that prevention of, and protection from, gender-based and domestic violence form an integral part of national responses to pandemics and other emergencies.¹⁵⁷

*Children*¹⁵⁸

78. JS13 indicated that despite government efforts, Mozambique continued to have high rates of children without birth registration and recommended increasing allocation of resources to district civil registration offices to ensure quality, comprehensive birth registration closer to communities.¹⁵⁹

79. JS8 noted that harmful customary practices such as initiation rites had affected adversely the sexual reproductive health and rights of girls in the country.¹⁶⁰ JS13 recommended that district governments interact with community leaders concerning initiation rites and identify best practices and challenges.¹⁶¹

80. JS8 stated that Mozambique was one of the countries with the highest rates of early marriages.¹⁶² JS8 noted that throughout the state of emergency and during the state of calamity many girls had seen their rights violated, including through increased child, early and forced marriage.¹⁶³

81. JS1 noted the adoption of the Act on Preventing and Combating Child Marriage, which criminalizes the marriage of minors.¹⁶⁴ JS8 expressed concern that the National Strategy for Preventing and Combating Child Marriages (2016–2019) had become outdated as the period of implementation of the policy ended.¹⁶⁵ Moreover, reports showed that there was little knowledge among boys and girls about the existence of the law that protects them against child marriages.¹⁶⁶

82. JS1 stated that violence against minors remained culturally entrenched in Mozambique, with a large number of cases of sexual violence and abuse.¹⁶⁷ JS4 noted that the Law for the Protection of the Rights of the Child 2008 included the concept of “justifiable discipline”, which provided a legal defence for the use of physical punishment in childrearing. JS4 recommended repealing or amending the law so that it clearly states that no corporal punishment is acceptable or lawful.¹⁶⁸ JS1 recommended that Mozambique develop initiatives to help and protect children and young people, including social programmes for families and society as a whole that would seek to raise awareness about the issue.¹⁶⁹

83. JS1 reported the adoption of the 2017–2022 National Action Plan for Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour. It nevertheless expressed concern about the fact that child labour continued to be prevalent, especially in poor families. In many cases, children in rural areas were forced to move to cities and abandon their studies in order to help support their families.¹⁷⁰ FMSI observed that the legislation against hazardous child labour and the employment of children below the age of 15 was not effectively implemented. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and consequent closure of schools, child labour in urban areas had grown to an alarming rate.¹⁷¹ JS13 stated that the implementation of punitive measures for child labour exploiters was urgent.¹⁷² JS13 recommended the adoption of a Code of Conduct on the Protection and Safeguarding of Children in Business.¹⁷³

84. JS3 noted reports by local activists that disasters in recent years, such as droughts and floods, have increased the economic difficulties of low-income families and driven more women, and potentially girls, into prostitution.¹⁷⁴ JS3 also indicated that there were no specific legal provisions on the exploitation of children in prostitution.¹⁷⁵

85. JS13 indicated that military tensions had had a negative impact on children. A large number of children had had their school year interrupted and had not been able to receive vaccinations.¹⁷⁶

*Persons with disabilities*¹⁷⁷

86. JS14 stated that there were many situations of violence against persons with disabilities, including children,¹⁷⁸ and recommended that Mozambique review child protection systems, including legislation, and formal and informal institutions to make them inclusive for children with disabilities.¹⁷⁹

87. JS14 recommended that Mozambique accelerate the process of finalizing the Draft Law for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in line with the CRPD through an inclusive and participatory process, which should include specific elements regarding the establishment of an awareness-raising programme.¹⁸⁰

*Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons*¹⁸¹

88. AI indicated that it had received worrying reports of arbitrary arrests and attempts to deport refugees by the security forces.¹⁸² In 2019, several special mechanisms of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights sent a joint letter of appeal regarding allegations of the arbitrary detention of 16 refugees and migrants.¹⁸³ MAAT recommended that Mozambique respect the principle of non-refoulement and refrain from arbitrary arrest and forcible return of foreign nationals without due process.¹⁸⁴

89. JS15 indicated that the population displaced by the insurgency in Cabo Delgado and elsewhere lived in inhumane conditions in the accommodation centres, and that many children lived away from their parents in a situation of vulnerability.¹⁸⁵ WCC-CCIA reported that the province of Cabo Delgado was hard hit by the COVID-19 virus. Displaced persons were crammed together in living conditions that increased the risk of transmission, and with minimal health services available.¹⁸⁶

Notes

¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

*Civil society**Individual submissions:*

ABA-CHR	American Bar Association Center for Human Rights, Washington DC (United States of America);
AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, Strasbourg (France);
FMSI	Marist International Solidarity Foundation International, Rome (Italy);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva (Switzerland);
IHR Council	International Human Rights Council, Chicago, (United States of America);
MAAT	Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights Cairo (Egypt);
PGA	Parliamentarians for Global Action, New York (United States of America);
REFORMAR	REFORMAR – Research for Mozambique, Maputo (Mozambique);
SALC	Southern Africa Litigation Centre, Johannesburg (South Africa);
TCC	The Carter Center, Atlanta (United States of America);
WCC-CCIA	World Council of Churches Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, Geneva (Switzerland) ;
WFM-IGP	World Federalist Movement/Institute for Global Policy, Den Haag (Netherlands).

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice, Veyrier (Switzerland), VIDES International – International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education, Development;
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: International Federation of Anti-Leprosy Associations, Chatelaine (Switzerland), NLR Mozambique, The Leprosy Mission Mozambique, AIFO Mozambique, ALEMO Cabo Delgado, and ADEMO Monapo;
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: ECPAT International, Bangkok (Thailand), and Rede da Criança;
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: Fórum da Terceira Idade, Maputo (Mozambique), Associação Moçambicana de Assistência ao Idoso, Associação dos Aposentados de Moçambique, e Associação de Apoio ao Idoso;
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: International Service for Human Rights, Geneva (Switzerland), and Centro para Democracia e Desenvolvimento;

- JS6 **Joint submission 6 submitted by:** Human Dignity, Paris (France), Association for Education, Health, Environment and Social Communication, Ipas Mozambique, and Kulima;
- JS7 **Joint submission 7 submitted by:** ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland), Ethics & Religious Liberty Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention, and Jubilee Campaign;
- JS8 **Joint submission 8 submitted by:** Coligação para a Eliminação de Uniões Prematuras, Maputo (Mozambique), Fórum da Sociedade Civil para os Direitos da Criança (ROSC), Associação Amigos da Criança Boa Esperança (ACABE), Action Aid Moçambique, Associação dos Defensores dos Direitos da Criança (ADDC), Aliança Inter-Religiosa para Advocacia e Desenvolvimento Social (AIRDES), Associação Sócio-Cultural Horizonte Azul (ASCHA), Associação Mulher Lei e Desenvolvimento (MULEIDE), Associação Moçambicana de Mulheres da Carreira Jurídica (AMMCJ), Associação Solidariedade Zambézia (ASZ), Associação Wona Sanana, Centro de Aprendizagem e Capacitação da Sociedade Civil (CESC), Centro de Direitos Humanos da Faculdade de Direito da UEM, Comunidade Moçambicana de Ajuda (CMA), Coalizão da Juventude Moçambicana, Conselho das Religiões de Moçambique (COREM), Fanela Ya Mina, Fundação Apoio Amigo (FAA), Fundação para o Desenvolvimento da Comunidade (FDC), Fórum Mulher, Fórum Nacional das Rádios Comunitárias (FORCOM), Girl Move Foundation, Iniciativa Africana para a Criança em Moçambique (HACI), Iniciativa Regional de Apoio Psicossocial (REPSSI), Le Musica, Liga dos Direitos da Criança da Zambézia (LDC), Associação Linha Fala Criança, Movimento de Educação Para Todos (MEPT), Mulher e Lei na África Austral (WLSA), N’weti, Plan International, Pathfinder International, Rede Comunicadores Amigos da Criança (RECAC), Rede da Criança, Rede Homens pela Mudança (HOPEM), Save the Children, Rede Provincial de Protecção da Criança de Sofala (SOPROC), Terre des Hommes Alemanha, Terre des Hommes Itália, Terre des Hommes Schweiz, Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO), World Vision Mozambique, Young Women Christian Association, Associação Jovem para Jovem (AJPJ), Associação Moçambicana para o Desenvolvimento da Família (AMODEFA), Associação Grito das Crianças Desfavorecidas (AGCD), Associação Progresso, Rede Provincial de Protecção da Criança de Nampula (REPROCRINA), Associação para o Fortalecimento Comunitário UATAF-AFC, Child-fund, Family Health International 360 (FHI 360), Malhalhe, Nova Vida, Nafeza, AMPARAR, Right to Play Mozambique, H2n-Melhorando Vidas, Associação Kanimambo, Associação Crianças na Sombra, Plataforma SUN, Conselho Islâmico de Moçambique, Associação Jovens de Sucesso, Associação Kuvumbana, and UDEBA-LAB: Unidade de Desenvolvimento de Educação Básica – laboratório.);
- JS9 **Joint submission 9 submitted by:** Center for Global Nonkilling, Grand-Saconnex (Switzerland), and Conscience and Peace Tax International;
- JS10 **Joint submission 10 submitted by:** Small Media London (United Kingdom), The Collaboration on International ICT Policy in East and Southern Africa (CIPESA), Fórum das Associações Moçambicanas das Pessoas com Deficiência (FAMOD), and The Association of the Blind and Partially Sighted of Mozambique (ACAMO);

- JS11 **Joint submission 11 submitted by:** CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Johannesburg (South Africa), Joint – Liga das ONGs em Moçambique;
- JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by:** The Sexual Rights Initiative, Ottawa (Canada), the Coalition of African Lesbians, and the Young Feminist Movement of Mozambique;
- JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by:** Coalition of Child Right focused NGOs for UPR-Mozambique, Maputo (Mozambique, Rede CAME, Rede da Criança, ROSC; Save the Children, ADRA, Aldeia de Crianças SOS Mozambique, Diakonia, Right To Play, Terre des Hommes Mozambique, ChildFund Mozambique and FDC.);
- JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by:** Fórum das Associações Moçambicanas das Pessoas com Deficiência, Maputo (Mozambique), Associação dos Cegos e Amblíopes de Moçambique – ACAMO, Associação dos Jovens Surdos de Moçambique – AJOSMO, Associação dos Deficientes Moçambicanos – ADEMO, Associação das Mulheres Moçambicanas com Deficiência – AMMD, Associação Moçambicana de Autismo – AMA, Associação Moçambicana de Usuários de Saúde Mental – AMUSAM, Associação dos Surdos de Moçambique, Associação Companhia de Teatro N’lhuvuco, Comité Paralímpico de Moçambique, and Associação dos Jovens Deficientes de Moçambique;
- JS15 **Joint submission 15 submitted by:** Justiça Ambiental JA! Maputo (Mozambique), Alternactiva; Associação de Projectos e Pesquisas (APROPE – Association of Projects and Research); Centro de Democracia e Desenvolvimento (CDD – Center for Democracy and Development); Hikone – Associação para o Empoderamento da Mulher (Association for Women’s Empowerment); Justiça Ambiental (JA! – Environmental Justice); Observatório Cidadão para a Saúde (OCS – Citizens Observatory for Health); União Nacional de Camponeses (UNAC – National Peasants Union);
- JS16 **Joint submission 16 submitted by:** the Monitoring Forum for the UN Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Mechanism for Human Rights in Mozambique (FMMRPU) a platform of more than 150 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and individual activists.

Regional intergovernmental organization(s):

AU-ACHPR The African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights Banjul, (The Gambia).

² The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR;
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW;
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;

OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure;
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD;
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

- ³ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/6, paras. 128.1–128.12, 128.31–128.39, 129.1–129.4, 130.1–130.10.
- ⁴ ABA-CHR, para. 3 and AI para. 1.
- ⁵ ABA-CHR, para. 5, AI p. 6, JS15, para. 1, MAAT, p. 7, and TCC, para. 6.
- ⁶ JS1, para. 9 (a).
- ⁷ ABA-CHR, para. 5, AI, p. 6, JS9, p. 7, and JS15, para 1.
- ⁸ HRW, para. 11, JS9, p. 10, PGA, p. 3, and WFM-IGP, para. 4.1.1.
- ⁹ JS16, para. 4.3 and ABA-CHR, para. 3.
- ¹⁰ JS5, p. 4.
- ¹¹ JS16, para. 5.
- ¹² For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/6, paras. 128.13–128.26, 128.41, 130.11.
- ¹³ JS8, para. 10.1–10.2.
- ¹⁴ For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/32/6, para. 128.14 (Norway).
- ¹⁵ ABA-CHR, para. 4.
- ¹⁶ JS15, para. 7. See also AI, para. 5.
- ¹⁷ JS4, para. 14. See also AI, p. 4.
- ¹⁸ JS14, para. 37.
- ¹⁹ REFORMAR, p. 5.
- ²⁰ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/6, paras. 128.42–128.45, 128.66–128.67, 129.5, 129.11–129.13, 130.12–130.13.
- ²¹ JS4, para. 28.
- ²² JS4, para. 30.
- ²³ JS12, para. 34.
- ²⁴ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/6, paras. 128.27–128.28, 128.134, 128.157–128.158, 129.24.
- ²⁵ ABA-CHR, para. 6. See also JS12, para. 3.
- ²⁶ JS11, para. 3.4.
- ²⁷ JS8, para. 4.1. See also JS12 para. 6.
- ²⁸ AU-ACHPR, p. 4.
- ²⁹ JS15, para. 38.
- ³⁰ JS4, para. 16.
- ³¹ AI, para. 3.
- ³² JS5, p. 4. See also JS15, para. 37 and JS16, para. 5.16.
- ³³ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/6, paras. 128.65–128.66, 128.73–128.74, 128.76–128.79, 129.14.
- ³⁴ JS16, para. 4.14. See also JS8, para. 4.3.
- ³⁵ ABA-CHR, paras. 7–14, AI, paras. 8–11, ECLJ, paras. 3, 12–19, and 26, HRW, paras 8–10, IHR Council, pp. 2–3, JS4, para. 36, JS5, p. 2, JS7, paras. 4–12, JS8, para. 4.3, JS10, paras. 8 and 12, JS11, paras. 3.2 and 3.6–3.7, JS12, paras. 4 and 17, JS13, paras. 21–22, JS15, paras. 5, 12, 16, 19, 21, 24, 27, 34, 39 and 44, JS16, para. 4.14, MAAT, pp. 1–2 and 7, SALC, pp. 3–4, WCC-CCIA, pp. 1–2, and WFM-IGP, para. 2.4.
- ³⁶ ABA-CHR, para. 7.
- ³⁷ SALC, p. 4. See also AI, para. 8.
- ³⁸ ECLJ, para. 3, JS7, para. 6, and WCC-CCIA, p. 1.
- ³⁹ AI, para. 11.
- ⁴⁰ WFM-IGP, para. 2.4. See also JS8, para. 4.3 and SALC, pp. 3–4.
- ⁴¹ JS12, para. 4.
- ⁴² MAAT, p. 1. See also ABA-CHR, paras. 8–13, AI, para. 8, JS4, para. 36 and JS16, para. 4.14.
- ⁴³ ABA-CHR, para. 9.
- ⁴⁴ HRW, para. 9.
- ⁴⁵ SALC, p. 4. See also WCC-CCIA, p. 2.
- ⁴⁶ JS16, para. 5.13.
- ⁴⁷ REFORMAR, p. 4.
- ⁴⁸ HRW, para. 2. See also MAAT, p. 4.
- ⁴⁹ MAAT, p. 7. See also ABA-CHR, para. 14 and AI, p. 5.

- ⁵⁰ HRW, para. 7.
- ⁵¹ JS13, para. 20. See also ECLJ, para. 22.
- ⁵² JS14, para. 46.
- ⁵³ ECLJ, para. 27.
- ⁵⁴ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/6, paras. 128.13–128.14, 128.68–128.71, 128.73–128.88, 128.90, 128.107, 128.108–128.119, 129.26–129.29.
- ⁵⁵ JS16, para. 4.10. See also REFORMAR, p. 6.
- ⁵⁶ REFORMAR, p. 8.
- ⁵⁷ REFORMAR, p. 2.
- ⁵⁸ JS16, para. 4.11. See also MAAT, p. 5.
- ⁵⁹ REFORMAR, p. 6. See also JS16, para. 5.9.
- ⁶⁰ JS16, para. 4.10.
- ⁶¹ JS15, para. 8.
- ⁶² HRW, paras. 4–5.
- ⁶³ HRW, para. 7.
- ⁶⁴ JS4, para. 40.
- ⁶⁵ REFORMAR, p. 4.
- ⁶⁶ REFORMAR, p. 10. See also JS13, para. 6.
- ⁶⁷ JS13, recommendation 25.
- ⁶⁸ REFORMAR, p. 6.
- ⁶⁹ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/6, paras. 128.61, 128.122–128.125, 128.127–128.128, 129.30–129.37, 130.13.
- ⁷⁰ JS7, para. 19.
- ⁷¹ TCC, para. 13.
- ⁷² ABA-CHR, para. 19.
- ⁷³ JS11, para. 4.3. See also JS15, para. 23 and JS16, para. 4.6.
- ⁷⁴ JS11, para. 6.3.
- ⁷⁵ TCC, para. 14. See also ABA-CHR, para. 20.
- ⁷⁶ JS10, para. 15.
- ⁷⁷ JS11, para. 4.6. See also JS15, para. 25.
- ⁷⁸ JS10, para. 29(a).
- ⁷⁹ JS5, pp. 2–3. See also JS11, para. 2.5 and JS16, para. 4.4.
- ⁸⁰ JS15, para. 13. See also JS12, para. 36.
- ⁸¹ JS11, para. 6.1. See also JS5, p. 4 and JS16, para. 5.3.
- ⁸² JS12, p. 8. See also JS5, p. 4 and JS11, para. 6.1.
- ⁸³ JS11, para. 1.5. See also JS15, para. 11.
- ⁸⁴ JS16, para. 4.5. See also ABA-CHR, para. 15, AI, para. 12, JS15, para. 6, and SALC, p. 1.
- ⁸⁵ JS11, para. 3.8.
- ⁸⁶ JS11, para. 3.4.
- ⁸⁷ JS15, para. 41.
- ⁸⁸ JS15, para. 12.
- ⁸⁹ ABA-CHR, paras. 10–11, AI, para. 9, JS10, para. 12, JS11, paras. 3.6–3.7, JS15, para. 39, MAAT, p. 3, and SALC, p. 3.
- ⁹⁰ JS5, p. 2, JS11, para. 3.6, and SALC, p. 2.
- ⁹¹ JS7, para. 7. See also ABA-CHR, para. 13, AI, para. 15, and JS15 para. 12.
- ⁹² SALC, p. 3. See also ABA-CHR, para. 20, AI, p. 5, JS11, para. 6.1, JS16, paras. 5.5 and 6.3, and MAAT, p. 7.
- ⁹³ JS11, para. 5.3. See also JS16, para. 4.7 and MAAT, p. 6.
- ⁹⁴ JS11, para. 3.3. See also JS5, p. 2, JS10, para. 5, MAAT, pp. 5–6, and SALC, p. 3.
- ⁹⁵ JS16, para. 4.8.
- ⁹⁶ TCC, para. 25.
- ⁹⁷ JS16, para. 5.7.
- ⁹⁸ TCC, para. 17.
- ⁹⁹ JS12, p. 3.
- ¹⁰⁰ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/6 paras. 128.104, 128.106.
- ¹⁰¹ ECLJ, para. 20.
- ¹⁰² JS3, para. 9.
- ¹⁰³ JS3, p. 10.
- ¹⁰⁴ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/6, paras. 128.40.
- ¹⁰⁵ JS4, para. 46.
- ¹⁰⁶ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/6, paras.128.126.
- ¹⁰⁷ JS15, para. 28.
- ¹⁰⁸ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/6, paras. 128.129–128.135.

- ¹⁰⁹ JS8, paras. 7.1–7.2.
¹¹⁰ WFM-IGP, para. 2.2.
¹¹¹ WFM-IGP, para. 2.3.
¹¹² JS6, para. 8.
¹¹³ JS15, para. 26.
¹¹⁴ AI, para. 6.
¹¹⁵ JS14, para. 4.
¹¹⁶ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/6, paras. 128.136–128.143.
¹¹⁷ JS13, para. 15.
¹¹⁸ JS2, para. 4.
¹¹⁹ JS8, para. 5.1. See also JS13, para. 12.
¹²⁰ JS6, para. 33.
¹²¹ JS12, para. 20.
¹²² JS12, para. 24.
¹²³ FMSI, p. 5.
¹²⁴ FMSI, p. 5.
¹²⁵ JS12, p. 6. See also JS4, para. 48 and JS8, p. 8, para. C.
¹²⁶ JS6, paras. 35–36. See also JS4, para. 48.
¹²⁷ JS1, para. 25.
¹²⁸ JS12, para. 24. See also JS1, para. 26(a) (b).
¹²⁹ JS6, para. 23.
¹³⁰ JS8, para. 5.3.
¹³¹ JS14, para. 73.
¹³² JS14, para. 80.
¹³³ JS9, p. 8.
¹³⁴ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/6, paras.128.56–128.60, 128.91, 128.144–128.154, 129.22.
¹³⁵ FMSI, p. 3.
¹³⁶ JS13, para. 16.
¹³⁷ JS15, para. 31.
¹³⁸ FMSI, p. 2.
¹³⁹ JS1, para.27. See also JS12, para. 28.
¹⁴⁰ JS4, para. 51.
¹⁴¹ JS1, paras. 13–14.
¹⁴² JS12, para. 28.
¹⁴³ JS12, para. 29. See also JS8, para. 9.3.
¹⁴⁴ JS8, para. 8.2. See also JS15, para. 32.
¹⁴⁵ JS3, para. 6.
¹⁴⁶ JS1, para. 15 (d).
¹⁴⁷ JS8, p. 9, para. D. See also JS12, p. 7.
¹⁴⁸ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/6, paras. 128.40, 128.43–128.44, 128.46–128.55, 128.58, 128.61–128.64, 128.89–128.91, 128.96, 128.127–128.128, 129.6–129.10.
¹⁴⁹ JS12, para. 9.
¹⁵⁰ JS12, para. 11.
¹⁵¹ JS4, para. 46.
¹⁵² JS1, paras. 28–29.
¹⁵³ JS12, para. 15.
¹⁵⁴ JS12, para. 16.
¹⁵⁵ AI, para. 7.
¹⁵⁶ JS12, p. 4.
¹⁵⁷ AI, p. 4. See also JS8, p. 8, para. C.
¹⁵⁸ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/6, paras. 128.44, 128.54, 128.57, 128.103, 128.106, 128.120, 129.15–129.22.
¹⁵⁹ JS13, para. 8 and recommendation 3.
¹⁶⁰ JS8, para. 9.2.
¹⁶¹ JS13, recommendation 9.
¹⁶² JS8, para. 9.1. See also JS3, paras. 12–13 and FMSI, p. 5.
¹⁶³ JS8, para. 10.3.
¹⁶⁴ JS1, para. 7. See also FMSI, p. 5 and JS3, para. 23.
¹⁶⁵ JS8, para. 6.1.
¹⁶⁶ JS8, para. 6.3.
¹⁶⁷ JS1, para. 20.
¹⁶⁸ JS4, para. 37. See also JS13, paras. 8–9 and recommendation 6.

¹⁶⁹ JS1, para. 23(a) (b) (c).

¹⁷⁰ JS1, para. 22.

¹⁷¹ FMSI, p. 4.

¹⁷² JS13, recommendation 34.

¹⁷³ JS13, recommendation 31.

¹⁷⁴ JS3, para. 5.

¹⁷⁵ JS3, para. 16.

¹⁷⁶ JS13, para. 22.

¹⁷⁷ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/6, paras. 128.44, 128.155.

¹⁷⁸ JS14, para. 44.

¹⁷⁹ JS14, para. 48.

¹⁸⁰ JS14, paras. 31 and 43.

¹⁸¹ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/6, paras.128.156, 129.39.

¹⁸² AI, para. 18.

¹⁸³ AU-ACHPR, p. 7. See also AI, paras. 18–19 and MAAT, p. 6.

¹⁸⁴ MAAT, p. 7.

¹⁸⁵ JS15, para. 34. See also AI, para. 10.

¹⁸⁶ WCC-CCIA, p. 2.