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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Bahamas

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-third session from 1 to 12 May 2023. The review of the Bahamas was held at the 6th meeting, on 3 May 2023. The delegation of the Bahamas was headed by the Attorney General and Minister of Legal Affairs, Leo Ryan Pinder. At its 16th meeting, held on 10 May 2023, the Working Group adopted the report on the Bahamas.

2. On 11 January 2023, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the Bahamas: Kazakhstan, Paraguay and Romania.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of the Bahamas.

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Angola, Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to the Bahamas through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of the Bahamas highlighted that, on 10 July 2023, the country would celebrate 50 years of independence and 50 years as a member of the United Nations.

6. Hurricane Dorian and the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic had devastated the Bahamas in 2019 and 2020, respectively. The devastation had brought about an immeasurable loss of opportunity, income and growth, rolling back previous developmental gains made over decades, which had resulted in a deficit of \$13.1 billion.

7. Although a de facto moratorium on executions had existed for more than two decades, the Bahamas was not in a position to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, which remained lawful for certain crimes. However, the Privy Council of the Bahamas had narrowly restricted the circumstances in which the death penalty could be applied to the “worst of the worst” crimes.

8. Since the last review, there had been three reported cases of corporal punishment in schools. In the most recent incident, the school administrator had been placed on administrative leave.

9. While serving as a member of the Human Rights Council in 2019, the Bahamas had supported the Council’s resolution (41/18) in which it had renewed the mandate of the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/43/BHS/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/43/BHS/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/43/BHS/3](#).

orientation and gender identity. The Bahamas had later reaffirmed its support for the mandate through its vote in favour of the General Assembly resolution (74/394) containing the subsequent report to the Human Rights Council.

10. The Bahamas had ratified the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment on 31 May 2018.

11. An ombudsman bill would be tabled in 2023 with due regard being paid to the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles). The bill had been designed to provide a direct source of relief wherever people had legitimate grievances due to the actions or inaction of the Government or any agency thereof.

12. The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee had been established, the first of its kind in the Bahamas and the third such committee in the Caribbean Community. The Committee would assess and evaluate all matters relating to the protection and enforcement of human rights in the Bahamas; determine the extent to which rights comply with regional and international obligations; make recommendations to guide legislative processes; and hold public hearings on human rights-related issues.

13. The delegation provided information about the Swift Justice Initiative, which had been established to assist the judicial system. In 2023, a Backlog Reduction Committee and a criminal case management reform committee had been established to improve the backlog through a digital case management system for the judiciary. Persons, in particular juveniles, accused of criminal offences and unable to afford an attorney could avail themselves of the services of the Office of the Public Defender, which had been established in 2017. In addition, a family court, under review by a family law committee, was expected to be established by the end of 2023.

14. The COVID-19 pandemic had heightened the challenges related to student attendance, academic achievement and psychological concerns. Greater investments had been made to accommodate persons with disabilities in the education system by using smaller group environments and including such persons in activities and events. Guidance counsellors, public school psychologists and Social Services school welfare officers brought awareness to the mental and emotional health of students in public schools.

15. In the general election held in 2021, for the first time in the history of the Bahamas, approximately 60 women had stood for election, of whom 7 had been successful, which was the largest number of women ever to sit in Parliament.

16. The Government had implemented the national strategic plan to address sexual and gender-based violence. Recent progress achieved as a result of that plan included the establishment of a multisectoral Family Islands coordination council, the tabling of a draft bill that sought to provide protection against all gender-based violence and training provided to primary and secondary schools and civic groups.

17. The Bahamas was prioritizing the eradication of poverty in the country by implementing programmes targeted at the poor and vulnerable sectors.

18. The Bahamas had ratified the Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (No. 159) to establish the right of persons with disabilities to gain access to vocational rehabilitation and employment opportunities. The Access Ability Bahamas mobile application, launched by the National Commission for Persons with Disabilities in 2022, was used by more than 100 persons and the number was increasing. The application converted text to speech for those with visual impairments and provided closed captioning and access to information and National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) alerts for those with hearing impairments.

19. The Government had passed the Mental Health Bill, which complied with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Bill provided for the promotion, protection and enforcement of the rights of persons diagnosed or exhibiting symptoms of mental illness. The delegation also provided information about the establishment of a mental health service board and a mental health review board.

20. Officers of the Department of Corrections were trained to recognize mental health issues. It was expected that two psychiatrists and two psychologists would be employed full time in the Department of Corrections, which had incorporated the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) into its core values, as well as into its curriculum for trainee correctional officers. Renovation of various housing units was ongoing. The Government expected to soon begin building a new high-security facility and a juvenile dormitory.

21. The landmark ruling on nationality by the Privy Council in May 2023 had affirmed that a child born out of wedlock in the Bahamas, in a situation in which the father was a Bahamian and the mother a foreign national, was a citizen of the Bahamas at birth and did not have to wait until the age of 18 to apply for citizenship. That ruling had enabled the Government to initiate legislative reforms to eliminate inequality in the transmission of citizenship, while addressing other citizenship issues, including granting citizenship to children born abroad to married Bahamian women and their foreign husbands.

22. Since the previous review cycle, a new medical clinic had been established at the detention centre with an onsite physician.

23. The Bahamas continued to implement the policy regarding the separation of women detainees with children in partnership with the Bahamas Red Cross. The Department of Immigration had continued to work closely on migration matters with the local office of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

24. Notwithstanding the Government's policy of detention and repatriation, all persons living in the Bahamas, regardless of their immigration status, had access to free education, health care and social services. The Refugee Administration Unit (RAU) had reaffirmed that all applications were considered on merit and each one was adjudicated on a case-by-case basis. The Refugee Administration Unit had made recommendations on providing alternatives to granting asylum in situations in which protection was warranted but the individual had not met the necessary criteria. In consultation with UNHCR, 705 persons had been screened, 9 persons interviewed and 2 processed for refugee status in 2022.

25. On the issue of statelessness, the Migration Working Group and the National Reporting Cooperation Mechanism had partnered with UNHCR to provide training on, and awareness-raising of, United Nations conventions that addressed the issue of the status of stateless persons and the reduction of statelessness in the Bahamas.

26. The Bahamas continued to act as one of the leading countries in the region seeking to find a solution to the ongoing crisis in Haiti. The Bahamas was the only member of the Caribbean Community that had an embassy in Haiti. The Bahamas and members of the Caribbean Community had been engaging in technical talks with Haitian stakeholders. The Bahamas, in conjunction with the secretariat of the Caribbean Community and its member States, had met with relevant international stakeholders, including Canada and the United States, certain African countries and the European Union to take a unified approach in assisting the Government of Haiti. The Bahamas had asked for more intervention, attention and involvement from the international community in providing a framework for stability and the rule of law in Haiti.

27. The delegation provided information about the launch of the trafficking in persons (TIP) hotline and the establishment of the TIP secretariat in 2019. The secretariat coordinated national anti-trafficking activities and those of the Inter-Ministry Committee and the Task Force. The Government had approved a five-year strategic action plan on trafficking in persons for the period 2019–2023 and was engaged in the various processes related to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The Bahamas had also partnered with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and countries in the region to target people smuggling and criminal networks involved in trafficking in persons. A major initiative of the secretariat was to provide assistance to victims of trafficking, which included the provision of a monthly stipend.

28. The Bahamas remained committed to ensuring that the voices of young persons were heard and that their rights were protected. As such, youth representatives were represented on various high-level committees within the country and were present as part of the

delegation. The delegation provided information about the launch of a national youth guard to equip young persons with the tools needed to assist the country during national emergencies and disasters. The delegation underlined the commitment of the Bahamas to updating the national policy on youth and its accompanying legislation during the National Youth Month in 2023. The policy would be strengthened through a strategic action plan and implementation strategy.

29. The Bahamas wished to ensure access to social benefits and assistance by older persons, whether or not they had disabilities. Within the Ministry of Social Services and Urban Development, there was a department dedicated to the welfare of older persons. Contributory or non-contributory pensions were available to all persons at the age of 65, with voluntary retirement possible after the age of 60, at which time a reduced pension was provided.

30. As a small island developing State, the Bahamas experienced the effects of climate change and its negative impact on the promotion and protection of human rights, the effects of which were experienced by the most vulnerable in society. The Bahamas was a member of the core group of countries that had initiated the creation, by the Human Rights Council, of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change. The Bahamas had been a staunch advocate in the fight against climate change, with a focus on the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. The climate crisis was an issue that concerned human rights and the Bahamas called for its continued recognition as such.

31. The Bahamas acknowledged its prior commitment to creating the National Development Plan, a foundational and comprehensive long-term plan for the country's development and prosperity. In that regard, the Government had reappointed the National Development Plan Committee and appointed its Co-Chairs to prepare an implementation plan. Initial draft legislation would be passed to create the framework mechanism for implementation. The composition of the Committee included representatives of civil society, the business community, workers and religious leaders. With its commitment to complete and implement the National Development Plan by the end of 2023, the Bahamas also reaffirmed its commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

32. During the interactive dialogue, 84 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

33. Nepal noted the ratification of the Convention against Torture, as well as the Climate Change and Carbon Market Initiatives Act, 2022, as a framework for the research, verification and monetization of carbon credits.

34. The Kingdom of the Netherlands expressed concern about the impossibility for women to confer nationality on their children, resulting in statelessness and more vulnerability to trafficking.

35. New Zealand commended the continued efforts of the Bahamas to combat trafficking in persons through the launch of the strategic action plan on trafficking in persons.

36. The Niger congratulated the Bahamas for the commitment it had shown on climate change, reflected in the adoption of the Climate Change and Carbon Market Initiatives Act in 2022.

37. Nigeria noted the National Discriminatory Law Review Forum that contributed to new public policies and plans of action. It also welcomed the launch of the second-generation Decent Work Country Programme in 2021.

38. Pakistan recognized the challenges posed by Hurricane Dorian and the COVID-19 pandemic, the ratification of the Convention against Torture and the enactment of the Sexual Offenders Regulations in 2019 and the Climate Change and Carbon Market Initiatives Act in 2022.

39. Panama made recommendations.
40. Paraguay appreciated the ratification by the Bahamas of the Convention against Torture and the active cooperation of the country with international human rights mechanisms.
41. Peru recognized the progress achieved, including the ratification of the Convention against Torture.
42. Poland appreciated the fact that reducing crime and violence remained a priority for the Bahamas. It welcomed the ratification of the Convention against Torture and encouraged the Bahamas to enact legislation on human rights education for security personnel, law enforcement officers and judges.
43. Portugal commended the Bahamas for having ratified the Convention against Torture in 2018 and for having prohibited corporal punishment at alternative care institutions for children.
44. Qatar appreciated the adoption of the 2030 plan on sustainable development in the “Vision 2040” framework and the positive measures to promote and protect human rights.
45. The Russian Federation highlighted perennial problems, such as gender inequality, domestic violence, arbitrary actions by the police, xenophobia and related intolerance towards migrants, and the need to improve national legislation and effective measures to address those issues.
46. Samoa commended the positive progress made regarding the rights of persons with disabilities, the right to decent work and legislative and policy reforms.
47. Serbia commended efforts to harmonize national legislation with international human rights obligations and to establish the National Development Plan and the commitment of the Bahamas to the realization of the 2030 Agenda.
48. Sierra Leone applauded the resilience of the Bahamas following Hurricane Dorian and the COVID-19 pandemic, and the enactment of the Disaster Risk Management Act, 2022.
49. Singapore commended the improvements made in the health service, the protection of women and girls’ rights and efforts made to eliminate gender-based violence and domestic violence.
50. Slovenia commended the ratification of the Convention against Torture. It encouraged further accession to human rights instruments. It noted the vulnerability of the Bahamas to climate change.
51. South Africa welcomed the efforts made by the Bahamas in the fight against crime and gender-based violence, and the ratification of the Convention against Torture.
52. South Sudan made recommendations.
53. Spain congratulated the Bahamas on its ratification of the Convention against Torture.
54. Sri Lanka noted the newly established Inter-Ministry Committee on Trafficking in Persons and the Trafficking in Persons Task Force, and efforts to eliminate the inequalities involved in transmission of citizenship.
55. Timor-Leste commended the ratification of the Convention against Torture, enactment of the new Climate Change and Carbon Market Initiatives Act and the Disaster Risk Management Act and the creation of the Domestic Violence and Counselling Unit within the police.
56. Trinidad and Tobago noted the impact of Hurricane Dorian, the COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis on the Bahamas. They commended progress in addressing legislative gaps, digitalizing some sectors and expanding the Department of Gender and Family Affairs.
57. Türkiye commended the efforts of the Bahamas to promote and protect human rights and uphold its human rights obligations.
58. Ukraine commended the progress made by the Bahamas in implementing previously accepted recommendations from the universal periodic review.

59. The United Kingdom commended initiatives to reduce gender-based violence and recognized the pressure caused by Hurricane Dorian and the COVID-19 pandemic. It expressed its concern about the statelessness of individuals born in the country and not afforded Bahamian citizenship.
60. The United States commended the support of the Bahamas for human rights and democracy.
61. Uruguay welcomed the ratification of the Convention against Torture.
62. The delegation of the Bahamas highlighted the tabling of a resolution to establish the Parliamentary Human Rights Committee, the first of its kind, as a step towards addressing human rights issues and complying with its national, regional and international obligations. The delegation also highlighted the activities of the National Reporting Cooperation Mechanism, which served as the national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, in the drafting of a master framework for scheduling, preparing and submitting reports under its reporting obligations. Furthermore, the Bahamas had tabled before its Parliament an ombudsman bill in 2023 to establish a national human rights institution that was compliant with the Paris Principles and that was equipped to receive, investigate and resolve complaints, mediate conflicts, monitor activities and promote education.
63. The Bahamas underlined that, after the closure of schools due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Education had developed a strategy to re-engage with students who had dropped out of school. It had done so through three models that recognized the need to put in place strategies to “find every child”, allow them to return to learning and make up for the time lost in education at the policy, programme and operational levels. The first round of the learning loss assessment yielded a 94 per cent successful attendance rate.
64. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela valued the measures implemented to overcome Hurricane Dorian and the COVID-19 pandemic and the policies and programmes aimed at eradicating poverty.
65. Viet Nam commended the Bahamas for the advancements made in its National Development Plan, with outcomes such as accountable government and public institutions, and its commitment to the 2030 Agenda.
66. The United Republic of Tanzania welcomed the ratification of international instruments and efforts made in relation to climate change mitigation and adaptation and the eradication of poverty.
67. Zambia made recommendations.
68. Algeria commended efforts to combat trafficking in persons and the ratification of the Convention against Torture.
69. Argentina highlighted the ratification of the Convention against Torture.
70. Armenia commended the adoption of the Trafficking in Persons Act and the commitment of the Bahamas to combat that heinous crime.
71. Australia acknowledged the efforts made to introduce legislation to establish marital rape as a sexual offence and to redefine consent, in accordance with international treaty obligations.
72. Azerbaijan highlighted the ratification of the Convention against Torture and measures taken to combat trafficking in persons.
73. Bangladesh commended the ratification of the Convention against Torture and the enactment of the Bail (Amendment) Act, 2020, and the Climate Change and Carbon Market Initiatives Act.
74. Barbados praised the establishment of the Climate Change and Environmental Advisory Unit, as well as various legislative measures to improve human rights protection, address sex-related crimes and deliver on social safety.
75. Belgium welcomed the ratification of the Convention against Torture.

76. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the digital transformation initiatives in the provision of public services, as well as the organization of the National Discriminatory Law Review Forum.
77. Brazil praised poverty eradication measures, however, it noted the lack of a clear law allowing women to pass their nationality on to their children on an equal basis with men.
78. Brunei Darussalam highlighted the establishment of the Climate Change and Environmental Advisory Unit and the enactment of the Disaster Risk Management Act.
79. Bulgaria acknowledged efforts to eliminate discrimination against women and girls, address domestic violence and strengthen the protection of children and persons with disabilities.
80. Cabo Verde commended the adoption of the Disaster Risk Management Act and the ratification of the Convention against Torture.
81. Canada encouraged the Bahamas to continue efforts to end discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.
82. Chile welcomed the measures implemented to improve living conditions for persons deprived of liberty and the ratification of the Convention against Torture.
83. China commended the remarkable achievements of the Bahamas in tackling the impact of Hurricane Dorian and the COVID-19 pandemic, implementing the 2030 Agenda, eliminating poverty, promoting employment and education and reducing crime rates.
84. Colombia highlighted the efforts made to ensure that the citizens affected by Hurricane Dorian received the necessary services in terms of medical assistance, food, housing and hygiene.
85. Costa Rica applauded the incorporation of the Nelson Mandela Rules in the penitentiary system, the progress realized in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the promotion of decent work.
86. Croatia commended the efforts to eliminate violence against women, although it expressed concern about the persistence of deep-rooted discriminatory stereotypes against women and girls.
87. Cuba recognized the strong commitment of the Bahamas to implement the 2030 Agenda and to the promotion of human rights.
88. Cyprus welcomed the ratification of the Convention against Torture, and the efforts made to combat trafficking in persons and to transmit citizenship to children.
89. The Dominican Republic congratulated the Bahamas on its ratification of the Convention against Torture and the creation of a unit on climate change.
90. Ecuador highlighted the ratification of the Convention against Torture and the establishment of a unit on sexual crime in the Attorney General's Office.
91. Egypt highlighted the actions to provide aid to the victims of Hurricane Dorian and to those who suffered as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
92. Fiji commended the commitment of the Bahamas to promote the rights and fundamental freedoms of all its people and to realize the 2030 Agenda.
93. Finland commended the ratification of the Convention against Torture.
94. France welcomed the ratification of the Convention against Torture and the cooperation of the Bahamas with United Nations entities.
95. The Gambia commended efforts to address gender-based violence and enforce the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
96. Georgia welcomed the ratification of the Convention against Torture and the establishment of the Domestic Violence and Counselling Unit and the Inter-Ministry Committee on Trafficking in Persons.

97. Germany expressed concerns about the increase in cases of sexual and gender-based violence and the difficult situation of migrants and stateless persons.
98. Greece commended the efforts to address the effects of Hurricane Dorian and the COVID-19 pandemic and strengthen the anti-trafficking system, and the ratification of the Convention against Torture.
99. The delegation of the Bahamas underlined its commitment to ensuring that the voices of young persons were heard and that their rights were protected. It highlighted the crafting of a policy on youth to be adopted by Parliament in 2023.
100. The delegation of the Bahamas described the efforts made to implement the national strategic plan to address gender-based violence. Its most recent achievement being the establishment of a Family Islands coordination council (FICC). The purpose of the council was to focus on community-based partnerships to prevent gender-based violence in the Family Islands communities and to ensure that victims of such violence received the professional support and clinical services needed to recover from such situations. The delegation stressed the efforts made by the Men's Desk in preventing gender-based violence and the Urban Renewal Task Force Relief Unit in facilitating problem-solving and prevention in homes experiencing conflict or abusive relationships. In addition, the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill had been drafted to criminalize rape in marriage and was presently undergoing public consultation.
101. Honduras congratulated the Bahamas for the legal measures that it had adopted to include a human rights-based approach in the education of persons with disabilities. It also welcomed the establishment of inter-institutional mechanisms to address migration, trafficking in persons, gender-based violence and labour.
102. Iceland made recommendations.
103. India welcomed efforts made to promote and protect human rights despite the challenges of Hurricane Dorian and the COVID-19 pandemic. It welcomed the measures taken on climate change mitigation and adaptation, including the recently adopted legislation on disaster risk management.
104. Indonesia commended the ratification of the Convention against Torture and the efforts to mitigate the negative consequences of climate change.
105. Iraq welcomed the efforts made to implement the national plan for sustainable development and improve the health-care system.
106. Ireland commended the introduction of a bill to criminalize marital rape and the elimination of corporal punishment at alternative care institutions, but not at home or at school. It expressed concern about hostility, discrimination and violence against the LGBTI+ community.
107. Israel recognized climate change challenges and the ratification of the Convention against Torture. It commended the establishment of the Domestic Violence and Counselling Unit and progress made towards the inclusion of persons with disabilities. It expressed concern about the prevalence of marital rape and discrimination against women, girls and LGBTQI+ persons.
108. Italy welcomed the strengthening of the system to counter trafficking in persons, and the ratification of the Convention against Torture.
109. Jamaica applauded the efforts of the National Reporting Cooperation Mechanism to sensitize key stakeholders on United Nations human rights conventions, including through partnerships with entities such as the International Organization for Migration.
110. Kenya welcomed the ratification of the Convention against Torture and the establishment of a sex offenders' registry and the Office of the Public Defender.
111. Kyrgyzstan made recommendations.
112. Lithuania noted the progress made in combating violence against women and strengthening the system to counter trafficking in persons in order to protect victims and guarantee access to medical, social and legal services.

113. Luxembourg commended the Bahamas on its ratification of the Convention against Torture.
114. Malawi noted the progress made to promote and protect human rights, despite the Bahamas facing challenges caused by the impact of Hurricane Dorian and the COVID-19 pandemic.
115. Malaysia commended the commitment of the Bahamas to ensure the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and recognized the challenges faced by the country as a small island developing State.
116. Maldives welcomed the enactment of the Disaster Risk Management Act.
117. The Marshall Islands welcomed the strong commitment of the Bahamas to climate action and the drafting of various legislation on the promotion and protection of the rights of women and children.
118. Mauritius expressed appreciation for the continuous efforts of the Bahamas to promote human rights and its continuous work in the field of climate change.
119. Mexico welcomed the ratification of the Convention against Torture, the creation of the Domestic Violence and Counselling Unit and cooperation with humanitarian organizations.
120. Montenegro acknowledged the actions of the Bahamas to meet international human rights standards and welcomed the elevation of the Bureau of Women's Affairs to the Department of Gender and Family Affairs and called upon the Government to strengthen the authority and autonomy of the Department.
121. In its concluding remarks, the delegation of the Bahamas stated that the guns used in the commission of violent crimes in the country were not manufactured there, but, instead, were manufactured abroad and illegally trafficked across the country's vast borders. Large gun-manufacturing countries should have more responsibility and oversight of their gun suppliers. Too often, systems in the manufacturing countries were circumvented, resulting in violence in countries such as the Bahamas. The delegation asked for the intervention of multilateral organizations, such as the United Nations, to assist in cross-border enforcement in situations involving guns, as their illegal use severely affected human rights. The Bahamas reassured the members of the Human Rights Council of its continued commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

122. The following recommendations will be examined by the Bahamas, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council:

- 122.1 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France) (Niger) (Sierra Leone) (Ukraine);**
- 122.2 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Peru);**
- 122.3 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and accede to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Luxembourg);**
- 122.4 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons (Argentina);**
- 122.5 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Chile);**

122.6 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; and the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Paraguay);

122.7 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh) (Ecuador) (Egypt) (Honduras) (Niger) (Nigeria) (Sierra Leone) (Sri Lanka);

122.8 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

122.9 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Colombia);

122.10 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Portugal);

122.11 Sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Croatia) (Slovenia);

122.12 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Nepal);

122.13 Consider signing and ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Finland);

122.14 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and introduce a moratorium on the death penalty as the first step towards its abolition (Lithuania);

122.15 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and collaborate with civil society organizations in the region to conduct a comprehensive public awareness-raising campaign aimed at educating the population about international human rights standards and the efficacy of alternatives to the death penalty (Panama);

122.16 Maintain its de facto moratorium on the death penalty and take steps towards its abolition, including ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (New Zealand);

122.17 Continue the moratorium on the death penalty, established in 2000, and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (France);

122.18 Codify the long-standing practice of non-implementation of the death penalty by ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Germany);

122.19 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Sierra Leone);

122.20 Consider signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Finland);

- 122.21 **Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Australia);**
- 122.22 **Withdraw all reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and implement the Convention (Iceland);**
- 122.23 **Ensure the full applicability of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Montenegro);**
- 122.24 **Continue with efforts to submit all outstanding reports to the United Nations human rights treaty bodies (Malawi);**
- 122.25 **Make greater efforts to engage with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to further assist with capacity constraints to ensure that the Bahamas can effectively monitor and strengthen ongoing work in relevant areas, and enhance and meet the reporting obligations under the United Nations treaties (Barbados);**
- 122.26 **Continue its efforts to harmonize its national legislation to match its international human rights obligations and commitments (Algeria);**
- 122.27 **Establish a national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nigeria) (Sri Lanka) (Zambia);**
- 122.28 **Establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Chile) (Qatar);**
- 122.29 **Establish a national human rights institution with a broad mandate in full compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 122.30 **Establish an independent and fully resourced national human rights institution (New Zealand);**
- 122.31 **Establish an independent human rights institution, based on the Paris Principles, that promotes a safe civic space for all people, including human rights defenders (Costa Rica);**
- 122.32 **Consider establishing a national human rights institution based on the Paris Principles (Finland);**
- 122.33 **Consider establishing a national human rights institution with a broad mandate in accordance with the Paris Principles (Peru);**
- 122.34 **Continue efforts to establish a national human rights institution that is consistent with the Paris Principles (Timor-Leste);**
- 122.35 **Continue the efforts to establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Cyprus);**
- 122.36 **Accelerate efforts to establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Dominican Republic);**
- 122.37 **Accelerate the process of setting up a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Niger);**
- 122.38 **Enhance efforts towards the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Lithuania);**
- 122.39 **Step up efforts in establishing a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Malaysia);**
- 122.40 **Take further steps to establish a national human rights institution with a broad mandate in full compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Bulgaria);**

- 122.41 Speed up the process for the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Uruguay);
- 122.42 Continue the redrafting of the 2017 legislation on the establishment of the office of the ombudsman (Georgia);
- 122.43 Consider the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles through the finalization of the draft 2017 legislation (India);
- 122.44 Expedite the process of the 2017 ombudsman bill and consider establishing a national human rights institution based on the Paris Principles (Indonesia);
- 122.45 Continue to work to ensure gender equality in line with its international obligations (Egypt);
- 122.46 Take measures towards ending gender inequality (Sri Lanka);
- 122.47 Strengthen constitutional provisions and national legislation to ensure that the principle of equality between women and men and the prohibition of sex-based discrimination are enshrined in national legislation (South Africa);
- 122.48 Strengthen legislative measures to prohibit and punish all forms of discrimination, including gender-based discrimination (Colombia);
- 122.49 Continue its efforts to strengthen its national legal framework to prohibit all forms of discrimination (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 122.50 Continue its efforts to ensure the effective prohibition of discrimination on the basis of gender through appropriate enforcement mechanisms and sanctions (Viet Nam);
- 122.51 Incorporate gender equality and the prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sex in national legislation (Cabo Verde);
- 122.52 Continue taking steps to improve national legislation to ensure equality between men and women (Russian Federation);
- 122.53 Continue to strengthen laws and policies with regard to women's rights and gender equality in order to eliminate the discrimination faced by women and girls (Kenya);
- 122.54 Continue efforts to strengthen gender equality and eliminate discrimination and stigmatization faced by women and girls (Malaysia);
- 122.55 Take further measures to advance gender equality and to improve the protection of women's rights (China);
- 122.56 Strengthen efforts to eliminate existing discriminatory stereotypes against women and girls, such as through awareness-raising campaigns and other appropriate policies (Singapore);
- 122.57 Promote legislative measures to prohibit discrimination against women, incorporate the principle of equality between women and men into the national regulatory framework and withdraw reservations to articles 2 (a) and 9 (2) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Paraguay);
- 122.58 Implement programmes for parental education that encourage the shared responsibility of both parents in the care and raising of children (Colombia);
- 122.59 Enshrine the right to education and the principle of non-discrimination in education in the legal framework (Montenegro);
- 122.60 Encourage the policies of the Department of Gender and Family Affairs in order to continue to ensure education, training, employment and social justice for men and women and girls and boys (Cuba);

- 122.61 **Abolish the death penalty (Iceland);**
- 122.62 **Abolish the death penalty (Costa Rica);**
- 122.63 **Adopt the necessary measures to formalize the moratorium on the death penalty (Cyprus);**
- 122.64 **Repeal the death penalty and consider a moratorium pending its complete abolition (Canada);**
- 122.65 **Advance towards the abolition of the death penalty and introduce a moratorium on its application (Mexico);**
- 122.66 **Consider the abolition of the death penalty by adopting a moratorium on the application of capital punishment, as a step prior to its definitive abolition (Spain);**
- 122.67 **Consider introducing a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Timor-Leste);**
- 122.68 **Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty, as a step towards complete abolition (Australia);**
- 122.69 **Impose an official, de jure, moratorium on the death penalty and take steps towards its abolition (Cabo Verde);**
- 122.70 **Consider adopting a de jure moratorium on the use of the death penalty and supporting, or at least abstaining on, the General Assembly resolution on a universal moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Italy);**
- 122.71 **Reduce the offences for which the death penalty may be imposed to the most serious crimes, in accordance with article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and consider further progress on this issue (Belgium);**
- 122.72 **Bring legislation, including the Penal Code, into line with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Belgium);**
- 122.73 **Continue efforts to improve conditions in detention facilities, in particular, by ensuring adequate sanitation and medical care in prisons (Poland);**
- 122.74 **Pursue efforts to guarantee the human rights of detainees and improve living conditions in prison (Italy);**
- 122.75 **Continue ongoing efforts aimed at improving the conditions of detention for prisoners, as well as improving the medical services provided to detainees (Egypt);**
- 122.76 **Continue efforts to improve prisoners' detention conditions, health care and nutrition (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 122.77 **Redouble efforts to reduce prison overcrowding and adopt effective measures to improve conditions for persons deprived of liberty (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 122.78 **Continue its efforts to improve prison conditions and juvenile detention facilities (Pakistan);**
- 122.79 **Take effective measures, including legislation, to combat human rights violations committed by representatives of law enforcement officials (Russian Federation);**
- 122.80 **Tackle factors that lead to an increase in armed violence in the country through a strict regulation of the acquisition, possession and use of firearms and by applying the recommendations made by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on this topic (Panama);**

- 122.81 Strengthen the regulation on the acquisition, possession and use of firearms (Peru);
- 122.82 Adopt effective measures to address the backlog in the judicial system, particularly in cases of violence against women and girls (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 122.83 Ensure that all defendants have access to adequate legal counsel on arrest and throughout all subsequent criminal proceedings (Zambia);
- 122.84 Prohibit child marriage (Costa Rica);
- 122.85 Enforce the minimum age of marriage of 18 years in law and practice (Iceland);
- 122.86 Enforce in law and in practice, without exception, a minimum age of marriage set at 18 years (Luxembourg);
- 122.87 Increase the minimum age of marriage to 18 years old, in compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Marshall Islands);
- 122.88 Consider enforcing the application of the minimum age of marriage to 18 years in line with the recommendation by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Mauritius);
- 122.89 Strengthen measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons (Dominican Republic);
- 122.90 Exert more efforts to eradicate trafficking in persons (Iraq);
- 122.91 Continue with efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Malawi);
- 122.92 Intensify measures to implement the law on trafficking in persons and to develop capacities to quickly identify and rescue women and girls victims of trafficking (Paraguay);
- 122.93 Strengthen the capacity of judicial authorities to combat trafficking in persons (France);
- 122.94 Build the capacity of the judiciary, law enforcement officers, border police, social workers and health-care professionals to address issues related to trafficking in persons (Sri Lanka);
- 122.95 Continue the capacity-building of law enforcement officers and professionals involved in combating trafficking (Georgia);
- 122.96 Intensify the enforcement of the Trafficking in Persons (Prevention and Suppression) Act 2008, increasing the financial resources for the programmes of the Inter-Ministry Committee and Task Force to accelerate the establishment of a secretariat to deal with trafficking in persons, and build the capacity of the judiciary, law enforcement officers, border police, social workers and health-care professionals for the early identification and referral of women and girls who are victims of trafficking (Kyrgyzstan);
- 122.97 Continue its positive experience in combating trafficking in persons and assistance provided to victims, including the successful implementation of the four-pronged approach taken in this regard (Azerbaijan);
- 122.98 Take measures to prevent and eradicate trafficking in persons and provide guarantees to the victims, especially those who are victims of forced labour and/or sexual exploitation (Chile);
- 122.99 Take additional measures to eliminate trafficking in persons, especially trafficking in women, and intensify efforts to provide assistance to the victims (Qatar);

- 122.100 Strengthen measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons as well as to prosecute perpetrators and to provide assistance to the victims (Ecuador);
- 122.101 Continue working closely with civil society and non-governmental organizations in addressing trafficking in persons (Algeria);
- 122.102 Enact appropriate legislation to guarantee the principle of equal pay for work of equal value in all areas of work (Serbia);
- 122.103 Redouble legislative efforts to ensure the principle of equal pay for equal work in all labour areas (Honduras);
- 122.104 Enact appropriate legislation to guarantee the principle of equal pay for equal work in all areas of work, intensifying efforts to create an enabling environment for women to become economically independent and ensuring that women doing unpaid work are eligible for retirement and other work-related benefits (South Africa);
- 122.105 Consider taking measures that would target the disproportionately high unemployment rate among women (Serbia);
- 122.106 Implement legislation to promote women's economic independence, offer benefits for unpaid female labour and enforce protection against workplace harassment and violence against women (Gambia);
- 122.107 Raise the minimum age of employment to 16 years in the Employment Act to align it with the end of compulsory education (Portugal);
- 122.108 Raise the minimum age for admission to employment to 16 years in employment law so that it coincides with the age at which compulsory schooling ends (Luxembourg);
- 122.109 Raise the minimum age of employment to 16 years (Montenegro);
- 122.110 Continue to promote sustainable social and economic development and raise people's living standards (China);
- 122.111 Review gender neutral policies in the areas of work, education, health and social services (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 122.112 Continue the efforts made by the Government to develop programmes and policies aimed at poverty eradication (Cuba);
- 122.113 Continue to make progress in eradicating poverty and achieving social development and food security for all citizens (Dominican Republic);
- 122.114 Intensify efforts to increase access to health facilities (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 122.115 Strengthen health-care infrastructure, especially related to child and maternal health (Pakistan);
- 122.116 Ensure that its national health-care policies are inclusive and accessible to all, including persons with disabilities and those who live in remote areas (Singapore);
- 122.117 Strengthen efforts to provide and improve access to health care for all, including access to sexual and reproductive health services and information (Fiji);
- 122.118 Ensure access to sexual and reproductive health and rights services for everyone 16 years and above (Iceland);
- 122.119 Decriminalize abortion and legalize it in cases of rape, incest and foetal impairment (Iceland);
- 122.120 Decriminalize the voluntary termination of pregnancy (Mexico);

- 122.121 Ensure the right to education is guaranteed to all without any discrimination (Maldives);
- 122.122 Improve education standards at all levels and integrate human rights education, in particular on sexual and reproductive rights and health, and equal parental responsibility for the care of boys and girls (Costa Rica);
- 122.123 Take adequate measures to ensure quality education for all children, in particular girls and children with disabilities (India);
- 122.124 Take up measures to develop an inclusive education strategy for all children, including those with disabilities (Gambia);
- 122.125 Consider raising the minimum age for employment to at least 16 years to prevent high school dropout rates, in line with the recommendation by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Mauritius);
- 122.126 Pursue measures aimed at improving family life and the access of girls to high-quality education as Bahamas continues its efforts to improve implementation (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 122.127 Review its legislation and mainstream a human rights-based approach to climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction (Slovenia);
- 122.128 Continue, to the extent possible, to enhance efforts to ensure climate change mitigation and adaptation (Greece);
- 122.129 Mainstream climate justice and the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment in the civics curriculum for public schools (Samoa);
- 122.130 Mobilize and seek greater access to climate finance to effectively address the issues of mitigation and adaptation (Pakistan);
- 122.131 Incorporate the participation of youth in climate change dialogues (Brunei Darussalam);
- 122.132 Continue to make progress in its National Development Plan process, with outcomes being achieved in different fields related to human rights (Türkiye);
- 122.133 Develop inclusive climate action and disaster relief plans and prioritize the establishment of early warning mechanisms and preparedness activities (Zambia);
- 122.134 Strengthen the country's capabilities in preventing, mitigating and managing climate-related disasters (Brunei Darussalam);
- 122.135 Continue to ensure the full and meaningful participation of women, children, persons with disabilities, elderly persons and local communities in the development and implementation of policies on disaster risk reduction, post-disaster management and climate change (Fiji);
- 122.136 Establish appropriate mechanisms to prevent and eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls (Serbia);
- 122.137 Effectively implement all initiatives to combat discrimination of women and girls (Lithuania);
- 122.138 Take all necessary measures to promote equality for women and girls (Malawi);
- 122.139 Adopt an action plan to prevent and eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls (Israel);
- 122.140 Consider conducting a review of laws and policies to promote equality between women and men and ensure increased participation of women in political and social life at all levels (Bulgaria);

- 122.141 Strengthen initiatives that encourage and elevate the participation of women and girls in political and public life (Samoa);
- 122.142 Strengthen measures to ensure the participation of women in public and political life at all levels and create the conditions necessary for the achievement of this goal (Timor-Leste);
- 122.143 Establish concrete goals and time frames for strengthening the equal participation of women in public and political life at all levels and create the conditions necessary for the achievement of such goals, and adopt measures to ensure de jure and de facto gender parity within political parties and encourage more women to stand for election at the national and local levels (Kyrgyzstan);
- 122.144 Establish concrete goals and time frames for strengthening the equal participation of women in public and political life at all levels (Ukraine);
- 122.145 Redouble efforts to increase the equal participation of women in public and political spheres at all levels (Colombia);
- 122.146 Further strengthen measures for equal participation of women in public affairs (India);
- 122.147 Encourage women to stand for election at the national and local levels (Greece);
- 122.148 Consider setting targets for the political parties to ensure increased participation of women in political and public life (South Africa);
- 122.149 Strengthen the prevention and protection of women against all forms of violence and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (France);
- 122.150 Continue efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls (Nepal);
- 122.151 Continue efforts to prevent discrimination and violence against women (Iraq);
- 122.152 Take effective measures, including legislation, to prevent violence against women (Russian Federation);
- 122.153 Step up efforts to have a comprehensive law addressing violence against women and adopt a plan to prevent and eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls (Argentina);
- 122.154 Make continuous efforts to establish the rights of women and end violence and discrimination against them through legislation (Bangladesh);
- 122.155 Continue its efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women, including patriarchal gender stereotypes and intersectional forms of discrimination against women and girls (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 122.156 Develop an action plan to eradicate gender-based violence in all its forms, promoting women's and girls' access to justice, strengthening State support for victims of violence and ensuring access to sexual and reproductive health, in accordance with the minimum age for sexual consent (Chile);
- 122.157 Enhance support services for victims of domestic and gender-based violence and take measures to raise awareness among law enforcement officials, lawyers, judges, social workers and health-care professionals of the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women and children who are victims of domestic and gender-based violence (Fiji);
- 122.158 Continue strengthening measures to address gender inequality, including through the drafting and implementation of the strategic plan to address gender-based violence and the amendments to the Sexual Offences Act to criminalize marital rape (New Zealand);

- 122.159 Complete reviewing draft legislation to improve the provisions of law in several areas, including the draft text to amend the Sexual Offences Act to criminalize marital rape (Türkiye);
- 122.160 Continue the process to amend the Sexual Offences Act to criminalize marital rape (Canada);
- 122.161 Adopt, without delay, amendments to the Sexual Offences Act expressly criminalizing marital rape and removing temporal limitations to the right to file a complaint for marital rape (Iceland);
- 122.162 Adopt the amendment to the Sexual Offences Act that explicitly criminalizes marital rape (Israel);
- 122.163 Hasten the process of draft legislation to amend the Sexual Offences Act that will include the criminalization of marital rape (Indonesia);
- 122.164 Step up efforts for combating and preventing domestic and gender-based violence, including by criminalizing marital rape in the Sexual Offences Act (Brazil);
- 122.165 Ensure the criminalization of the crime of marital rape in all cases without exception in the Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Act (Mexico);
- 122.166 Review existing criminal provisions in order to ensure that they explicitly criminalize all forms of rape, including marital rape (Colombia);
- 122.167 Pass a law to criminalize spousal rape, including for couples who are not separated or in the process of divorce (United States of America);
- 122.168 Expedite the passage of the bill to prohibit marital rape in the Penal Code (Belgium);
- 122.169 Adopt specific legislation that addresses gender-based violence and includes marital rape as a crime and make progress in adopting legislative measures that improve the protection of women's rights and encourage greater participation of women in politics (Spain);
- 122.170 Address, immediately and from a gender perspective, complaints of gender-based violence and promote the amendment of the Sexual Offences Act to include marital rape (Costa Rica);
- 122.171 Take adequate measures to combat sexual and gender-based violence, including by amending relevant legal frameworks to outlaw spousal rape (Germany);
- 122.172 Strengthen the capacities of the judicial system and the police in the area of women's human rights, gender equality and violence and develop programmes to sensitize public officials about the stigmatization suffered by women and girls who report cases of gender-based violence and claim their rights (Peru);
- 122.173 Enhance cooperation and technical assistance with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and relevant partners to effectively implement and enforce the strategic plan on gender-based violence and the Anti-Gender-Based Violence Bill once adopted (Samoa);
- 122.174 Redouble the Government's efforts to address gender-based violence, particularly domestic violence (South Sudan);
- 122.175 Adopt the comprehensive draft bill and the draft national strategic plan to address gender-based violence (Ukraine);
- 122.176 Take effective measures to prevent and end gender-based violence, including high rates of domestic violence and femicide (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

- 122.177 Continue its efforts to address gender-based violence, including by strengthening the legal framework and ensuring that perpetrators are held accountable (Armenia);
- 122.178 Ensure that cases of gender-based violence against women and girls are effectively investigated and prosecuted, and provide adequate assistance, protection and rehabilitation to women and girls who are victims of violence (Croatia);
- 122.179 Work towards combating sexual and gender-based violence (Cyprus);
- 122.180 Align the legislative framework with the country's international obligations on women's rights and gender equality and end discrimination against women and gender-based violence (Ecuador);
- 122.181 Adopt measures to pass the comprehensive draft bill and the draft national strategic plan to address gender-based violence (Honduras);
- 122.182 Strengthen its efforts in promoting gender equality and protecting women and girls, including through effective implementation of a strategic plan to address gender-based violence and the anti-gender-based violence bill (Indonesia);
- 122.183 Enhance efforts to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination against women, including domestic and gender-based violence, while reinforcing the legal framework on this issue (Italy);
- 122.184 Implement the commitment made at the Nairobi International Conference on Population and Development+25 Summit to reduce to zero cases of sexual and gender-based violence by 2030 through the implementation of the "Gender-based Violence Intervention: Perpetrators" programme (Luxembourg);
- 122.185 Implement the International Conference on Population and Development 25 commitment to achieve zero sexual and gender-based violence by 2030 through the application of the "Gender-based Violence Intervention: Perpetrators" programme (Panama);
- 122.186 Implement the International Conference on Population and Development 25 commitment to achieve zero sexual and gender-based violence by 2030 through the implementation of the "Gender-based Violence Intervention: Perpetrators" programme (Marshall Islands);
- 122.187 Intensify efforts towards adopting legislation on gender-based violence (Maldives);
- 122.188 Prohibit by law corporal punishment of boys and girls (Spain);
- 122.189 Prohibit corporal punishment in all settings, including in homes and schools (Ireland);
- 122.190 Intensify its efforts to prohibit all forms of corporal punishment of children and adolescents in all settings by implementing relevant legislative and policy measures (Azerbaijan);
- 122.191 Amend domestic civil and criminal legislation with a view to prohibiting in law and in practice the use of corporal punishment in all places, including in schools and at home (Croatia);
- 122.192 Consider adopting appropriate legislative and educational measures to protect children from all forms of violence, such as corporal punishment, in all places, including in schools and at home (Algeria);
- 122.193 Take the necessary steps to strengthen legislation on child protection through the abolition of corporal punishment in all places (Kenya);

- 122.194 **Adopt appropriate legislative and educational measures to protect children from all forms of violence, in all places, including in penal institutions, schools and at home (Poland);**
- 122.195 **Continue its efforts to promote and protect the rights of children, including taking measures to protect children from all forms of violence (Viet Nam);**
- 122.196 **Adopt appropriate legislative, policy and administrative measures to better protect children and adolescents from all forms of violence (Bulgaria);**
- 122.197 **Eliminate all forms of age discrimination, by protecting the human rights of older persons (South Sudan);**
- 122.198 **Continue efforts to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, in particular by expanding their opportunities to participate in the labour market and supporting their inclusion in the education system (Poland);**
- 122.199 **Develop an inclusive education strategy that guarantees high-quality education for girls and children with disabilities (Cabo Verde);**
- 122.200 **Consider adopting marriage equality legislation extending full marital rights to same-sex couples, in line with the advisory opinion of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of 9 January 2018, before the next review (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 122.201 **Take steps to amend the definition of “discrimination” in article 26 of the Constitution to include gender, sexual orientation and gender identity or expression as grounds within it (New Zealand);**
- 122.202 **Amend article 26 of the Constitution to expand grounds for discrimination to include sexual orientation and gender identity through a constitutional referendum with a clear timeline (Iceland);**
- 122.203 **Enact appropriate legislation to effectively address the high reported incidence of hate crimes against LGBTI+ communities (South Africa);**
- 122.204 **Strengthen the protection of human rights defenders, with special attention paid to defenders of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and the environment (Spain);**
- 122.205 **Pass comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that would protect the human rights of LGBTQI+ persons, as well as members of ethnic minority groups (United States of America);**
- 122.206 **Adopt a normative framework that recognizes civil rights to consensual unions of persons of legal age of the same sex and/or gender, including a life free of discrimination and violence (Argentina);**
- 122.207 **Amend the Constitution to include the prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Australia);**
- 122.208 **Establish clear measures to combat hate speech, in particular towards LGBTIQ+ persons, under a life free of violence approach (Costa Rica);**
- 122.209 **Extend legislation on non-discrimination to include discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Germany);**
- 122.210 **Continue ongoing efforts to guarantee in law and in practice that LGBTQI citizens have access to justice, education, health care, employment and housing (Greece);**
- 122.211 **Prevent and address hate crimes through legislation criminalizing violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);**
- 122.212 **Ensure that discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity are explicitly prohibited in its legislative framework (Ireland);**

- 122.213 Enshrine non-discrimination on the basis of gender and sexual orientation and gender identity in the Constitution (Israel);
- 122.214 Redouble efforts to improve the capacity to manage migration flows, through appropriate legislative and public policy frameworks (Paraguay);
- 122.215 Intensify efforts to improve the situation of socially vulnerable groups of the population, especially migrant workers, including their protection from discrimination (Russian Federation);
- 122.216 Develop protection-sensitive mechanisms for the profiling and referral of asylum-seekers and vulnerable migrants (Ukraine);
- 122.217 Seek alternatives to the deprivation of liberty of asylum-seekers and refugees and review the migration policy that currently includes the expulsion of migrants (Ecuador);
- 122.218 Implement alternative measures to the detention of migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees, and ensure that any measure restricting their freedom of movement is only used as a measure of last resort, for the shortest possible time and under appropriate conditions (Uruguay);
- 122.219 Adopt all necessary measures to put an end to xenophobia and intolerance, and eliminate discrimination and stigmatization of migrants and minorities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 122.220 Improve the treatment of asylum-seekers, refugees and migrants, including by ensuring due process before detention or deportation (Canada);
- 122.221 Guarantee the protection of migrants and asylum-seekers, their access to health and education and observe the principle of non-refoulement (Mexico);
- 122.222 Consider adopting national legislation for recognizing the refugee status and establishing procedures for refugee protection (Brazil);
- 122.223 Continue to develop actions for the implementation of the draft law on nationality, with the aim of achieving equality between men and women in the transmission of citizenship to their children (Cuba);
- 122.224 Amend legislation so that women will be allowed to pass their nationality on to their children (Cyprus);
- 122.225 Adjust legislation to combat statelessness, including by granting women equal rights to pass on Bahamian citizenship (Germany);
- 122.226 Engage international partners to advance the review processes under way, including attempts to develop appropriate legislation to bring equality to Bahamian men and women in the transmission of citizenship to their children (Jamaica);
- 122.227 Continue enhancing the protection of the rights of the child, in particular to ensure every child's right to nationality and citizenship (Lithuania);
- 122.228 Guarantee that the rights of transmission of nationality to descendants and spouses are applied with a gender perspective (Mexico);
- 122.229 Amend any legislation that denies or restricts the right of Bahamian women to pass on their nationality (Uruguay);
- 122.230 Continue efforts to amend the law on nationality in order to ensure the equal right of women to confer their nationality on their children (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 122.231 Remove discrimination against women in nationality laws that contributes to statelessness and address naturalization processing delays that can result in long-time residents becoming stateless (United States of America);

122.232 **Prioritize efforts to improve the situation of refugees, asylum-seekers, and stateless persons, including by providing access to education, health care and legal assistance (Armenia);**

122.233 **Introduce legal safeguards to prevent statelessness and amend the constitutional provisions that discriminate between men and women in the transmission of nationality (Canada).**

123. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of the Bahamas was headed by the Attorney General and Minister of Legal Affairs, Mr. Leo Ryan Pinder, and composed of the following members:

- Ms. Patricia Hermanns – Ambassador, Permanent Mission of the Bahamas to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations at Geneva.;
 - Ms. Jewel Major – Assistant Director of Legal Affairs, The Office of The Attorney-General and Ministry of Legal Affairs;
 - Ms. Deirdre Maycock – Assistant Director of Legal Affairs, The Office of The Attorney-General and Ministry of Legal Affairs;
 - Ms. Sharmaine Sinclair – Deputy Director, The Ministry of Education and Technical and Vocational Training;
 - Ms. Charice Rolle – Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Bahamas to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations at Geneva;
 - Ms. Sasha Dixon – Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Bahamas to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations at Geneva;
 - Ms. Sherry Armbrister – Director of Nursing/Senior Nursing Officer, Director of Nursing, The Ministry of Health and Wellness;
 - Ms. Elaine Sands – Gender Expert, The Department of Gender and Family, The Ministry of Social Services and Urban Development;
 - Ms. Nalini Bethel – Chairperson of the National Commission for Persons with Disabilities;
 - Ms. Meghan Cooper – Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Bahamas to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations at Geneva;
 - Ms. Akeyra Saunders-Gabriel – Senior Counsel, The Office of The Attorney-General and Ministry of Legal Affairs;
 - Ms. Beijing Rodgers – Youth Advisory Council, The Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture;
 - Ms. Deandra Cartwright – The Office of The Attorney-General and Ministry of Legal Affairs.
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