



# General Assembly

Distr.: Limited  
12 May 2015

Original: English

## UNEDITED VERSION

**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Twenty-second session**  
Geneva, 4-15 May 2015

### **Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\***

#### **Honduras**

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\* The annex to the present report is circulated as received

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## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its twenty-second session from 4 to 15 May 2015. The review of Honduras was held at the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting on 8 May 2015. The delegation of Honduras was headed by S.E. Doctor José Ramón Hernández Alcerro, Secretary of State, General Coordinator of Government. At its 14<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 12 May 2015, the Working Group adopted the report on Honduras.
2. On 13 January 2015, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Honduras: Namibia, Paraguay, Republic of Korea.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Honduras:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/22/HND/1);
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/22/HND/2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/22/HND/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Liechtenstein, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, was transmitted to Honduras through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review (UPR).

## I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

***To be completed by 22/05/15***

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations\*\*

***[Paragraph numbers will change after section I is completed]***

5. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below enjoy the support of Honduras:
  - 5.1. **Continue working towards the harmonization of its domestic legislation with the international human rights instruments to which it is a State Party to (Nicaragua);**

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\*\* Conclusions and recommendations will not be edited

- 5.2. **Draft guidelines to report violations of the rights of persons deprived of their liberty through the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture (Panama);**
- 5.3. **Allocate adequate resources for the implementation of its national human rights action plan (Philippines);**
- 5.4. **Adopt new concrete measures for the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan of 2013, in order to sustain the decrease in crime rates in the context of strengthening the rule of law (France);**
- 5.5. **Consider developing Human Rights Indicators as suggested by the OHCHR as an instrument that allows for a more precise and coherent evaluation of national human rights policies (Portugal);**
- 5.6. **Strengthen the functioning of the National Commission against Racial Discrimination Racism, Xenophobia and other forms of Intolerance in favour of inter-cultural dialogue, tolerance and awareness-raising programmes (Argentina);**
- 5.7. **Step up awareness campaigns through the national plan of action to combat racism and racial discrimination that is currently being drafted (Panama);**
- 5.8. **Strengthen the institutional framework undertaken for the benefit of indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples (Equatorial Guinea);**
- 5.9. **Effectively implement the Gender Equality and Equity Plan 2010-2022, by allocating technical and financial resources to achieve the envisaged objectives as well as the reopening of the emergency "line 114" to provide care to women victims of gender violence (Spain);**
- 5.10. **Implement policies and programs that promote tolerance and non-discrimination against LGBTI persons, and to guarantee the compliance with the current norms in order to punish offences and violence motivated by prejudices (Uruguay);**
- 5.11. **Strengthen its national institutions in charge of the promotion and protection of human rights, with a view to fostering access to justice, particularly for the most vulnerable groups, such as women, older persons, children, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, people of African descent and the LGBTI community (Brazil);**
- 5.12. **Develop a national action plan to implement the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including specific actions to strengthen the implementation of ILO convention no. 169 (Netherlands);**
- 5.13. **Support the efforts of the national mechanism for the follow-up of UPR recommendations through the establishment of an online monitoring system (Paraguay);**
- 5.14. **Cooperate closely with the OHCHR office to be soon established in the country while implementing UPR recommendations (Czech Republic);**
- 5.15. **Submit the overdue report to the relevant UN treaty bodies (Sierra Leone);**

- 5.16. Reply in a timely manner to all thematic special procedure communications (Montenegro);
- 5.17. Improve birth registration system and be supported by awareness-raising activities, in order to sustain the rise in registration numbers, especially in rural areas (Turkey);
- 5.18. Undertake awareness-raising campaigns and programmes to promote tolerance and to address violence against the LGBTI persons (Slovenia);
- 5.19. Strengthen actions that aim at eliminating cultural patterns that discriminate against women, promoting adequate access to judicial protection in order to prevent that cases of violence affecting their life, health and integrity remain unpunished (Chile);
- 5.20. End discrimination in law and practice against indigenous and Afro-Honduran people and strengthen protection for LGBTI persons (Austria);
- 5.21. Take appropriate measures to improve living conditions and address the issue of overcrowding in prisons and other detention centres, as well as to reduce violence between and among prisoners (Republic of Korea);
- 5.22. Take effective measures to bring conditions of detention in line with international standards, in particular by reducing overcrowding and inter-prisoner violence (Austria);
- 5.23. Implement the recommendations contained in the 2013 report of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights on the Status of Persons Deprived of Liberty in Honduras, and that the national penitentiary policy is finalised and implemented accordingly (Denmark);
- 5.24. Consider widening the criminal legislation, not only criminalizing cases of femicide, but also all cases of violence against women (Guatemala);
- 5.25. Create specialized courts responsible exclusively for cases of domestic violence which are particularly problematic (Guatemala);
- 5.26. Take all necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation of the Criminal Code offence of gender-related killings of women and to guarantee effective access to justice for women who are victims of violence, as well as their protection (Ireland);
- 5.27. Guarantee protection and effective access to justice to women victims of violence, including by ensuring that perpetrators are brought to justice and by providing sufficient resources and targeted training to law enforcement, the judiciary and health-service personnel (Italy);
- 5.28. Prevent and punish all forms of violence against women and girls; and consolidate a higher representation of women in management and decision making positions (Peru);
- 5.29. Ensure adequate budget allocation to the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence (Sweden);
- 5.30. Guarantee the protection and access to justice for women who are victims of violence (Belgium);

- 5.31. **Step up efforts aimed at effectively preventing violence against women, including rape, domestic violence and sexual harassment (Panama);**
- 5.32. **Take adequate and necessary measures to address violence against women (Portugal);**
- 5.33. **Respond effectively to all forms of violence against women including by providing law enforcement official with gender training (Sweden);**
- 5.34. **Reduce violence against women and increase the number of shelters for battered women (Trinidad and Tobago);**
- 5.35. **Take specific measures to protect women from being victim of discrimination and violence, including the appropriate investigation of such cases as well as the prosecution and punishment of perpetrators (Turkey);**
- 5.36. **Take measures to ensure full protection of children at all levels and in all spheres and to ensure that the institutions tasked to implement such measures are adequately funded and resourced in order to carry out this function effectively (Namibia);<sup>1</sup>**
- 5.37. **Defend children's rights by ensuring that the Directorate of Childhood, Adolescent and Family has the appropriate legislative framework and financial resources to meet its mandate, and by implementing policies and programmes to protect children, adolescents and returned child migrants (Canada);**
- 5.38. **Re-establish its police unit specialized to combat human trafficking and sexual exploitation (Timor-Leste);**
- 5.39. **Adopt necessary measures to guarantee fair justice for all (Nigeria);**
- 5.40. **Strengthen the judiciary by implementing a transparent, merit-based and clearly defined selection process for supreme court justices (United States of America);**
- 5.41. **Ensure transparency and impartiality in the appointment process of judges, implementing clear procedures and objective criteria and ensure that judicial staff are not subject to political interference (Switzerland);**
- 5.42. **Effectively fight impunity against the perpetrators of the crimes against judges, journalists and human rights defenders and conduct effective investigations of human rights violations in these cases (Poland);**
- 5.43. **Guarantee that all complaints regarding human rights violations and other abuses committed by the police, armed forces or members of private security companies are subject to, in a brief period of time, independent and exhaustive investigations; and that those responsible for such violations are brought to justice and that the victims have access to reparations (Belgium);**

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<sup>1</sup> The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: Take measures to ensure full protection of children at all levels and in all spheres, including military operations, and to ensure that the institutions tasked to implement such measures are adequately funded and resourced in order to carry out this function effectively (Namibia).

- 5.44. Enhance the Criminal Code which punishes hate crimes (Lebanon);
- 5.45. Take further measures for the effective investigation, prosecution and punishment of hate crimes against LGBTI persons and women, including femicides, as well as crimes against human rights defenders, journalists, justice workers and campesino community members in Bajo Aguán (Norway);
- 5.46. Exhaustively investigate the killings of women on gender grounds (Spain);
- 5.47. Ensure that all hate crimes are categorised as such and thoroughly investigated (Denmark);
- 5.48. Redefine clearly the role of the military police as a temporary measure and to step up the professionalizing process of the national police to ensure the protection of human rights in all their work (Switzerland);
- 5.49. Enhance efforts to create a safe environment for human rights defenders and journalists (Italy);
- 5.50. Ensure freedom of expression and take steps to end threats and attacks against journalists and human rights defenders, including LGBTI defenders (Australia);
- 5.51. Establish effective mechanisms to guarantee the safety of human rights defenders, judges, prosecutors and journalists, and ensure that acts of violence which in many cases result in deaths, intimidation and attacks against them, do not remain unpunished (Chile);
- 5.52. That the implementation of the new law on the protection of human rights defenders, journalists, social communicators and justice officials is allocated sufficient resources and without it being necessary to resort to civil society contributions (Switzerland);
- 5.53. Implement the new law (on the protection of human rights defenders, journalist, social communicators and justice officials) through an open consultation and participation process with civil society (Switzerland);
- 5.54. Approve and implement a law on the protection of journalists, human rights defenders, those working in the judicial system, and provide adequate human and financial resources to establish an effective state mechanism to protect those at risk (Belgium);
- 5.55. Improve the effectiveness of prevention, investigation and prosecution of all forms of attacks against human rights defenders, journalists, lawyers and judges in order to lower their incidence and to tackle impunity for these crimes (Czech Republic);
- 5.56. Ensure that a robust law protecting human rights defenders, journalists and justice officials is adopted and effectively implemented and that its impact is regularly assessed (Czech Republic);
- 5.57. Further promote the participation of Afro-Hondurans and the indigenous communities in the public sphere (Sierra Leone); Step-up socio-

economic policies to enable the active participation of people of African descent in economic, social and political sphere (Angola);

5.58. Take necessary measures to achieve the social reintegration of boys, girls and adolescents victims of armed gangs (Paraguay);

5.59. Improve the precarious situation of Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendent communities (Estonia).

6. The following recommendations enjoy the support of Honduras which considers that they are already implemented or in the process of implementation:

6.1. Fully adapt their legislation to the Statute of the International Criminal Court (Spain); Fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Estonia); Fully implement the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court into national law (Portugal);

6.2. Elaborate a legal framework regarding disciplinary proceedings (for judges) (Norway);

6.3. Develop laws against racial discrimination (Lebanon);

6.4. Continue its efforts to reform laws on the rights of women and children in the justice sphere (Qatar);

6.5. Adopt laws protecting freedom of expression and freedom of the media (Lebanon);

6.6. Strengthen the legislative process underway related to the education sector (Equatorial Guinea);

6.7. Strengthen the National Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles (Guatemala); Continue efforts in ensuring that CONADEH (National Human Rights Commission) be strengthened to be in line with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);

6.8. Take concrete actions to implement the Public Policy and National Plan of Action on Human Rights and to ensure that all forms of discrimination against Afro-Honduran Peoples and other minority groups is eliminated (Namibia);

6.9. Take concrete measures to implement the Public Policy and National Plan of Action on Human Rights, including the assigning of appropriate funding (Norway); Take all measures necessary to put the public policy and the National Human Rights Action Plan into practice (Uruguay); Pursue the implementation of the Public Policy and the National Action Plan for Human Rights 2013-2022 (Algeria);

6.10. Involve civil society more actively in developing national human rights policies, strategies and action plans (Germany);

6.11. Continue with the effective implementation of measures to combat discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity, particularly through the implementation of differentiated approaches to guarantee the enjoyment of the rights of LGBTI persons (Colombia);



- 6.12. Continue efforts to address gender-related killing of women and girls (Rwanda);
- 6.13. Strengthen normative standards and measures aimed at eliminating domestic violence perpetrated against women (Sierra Leone);
- 6.14. Continue to strengthen legislative and policy measures to counter violence against women (Singapore);
- 6.15. Continue efforts to reduce violence against children and young persons (Rwanda);
- 6.16. Continue with your policy to reduce violence against children and young people (Algeria);
- 6.17. Provide comprehensive child protection, particularly for unaccompanied minors, by addressing the problems that give rise to their migration, and often to their exploitation, and also affording them the means by which they may be repatriated (Holy See);
- 6.18. Take additional measures to prevent the poor and marginalized children from early entry into the labour market and provide incentives for them to enrol in school (Thailand);
- 6.19. Take further measures to ensure those Hondurans living abroad, particularly as regards to child's protection, and providing comprehensive protection for migrant boys, girls and non-accompanied adolescents once they are repatriated (Uruguay);
- 6.20. Take measures to empower young people, particularly through education, with a view to prevent them from joining criminal and transnational gangs; and ensure their rehabilitation and social reintegration (Colombia);
- 6.21. Follow up on initiatives taken to strengthen the protection of children's rights (Equatorial Guinea);
- 6.22. Adopt measures to combat trafficking in persons, particularly women and children (Romania);
- 6.23. Continue to work on combatting against trafficking in human beings and illegal drug trafficking (Russian Federation);
- 6.24. Conduct a comprehensive review and structural reform of the administration of justice with the aim to ensure judicial independence and reduce the growing number of cases of impunity (Sweden);
- 6.25. Ensure that human rights bodies such as the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Judiciary have the necessary financial and human resources as well as human rights training to guarantee their independence and impartiality so that they can perform their work effectively (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.26. Continue strengthening government capacity to effectively investigate and prosecute all crimes, including labour law violations (United States of America);

- 6.27. Continue strengthening judicial and administrative measures initiated to ensure the effective investigation and punishment of those responsible for acts of violence, in particular those targeting human rights defenders (Argentina);
- 6.28. Raise the capacity and effectiveness of investigation and prosecution of all allegations of torture and ill-treatment by members of both state security forces and private companies and strengthen legal safeguards available for victims of torture and ill-treatment (Czech Republic);
- 6.29. Strengthen efforts to reform the justice and security sector with a view to fighting corruption and strengthening the independence of the judiciary, including by fostering effective supervision and disciplinary control of the criminal justice institutions and by providing adequate supply of financial and human resources (Germany);
- 6.30. Strengthen and guarantee the autonomy, independence and impartiality of the judiciary, including by adopting safeguards to prevent irregular dismissals and appointments of judges (Italy); Take measures to strengthen and guarantee the autonomy, independence and impartiality of the judiciary, including transparent and impartial procedures for appointment and dismissal of judicial officers (Namibia); Take effective measures to strengthen and guarantee the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, including by adopting safeguards to prevent irregular dismissals and appointments (Norway); Adopt measures to guarantee the independence of the judiciary (Romania);
- 6.31. Strengthen and guarantee the independence and impartiality of the judiciary by enforcing the constitutional process for electing judges of the Supreme Court, adopting safeguard measures to prevent irregular dismissals and appointments and adopting additional anti-corruption measures (Canada);
- 6.32. Strengthen independence and transparency of the judiciary and step up efforts to fight impunity by, inter alia, establishing a merit system of selecting and appointing judges and preventing political and other interference into their work, including arbitrary dismissals (Czech Republic);
- 6.33. Continue efforts towards due protection of women who are part of the victim and witness protection programs (Ecuador);
- 6.34. Take decisive steps to combat criminal impunity (Estonia);
- 6.35. Reinforce the public institutions responsible for the investigations of crimes and the execution of criminal justice, especially in the area of organized criminal activities involving drug and human trafficking, so as to create a more stable and peaceful social environment (Holy See);
- 6.36. Taking into account the high level of violence which persists in the country, step up efforts to fight crime and tackle impunity with a view to ensuring the rights to life, liberty and security of its citizens (Republic of Korea);
- 6.37. Take all necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation of the Criminal Code, which sanctions the crime of femicide (Slovenia);

- 6.38. Continue to strengthen the response of its criminal justice system to violent crimes against women and girls; in particular measures to support capacity to investigate, prosecute and punish such crimes (Australia);
- 6.39. Continue the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Lebanon);
- 6.40. Take effective measures to reduce and control the proliferation of firearms (Rwanda);
- 6.41. Continue to take measures to counter organised crime, in particular drug trafficking with a view to fostering an environment that is conducive to the enjoyment of human rights for all (Singapore);
- 6.42. Formulate and implement a disarmament control and reduction policy (Sweden);<sup>2</sup>
- 6.43. Tighten its regulation on civilian possession of weapons and firearms, enhance oversight on private security companies and put in place stronger safeguards to protect the safety of Honduran citizens, especially in the conflict in the Aguan River Valley (Thailand);
- 6.44. Increase the number of law enforcement officials, judges and prosecutors receiving training specific to human rights and minority groups (Canada);
- 6.45. Strengthen the security apparatus through a civilian police in order to combat impunity, especially in cases of crimes against journalists and femicides, without involving the military apparatus (Costa Rica);
- 6.46. Continue working, nationally and internationally, in the implementation of the Central America security strategy (Nicaragua);
- 6.47. Establish a mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders (Timor-Leste);
- 6.48. Promptly and impartially investigate any allegations of violence or reprisals against journalists and human rights defenders and ensure that perpetrators are held accountable (Austria);
- 6.49. Continue to give priority to efforts aimed at the recognition and protection of journalists and human rights defenders (Colombia);
- 6.50. Respect and protect the right to freedom of expression and strengthen the protection of journalists, civil society activists and human rights defenders against attacks (Estonia);
- 6.51. Ensure provision of adequate financial and human resources for the implementation of the Law on protecting human rights defenders, journalists, social communicators and justice officials and commit to reviewing its operation, including its consistency with international human rights standards, after a period of initial implementation (Ireland);

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<sup>2</sup> The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: Formulate and implement a disarmament policy (Sweden).

- 6.52. Ensure effective implementation of the “Ley de Protección de Defensores de Derechos Humanos, Periodistas, Comunicadores Sociales y Operadores de Justicia” and provide adequate resources to establish an effective protection mechanism for Human Rights Defenders (Italy);
- 6.53. Adopt laws and policies protecting human rights defenders and journalists; involve civil society in this process as well make available sufficient funding for implementation (Netherlands);
- 6.54. Expedite the enactment and implementation of the Bill on the Protection of Journalists, Human Rights Defenders and Justice System Workers, and provide adequate resources to establish an effective protection mechanism (Sierra Leone);
- 6.55. Ensure prompt investigations into attacks and threats against human rights defenders, indigenous people, and journalists as well as to ensure that they can carry out their activities without fear of reprisals (Slovenia);
- 6.56. Continue the proceedings relating to human rights defenders, journalists, social communicators and justice officials for their full and effective protection, enabling them to perform their functions with all guarantees (Spain);
- 6.57. Guarantee that all human rights defenders in Honduras are able to carry out their legitimate human rights activities according to the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders (Sweden);
- 6.58. Bring to a conclusion the legislative process and proceed to implement the bill on the protection of human rights defenders, journalists, those working in the media, and justice officials (Uruguay);
- 6.59. Guarantee the effective implementation of the bill on the protection of human rights defenders, journalists, social communicators and justice officials, including appropriate financing (Brazil);
- 6.60. Pursue the legislative work initiated in 2014 to protect journalists, human rights defenders and some members of the judiciary in the fight against crime (France); Consider approving the draft bill for the protection of human rights defenders, journalists, social communicators and justice officials (Paraguay); Continue ongoing efforts aimed at the adoption of the Law for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Journalists, Social Communicators and Justice Officials (Peru);
- 6.61. Create and further implement social policies focused on providing better education, increasing the enrolment of students and reducing the number of school drop-outs (Holy See);
- 6.62. Make every effort to respect the dignity of human life, especially of women and children who are most vulnerable to gross abuses (Holy See);
- 6.63. Continue strengthening its social assistance programmes, in favour of the most vulnerable in the country (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 6.64. Adopt institutional measures to improve the quality of live, ensuring that minors and adolescents remain permanently in the country, and preventing their unaccompanied migration. In the repatriation processes, ensure that the principle

of the best interest of the child is respected and promote their effective social reintegration (Mexico);

6.65. Continue to promote and protect the enjoyment of fundamental freedoms and rights of its citizens in the areas of education, health, rights of women and children, and persons with disabilities (Nigeria);

6.66. Continue further work on the protection of vulnerable groups of the population, such as women, children and youth (Russian Federation);

6.67. Strengthen the system for the protection of persons at risk, notably women and children (Angola);

6.68. Continue to focus on developing its economy, increasing employment, strengthening poverty eradication and raising the standard of living of its people (China);

6.69. Strengthen actions aimed at implementing social inclusion and development policies to reduce levels of inequality and poverty (Ecuador);

6.70. Design a comprehensive strategy with a gender and human rights perspective to assist the population that are living in situations of poverty and extreme poverty (Mexico);

6.71. Implement measures to reduce poverty and instances of social exclusion among indigenous people and Afro-Honduran communities (Trinidad and Tobago);

6.72. Continue to prioritise efforts to improve the health of its people, including through the enactment of water and sanitation services (Singapore);

6.73. Continue implementing the policy of free, public, compulsory education, redefining the length and cycles, including by allocating sufficient budget and resources (Indonesia);

6.74. Continue reforms initiated in education (Qatar);

6.75. Continue implementing concrete actions for the enforcement of the Fundamental Law on Education (Cuba);

6.76. Continue ongoing efforts aimed at enhancing the participation and consultations of indigenous peoples on public policies that affect them, fully implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the ILO Convention 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (Peru);

6.77. Take the necessary measures to guarantee the human rights of migrant woman and children, including single mothers and unaccompanied children (Paraguay);

6.78. Consider entering into bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements with concerned states to address the protection needs of unaccompanied migrant children from Honduras, including their repatriation and reintegration (Philippines);

- 6.79. Adopt measures in order to appropriately receive children and adolescents deported from another country (Poland);
- 6.80. Continue implementing measures to comprehensively address the phenomenon of unaccompanied migrant children (Cuba);
- 6.81. Pursue efforts initiated to limit the flow of migration, especially of unaccompanied children, and continue implementing the legislative framework to achieve a quality education for children (France).
7. The following recommendations will be examined by Honduras, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirtieth session of the Human Rights Council in September 2015:
- 7.1. Ratify the Optional Protocol to ICESCR (Madagascar; Montenegro; Costa Rica; ICESCR (Portugal); Consider the ratification or adhesion to the Optional Protocol to ICESCR (Peru);
- 7.2. Consider the ratification or adhesion to the Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure (Peru)<sup>3</sup>; Ratify the Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure (Portugal);
- 7.3. Ratify the Optional Protocol to CEDAW (Costa Rica; Portugal; Slovenia; Sweden; Timor-Leste; Austria; Canada); Consider the ratification or adhesion to the Optional Protocol to CEDAW (Peru); Consider positively the ratification of the Optional Protocol to CEDAW (Mexico); Ratify the Optional Protocol to CEDAW, as previously recommended (Spain); Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to CEDAW (Turkey); Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to CEDAW (Uruguay); Pursue the ratification of the Optional Protocol to CEDAW (Chile);
- 7.4. Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to CEDAW, establishing a communication mechanism in order to strengthen the tools in the fight against violence and discrimination against women (France); Take additional steps to guarantee equal access for women to appropriate health services, especially sexual and reproductive health services, and ratify the Optional Protocol to CEDAW (Germany);
- 7.5. Ratify the Arms Trade Treaty thereby providing the potential for reducing the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, the illegal drug trade and high levels of violence (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 7.6. Ratify ILO Convention No.189 (Madagascar); Step up its efforts towards the ratification of other international human rights conventions, including ILO Convention No. 189 (Philippines);
- 7.7. Align the Penal Code with the Code of Medical Ethics and that Honduras considers to legalize abortion in case of rape or incest (Norway);

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<sup>3</sup> The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: Consider the ratification or adhesion to the Optional Protocol to ICESCR; the Optional Protocol to CEDAW and the Optional Protocol to CRC (Peru).

7.8. **Adopt a law on gender identity allowing legal recognition in the national register of persons in accordance with their sexual orientation and image of the persons concerned (Madagascar);**

7.9. **Ensure that the Gender Identity Law that is currently before Congress is adopted and implemented (Denmark);**

7.10. **Amend legislation to decriminalize defamation, slander and libel and convert them into matters regulated by civil law rights standards set by the United Nations and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) observations and recommendations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

7.11. **Comply with the recommendations of the IACHR and the Commission for Truth and Reconciliation to ensure that security strategies promote prevention and are implemented by properly organised and trained civil police forces and not military force (Norway);**

7.12. **Uphold its commitment to introduce a comprehensive police reform plan and pass the new organic police law by June 2015, and share a benchmarked time-bound plan to remove the military from civilian police duties (United States of America).**

**8. 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 Honduras was headed by S. E. Doctor José Ramón Hernández Alcerro, Secretary of State, General Coordinator of Government and composed of the following members:

- Abogado Jorge Alberto Rivera Avilés, Magistrado Presidente de la Corte Suprema de Justicia;
  - Diputado Yury Cristhian Sabas Gutiérrez, Presidente de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Congreso Nacional;
  - Abogado Rigoberto Chang Castillo, Secretario de Estado en los Despachos de Derechos Humanos, Justicia, Gobernación;
  - Abogado Abraham Alvarenga Urbina, Procurador General de la República;
  - S.E. Karla Cueva, Subsecretaria de Estado en el Despacho de Derechos Humanos y Justicia;
  - Licenciada Olga Margarita Alvarado Rodríguez, Subsecretaria de Estado en los Despachos de Desarrollo e Inclusion Social;
  - Abogado Ramón Fernando Carranza Discua, Subsecretario de Estrado en los Despachos de Trabajo y Seguridad Social;
  - Licenciada Ana Aminta Madrid Paz, Presidenta Ejecutiva del Instituto Nacional de la Mujer;
  - Sr. Giampaolo Rizzo Alvarado, Embajador, Representante Permanente Adjunto, Encargado de Negocios a.i., Misión Permanente de Honduras;
  - Abogada Sagrario Prudott, Jefa del Departamento de Derechos Humanos de la Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Seguridad;
  - Abogada Alma Yaneth Coello, Coordinadora de la Unidad de Prevención de la Violencia del Instituto Nacional de la Mujer (INAM);
  - Abogado José Rubén Pineda Rubí, Asistente de Presidencia y Jefe de Protocolo del Poder Judicial.
-