

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF SIERRA LEONE

[Date]

REPORT

ENGAGEMENT WITH STAKEHOLDERS ON MID-TERM REVIEW ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UPR RECOMMENDATIONS



Held in Freetown on 25th & 26th August; Makeni & Bo on 3rd & 4th September 2020 respectively

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION - SIERRA LEONE

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ii
LIST OF ACRONYMS	iii
INTRODUCTION	1
JUSTIFICATION	1
OBJECTIVES	2
METHODOLOGY	2
PARTICIPANTS ANALYSIS	2
OPENING CEREMONIES	3
STATEMENTS	5
PRESENTATIONS	11
TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP - DISCUSSIONS AND PRESENTATIONS	13
CHALLENGES/ LESSONS LEARNT	14
OUTCOMES/ ACHIEVEMENTS	14
NEXT STEPS	15
MATRIX - STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UPR RECOMMENDATIONS 2016	<u>16</u>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone (HRCSL) support from Irish Aid and the UNDP organized stakeholders' consultative meetings in Freetown, Makeni and Bo on the status of implementation of the 2016 Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations. Sierra Leone was first reviewed in 2011 by the UPR and was second reviewed on 14th April 2016. The third cycle review is due in May 2021. It could be recalled that during the second cycle reviewed, 208 recommendations were made to the Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL), in which a total of 177 recommendations were accepted and 31 noted by same.

The stakeholders' engagements brought together representatives from different Civil Society Organizations, Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), District Human Right Committees (DHRCs) from the five regions and the western area, International Partners such as the UNDP, Irish Aid and also members of the fourth estate. The purpose was to solicit information from these stakeholders on how far GoSL has adhered to implement the 177 recommendations it accepted during the UPR second cycle reviewed. The information gathered would inform the production of HRCSL's shadow report to be submitted in Geneva for the 3rd cycle UPR review Session in May 2021.

The engagements took the form of two days sessions in Freetown on the 25th and 26th of August 2020, and one day session each in Makeni and Bo on the 3rd and 4th September 2020 respectively. In Freetown, presentations of the recommendations, discussions and group work were used to gouge out relevant information from participants on the status of GoSL's implementation of the UPR recommendations, which were captured in a designed matrix highlighting government position, lead MDAs, progress made and further action required. The information gathered in Freetown were then shared with participants in Makeni and Bo sessions, which were validated and inputs made as compiled in this report and submitted to the committee writing the HRCSL'S alternative UPR report.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACC	Anti- Corruption Commission
AGMJ	Attorney General Office and Ministry of Justice
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DHRCs	District Human Rights Committees
HRCSL	Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone
IMC	Independent Media Commission
IPCB	Independent Police Complaints Board
JSCO	Justice Sector Coordinating Office
LAB	Legal Aid Board
LRC	Law Reform Commission
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MOD	Ministry of Defense
MFAI	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MIC	Ministry of Information and Communication
MOFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MOHS	Ministry of Health and Sanitation
MPSE	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education
MSWGCA	Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children Affairs
MTTE	Ministry of Technical and Tertiary Education
MWR	Ministry of Water Resources
NACSA	National Commission for Social Action
NCPD	National Commission for Person's with Disability
NEC	National Electoral Commission
NSN	National Safety Network
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SLP	Sierra Leone Police
SALWACO	Sierra Leone Water Company

INTRODUCTION

Human rights protection and promotion is a subject that is largely being confronted by numerous challenges especially in Sierra Leone. These challenges had been attributed to social, cultural, economic, structural and political setback, faced by stakeholders and organizations in the protection and promotion of fundamental human rights. At the national level, Sierra Leone has made significant strides in protecting and promoting human rights by enacting human rights laws such as Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and supporting its Human Rights Commission. At the international level, the UN has put mechanisms in place to guide state in promoting human rights and assessing their compliance. The UN UPR and Treaty Body include some of the ways to assess States parties and help them improve on the human rights situation by making recommendations for implementation with a review or reporting cycle.

The Universal Period Review (UPR) is a unique interactive and state driven mechanism established by the General Assembly Resolution 60/251 on the 15th March 2006 to monitor and evaluate the human rights records of states around the world. Once every four years, states are been reviewed and reminded of their human rights obligation and commitments towards the protection and promotion of human rights treaty body. Sierra Leone was first reviewed in 2011 by the UPR and was also reviewed on the 14th April 2016. A final report was adopted by the Human Rights Council at its 32th session on the 22nd June 2016. The report included 208 recommendations made to the Government of Sierra Leone, a total of 177 recommendations were accepted by the Government for implementation and 31 noted.

Sierra Leone would be reviewed for the third time in 2021.

JUSTIFICATION

The Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone was established by an Act of Parliament in 2004 to protect and promote human rights in the country. Sierra Leone is due for a review in 2021 and as a nation human rights institution it is required to submit an alternative report as stated under resolution 16/21 and decision 17/119 of Human Rights Council which is used to verify issues in the state report.

In view of the above, the Commission engaged relevant stakeholders on the status of implementation of the 2016 UPR recommendations. The information gathered in terms of protection and promotion of human rights will be used by the Commission for its alternative report and also provide technical support to government as part of its function under Section 7 (2) (e) of HRCSL Act of 2004 to “advise Government concerning preparation of periodic reports required by international human rights treaties or agreements to which Sierra Leone is a party”

As a year remain to the review process, the Commission has deemed it necessary to embark on a mid-term review assessment to ascertain gains that have been made regarding the UPR process.

OBJECTIVES

To assess the status of implementation of the 2016 UPR Recommendations

Increased awareness of stakeholders commitment to the implementation of UPR and Treaty Body recommendations

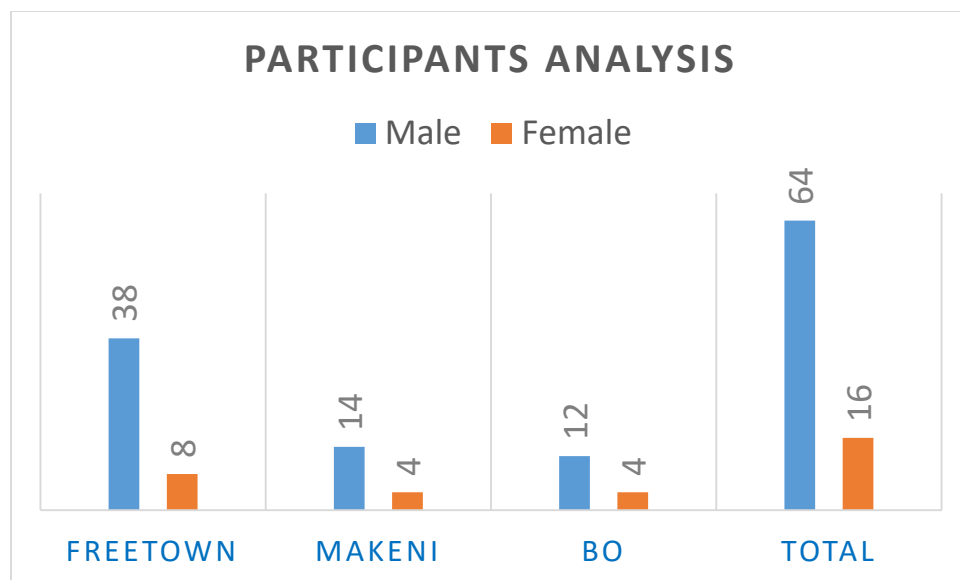
METHODOLOGY

The Commission developed a matrix of the UPR recommendations accepted by the Government of Sierra Leone and identified relevant stakeholders (MDAs and CSOs) that were engaged on action taken, progress and measures undertaken in the implementation of these recommendations, and also provide further steps to be taken by the government for its full implementation. The information collected was fed into the matrix developed. These information will be used to put together the commission’s shadow/ alternate report which will be sent to the Human Right Council in Geneva.

PARTICIPANTS ANALYSIS

Participants were drawn from representatives from Civil Society Organizations, Ministries Department and Agencies, District Human Rights Committees, District Council and the fourth estate from the Western Area, North Western, Northern, Eastern and Southern region, the fourth estate. Representatives from our international partners (UNDP and Irish Aid) were also in attendant.

The program was facilitated by Commissioners and staff of the Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone and was attended by 80 participates from three engagements as analyzed below:



OPENING CEREMONIES

The opening ceremonies in all of the three engagements in Freetown, Makeni and Bo started with Christian and Muslim prayers and proceeded by introduction of invited dignitaries, HRCSL Commissioners and team, and then self-introduction of participants. The opening session in Freetown and Bo was chaired by the Vice Chairpersons, Victor I. Lansana while in Makeni, it was chaired by Commissioner Hassan Samba Yarjah.



Vice Chair, Victor Lansana making his opening remarks in Freetown

In his opening remarks in both session, Commissioner Victor I. Lansana explained the relevancy of the UPR process and how the human rights standards of each state under the United Nations is assessed. He also noted that it was required of HRCSL to prepare and send in an alternative or shadow report that is objective and independent of the Government's report.

He stated that the engagement was organized so that the Commission would solicit information on the status of implementation over the years the recommendations GoSL accepted during second cycle. He appealed that stakeholders should provide factual information that would help in the writing of a credible shadow report. He lauded the support given to the Commission by the UNDP and Irish Aid.



Commissioner Hassan Yarjah making the opening remarks

In Makeni, Commissioner Hassan Samba Yarjah while making his opening statement, underpinned the importance of the UPR process and stated that each participant was carefully selected to take part in the discussions to assess government's implementation of the UPR recommendations for past four years. He appealed to participants to be nationalistic and patriotic as they contribute to discussions. He continued to urge that stakeholders should speak frankly to the issues to be discussed. He concluded by wishing all a very interactive and fruitful deliberation.

Purpose of the Engagement: Declaring the purpose of the consultation in Freetown, Makeni and Bo, the Oversight Commissioner for Monitoring and Research, Dr. Gassan Abess stated that the UPR Mechanisms require National Human Rights Institutions to produce an alternative or shadow report on how it has monitored and observed the implementation of the recommendations as proffered to the government of Sierra Leone by the Human Rights Council and other member countries. He further noted that the shadow report mirrors the



Comm. Dr. Abess highlighting the purpose of the Engagement

institutions as to how or what concrete steps have been taken by the government of Sierra Leone in implementing the recommendations, where are the gaps, gains, successes, and further recommendations to the government on how it can successfully implement them. He concluded by noting that the engagement was organized by HRCSL in order to elicit information, views, concerns from the stakeholders in a bid to help the Commission produce a credible, balanced, objective and evidenced based report.

STATEMENTS

The UNDP Resident Representative, Dr. Samuel Gbaydee

Doe: He expressed delight on the consultation process to the implementation of the 177 recommendations accepted by the Government of Sierra Leone during the last UPR of the country's human rights credentials. He stated that the support towards strengthening capacity for human rights protection and promotion in Sierra Leone was key to the UNDP and its traditional partner; Irish Aid. Dr. Doe noted that support to sustainable development for the rights of people including vulnerable women and children, survivors of sexual and gender based violence, persons with disability, those in conflict with the law and those at risk of being deprived

their liberties are at the heart of the UNDP. The UNDP Resident Representative appealed to participants to use the engagement to openly retrospect on progress made towards the implementation of the recommendations emanated from the Second Cycle Peer Review Process, in fulfillment of Sierra Leone's International human rights obligations. He concluded by stating the unwavering support of the UNDP and Irish Aid to the functions of the HRCSL.



UNDP Resident Representative Dr. Samuel Doe making his statement

Charge d'Affaires Embassy of Ireland, Daire Courteny - In her statement, Daire Courteny, stated that the Irish Embassy was proud to support the Human Rights Commission for the past years alongside the UNDP. She stated that human rights have always been a core part of Ireland's work in Sierra Leone and that it was a part of the sustainable development of every society. "A society cannot prosper unless each of its citizens' rights are upheld" she stated. Daire Courteny further

stated that she was pleased to see the consultations for the Shadow Report take place in the Peace Museum; a place that reminds people of why human rights were so important and fundamental, and how a country can suffer if human rights were not respected. The Charge D'Affaires mentioned that Sierra Leone has made great strides in the past 20 years even in the face of immense challenges. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission formed the basis for important achievements, including the establishment of the Human Rights Commission. She noted that the HRCSL has over the years built its own capacity and established itself as a key part of the human rights and governance structure of Sierra Leone. She commended the vibrancy of the CSOs in defending human rights and the contribution of the NGOs towards the development of the country. She implore all to strive to preserve human rights even though the present review was being done under strange circumstances. She went onto notes some of the gains made by the country in the midst of challenges experienced during the pandemic. These include Parliament's repeal of Part V of the Public Order Act 1965, government's effort in prioritizing the right to education for every child by tirelessly working to ensure that schools can reopen in 2020 despite the pandemic etc. She concluded by expressing hope towards a constructive and comprehensive engagement on the UPR process as it represents a core tenet of the global human rights framework.



Charge d'Affaires Embassy of Ireland,
Daire Courteny making her statement

Mr. Sulaiman Jabati -Head of Civil Society UPR monitoring group: - Mr Jabati explained the strides taken by his organization with support from the UNDP in undertaking consultations on the UPR process. He stated that three sets of reports were normally sent during a review process, which are the State's report, HRCSL and the Civil Society UPR working group submits a shadow/ alternate reports. These alternate reports are used to inform the UN Human rights Council on the actual human rights situation of a State under review. He further went on to give a background on the establishment of CSO UPR monitoring group which came into existence in 2011. He went on to speak on their work in the country since they came into existence.

HRCSL Chairpersons, Patricia Narsu Ndanema (Mrs):-In her statement in Freetown, Makeni and Bo, the Chairperson gave a brief background to the establishment of the UPR process, she stated that it was a mechanism put in place to monitor and evaluate the human rights record of States by the UN General Assembly resolution 60/251 in March 2006. She stated that states are assessed on their human rights compliance of respecting, protecting and promoting human rights, whether they are a party or not, which also give opportunity to States to assess each other and proffer recommendations. She stated that HRCSL in Sec 7(2) (e) of the Human Rights Commission Act 2004 was mandated to advise government on the timely preparation of report required by international human rights



Chairperson making her statement in Makeni

treaty for which the country is a State Party. She explained the role of HRCSL in the two previous reviews of the country; the Commission’s work with civil society and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

Commissioner Ndanema stated that the engagement was organized to request additional information from stakeholders on the implementation of recommendations of the second cycle UPR process. The outcome from the engagements would be used to prepare the Commission’s shadow report for the third cycle in May 2021. She urged stakeholders to focus on the 208 recommendations proffered on Sierra Leone during the last review process in which 177 were accepted and 31 were noted. She asked that participants reflect on the steps taken by government to implement its UPR recommendations and commitments to promote human rights in the country. “Let us also reflect on the challenges faced in the implementation of the recommendations. Our

report must reflect the true picture so as to avoid contradictions from other alternative reports” Commissioner Ndanema urged. She concluded by thanking the UNDP and Irish Aid for their support and called on all to recommit to building a Sierra Leone that is reflective of a true human rights culture and values. “Let us take action to break down the barriers that prevent the enjoyment of human rights in the country. The HRCSL remains committed in its advocacy to ensure that the rights of everyone in Sierra Leone is protected and respected at all times” she ended.

Mr. Alie B. Sesay – UNDP Human Rights and Rule of Law Officer: - While making his statement in Makeni and Bo, Mr. Sesay expressed his appreciation for the invitation expressed to the UNDP by the Commission. He stated that the invitation was a demonstration of the commitment of the partnership between the two institutions that came into existence since 2007. He noted that the engagement was not just to look at the 177 recommendations accepted by the government but also to the implementation of the human rights obligations of the country. He stated that the UNDP and other traditional partners have been giving support to the commission in the protection and promotion of human rights in Sierra Leone. He acknowledged the role of the Commission in supporting the process towards the domestication and also the implementation of the Country’s International Human Rights Law. Reference to Freedom of Expression among others, Mr. Sesay noted that although every citizen has the



Mr. Alie Sesay making his statement

liberty to enjoy it, but it is also important to do it within the ambit of the law. ‘Any expression that would jeopardize national security in itself, can be permissively restricted or limited’ Mr. Sesay remarked. He explained that as a result of the strategic importance attached to human rights, all programmatic interventions assumes a right-based approach and put at the centre of development the rights of the people. He noted that the engagement should provide for with an intra-district interaction on the progress of the implementation of the recommendations and also on how Sierra Leone try to fulfill its international obligations. He stated that UNDP valued the interactive process and believe that it would inform the preparation of the Commission’s shadow report. He appealed

to all to give credible information and expressed appreciation to the Embassy of Ireland and the support they are giving to the promotion of human rights in Sierra Leone.

Mr. Hassan Tarawalie -Representative of the Paramount Chief of Gbassi Chieftdom: Speaking on behalf of the Paramount of Gbassi Chieftdom, Mr. Tarawalie welcomed the HRCSL team to Makeni City and the Gbassi chieftdom in particular. He assured all present that they were safe and should not be afraid to say what they want to say during the deliberations in order to achieve a successful engagement. He assured the Commission that they as a chieftdom respect the human rights of its people and would continue to do so.

Mr. Peter Conteh - The Chairman of the Bombali District Human Right Committee: While making his statement, Mr. Conteh highlighted some of the work the Human Right Committee which included advocacy and lobbying and bringing out issues that are discussed and conclusion made and recommendations proffered. He also noted the support and the training given by the Commission and how actively the DHRCs participated in the work of the HRCSL. As the duty bearer, Mr. Conteh stated that the government had the duty to protect the rights of its citizens and therefore as DHRC, they assess the work of the Government and proffer recommendations. As stakeholders are gathered together, it was expected that they look at the recommendations proffered by the States and identify what the government has done, what was left and give recommendations on what could be done. Mr. Conteh stated that issues off ECOSOC rights, active participation of youths in decision making processes were still major challenges in the country. He concluded by noting that what we invest in the youth of today would be the picture of the country in the future.

Mr. Yamba Kanu - the Deputy Chairman Bombali District Council: In his statement, Mr. Kanu expressed that the engagement was timely as the respect for human rights are very important to the development of any nation. He stated that as a council, they were charged with the responsibility to take development to the door step of its people and also to see that they are safe within the district. He noted as a serious challenge the issue of women having right to land and decision making processes. He appealed that these challenges be taken seriously.

Mr. Moses Gbetu -The Provincial Secretary of Northern Region: He started his statement by noting that ‘if you are in opposition, human rights sound well to your ears but when you are in governance then human rights becomes a problem’. He stated that the Commission’s work is to put government on track with regards human rights abuses, violation and noting compliance. He noted the challenge of standard formula of rape and sexual penetration since independence. He stated that as a result of human rights, even though the perpetrator is known, the due process of the law must be followed before conviction. He also noted that in other instances such matters were compromised.



The Provincial Secretary North, delivering his statement

The issue of hate speech, prosecution of perpetrators, and how human rights seem to be protecting perpetrators was clearly articulated. He noted that human rights personnel should not be loyal to any political party or else they would become bias in their actions. He concluded by appealing to the Commission not to forget to be drawing the attention of the government to its treaty body reporting obligation.

Ms. Jarai Barrie- the Chairman of the Bo District Human Rights Committee: In her statement, Madam Barrie stated that the UPR process was a very important process for Civil Society Organizations because it creates a platform of reminding the government of its obligation towards its citizens. Noting some of the challenges they as CSOs have highlighted, she stated that the status of the Constitutional Review process and the independences of certain State institution were key.

She also stated that Government should take very seriously the recommendations proffered by States and work on its implementation. She appealed that the Commission's shadow report be shared with CSOs and other stakeholders so that they would be sure that their views were captured.

PRESENTATIONS

DAY ONE

Overview of the UPR Process

The overview of the UPR process was presented by the Executive Secretary of the HRCSL, Mr. Joseph Kamara in first day in Freetown and two regional engagements in Makeni and Bo. While presenting the overview to the establishment of the UPR mechanism, he stated that before 2006 there was no system put in place to assess the human rights of States by other States. The human rights that existed was quit political and only held selected countries accountable of their human rights abuses / violations. He noted that Kofi Annan as Secretary General decided to ask for a reform of the UN System and made human rights the centre piece of all its activities. Instead of just focusing on Civil and Political Rights, it was now required that the UN System looked at all human rights issues. Mr. Kamara stated that the three major transformation that occurred were the change from the Commission of Human Rights to the Human Rights Council, the reduction of number of members from 54 to 47 and the setting up of the General Assembly, the Security Council and Economic and Social Council. These three transformation ushered in the United Nations Peer Review Mechanism. He later went on to discuss the UPR process.

According to Mr. Kamara, the UPR process is a peer review mechanism where States are given the opportunity to assess the human rights situation of other states. Issues of Human Rights violation/ abuse, the State hold the greatest responsibility. He noted that the UPR process was a national process which should be owned by all, which explained why the MDAs and CSOs were called upon for the present engagement. The Executive Secretary stated that the review is a process and that was why the Commission started working on the UPR since 2018. The Executive Secretary went on to examine the key features of the UPR. Among which is that the UPR mechanism doesn't make room for anonymous contribution by state or organization and it should be prepared on the bases of wide national consultation. He further went on to discuss National

Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) their functions, mandates, and how they should be getting their funding in accordance with the Paris Principles.

Mr. Kamara noted the role of NHRIs in the UPR process which includes presentation of a shadow report to the UN Human Rights Council, serving as a bridge between the people and the government and also a bridge between the government and the international human rights system and countries whose NHRI is 'A' accredited is given a space to make oral contributions at the UN Human Rights Council. He also assessed the role NHRIs play after the review process. He stated that NHRIs can popularize the recommendations, appeal to government to mainstream the recommendations into national action plans and work plans of the different ministries, monitor the implementation and report to the human rights council on the monitoring process.

Introduction/ guideline to Technical Working Group session- Director of Monitoring and Research- Josephine Thompson-Shaw

The Director of Monitoring and Research; Josephine Thompson- Shaw spoke of the processes HRCSL applied to categorize the 208 recommendations into thematic areas as displayed in the matrix. She pointed out that the recommendations were clustered into thematic areas in order to make it easier to identify action or stride taken on their implementation.



Director Josephine Thompson-Saw making her presentation

She further stated that the recommendations were grouped into 15 thematic areas and further clustered into 7 clusters. Director Thompson-Shaw stated that it is required of each group to discuss the progress made by the GoSL towards implementing the recommendations i.e. policies, laws, regulations, institutions and suggest further steps to be taken in the implementation of the recommendations. In Freetown, she asked that stakeholders break into three groups and advised that they join groups that their work is involved with. She implored all to give credible and factual information.

TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP - DISCUSSIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

Three groups were created to discuss the UPR recommendations clustered into ECOSOC rights, ICCPR and Access to Justice, the Judiciary, the SLP and the SLCS. The group on ECOSOC rights was facilitated by Deputy Executive Secretary Fredrick Kamara, ICCPR was facilitated by Director Josephine Thompson- Shaw and Access to Justice, the Judiciary, the SLP and the SLCS by Director Mohamed Kuyateh. The outcome of the group work and presentation discussed was filled into the matrix.

DAY TWO

GROUP WORK AND PRESENTATION

The second day of the engagement in Freetown continued with the group work on the remaining thematic areas of the recommendations. The participants were divided into 3 groups to discuss UPR recommendations clustered into Business and Human Rights (BHR)/ Labour rights, vulnerable groups and Institutional Capacity. BHR and Labour rights were facilitated by Director Josephine Thompson- Shaw, vulnerable groups was done by Director Mohamed Kuyateh and institutional capacity was co- facilitated by Zenia S. Thompson and Tom Sandi.



Group work in Freetown

Presentations were done by group members on their topics of discussion and contribution from members of other groups was also captured and filled into the matrix presented below.

CHALLENGES/ LESSONS LEARNT

- Matrix on recommendations should have been sent to the different MDAs and CSOs so that they could have come to the programme well informed to provide the required information.
- In Freetown, the raining weather condition also affected participants' turn out to the programme in time.

OUTCOMES/ ACHIEVEMENTS

- The status of the implementation of the 2016 UPR Recommendations were assessed and captured into a matrix system
- Input on further steps were proffered for the 3rd Cycle in May 2021.
- Stakeholders were made aware of GoSL's effort in the implementation of UPR recommendation and the areas that still remain a challenge and required government action.

- The information gathered is sufficient to aid HRCSL in compiling its shadow/alternate report to be submitted to Geneva for Sierra Leone 3rd cycle of the UPR

NEXT STEPS

- Validation of the compiled matrix and rollout to MDAs and CSOs
- Compilation of HRCSL shadow/alternate report and submission to the UN Human Rights Council for the 3rd Cycle UPR process.

MATRIX - STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UPR RECOMMENDATIONS 2016

Government Position, Lead Ministries and Agencies, Progress and Further Action Required

<i>Recommendation[in bracket the number of the relevant recommendations as per the Final UPR Report adopted by the HRC in June 2016]</i>	<i>Government Position</i>	<i>Lead MDAs</i>	<i>Progress and Status If Progress Achieved: How?</i>	<i>(Further) Action Required, Including Monitoring of Progress</i>
SIGNING, RATIFICATION AND COOPERATION WITH TREATY BODIES				
1. Sign/ratify Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT) Recommendation[111.4, 111.5, 111.6, 111.7, 111.8, 111.9, 111.10, 111.11, 111.12, 111.13, 111.14, 111.15] relates to the above	Accepted		Signed (18 th December 2002). Awaiting Cabinet approval for ratification	AG&MJ to review existing domestic legislation for compliance with OP-CAT, and prepare bill Parliament to ratify MFAIC to submit ratification instrument to UN
2. Ratify Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women(OP-CEDAW) Recommendation [111.15, 111.18, 111.20, 111.21, 111.22, 111.23] relates to the above	Accepted		Signed (08/09/2000) but not ratified. The MSWGCA has put the OP-CEDAW on its work plan to pursue its ratification.	MSWGCA & AG&MJ to review existing domestic legislation for compliance with OP and prepare bill Parliament to ratify MFAIC to submit ratification instrument to UN

3. Ratify Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (OP-CRPD) Recommendation[111.32] relates to the above	Accepted	PARLIAM ENT OF SIERRA LEONE ,MIA, MFAIC, AGMJ, JSCO, LRC MSWGCA, NCPD,	Signed (30 March 2007) but not ratified.	MSWGCA & AG&MJ to review existing domestic legislation for compliance with OP and prepare bill Parliament to ratify MFAIC to submit ratification instrument to UN
4. Sign and ratify Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-CESCR) Recommendation[111.16, 111.27, 111.31]relates to the above	Accepted		No action yet	AG&MJ & MOFED to review existing domestic legislation for compliance with OP and prepare bill Parliament to ratify MFAIC to submit ratification instrument to UN
5. Sign/ratify Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR which prohibits the death penalty Recommendation[111.1, 111.2, 111.3, 111.13, 111.16]relates to the above	Accepted		No action yet. However, there is a moratorium to the death penalty at the UN General Assembly since 2011.	Constitutional Review Committee to abolish death penalty from the Constitution during the Constitutional Review process. AG&MJ to review existing domestic legislation for compliance with OP and prepare bill Parliament to ratify MFAIC to submit ratification instrument to UN
6. Ratify International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers (ICRMW)	Accepted		Signed (15/09/2000) but not ratified.	AG&MJ to review existing domestic legislation for compliance with ICRMW and prepare bill Parliament to

Recommendation[111.18, 111.27, 111.28, 111.29, 111.30]relates to the above				ratify MFAIC to submit ratification instrument to UN
7. Ratify International Convention for Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearances Recommendation[111.11, 111.12, 111.17, 111.25, 111.26]relates to the above	Accepted		Signed (06/02/2007) but no ratified.	AG&MJ to review existing domestic legislation for compliance with CPED and prepare bill Parliament to ratify 3 MFAIC to submit ratification instrument to UN
8. Submit all International instruments ratification procedures to a Parliament and belated national report to treaty bodies Recommendation [111.38, 111.61]relates to the above	Accepted			
CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK:				
9. CEDAW & FGM: Ensure all legal standards are in conformity with Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and actively fight against the practice of female genital mutilation Recommendation[111.47, 111.62, 111.110, 111.122]relates to the above	Accepted	PARLIAM ENT OF SIERRA LEONE,AG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government passed the Sexual Offenses Act in 2012 and amended some sections in 2019 - The CRA which was passed by the government in 2007 prohibit traditional harmful practices against children (girls). - Government is drafting the Gender Equality Bill. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Enact a law prohibiting FGM - Government to ensure that laws prohibiting discrimination against women are effectively implemented - Government to speedily conclude the drafting process of the Gender Equality Bill and enact into law.

		MJ, LRC, MSWGCA, JSCO, SLP,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government also ratified the Maputo protocol in 2015 without reservations...however implementation remain a challenge, and there are no polices or legislations prohibiting the practice of FGM - The government is on the drafting process of the gender equality bill - The MSWGCA (year) developed a policy on age of consent for FGM. - -Government has raised awareness to ensure that local Bye-laws include elimination of FGM and uphold the age of consent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government to draft A bye-law on FGM that all local community should abide by. - Punitive measures for defaulters
10. GBV, POLICY & NATIONAL ACTION PLAN: Ensure the effective implementation of the Domestic Violence Act and the Sexual Offences Act, especially by promoting access to justice.	Accepted		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Presidential pronouncement and declaration of state of emergency over sexual and gender based violence in Feb. 2019 - The sexual offenses Act amended in 2019 and the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government to adequate funding to both ministries and the police (FSU) to ensure effective delivery of their mandate - Government to popularize the laws and increase advocacy on GBV matters

<p>National Referral Protocol on Gender Based Violence and the National Action Plan on Gender Based Violence</p> <p>Recommendation[111.45, 111.57, 111.58, 111.104, 111.105, 111.127, 111.128,111.129]relates to the above</p>			<p>Sexual Offenses Court established in 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The separation of the MSWGCA into Ministry of Social Welfare and Ministry of Gender and Children's Affairs to effectively handle various areas of women and children - There is a national one stop shop/ Safe Home under the ministry of Gender and Children's Affairs which provide Psycho-social Counseling, free medical and legal support for victims of GBV - There is also an help line under the Ministry of Gender and Children's Affairs to help quickly attend to victims of GBV - There is no action plan on GBV - There are rainbow centres running in 5 districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government to develop and effectively operationalized it national action plan on GBV - Government to depoliticize the implementation of the gender laws. - Government to collaborate with CSOs in implementing the policy on GBV. - Ministry of Gender and Children's Affairs to establish a Victim Support Fund. - Government to establish Special Court on GBV in Every District Head Quarter Town. - Government to ensure adequate compensation for victims of SGBV - Special Model Court in every District Head Quarter Town.
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<p>11. CONSTITUTIONAL REVIEW: Continue efforts in the context of the Constitutional Review Process include special considerations regarding equality between men and women,</p> <p>LESSONS FROM EBOLA: Incorporate lessons learned from the Ebola crisis and make appropriate amendments to align the national legislation and policies with regional and international obligations undertaken by the country</p> <p>Recommendation[111.39, 111.40, 111.41, 111.42, 111.43, 111.55, 111.63, 111.177]relates to the above</p>	Accepted			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government to reignite the Constitutional Review Process and conclude it
INSTITUTIONAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS INFRASTRUCTURES AND POLICY MEASURES				
<p>12. INDEPENDENCE OF HRCSL & NATIONAL HRs ACTION PLAN: Ensure the Independence of the National Human Rights Commission with adequate funding in order for it to be able to fulfill its roles.</p> <p>Develop a comprehensive human rights national action plan</p> <p>Recommendation [111.52, 111.53, 111.54]relates to the above</p>	Accepted	PARLIAM ENT of SIERRA LEONE, MOFED, AGMJ, HRCSL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retrogressive budgetary allocation - The independence of the commission is undermined because GoSL gives a ceiling on the operational budget of the Commission. - No. There is no existing National Action Plan on human rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In accordance with the Paris Principles, ADEQUATE and timely disbursement of funds to the HRCSL to enable it effectively perform its function. - A minimum of 1% of the Government's GDP be allocated to the HRCSL. - It is strongly recommended that as a matter of urgency

				<p>a National Action Plan, policy and law on Human Rights be developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of the HRCSL Act and ensure effective implementation - Increase to 2% in order to support DHRCs
<p>13. ICCPR: Continue with measures aimed at protecting and respecting civil and political rights</p> <p>Recommendation[111.59]relates to the above</p>	Accepted	PARLIAM ENT OF SIERRA LEONE MFAIC, HRCSL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In compliance with the Paris Principles the GoSL met its obligation to the Commission in the payment of operational costs, salaries and other emoluments - As a result of government's funding, HRCSL is also collaborating with the Western Area Human Rights committee and all Districts Human Rights Committees in the 16 district in the country through meetings, information sharing, and trainings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adequately fund the HRCSL and ensure timely disbursement - GoSL to respect the guarantee of tenure ship of Commissioners - HRCSL to be imbedded in the 1991 Constitution - part 3 of the public order Act that borders with public protest is limiting rights to protest, Government to review part 3, - Parliament to Enact the draft Cyber Bill -

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The office of the Ombudsman is fully operational with four regional offices - The government has expunged part 5 of the Public Order Act 1965 that has to do with Seditious Libel provision - IMC Act 2019 was reviewed and amended in 2020 to improve on the performance of the media's effectiveness and efficiency, and also imposed fines - There is a draft Cyber Bill awaiting enactment. - The Establishment of the National Commission for Peace and National Cohesion is underway - the mandate of the IPCB has been reviewed in 2020 in order to further strengthen the board to 	
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			<p>make them more effective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The legal Aid Board was established in 2016 and is present in all the regions to provide legal Aid to indigents citizens. - Provision of subvention to SLAJ 	
<p>14. CORRUPTION: Implement a National Strategy against Corruption in order to fight against its effects that impair the enjoyment of human rights</p> <p>Recommendation[111.60]relates to the above</p>	Accepted	ACC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is new National ACC strategy developed in 2019, Implementation is ongoing - ACC Act was amended in 2019 - a special ACC division of the high court was established in 2019 to expedite prosecution of corruption cases - harmonization of salaries are underway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase budgetary allocation and timely disburse it. - Government to finalize the harmonization process
EQUALITY AND NO-DISCRIMINATION				
<p>15. POLICIES FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN: Redouble efforts to</p>	Accepted	PARLIAMENT OF	See number 9	

<p>implement laws and policies country wide to promote gender equality,</p> <p>Reintroduce gender equality bill,</p> <p>Pregnant girls enjoy equal access to education,</p> <p>Prohibit corporal punishment of children,</p> <p>DESTIGMATISATION OF EBOLA VICTIMS: Destigmatize Ebola victims</p> <p>Recommendation[111.65, 111.66, 111.67, 111.68, 111.69, 111.70, 111.71, 111.72, 111.77, 111.78, 111.79, 111.86]relates to the above</p>		<p>SIERRA LEONE, , MFAIC, MSWGCA, MPSE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2010 policy overturned by pronouncement made by the Minister of Education allowing pregnant girls to attend school - Corporal punishment is prohibited in the CRA - Government carried out robust sensitization to discourage stigmatization of Ebola victims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government to develop policy or legislation to support pronouncement - There should be effective implementation of the provisions of the CRA - Government to establish Emergency Response Mechanism - Review part 4 of the Education Act to take onboard the pronouncement by the Minister of MBSSE for pregnant girls to go to schools. - Further review of the Sexual Offences Act.
<p>16. PWDs: Implement measures to ensure the full enjoyment of rights by persons with disabilities, especially regarding inclusive education</p> <p>Recommendation[111.87, 111.88, 111.89, 111.90] relates to the above</p>	<p>Accepted</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disability issues have been captured in the MTDP (cluster 5) - Government is developing inclusive education policy to include PWDs. - Accessibility to government buildings for PWDs remain a challenge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government to adequately and timely disburse funds to the Disability Commission and other disability learning institutions - Government to enforce compliance with the

			- Government has enacted the Disability Act	<p>accessibility provision in the Disability Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Budget for the Disability Commission should be independent and not captured under the budget of the Ministry of Social Welfare's Budget - Include PWDs for decision making process involving PWDs. - Compulsory Disability desk in all local council
RIGHTS TO LIFE, LIBERTY AND SECURITY OF THE PERSON				
<p>17. DEATH PENALTY: Take further steps aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, ratify the Second Optional Protocol of the ICCPR aiming at the abolition of the death penalty</p> <p>Recommendation[111.91, 111.92, 111.93, 111.94, 111.95, 111.96, 111.97, 111.98] relates to the above</p>	Accepted	AGMJ, JSCO, LRC, MSWGCA, LAB NCPD	<p>The GoSL has lived up to its obligation since the moratorium in 2012. Since 1998, no execution has been done although there are people on death row and the death penalty is still in the law books.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constitutional Review Committee to abolish death penalty from the Constitution during the Constitutional Review process, the previous government largely ignored recommendations of the Committee and the present government is silent on opening discussions on the recommendations

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - government to sign, ratify and domesticate the second opt. protocol on the ICCPR, - Life imprisonment with hard labour instead of death
18. TORTURE: Criminalize explicitly torture in the criminal code and bring to justice those accused of practicing it in compliance with the CAT and ICCPR Recommendation[111.99, 111.100, 111.101, 111.102, 111.103] relates to the above	Accepted		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government of Sierra Leone signed the CAT 18th March, 1985 and ratified same 25th April 2001 and signed the OP-CAT. - Even though the 1991 Constitution prohibit torture, however there are still evidence of torture in detention places, and no specific legislation on torture - Ratified the ICCPR on 23rd August 1996 by accession 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AG&MJ to review existing domestic legislation for compliance with OP-CAT, and prepare bill for Parliament to ratify - MFAIC to submit ratification instrument to UN - To ratify the OPT-II, ICCPR -
19. FGM: Continue to strive for a careful balance between measures taken against harmful traditional practices and respect for traditional, cultural and spiritual beliefs	Accepted		-Government now has an MoU with Soweis on age of consent for initiation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government to develop a policy to enforce the MoU - Refine the process of cutting

Recommendation[111.114]relates to the above				
VULNERABLE GROUPS				
20. Consolidate measures aimed at combating violence against vulnerable groups Recommendation[111.130, 111.41, 111.42]relates to the above	Accepted		See 9 and 10	
21. TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS: Take effective measures to provide adequate legal assistance for domestic and international trafficking victims and intensify effort to identify and prosecute trafficking cases Recommendation[111.131]relates to the above	Accepted		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a Trafficking Act 2005 and its implementation is in progress - Government signed a protocol in West Africa on Migration 	<p>Government to fully implement the Trafficking Act.</p> <p>Government to intensify campaign on the Trafficking Act 2005</p>
22. Expedite implementation of the National Action Plan against child labor exploitation Recommendation[111.132, 111.133, 111.34, 111.135]relates to the above	Accepted		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No Action Plan on Child Labour - Councils have by-laws on Child Labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government to have a National Action Plan on Child Labour and support it implementation - Full/ Effective implementation of bye-laws on child labour
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, INCLUDING IMPUNITY AND THE RULE OF LAW				
23. Accelerate reforms within the justice sectors in order to improve the conditions of judges and strengthen the independence of the	Accepted	LRC, AGMJ,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in enumeration of judges, provision of logistical support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase budget allocations

<p>judiciary. Ensure adequate allocation of resources towards court infrastructure and capacity-building in the judiciary.</p> <p>Speed up efforts to abolish the death penalty.</p> <p>Improve access to justice and fight against the abusive recourses to pre-trial detention.</p> <p>Guarantee all individuals the rights to be tried within reasonable time or released and introduce alternative punishments to custodial imprisonment.</p> <p>PRISON CONDITIONS: Provide adequate resources to address poor prison conditions. Strengthen the criminal justice Ssystem in order to ensure accountability for crimes committed</p> <p>Recommendation[111.136, 111.37, 111.38, 111.139, 111.40, 111.43, 111.144, 111.145, 111.146, 111.147, 111.148, 111.149]relates to the above</p>		<p>MOFED, JSCO, LAB</p>	<p>(vehicles, computers, allocation of quarters for resident judges in Kono, Kenema, Portloko and Makeni) However more resources needed for them to be more effective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A building has been allocated for High Court sittings in Kono - Death Penalty upheld in the Constitutional review process white paper - Despite there is an existing moratorium however courts still hand down death sentences on the death penalty since 2008 and in 2019 government reaffirmed its commitment to upholding it. - The ‘From Prisons to correction project’ (Prison court) by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the conditions of service of magistrates and judges (improvement of salary and other emoluments) - Operational Independence (Separate the Ministry of Justice and that of the office of Attorney General) - State to review its decision of upholding the death penalty as indicated in the white paper - Increase the number of Judges, Magistrates in the District Head Quarter Towns. - Government should endeavour to have a state council in every district - Government to separate the State Council from the Customary Law Officer - Increase High Court sittings
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			<p>Judiciary is helping to speed up trial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More Magistrate and Judges recruited - Setting up of specialized courts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o e.g Sexual Model Court, ACC division of the High Court - Bail and sentencing Guidelines - The Criminal procedure Act is at parliamentary stage - Increased budgetary allocations however timely disbursement is a challenge - Pre-trial facility constructed in Waterloo to decongest other trial facilities - Bio-metric registration of inmates - Living conditions of inmates improved (increase in the food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Speedy processing of indictment - Effective implementation of bail and sentences guidelines - Decriminalize petty offences and institutes alternative measure to custodial sentencing - Further increase in allocation and disburse in timely manner - Construct juvenile detention facility in every district - Construct holding centres in court premises - GoSL to review local court Act and monitor its implementation
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			rations, facilities cleaner than before)	
<p>24. IPCB: Prioritize the setting-up of the Independent Police Complaint Board, building on best practices of the Complaints, Discipline and Internal Investigations Department (CDIID). Take prompt action to prevent harassment by police officers of members of the National Human Rights Commission, Human Rights Defenders and citizens</p> <p>Recommendation[111.150, 111.151, 111.152]relates to the above</p>	Accepted	MIA, SLP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implemented - Review IPCB Regulation is in progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enact a legislation for the effective functioning of the IPCB - IPCB to be given enforcement powers - Enact laws to protect human rights defenders
RIGHTS TO PRIVACY, MARRIAGE AND FAMILY LIFE				
<p>25. Supporting family institution, which is one of the most important units in achieving goals of sustainable development goals (SDGs) in any state. Ensure equality of rights between men and women to acquire citizenship.</p> <p>Transfer, change or conserve nationality and transmit it to children born abroad as recommended in CEDAW</p> <p>Recommendation[111.153, 111.154, 111.155, 111.156]relates to the above</p>	Accepted	MIA, MSWGCA, SLP, AGMJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Bia We” project was implemented to empower women into entrepreneurship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government to come with more skills to empower women. - Government to review the Citizenship Act
RIGHTS TO RELIGION AND FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION				

<p>26. Ensure full enjoyment of freedom and equality of religion and worship in the country. Freedom of expression for all. Refrain from criminalizing the legitimate activities of human rights defenders and journalist and repeal Public Order Act.</p> <p>Refrain from arbitrary arrest and the use of the criminal libel laws against and harassment of journalists and opposition members. Repeal or revise the Public Order Act and the Criminal and Seditious Libel laws, and guarantee freedom of expression for journalists</p> <p>Recommendation[111.157, 111.158, 111.159, 111.160, 111.161, 111.162, 111.163, 111.164,111.65]relates to the above</p>	Accepted	PARLIAM ENT OF SIERRA LEONE, LRC, MSWGCA, MIC, IMC,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freedom and equality of religion and worship is enjoyed by all - The Development Cooperation Framework set up by government 2019 restrict the operations of CSOs, NGOs and Human Rights Defenders as it interfere with the general operations of the above - Part 5 of the Public Order Act has been repealed by parliament awaiting presidential assent - 	Government to revisit the DCF, and review part 3 of the Public Order Act that restrict public protest
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION				
<p>27. Implement a more inclusive governance system that promotes further representation of women into the national institutions. Implement recommendations of the 2012 European Union Election Observation Mission and promoting inclusiveness and transparency of the election process</p>	Accepted	PARLIAM ENTOF SIERRA LEONE, AGMJ, MSWGCA, NEC,	-Government (year) has reviewed the 2012 Election's Act that provides for equal participation and transparency in electoral processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government to ensure that the reviewed Act is fully implemented - Government to make provision in Law for women to have safe seat in political participation

Recommendation [111.166, 111.167, 111.169]relates to the above				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government to bring in scheme to encourage entrepreneurship - Government to put aside a standing fund for women in politics
RIGHTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY AND TO AN ADEQUATE STANDARD LIVING				
28. MEASURES TO ALLEVIATE POVERTY: Take measures to implement policies and programmes targeted at reducing poverty and improving the economy including the realization of the Agenda for Prosperity. Strengthen the programmes of social protection being implemented in order to provide the best possible welfare and quality of life for its people especially for those most in need Recommendation [111.170, 111.171, 111.172, 111.173, 111.174, 111.175, 111.176, 111.207]relates to the above	Accepted	MOFED, NACSA, NSN, MWR	Government has increased support to the Social Safety Net – from Le.30,000,000 to Le54,000,000 and has included 25% for Persons with disabilities	
WATER: Address the issue of inadequate water supply in the country urgently including by providing appropriate temporary measures to communities in rural and urban areas in finding alternative means of water supply			Gov't created the Ministry of water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SALWACO and GVWC to expand their areas of operation and rehabilitate catchment areas

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decentralization of SALWACO water supply - Improve funding to SALWACO and GVWC - Government to institute cost recovery system in the water sector
RIGHTS TO HEALTH				
<p>29. Strengthen the health service infrastructure and the restructuring of the public health system.</p> <p>Duly implement and follow-up on the National Health Strategic Plan with a view to fighting new infections, discrimination and lethality.</p> <p>Build capacity both human resources and in health sector to deal with epidemics and others health challenges.</p> <p>Ensure that free health care can be perpetually made accessible to vulnerable populations enabling them to enjoy health coverage.</p>	Accepted	PARLIAM ENTMOHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government have drafted a new National Health Policy (2020-2023) - There has been a gradual increase in the budgetary support to the Ministry of Health and Sanitation from GoSL – government increase its budget to the Ministry as follows: 7% in 2018, 10.5% in 2019 and 11% 2020 - There is a National Strategic Plan 2016-2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoH to finalize the draft NHP and present to parliament for enactment - Timely disbursement of funds to Local Council - Increase of health delivery - Increase in the number of PHUs - Recruit more health personnel - Government to give incentive to volunteers and support staff - Government to fast track the recruitment

<p>Enhance the adoption of measures aimed at preventing the teenage pregnancy incidences Recommendation[111.179, 111.180, 111.181, 111.182, 111.183, 111.84, 111.185,111.186, 111.187, 111.188, 111.189]relates to the above</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government has strengthened the Directorate of disease Prevention and Control by recruiting specialized personnel - There is now Disease prevention and control laboratories in all government referral hospital across the country. - A directorate of Health Security and Emergency was set up. - Government recruited 4000 healthcare workers in 2019 and is in the process of recruiting additional 3000 personnel for 2020. - Since 2018 there has been ongoing training of 30 medical doctors in specialized areas including Disease Prevention and Control. - The Free Health Care policy has been 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - process of medical personnel - Government to provide remote allowance - Government to intensify supervision of health personnel. - Rehabilitation of PHUs - HRCSL and DHRC to be provided with funds to monitor the Free Health care policy. - Government to provide more medical equipment for PHUs.
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			<p>reviewed to include: vulnerable populations such as Ebola survivors, Mudslide victims, persons with disabilities and the aged (Government is in the process of including school going children in the scheme).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government has increased its contribution to the procurement of Free Health Care drugs as follows: (10% in 2018, 30 % in 2019 and 50% in 2020) - Also established and operationalized a National Medical Supplies Agency in 2018 (NMSA) to manage the distribution of medical supplies countrywide - Note: 	
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a policy- Adolescence and School Health Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A five year implementation plan developed. An M&E plan is also in place. The ministry is in the process of procuring drugs specifically for the School Health Programme. - Government has distributed Ambulance to every district - Water ambulance service also has been put in place 	
RIGHTS TO EDUCATION				
30. Ensure that the New Education Sector Plan is well implemented and adequately resourced in order to raise education standards at all levels in the country,	Accepted	MSWGCA, MPSE, MTTE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry of Education was divided into two (MBSSE and MTHE) and there are two Education Sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government should ensure that these TVET Institutes are established in all 16 districts of the country.

<p>Strengthen all policies to bolster basic education including education for girls, adult literacy and education for person with disabilities.</p> <p>Education programmes and early warning concerning teen pregnancies ensure that girls and pregnant teenagers continue their studies during pregnancy.</p> <p>Promote efforts to fighting illiteracy</p> <p>Recommendation[111.193, 111.194, 111.195, 111.196, 111.197, 111.198, 111.199, 111.200, 111.201, 111.202, 111.203, 111.204]relates to the above</p>			<p>Plans (Technical and vocational Education)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of ten technical and vocational institutes and refurbished old ones. - SDF – Skills Development Fund Secretariat already established in the MTHE. - Provide policy to enable persons with disability access Free tertiary education level - Government introduced the Free Quality Education in 2018 - Free STEM education for girls who passed the WASSCE exams - Scholarship is made available to 3 children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government to include children with special needs in the Inclusive Education Policy (MBSSE) - TEC to stream line the policy on Distance Learning. - Government to build more schools as overcrowding affect the output of pupils - Timely disbursement of funds to the MBSSE and MTHE - Further improve the condition of service for teachers - TSE should have offices in all district - Government should speed up the issuing of pin codes to teachers.
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			<p>of parents who have taught for more than ten years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government budget allocated to education has increased general (22%). - Cabinet has approved Students' Loan Scheme. - MTHE has 9.1 % of the budget allocate to education and 11.9% allocated to MBSSE - National TVE Policy 2020 - MBSSE has a Policy on the Girl Child Education (To be investigated) - There is an existing policy on the education of teenage pregnant girls - Government established the Teaching Service Commission in 2017. - There is a directorate for Adult 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government to ensure prompt payment of school subsidies. - Government should put mechanism in place that will ensure retired teachers get their benefits on time - Government to further improve the condition of service of teachers. - Government to set up a monitoring mechanism to monitor school subsidy - Remote allowance - Improve on the school feeding programme
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education in the MBSSE (To be investigated) - Government refunded money paid for application form to those students that gained acceptance into the university 	
31.HRs & SECURITY OF PERSONS: Move forward with training programmes on human rights for security forces and prevent, investigate and sanction cases of violence committed by law enforcement official Recommendation[111.190, 111.191, 111.192]relates to the above	Accepted	MOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - *The government has set up a Human Rights Unit within the police force to educate them and aligned their operations with human rights principles. - The HRCSL with support from gov. continues to train security forces on key human rights standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government to strengthen human rights capacity building of the security forces especially OSDs and those dealing with arms to ensure compliance with human rights standards during operations and effectively address impunity within the security sector. - There should be a clear policy on who gives command during an operation

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government should ensure that the rule of engagement is effectively adhered to - There should be an accountability mechanism put in place after operations. - The state to review the SLP curriculum - HR Unit to be decentralized
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