



International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

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Human Rights Committee

Concluding observations on the second periodic report of Haiti**

1. The Committee considered the second periodic report of Haiti¹ at its 4240th and 4241st meetings,² held on 3 and 4 July 2025. At its 4256th meeting, held on 15 July 2025, it adopted the present concluding observations.

A. Introduction

2. The Committee welcomes the submission of the second periodic report of Haiti and the information presented therein. It expresses appreciation for the opportunity to renew its constructive dialogue with the State Party's high-level delegation on the measures taken during the reporting period to implement the provisions of the Covenant. The Committee is grateful to the State party for its written replies³ to the list of issues,⁴ which were supplemented by the oral responses provided by the delegation, and for the additional information provided in writing in June 2025.⁵

3. The Committee is deeply concerned about the challenges that the State Party is facing given the security situation. It recalls that the obligations under the Covenant apply at all times and urges the State Party to restore the rule of law, the protection of rights, public trust and democratic governance.

B. Positive aspects

4. The Committee welcomes the following legislative and institutional measures:

- (a) The adoption of the new Criminal Code and the new Code of Criminal Procedure, in 2025;
- (b) The adoption of Act No. 6-2018 on legal aid, in 2018;
- (c) The adoption of the Trafficking in Persons Act, in 2014;
- (d) The adoption of the decree of 14 April 2025 establishing specialized judicial units for the prosecution of complex financial crimes and offences and for the prosecution of mass crimes and sexual violence;

* Reissued for technical reasons on 21 August 2025.

** Adopted by the Committee at its 144th session (23 June–17 July 2025).

¹ CCPR/C/HTI/2.

² See CCPR/C/SR.4240 and CCPR/C/SR.4241.

³ CCPR/C/HTI/RQ/2.

⁴ CCPR/C/HTI/Q/2

⁵ CCPR/C/HTI/RQ/2/Add.1.



(e) The adoption of the decree of 30 April 2023 on penalizing money-laundering, the financing of terrorism and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in Haiti;

(f) The February 2015 electoral decree;

(g) The establishment of six new courts of first instance and their corresponding public prosecutor's offices between September 2024 and April 2025.

5. The Committee welcomes the fact that, in September 2018, the State Party acceded to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

C. Principal subjects of concern and recommendations

Constitutional and legal framework within which the Covenant is implemented

6. The Committee welcomes the organization of training seminars for judges and government commissioners on international human rights instruments. However, it regrets that the State Party has not provided specific examples of cases in which its authorities have directly applied the provisions of the Covenant. The Committee notes with concern the lack of concrete information on the extent to which the preliminary draft of the new constitution complies with the rights enshrined in the Covenant. The Committee is concerned about the possibility that many segments of the population may not be able to participate in the planned referendum on the new constitution because of the security situation, particularly in high-risk areas (arts. 2 and 25).

7. **The State Party should ensure that all existing legislation and any new legislative measures, including the new constitution, are in full conformity with the Covenant. It should also:**

(a) **Ensure broad participation by various social sectors in the drafting of the new constitution and participation of the entire population in the planned referendum on the new constitution;**

(b) **Step up its efforts to raise awareness of the Covenant among judges, prosecutors, lawyers, law enforcement officials and the general public, in order to ensure that the provisions of this instrument are invoked, taken into account and applied by the national courts;**

(c) **Ensure that the preliminary draft of the new constitution complies with the provisions of the Covenant, that it is based on broad participation by various social sectors and that the referendum on the draft is conducted in accordance with the rights enshrined in the Covenant.**

National human rights institution

8. The Committee notes the increase in the budget allocated to the Office for the Protection of Citizens. However, it remains concerned about reports that, despite this increase, the Office does not have sufficient financial resources, about the lack of information concerning the State Party's intention to allow the Office to investigate human rights violations resulting from acts and omissions of private entities, and about the lack of information on measures taken to ensure that the State Party implements the recommendations of the Office (art. 2).

9. **The State party should take all necessary measures to ensure that the Office for the Protection of Citizens fully complies with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles). Noting that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has a mandate to support the establishment and strengthening of national human rights institutions, the Committee encourages the State Party to seek the assistance and support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in this process. The State Party should also:**

(a) **Provide the Office for the Protection of Citizens with sufficient human and financial resources to carry out its mandate effectively and independently throughout the country;**

(b) **Ensure that the Office for the Protection of Citizens can investigate human rights violations resulting from the acts and omissions of private entities;**

(c) **Ensure that the recommendations of the Office for the Protection of Citizens are fully implemented.**

State of emergency

10. The Committee notes that, in April 2025, the State Party extended the state of emergency and has not notified the Secretary-General of any derogation from its obligations under the Covenant (art. 4).

11. **Bearing in mind the Committee's general comment No. 29 (2001) on derogations from the Covenant during a state of emergency, and in accordance with article 4 of the Covenant, the Committee emphasizes that, in the event that the State Party considers derogating from certain obligations under the Covenant during a declared state of emergency, it must immediately inform the other States Parties thereof, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, specifying the provisions concerned and the reasons for the derogation. The Committee recalls that any measures taken in this context must be temporary, strictly necessary and proportionate to the situation, and subject to appropriate judicial review. This recommendation is without prejudice to any future intention of the State Party to avail itself of such a derogation.**

Anti-corruption measures

12. The Committee notes the State Party's efforts to combat corruption, but regrets that corruption remains widespread within the State Party's institutions, particularly in the justice and police sectors. The Committee notes with concern that corruption remains one of the root causes of the security and humanitarian crises, and that the implementation of institutional and strategic frameworks to combat corruption remains weak, with very few prosecutions leading to the effective holding of alleged perpetrators of corruption, embezzlement or money-laundering to account.⁶ In this regard, the Committee regrets that no judicial decision has been handed down in the PetroCaribe case since the investigation was opened in 2018. The Committee is also concerned about allegations of corruption. The Committee regrets that the State Party has not provided sufficient information on the measures taken to ensure the independence of the Central Financial Intelligence Unit (arts. 2 and 25).

13. **The State Party should step up its efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption at all levels of governance. In particular, it should:**

(a) **Ensure that all its anti-corruption institutions are independent, transparent and accountable;**

(b) **Ensure that allegations of corruption at all levels, including in relation to PetroCaribe funds, are promptly investigated in a thorough, impartial and independent manner, that perpetrators are prosecuted and, if found guilty, sentenced to penalties commensurate with the seriousness of the offences and that victims obtain redress;**

(c) **Implement training and awareness-raising campaigns to inform public officials, politicians, the business community and the general public about the economic and social costs of corruption and the mechanisms in place to report it.**

Fight against impunity and past human rights violations

14. The Committee is concerned about the continuing widespread impunity in the State party for massacres and other serious human rights violations, including the lack of prosecution for the massacres that have occurred in recent years, and about the slow judicial handling of the Jean-Claude Duvalier case. It also regrets the authorities' decision not to act

⁶ See A/HRC/58/76.

on the recommendations of the National Truth and Justice Commission concerning the serious human rights violations committed between 1991 and 1994, thus depriving the victims of their right to reparation. The Committee regrets that the State Party has not provided further details on the procedures to ensure that alleged perpetrators of human rights violations are not appointed to positions of responsibility (arts. 2, 6, 7 and 9).

15. Bearing in mind the Committee's previous concluding observations,⁷ the State party should:

(a) **Promptly conduct independent and thorough investigations into all past human rights violations, prosecute the alleged perpetrators and sentence those found guilty to penalties commensurate with the seriousness of the offences, provide appropriate remedies and reparation to the victims and take measures to ensure that such violations do not recur;**

(b) **Reconsider its decision not to implement the recommendations of the National Commission on Truth and Justice concerning the serious human rights violations committed between 1991 and 1994;**

(c) **Ensure that procedures are in place so that alleged perpetrators of human rights violations are not appointed to positions of responsibility.**

Gender equality

16. The Committee is concerned about the lack of gender parity in society, including the low rate of women in leadership positions in the public and private sectors, and in the legislative and executive branches of government.

17. Bearing in mind the Committee's previous recommendations,⁸ the State Party should step up its efforts to increase the representation of women in public and political life, particularly in decision-making positions, and in the private sector. The State Party should also eliminate gender stereotypes regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society, including through awareness-raising campaigns.

Discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity

18. The Committee notes with concern reports of discrimination against, and negative attitudes towards, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons. The Committee regrets that the State Party has not provided information on the measures it has taken to combat such discrimination, including legislative measures. In this regard, the Committee notes with concern the 2017 bill on marriage and the family, which criminalizes the practice of homosexuality, and the bill on reputation and certificates of good conduct, which identify homosexuality as contrary to accepted standards of good behaviour. The Committee is also concerned about the lack of measures that enable organizations of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons to hold public events and to protect them while organizing such activities (arts. 2 and 26).

19. The State party should step up its efforts to combat discrimination, stereotypes and prejudice against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons. To this end, it should:

(a) **Ensure that its legislative and policy framework prohibits discrimination, including discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and, in particular, multiple or intersecting forms of discrimination, both direct and indirect, in all areas, in both the public and private spheres, and on all grounds covered by the Covenant, which requires the adoption of the necessary measures, including legislative measures, to ensure the equality of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and the absence of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity;**

⁷ CCPR/C/HTI/CO/1, para. 7.

⁸ Ibid., para. 8.

(b) **Combat stereotypes and negative attitudes towards persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity, including through training and awareness-raising campaigns for judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officials and the general public.**

Violence against women

20. The Committee welcomes the State Party's initiatives to combat violence against women and girls, including the development of the third National Plan to Combat Violence against Women for the period 2017–2027, and the establishment of the National Coordination Office for Women's Affairs and Gender Issues. However, the Committee is deeply concerned about the sexual violence against women and children, including gang rape and forced prostitution, that is widely used by gangs to spread fear and subjugate and punish the population, and about the risk to women and girls in gang-controlled areas of being gang-raped by armed gang members in broad daylight. In the light of the information contained in a report by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti on sexual violence in Port-au-Prince,⁹ the Committee is also concerned about: widespread impunity for sexual violence and the low rate of reporting of such violence, particularly given the risks of reprisals and stigmatization and marginalization of victims; inadequate healthcare, psychosocial services for victims and legal services; and the lack of trust in the judicial system. The Committee is concerned about the non-criminalization of incest (art. 2, 3, 6, 7 and 24).

21. **The State Party should intensify its efforts to eliminate violence against women, including combating impunity for gang-related sexual violence and protecting victims:**

(a) **Ensure that its national legislation prohibits and punishes all forms of violence against women, in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant, and that it criminalizes incest;**

(b) **Conduct thorough investigations into all allegations of violence and sexual violence against women and girls, particularly violence committed by gangs, prosecute the perpetrators and, if found guilty, impose appropriate penalties, and provide survivors with access to remedies and redress;**

(c) **Establish an effective mechanism to assist and encourage victims of such violence to report cases to the police, and raise awareness about the criminal nature of such acts in order to address underreporting;**

(d) **Allocate resources to expand the network of women's shelters and specialized support services, including healthcare, psychosocial and legal services, ensure that these services are accessible, particularly in gang-controlled areas, and train public officials in handling cases of violence against women and girls and cases of sexual violence.**

Voluntary termination of pregnancy and sexual and reproductive rights

22. The Committee notes the adoption of the new Criminal Code, which decriminalizes abortion up to the twelfth week of pregnancy and at any time in cases of rape or incest, or when the pregnant woman's mental or physical health is at risk. However, the Committee notes with concern reports of difficulties in ensuring access to obstetric and gynaecological care given the insecurity facing the population. The Committee is also concerned about the insecurity in which midwives work and the lack of medical equipment and medicines available to them (arts. 3, 6, 7, 17 and 26).

23. **The State Party should step up its efforts to ensure safe access to adequate sexual and reproductive health services, in particular obstetric and gynaecological care, including in gang-controlled and rural areas. It should also strengthen measures to improve the safety conditions in which midwives and medical staff work, and ensure that they have the necessary medical equipment and medicines to carry out their duties.**

⁹ <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2022-10/20221014-Report-on-Sexual-Violence-haiti-en.pdf>.

Right to life

24. The Committee is deeply concerned about the serious violations of the right to life in the State Party, particularly in the context of gang violence, which has increased in scale and spread in recent years. The Committee expresses its concern about the clashes between gangs that have caused collateral casualties among the population, and about the direct targeting of the population by gangs and the inability of the National Police to protect it. Furthermore, the Committee is concerned about reports of excessive or disproportionate use of lethal force by the National Police and of extrajudicial executions by certain authorities. It is also concerned about reports of lynching, stoning, mutilation and burning to death by so-called “self-defence brigades”. The Committee notes with concern that some of these killings are said to have been encouraged, supported or facilitated by members of the National Police and that the State Party has not provided details of any related investigations, prosecutions or penalties. The Committee is concerned about the import and circulation of arms (art. 6).

25. **Bearing in mind general comment No. 36 (2018) on the right to life, the State Party should take all necessary measures to fully comply with its obligation to protect the right to life, including, where necessary, through international cooperation, particularly in the context of serious insecurity linked to gang violence. The State Party should, in particular:**

(a) **Adopt and implement a public policy aimed at dismantling gangs and “self-defence brigades” and ending criminal behaviour, focusing primarily on addressing structural factors linked to the population’s lack of access to human rights and factors that affect or facilitate the operation and emergence of these groups, such as the import and circulation of arms;**

(b) **Conduct effective and thorough investigations into all cases of homicide, extrajudicial killing and excessive or disproportionate use of lethal force and ensure that those responsible are prosecuted and, if found guilty, sentenced to penalties commensurate with the seriousness of the offences and that victims and their families are provided with full reparation;**

(c) **Ensure that provisions governing the use of force and the actual practices in the use of force are in line with the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, the United Nations Human Rights Guidance on Less-Lethal Weapons in Law Enforcement and the principle that lethal force should only be used when strictly necessary to protect life or prevent serious injury from an imminent threat, and provide training based on these principles and guidelines;**

(d) **Increase the financial and human resources allocated to the National Police and the General Inspectorate of the National Police to enable them to carry out their mandate effectively and ensure that the General Inspectorate can play an independent and effective role in overseeing National Police operations.**

Prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

26. The Committee regrets the lack of information on measures taken to ensure the effective implementation of the new Criminal Code, which criminalizes torture, including psychological torture. The Committee notes with concern that the State party has not yet acceded to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (arts. 6 and 7).

27. **The State Party should take immediate measures to end torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or ill-treatment, including by:**

(a) **Conducting prompt, thorough, impartial and effective investigations into all allegations of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, in line with the Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Istanbul Protocol) and the Minnesota Protocol on the Investigation of Potentially Unlawful Death, ensuring that perpetrators are prosecuted and, if found guilty, sentenced to penalties commensurate with the seriousness of the offences;**

- (b) Providing victims with full reparation, including rehabilitation and adequate compensation;
- (c) Ensuring that all persons deprived of their liberty have access to an independent and effective complaints mechanism for the investigation of allegations of torture and ill-treatment;
- (d) Continuing its efforts to provide law enforcement officials, members of the judiciary, prosecutors and prison staff with effective training courses that integrate international standards, such as the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the Principles on Effective Interviewing for Investigations and Information-Gathering (the Méndez Principles);
- (e) Considering acceding to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

Conditions of detention

28. The Committee welcomes the State Party's commitment to improving conditions of detention. However, it is concerned about persistent prison overcrowding and the fact that measures to encourage alternatives to detention do not appear to have had any effect on prison overcrowding or excessive use of pretrial detention. The Committee notes with concern the deplorable state of conditions of detention, including at the Rehabilitation Centre for Children in Conflict with the Law (CERMICOL), particularly in terms of access to food, drinking water and healthcare, the lack of accessibility of prisons for persons with disabilities and the absence of adequate separation of detainees, including between minors and adults, men and women, and accused persons and sentenced persons (art. 10).

29. The State party should ensure that prisoners' living conditions are consistent with applicable international human rights standards, including the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules). It should also:

- (a) Continue to take measures to significantly reduce prison overcrowding, in particular by making wider use of non-custodial measures such as those set out in the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules), reducing the number of offences for which pretrial detention is mandatory and ensuring that pretrial detention is exceptional, reasonable and necessary in all circumstances and is used for a limited period of time;
- (b) Improve detention conditions and ensure that detainees have access to adequate food, drinking water and healthcare in all places of deprivation of liberty, ensure the separation of detainees, including between minors and adults, men and women, and accused persons and convicted persons, in all detention centres, and make these centres accessible to persons with disabilities.

Elimination of slavery, servitude and trafficking in persons

30. The Committee is concerned about the problem of child labour, children employed as domestic workers and trafficking in persons, including the recruitment, exploitation and abduction of children by armed gangs, despite the efforts made by the State Party in this regard, such as the establishment of a presidential commission to support the establishment of a national network of reception centres and rehabilitation homes and the implementation of the National Plan of Action to Combat Child Labour adopted in 2019. The Committee remains concerned about the lack of information to establish the precise extent of these human rights violations. The Committee is also concerned about reports of insufficient human and financial resources to ensure adequate protection and assistance for victims. Furthermore, the Committee regrets the imposition of the penalty of compulsory labour under the Criminal Code (arts. 8 and 24).

31. The State Party should intensify its efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, including the recruitment, exploitation and abduction of children by armed

gangs, the situation of children employed as domestic workers, child labour and other forms of exploitation. The State party should:

- (a) Ensure that cases of trafficking in persons, children in domestic service and child labour are promptly and effectively investigated, that perpetrators are prosecuted and, if found guilty, sentenced to penalties commensurate with the seriousness of the offences;
- (b) Step up its efforts to identify victims of trafficking in persons and ensure that they are provided with protection, redress and assistance, including for reintegration;
- (c) Implement comprehensive measures, through an approach based on prevention and early intervention, to protect children from gang violence and their recruitment by gangs, including by addressing the root causes thereof and developing community-based services that respond to the specific needs and problems of children, and appropriate programmes for children in conflict with the law with a view to supporting their reintegration into society;
- (d) Strengthen training and specialization activities for judicial personnel, law enforcement agencies and institutions, labour inspectors and agencies involved in the fight against child trafficking and child labour and facilitate their coordination and cooperation;
- (e) Ensure that sufficient financial, technical and human resources are allocated to all institutions responsible for preventing, combating and punishing trafficking in persons, and to those providing protection and assistance, including civil society organizations;
- (f) Ensure that the Criminal Code is amended to abolish compulsory labour as a criminal penalty.

Internally displaced persons

32. The Committee is deeply concerned about the scale of internal displacement within the State Party, including of children, due to gang violence, the collapse of public services, food insecurity and widespread insecurity. The Committee is concerned about the precarious living conditions of persons displaced as a result of violence, in particular sexual violence, and lack of access to food, drinking water, sanitation and healthcare, among other things. The Committee notes with concern the reports of forced evictions. The Committee regrets the lack of information on the measures taken in response to Hurricane Matthew in 2016 and on the situation of those who are still awaiting solutions. It also notes persistent shortcomings in civil status registration and access to identity documents for displaced persons (art. 3, 12, 17, 24 and 26).

33. **The State party should intensify its efforts to expedite durable solutions for internally displaced persons, in consultation with them and in accordance with relevant international standards, including the Covenant and the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. It should, in particular:**

- (a) Take concrete measures to protect displaced persons from all forms of violence, including sexual violence against displaced women and girls;
- (b) Improve access to food, drinking water, sanitation and healthcare;
- (c) Facilitate birth registration and access to identity or civil status documents for people who have lost them.

Access to justice and independence of the judiciary

34. The Committee is concerned about the effects on the proper functioning of the judicial system of insecurity linked to attacks by armed gangs, strikes by judges and court clerks and the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. It is also concerned about the role of the President of the Republic in appointing members of the Court of Appeal and the Court of Cassation, as this undermines the separation of powers, and about the lack of transparency in

the criteria for certifying judges. The Committee regrets the lack of financial and human resources to ensure the proper functioning of the justice system and the lack of clarity regarding the budgetary resources of the National Council, in particular for the establishment of legal aid offices (art. 14).

35. The State party should take all measures necessary to safeguard the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, including by ensuring that the procedures for the selection, appointment, promotion and removal of judges are transparent and impartial and comply with the Covenant and relevant international standards, in particular the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary. It should also allocate sufficient budgetary resources to ensure the efficient operation of the justice system, including to provide for the security of judges, judicial officials and court buildings, and to establish legal aid offices in all courts of first instance.

Freedom of opinion and expression, and freedom of assembly and association

36. The Committee expresses its concern about the threats to civic space in the State Party, marked by acts of violence, including deadly attacks, threats and cyberviolence against protesters, journalists, human rights defenders and members of civil society, in a context of armed gang violence and police action. It is concerned about the lack of effective protection measures, the continuing impunity surrounding the execution of journalists and human rights defenders by armed gangs, the excessive use of force by the National Police officers and the closure or suspension of several media outlets (art. 6, 19, 21 and 22).

37. Taking into account the Committee's general comment No. 34 (2011) on the freedoms of opinion and expression and general comment No. 37 (2020) on the right of peaceful assembly, the State Party should take the necessary measures to ensure that protesters, journalists, human rights defenders and other civil society actors are protected from violence, threats, harassment and intimidation, and that they can carry out their activities peacefully, freely and without restraint. The State party should:

(a) Ensure that any violation of the human rights of members of civil society is promptly, thoroughly, independently and impartially investigated, that the perpetrators are prosecuted and, if found guilty, sentenced to penalties commensurate with the seriousness of the offences, and that the victims have access to effective remedies and reparation;

(b) Ensure that the media and journalists who hold opinions critical of the executive or the gangs can operate freely;

(c) Take all steps necessary to ensure, in law and in practice, the effective exercise of the right to freedom of association and a safe and enabling environment for non-governmental organizations.

Participation in public affairs

38. The Committee is concerned about the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse on 7 July 2021 and about the attacks perpetrated against State institutions by gangs. It is also concerned about the postponement of general elections, the vacancy of all National Assembly seats since January 2020 and the resulting institutional vacuum. The Committee notes with concern the absence of the conditions necessary for holding elections due to the context of widespread insecurity linked to gang violence (art. 25).

39. The State Party should ensure the full and effective enjoyment of the right to participate in political life and provide adequate conditions for the organization of credible, transparent, free and fair elections. It should also conduct a thorough and independent investigation into the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse and ensure that those responsible are held to account.

D. Dissemination and follow-up

40. The State Party should widely disseminate the Covenant, the two Optional Protocols thereto, its second periodic report and the present concluding observations, with a view to raising awareness of the rights enshrined in the Covenant among the judicial, legislative and administrative authorities, civil society and non-governmental organizations operating in the country, and the general public. The State party should ensure that the report and the present concluding observations are translated into Haitian Creole, one of the official languages of the State party, together with French.

41. In accordance with rule 75 (1) of the Committee's rules of procedure, the State party is requested to provide, by 18 July 2028, information on the implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee in paragraphs 21 (violence against women), 25 (right to life) and 31 (elimination of slavery, servitude and trafficking in persons) above.

42. In line with the Committee's predictable review cycle, the State Party will receive in 2031 the Committee's list of issues prior to the submission of the report and will be expected to submit within one year its replies, which will constitute its third periodic report. The Committee requests the State Party, in preparing the report, to broadly consult civil society and non-governmental organizations operating in the country. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/268, the word limit for the report is 21,200 words. The next constructive dialogue with the State party will take place in Geneva in 2033.
