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**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Thirtieth session**  
Geneva, 7-18 May 2018

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

#### **Colombia**

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\* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in Spanish.

## **Introduction**

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirtieth session from 7 to 18 May 2018. The review of Colombia was held at the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 10<sup>th</sup> May 2018. The delegation of Colombia was headed by H.E Guillermo Rivera Flores, Minister of Interior. At its 14<sup>th</sup> meeting, held on 15<sup>th</sup> May 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Colombia.
2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Colombia: Australia, Panama and Qatar.
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 Colombia:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/COL/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.6/30/COL/2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/COL/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Colombia 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 head of the delegation referred to the importance of participation in the Universal Periodic Review third cycle to share the advances and challenges of the country. He highlighted the work done with civil society organizations, the Ombudsman's Office and the United Nations System, and thanked the support received from the international community.
6. He acknowledged that peace was the best policy in order to ensure human rights, and pointed out that the Peace Agreement signed in 2016 was a milestone in this regard. He highlighted the participation of the victims, the gender and ethnic approach, as well as, having obtained the exit of and attention to minors during the negotiation process. He referred to the dialogues that were held with the ELN.
7. With the end of the conflict, cases of kidnapping, disappearance, recruitment, displacement and the number of victims of antipersonnel mines had diminished. He noted that 2017 had been the year with the lowest homicide rate during the last 42 years. He mentioned the advances in humanitarian demining, and that a third of the municipalities had been decontaminated.
8. He highlighted the abandonment of arms by the FARC and the reincorporation of 12,000 ex-combatants, as well as the linking of 69,000 families to programs to replace illicit crops. He noted the inclusion of the FARC as a political party in the parliamentary elections of March 2018, with the largest electoral participation in history (48%). The issuance of the Statute of the Opposition was highlighted.
9. He firmly recognized that the attacks against human rights defenders and social leaders continued to be a great challenge, rejecting any act of violence against them, and recognizing the importance of their work in the construction of peace. He presented the actions taken in the area of prevention and protection, among which he mentioned the renewed Early Warning System, the Collective Protection Route, the National Commission

of Security Guarantees and the Special Investigation Unit for the Dismantling of Criminal Organizations and Conduct of the General Attorney's office. Nearly 4000 human rights defenders, 60% in rural areas, had received protection through the National Prevention and Protection Program.

10. Colombia shared its figures on poverty reduction: in the last 8 years 5 million people had come out of poverty and 8 million children had access to free education in public schools. He also indicated a commitment to comply with the Sustainable Development Goals.

11. Colombia recognized challenges in issues such as forced displacement, recruitment of children by illegal armed actors, collective reparation of victims, investigation and punishment of those responsible for human rights violations and violence against women. The State's commitment was to continue working on these challenges.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

12. During the interactive dialogue, 86 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

13. Turkey reminded the importance of the Peace Agreement as a roadmap to address human rights issues in a comprehensive way. It stressed that land issues were of utmost importance to tackle the root causes of violence.

14. Ukraine welcomed the adoption of the National Strategy to Combat Trafficking in Persons as well as the Attorney General's Office Strategic Plan for 2016 -2020 to combat murder, sexual and domestic violence.

15. United States raised concerns with the extrajudicial killings and the limited accountability for human rights violations and abuses. It mentioned the attacks on afro-descendant and indigenous leaders and requested the prosecution of those responsible for "false positive" killings.

16. Uruguay praised the progress achieved in the talks with FARC and encouraged prioritization of humane, technical and financial and human resources to implement the Peace Agreement in accordance with the principles of transparency, participation and accountability.

17. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela urged due compliance with the Peace Agreement to put an end to a conflict that has caused thousands of death during cruel war that lasted for more than 50 years.

18. Zambia commended Colombia's promotion and protection of human rights mentioning the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

19. Algeria congratulated Colombia's determination to build a sustainable and lasting peace through the 2016 Peace Agreement. It welcomed human rights mainstreaming in trade issues as well as due diligence in the economic sector.

20. Angola reiterated that since its last UPR of 2013, Colombia has bolstered its legislative framework in view of protecting and guaranteeing the rights of all, in particular through legal texts relating to human rights and humanitarian law.

21. Argentina commended the Peace Agreement and the establishment of the Commission on Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition. It commended Colombia's efforts to combat impunity.

22. Australia was concerned by the targeted killing and harassment of community leaders, human rights defenders and witnesses in criminal proceedings related to human rights violations. It welcomed the establishment of the Victims and Land Restitution Special Unit.

23. Austria welcomed the signature of the Peace Agreement and the establishment of a Special Investigative Unit by the General Prosecutor's Office. It remained concerned by the failure to fully implement the rights to truth, justice, reparations and guarantees of non-repetition.

24. Azerbaijan commended Colombia's accession to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the implementation of the National Strategy for Guaranteeing Human Rights 2014-2034.
25. Belgium praised the positive steps taken to implement the accepted recommendations from the second UPR cycle and encouraged additional measures to strengthen human rights protection.
26. Bhutan commended Colombia's comprehensive UPR report and welcomed the 2016 Peace Agreement and the National Strategy for Guaranteeing Human Rights 2014-2034.
27. The Plurinational State of Bolivia shared its concerns about the attacks on human rights defenders and social leaders. While welcoming the Victims and Land Restitution Act, it requested information about the collective reparation process.
28. Botswana noted the efforts made to implement the accepted recommendations from the previous UPR cycle. It commended the National Development Plan 2014-2018 and the National Strategy for Guaranteeing Human Rights 2014-2034.
29. Brazil acknowledged the commitments of the authorities at the highest level through a transparent and constructive dialogue on human rights. It congratulated the adoption of the Peace Agreement that includes a broad human rights perspective.
30. Canada welcomed the progress made in implementing the 2016 Peace Agreement and on human rights. However, it continued to be concerned with the high-level corruption and its considerable impacts on the ability of citizens to fully enjoy their social, political and economic rights.
31. Chile inquired about the measures taken to protect LGBTI. It also requested information about the steps undertaken by the State to protect of human rights defenders and the means anticipated to increase their effectiveness.
32. China congratulated Colombia for the positive progresses of the peace process. It commended efforts to protect the rights of vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities.
33. Congo welcomed the signing of the 2016 peace agreement, as well as the elaboration, following a participatory process, of a national strategy for the protection of human rights. It noted with satisfaction Colombia's commitment to implement the international decade for people of African descent.
34. Costa Rica wished Colombia success in the implementation of the peace agreement, particularly the Integrated System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition. It expressed concern for the increase of killings of human rights defenders and community leaders.
35. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the adoption of several laws aimed at strengthening the protection of human rights. It congratulated Colombia for its commitment to advance the peace process and invited it to apply diligently the peace agreement.
36. Croatia welcomed the launching of a programme to prevent the recruitment and use of children and adolescent by armed groups and asked the Government to make sure that child combatants were treated as victims.
37. Cuba highlighted the responsibility of the international community in guaranteeing the respect of the peace agreement and underlined to need to support the peace negotiations with the National Liberation Army.
38. Cyprus welcomed the signing of the Peace Agreement and considered it a solid base to address Colombia's structural human rights challenges. It also encouraged Colombia to intensify efforts against discrimination of women and persons with disabilities.
39. Czechia appreciated Colombia's efforts in several human rights areas, such as the launch of specialized programmes to prevent forced recruitment of children into armed groups or steps taken to recognise the rights of LGBTI persons.

40. Denmark congratulated Colombia for the Peace Agreement and the positive steps towards reconciliation. It highlighted the importance of sexual and reproductive health rights of women and girls.
41. Honduras welcomed the signature of the Peace Agreement and negotiations between the Colombian Government and ELN towards a lasting peace, and hailed efforts to improve living standards of Afrocolombians, indigenous peoples and women.
42. Ecuador welcomed the efforts of Colombia to implement the recommendations received in the second UPR cycle and highlighted the inclusion of person with disabilities in social programmes.
43. Egypt noted the efforts made by the Government of Colombia during the last period since the signing of the Peace Agreement in incorporating human rights in the National Development Plan 2014-2034.
44. El Salvador congratulated Colombia on the adoption of the Peace Agreement and highlighted the establishment of the National Council for Peace, Reconciliation, and Coexistence. It also commended the efforts to include gender issues in post conflict policies.
45. Equatorial Guinea welcomed the Peace Agreement, which had led to a substantial decrease of violence indicators, as well as the provisions on the protection of children. It also welcomed the adoption of the Children and Adolescent Code.
46. Finland thanked Colombia for the important work done to improve the human rights situation in the country. It noted remaining challenges in the implementation of laws, including in relation to sexual and gender-based violence and the full protection of human rights defenders.
47. The delegation highlighted the implementation of the Integral System of Truth, Justice and Reparation and Non-Repetition, integrated by a Special Jurisdiction and an Investigation and Accusation Unit, with an extrajudicial component constituted by the Unit for the Search for Disappeared Persons and the Commission for the Clarification of the Truth. The fact that the System did not contemplate amnesty for crimes against humanity and war crimes was highlighted.
48. Information was provided on measures to reduce prison overcrowding, as well as on health care, home detention, and the incorporation of a differential approach to care for the population deprived of liberty.
49. With respect to the victims of the conflict, the delegation stated that nearly 3,000,000 had received some measure of reparation, and recognized the challenge of repairing more than 600 collective subjects. 89% of the victims were displaced, of which close to 4,000,000 had received humanitarian assistance, 500,000 had overcome their vulnerability and 67,000 families had achieved return or relocation.
50. Regarding the issue of land, more than 300,000 properties were returned to their owners and judges must define ownership of 500,000 hectares. Progress was made in guaranteeing the rights of Afro-Colombian communities and more than 50 indigenous peoples, through the formalization, protection and restitution of land. 4 million hectares were given to farmers, 53% for rural women, complying with the content of the Agreement.
51. The delegation noted that 2,423 investigations were carried out for deaths illegitimately presented as casualties in combat, with 5,106 soldiers processed, including 134 colonels. To date, 1,683 members of the Armed Forces had been convicted. The clarification of cases had increased: against homicides and threats against human rights defenders in the last two years, 261 cases were received and 41% had been clarified; in union matters, the percentage was doubled; regarding journalists the advance was of 75%; in relation to homicides of ex-combatants of the FARC-EP and relatives (58 cases), there was an advance of 37%. Regarding intrafamily violence and human trafficking, there were also positive results.
52. The General Attorney's Office, as a part of its institutional strengthening, had increased presence and access to justice in 151 municipalities and, in addition, had consolidated a report addressed to the Special Jurisdiction for Peace of cases of sexual

violence in the context of the armed conflict. Regarding the use of children in the commission of crimes, more than 500 convictions had been processed. In the area of enforced disappearance, 8,990 bodies had been recovered, 4,296 duly identified and handed over to their families. The plan for the effective investigation and prosecution of civil third parties and state agents linked to illegal armed actors, including financing, was implemented.

53. The Military Forces and the Police continue their efforts to maintain a culture of respect for human rights through the Integral Policy of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law: with education in ethnic and cultural diversity and accompaniment of legal advisers for police and military operations. It noted that there was a Sectoral Policy with a gender focus within the Forces.

54. France noted that the 2016 Peace Agreement addressed many recommendations received by Colombia in the previous UPR and offered support to continue such efforts.

55. Gabon welcomed the signing of the 2016 Peace Agreement, the involvement of women in its negotiations and the integration of the perspective of gender in the master plan for its implementation.

56. Georgia positively noted the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and encouraged Colombia to strengthen its national legal framework to advance the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities.

57. Germany appreciated the victims-centred and human rights based approach of the final Peace Accord between the Colombian Government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC-EP).

58. Ghana commended Colombia on its National Development Plan for 2014 – 2018 and the development of the National Strategy for Guaranteeing Human Rights 2014 – 2034. It also commended the key role played by women in the peace process.

59. Guyana congratulated Colombia on the successful signing of the 2016 Peace Agreement. It noted with appreciation the Government's commitment to advance human rights-based programmes across all sectors.

60. Haiti noted the progress made by Colombia since the last UPR and highlighted that the signing of the 2016 Peace Agreement constituted a guarantee for the effective enjoyment of human rights.

61. The Holy See emphasized the importance of the Peace Agreement. It stressed the need to work towards reintegrating former combatants, especially children, and to offer true justice and reparation to all victims.

62. Dominican Republic congratulated Colombia for the signing of the Peace Agreement.

63. Iceland congratulated Colombia on the signing of the Peace Agreement that had ended over five decades of armed conflict. It further welcomed decisions to approve equal marriage and adoption by same-sex couples.

64. India appreciated Colombia's efforts to pursue peacebuilding and work to develop a framework plan for implementing the Peace Agreement, which would significantly further peace, security, human rights and equitable justice for all.

65. Indonesia welcomed ongoing legal reforms and commended Colombia on a number of developments since the second cycle UPR review, such as the National Development Plan and the National Strategy for Combating Human Trafficking.

66. Iraq welcomed the steps taken by the Government of Colombia in the framework of comprehensive policies and institutional system for the promotion and protection of human rights.

67. Ireland acknowledged the landmark achievement of the Peace Agreements. However, it expressed concern about the troubling increase in attacks on human rights defenders and social leaders, urging Colombia to strengthen the rule of law.

68. Italy expressed particular appreciation for the inclusion in Colombia's National Development Plan 2014-2018, "United for a New Country", of guidelines and strategies for consolidating peace and equity and achieving better quality education.
69. The Lao People's Democratic Republic welcomed Colombia's commitment to a 20-year National Strategy for Guaranteeing Human Rights for 2014-2034 and hailed the adoption of the National Public Policy on Gender for Women.
70. Lebanon congratulated Colombia on the conclusion of the final agreement to end armed conflict and establish lasting, stable peace in the country. That guaranteed effective implementation of human rights, especially for conflict victims.
71. Malaysia urged the Colombian Government to continue to effectively implement the Peace Agreement. It appreciated women's active involvement in the peace progress and welcomed the related establishment of a subcommittee on gender.
72. The Maldives welcomed the Government's efforts to cooperate with civil society for the effective promotion and protection of human rights. It further commended the Government for signing the final agreement with the FARC-EP.
73. Mexico welcomed Colombia's tireless efforts to promote peace and wished it every success in implementing the agreements signed with the FARC. It further commended Colombia on accepting a large influx of Venezuelan immigrants.
74. Montenegro acknowledged ongoing governmental efforts to protect human rights defenders but was concerned by persistent widespread impunity for such attacks. It therefore called on Government to strengthen protection afforded human rights defenders.
75. Morocco welcomed the new comprehensive policy for human rights and international humanitarian law and the related monitoring mechanism. It further appreciated the gender focus, as reflected by women's participation in the peace process.
76. Myanmar appreciated Colombia's positive efforts to reinforce humanitarian demining and promote mine risk awareness. It urged further promotion of mine clearance through cooperation with humanitarian demining organizations and the United Nations Mine Action Service.
77. Namibia welcomed recent human rights initiatives, notably the signing and implementation of the Peace Agreement, the National Strategy for Guaranteeing Human Rights 2014-2034 and the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.
78. Nepal congratulated Colombia on the historic Peace Agreement signed in 2016. It further appreciated Colombia's continuous efforts to protect human rights through various measures, particularly welcoming the National Strategy for Guaranteeing Human Rights.
79. The Netherlands congratulated Colombia on the successful demobilization and disarmament of the FARC, which had helped end the decade-long armed conflict. Although the Peace Agreement was ambitious, many challenges hampered its full implementation.
80. Niger congratulated the Colombian Government on its efforts to reach a peace agreement with the FARC, making it possible to end a long-running conflict and creating a new momentum for peace and stability.
81. Nigeria welcomed Colombia's adoption of the National Strategy to combat human trafficking, the National Public Policy on Gender Equality for Women and the Comprehensive Plan to Guarantee Women a Life Free from Violence.
82. Norway commended the peace efforts of the Colombian government with the FARC and the ELN, which represents a unique opportunity to strengthen the human rights situation in Colombia.
83. Paraguay stated that signing and progressive implementation of the "Final Agreement for the Termination of the Conflict and the Construction of a Stable and Lasting Peace" allowed Colombia to send a message of peace and reconciliation to the Human Rights Council and the world.

84. The delegation highlighted that Colombia had a policy for guaranteeing the rights of LGBT persons, and protection actions in favour of the population with disabilities. The right to prior consultation (6,000 processes) had been guaranteed to ethnic communities. The National Strategy for the Fight against Trafficking in Persons was adopted.

85. The delegation stated that 30% of public spending had been allocated to guarantee the education and health of 15 million children and adolescents (reduction of drop-out to 3%) 1.9 million children from 0 to 5 years old had acceded to nutrition, education, health, vaccination services among others. Policies had been adopted for the eradication of child labour and prevention of recruitment by illegal armed groups. 90% of children in urban and rural areas had completed vaccination schemes. Chronic malnutrition in children under 5 years old had declined, as had teenage pregnancy (17%). La Guajira continued to represent a great challenge in which Colombia was working.

86. Colombia had adopted the National Decent Work Policy. 3.5 million People had found employment, 74% formal. The rate of unemployment among women had been reduced and aggression against trade unionists had decreased.

87. The delegation stressed the determining role of women in the negotiation process with the FARC and in the implementation of the Agreement. The Special Jurisdiction for Peace was presided over by a woman, and 53% were magistrates. The Search Unit for Persons Disappeared was also led by a woman. It highlighted the implementation of the Gender Equity Policy and the Plan to guarantee a life free of violence for women. Measures to improve access to justice for women victims of sexual violence had been strengthened femicide was defined as an autonomous offense, and the Protocol for Comprehensive Health Care for Victims of Sexual Violence was implemented.

88. With the strategy “More Women, More Democracy” the percentage of women candidates went from 20% to 34% (2011-2018); in Congress it went from 14% to 22% (2010-2018). In 2017, women occupied 43% of the management positions of state entities at the national level. For instance, 8.6% of the Public Force were women.

89. The delegation noted that the Human Rights System implemented the human rights policy, built with the participation of 9000 organizations in 2013. Local governments had incorporated actions in their development plans and more than 50% had been built using a human rights based approach.

90. Colombia had a National Business and Human Rights Action Plan, which responded to the United Nations Guiding Principles. Progress was made in the design of the second phase.

91. Based on the Peace Agreement and the Vienna Conference, Colombia was working on the formulation of the National Human Rights Action Plan, together with civil society. It stated that one of the aspect to be addressed was the follow-up of international human rights recommendations. The National Information System for monitoring of human rights situation has been strengthened with 40 social, government and academic observatories.

92. The approval of a policy to implement the SDGs, the reduction of multidimensional poverty in 13.4% (2010-2017) and extreme poverty in 7 years by half, was highlighted. Colombia noted that 49% of total budget spending was aimed at reducing poverty in 2017.

93. Since 2015, the education sector ranked first in the national budget. As a March 2018, 95% coverage of health system affiliation was achieved. Although there were achievements in reducing maternal mortality, there was an urban-rural gap affecting mainly indigenous and Afro-descendent communities. In order to improve the quality of life, 1,500,000 homes were built, half free or subsidized.

94. Regulation to protect the environment was more rigorous; 30 of 37 moors were delimited; 10 ecosystem were included in the Ramsar List and almost 300,000 square kilometres of protected areas had been declared (more than 20% of national territory). The Paris Agreement was in the process of being ratified and progress was being made in the adoption of regional instruments such as the Escazu agreement.

95. Peru highlighted the efforts made by Colombia to face organized crime in rural areas of former FARC influence, among others the rule of law, respect for human rights and access in rural areas.
96. The Philippines congratulated Colombia for the historic achievement in forging a peace agreement and commended the successful integration of human rights on its National Development Plan 2014-2018.
97. Poland acknowledged Colombia's efforts undertaken to comply with the recommendations accepted by the country in 2013, in particular those with regard to the protection of women and children.
98. Portugal commended Colombia for the efforts undertaken to advance the peace process and for its positive impact on the enjoyment of human rights in the country.
99. Qatar commended the implementation of structural changes and legal reforms in Colombia in the field of human rights such as the National Strategy for Ensuring Human Rights for the period 2014-2034.
100. The Republic of Korea appreciated Colombia for its cooperation with international and regional human rights bodies, its incorporation of a gender perspective in its National Development Plans, and formulation of an Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.
101. Romania congratulated Colombia for the positive developments since the second UPR Cycle and for the cooperation with the civil society and the international community to consolidate its human rights public policies.
102. The Russian Federation stated that the ceasefire allowed for the improvement of humanitarian situations in the regions, however, stated that the situation remained complicated also due to the issues related to displaced persons.
103. Senegal welcomed the adoption of the National Strategy against Trafficking in Persons 2016-2018, as well as the establishment of the National Disability Council and the accession of Colombia to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.
104. Serbia welcomed the Colombia's determination for the regular submission of reports to the UN human rights bodies and encouraged the authorities to continue to fight against traffic of human beings.
105. Singapore welcomed efforts to reintegrate former FARC members into society and measures such as the establishment of the Comprehensive System, of Truth, Justice, Reparations and Non-Repetition and acknowledged that women played critical roles in peace process.
106. Slovenia welcomed reports regarding the expansion of enrolment in basic schooling and falling dropout rates in Colombia; however, was concerned about significant differences in education coverage that mostly affect the most vulnerable society groups.
107. Spain stated that Colombia advanced in the defence of women's rights through the implementation of relevant plans and strategies, as well as through the active participation in the Women, Peace and Security agenda.
108. Sri Lanka commended Colombia for strengthening humanitarian demining policy to support mine victims through the provision of health care, physical rehabilitation, reparation measures and measures taken to educate people on mine risks.
109. The State of Palestine congratulated Colombia for signing the historical peace agreement with FARC which will lead to the internal peace and prosperity for the Colombian people.
110. Sweden made recommendations and wished Colombia all success in the current review and in implementing the recommendations.
111. Switzerland welcomed the progress accomplished in the peace process and claimed that the participation of numerous groups in the decisions of the State remained insufficient.

112. Thailand acknowledged the efforts of Colombia to eliminate gender-based violence and the reduction of maternal and infant mortality rates, but noted that infant mortality rate remained high among indigenous groups.

113. Togo appreciated the improvement of institutional and legislative framework to protect human rights and encouraged Colombia to continue efforts to implement measures for land restitution and compensation procedures for indigenous and Afro-Colombian people.

114. Tunisia commended the steps taken to develop a human rights system, including the improvement of the legislative and institutional framework and valued the efforts taken in the field of peace agreement.

115. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland expressed concern about violence against human rights defenders and significant rates of impunity in cases of conflict related to sexual violence while recognizing efforts taken by Colombia to tackle these challenges.

116. Afghanistan referred to the outcomes of the peace process as a good practice in order to bring peace as well as human rights aspects in terms of justice, truth, reparation and the guarantees of non-repetition. It stressed the importance of justice for a lasting peace process.

117. The delegation stated that Colombia had ratified the core international human rights treaties. The ratification of the Convention to reduce cases of Statelessness and the Convention on Cluster Munitions was highlighted. In addition, the country continued to make contributions to the human rights protection system for its operation. It also was reported that the Special Rapporteur on the rights of drinking water and sanitation will be visiting Colombia in 2019.

118. The head of the delegation recognized the importance of international cooperation for the strengthening of human rights, and reiterated the commitment to face challenges and the willingness to share good practices in the areas of business and human rights, the National Information System on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law and Peacebuilding.

119. The head of the delegation stressed the importance of the UPR for the improvement and respect of human rights. He thanked the countries that participated in the interactive dialogue, acknowledging the progress of Colombia in the matter, highlighting the importance of the signed Peace Agreement and making constructive recommendations to advance in the consolidation of the culture of human rights.

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

**120. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Colombia and enjoy the support of Colombia:**

**120.1 Continue bringing national human rights legislation in line with international human rights standards (Azerbaijan);**

**120.2 Commit the necessary legal, institutional and financial resources to implement the Peace Agreement without delay in order to achieve sustainable peace (Australia);**

**120.3 Include measures aimed at ensuring increasing efficiency and accountability of public service into its national development agency (Azerbaijan);**

**120.4 Continue its efforts to address gaps in the implementation of relevant policies and legislations in promoting and protecting human rights (Bhutan);**

**120.5 Strengthening the role of the national reporting and follow-up mechanism (Egypt);**

**120.6 Strengthen the Follow-up Mechanism in the National Framework of Human Rights in order to follow up the implementation the recommendation from the UPR and other mechanisms (Paraguay);**

- 120.7 Continue to progressively implement the provisions of the National Strategy for Human Rights Protection (Lebanon);
- 120.8 Continue to implement UPR recommendations through inclusive participation of all stakeholders, inter alia, the national human rights institution and civil society (Myanmar);
- 120.9 Continue peacebuilding efforts by taking all stakeholders on board (Nepal);
- 120.10 Continue to mobilize resources and seek the necessary assistance to enhance its capacity to guarantee the promotion and protection of human rights (Nigeria);
- 120.11 Increase transparency in its government procurement procedures, through for example, public tenders (Republic of Korea);
- 120.12 Employ the ongoing dialogue process with the ELN guerrilla as an opportunity to insist on the necessity of concluding a humanitarian accord to protect the civilian population in places of conflict (Austria);
- 120.13 Allocate appropriate funds in the national budget, and maintain adequate institutions to put gender equality at the centre of development and peacebuilding efforts (Canada);
- 120.14 Continue to implement the Peace Agreement with particular on: transitional justice, truth and reconciliation; the rights of victims, the needs of Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities; and the reintegration of former combatants (Canada);
- 120.15 Continue the dialogue process with the National Liberation Army for a successful political outcome from the conflict, with a special consideration for the situation of children and adolescents (Chile);
- 120.16 Continue to protect and promote human rights, including within the framework of the Peace Agreement (Egypt);
- 120.17 Ensure the effective implementation of the Final Agreement for the End of the Conflict and the Building for a stable and durable Peace, prioritizing human, technical and financial resources as necessary in strict application of the principles of transparency, participation and accountability (Uruguay);
- 120.18 Continue to redouble efforts to achieve the full implementation of the Peace Agreement (Peru);
- 120.19 Continue implementing actions contributing to the elimination of any form of discrimination or exclusion (Cuba);
- 120.20 Advance the implementation of public policies that strengthen the right to equality and non-discrimination, especially among vulnerable groups (Dominican Republic);
- 120.21 Redouble efforts to combat racial discrimination, especially against Afro-descendant populations (Nigeria);
- 120.22 Invest additional efforts in fighting all forms of discrimination, in particular against children, women, Afro Colombians and representatives of indigenous people (Serbia);
- 120.23 Take further steps and effectively implement the existing measures aimed at protecting LGBTI persons from discrimination and violence (Czechia);
- 120.24 Continue and step up efforts to combat stereotypes regarding, and prejudice against, LGBTI persons (Iceland);
- 120.25 Establish mechanisms to obtain disaggregated data on ethnicity, disability, gender, sexual orientation and gender identity making it possible to

**design effective public policies that are non-discriminatory and meet the needs of marginalized population groups (Mexico);**

120.26 **Ensure that the design and implementation of development plans are consistent with popular and prior consultations and in line with international standards (Mexico);**

120.27 **Develop alternative penal procedures to control prison overcrowding (Turkey);**

120.28 **Strengthen prison policies and conditions of imprisonment (Peru);**

120.29 **Adopt effective measures to reduce prison overcrowding in accordance with international norms (Algeria);**

120.30 **Strengthen efforts to protect activists and investigate alleged human rights violations and abuses, including by implementing guidelines set out in the Attorney-General directive 002/2017 (Australia);**

120.31 **Ensure effective justice for all survivors of sexual violence in armed conflict, committed by legal and illegal armed actors (Croatia);**

120.32 **Review and strengthen mechanisms for effective information sharing to ensure judicial investigations of killings, threats and intimidation faced by individuals in the peace process (Denmark);**

120.33 **Promptly hold accountable those responsible for attacks on human rights defenders and members of vulnerable groups (United States of America);**

120.34 **Intensify efforts to investigate and prosecute all those responsible for extrajudicial killings, including commanders (United States of America);**

120.35 **Continue the internal institutional processes in the light of the democratic process, transitional justice and respect for human rights (El Salvador);**

120.36 **Guarantee continuity in the application of the law of victims and land restitution, as well as the measures of comprehensive reparation to the victims of the internal armed conflict (El Salvador);**

120.37 **Ensure that judicial authorities conduct, in accordance with international law standards, full, prompt and impartial criminal investigations and prosecutions of crimes under international law and human rights abuses against human rights defenders (Finland);**

120.38 **Combat impunity for the crimes committed during the conflict by guaranteeing the independence of justice (France);**

120.39 **Improve the effectiveness of the procedures for the restitution of lands despoiled during the conflict by increasing the resources of the competent institutions (France);**

120.40 **Undertake effective measures to fight the widespread impunity and especially investigate and prosecute human rights violations and infractions of international humanitarian law by, inter alia, increasing the number of judicial police officers, prosecutors and judges dealing with such crimes (Germany);**

120.41 **Ensure that all perpetrators of attacks and threats against human rights defenders are brought to justice (Montenegro);**

120.42 **Continue to guarantee sufficient funding for the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, the Truth Commission and the Special Unit for Finding Missing Persons for the duration of their mandates and guarantee the conditions that enable them to operate independently (Netherlands);**

120.43 **Implement the Transitional Justice System, the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition and the Unit for the**

**Search of Persons declared as Disappeared as agreed in the Peace Agreement (Norway);**

120.44 **Ensure access to justice for victims of armed conflict, particularly the women and indigenous people, and guarantee their right to truth and comprehensive reparation (Philippines);**

120.45 **Increase efforts to realize provisions on transitional justice in the peace agreement with FARC, especially on the establishment of a functional special court for peace (JEP) (Republic of Korea);**

120.46 **Continue to make progress in ensuring that human rights violations are investigated, judged and punished by using criminal procedures to avoid impunity and to ensure the application of International Law and International Humanitarian Law principles (Spain);**

120.47 **Introduce alternative methods to detention to reduce prison occupancy rates and step up efforts in implementing the “Nelson Mandela Rules” and the “Bangkok Rules” (Thailand);**

120.48 **Continue substantial efforts to consolidate the policy of peace, the entrenchment of democracy and the rule of law, an indispensable factor for the exercise and respect of human rights (Togo);**

120.49 **Enhance relevant investigative and victim support expertise in the judicial system to increase prosecutions in cases of conflict related sexual violence and reduce the high impunity rate for such cases (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

120.50 **Take further steps to investigate and duly punish human rights violators (Argentina);**

120.51 **Redouble efforts to investigate threats and acts of violence against human rights defenders and punish perpetrators of such acts (Argentina);**

120.52 **Take further measures to guarantee reparations for child victims of the conflict and ensure access to justice for victims of sexual violence, including Indigenous and Afro-Colombian women, and women living in rural areas (Australia);**

120.53 **Improve its land restitution processes in order to provide timely justice for victims, as previously recommended (Australia);**

120.54 **Continue efforts to improve the rehabilitation and reintegration of landmine victims as well as to promote awareness programmes for mine risk (Myanmar);**

120.55 **Ensure that human rights defenders are protected while carrying out their important work and the judicial authorities conduct full and impartial criminal investigations so that perpetrators are held accountable (Austria);**

120.56 **Recognize and actively support the work of human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, with specific measures to put an end to impunity for the violence committed against them and ensure the effective implementation of the existing protection mechanisms (Belgium);**

120.57 **Strengthen the Program on Prevention and Protection that includes victims of armed conflicts, human rights defenders, journalists, Trade Union leaders, land claimers and political leaders (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

120.58 **Take further actions to improve the prevention of, and response to, threats, attacks and killings of human rights defenders and social leaders, through strengthening security, timely investigations and addressing impunity (Canada);**

120.59 **Take effective measures to combat the killing of human rights defenders and bring the perpetrators to justice (Congo);**

- 120.60 **Strengthen the existing mechanisms for the protection of human rights defenders, focusing on rural areas and territories where illicit economies flourish (Costa Rica);**
- 120.61 **Take the necessary measures to increase the political participation of women, in particular in legislative bodies (Costa Rica);**
- 120.62 **Step up efforts to prevent killings and attacks on human rights defenders and ensure full investigation of these crimes (Czechia);**
- 120.63 **Work with civil society to strengthen protection for members of vulnerable communities by implementing effective collective protection schemes tailored to ethnicity, gender and regional circumstances (United States of America);**
- 120.64 **Protect, in collaboration with civil society, human rights defenders (France);**
- 120.65 **Ensure that activists, human rights defenders and other social and community leaders, especially in rural areas, are equally and effectively protected also in view of the current challenges facing the implementation of the Final Peace Accord, by inter alia ensuring an effective presence of government institutions in all areas of the country (Germany);**
- 120.66 **Consider establishing a protection programme for women rights defenders, taking into account their needs and realities from a gender-differentiated perspective, and allocate adequate financial and human resources for its implementation (Ghana);**
- 120.67 **Ensure the continuation of current measures to safeguard the work of human rights defenders and the ongoing judicial investigations into the murders of human rights defenders (Uruguay);**
- 120.68 **Continue to promote actions, through the National Reincorporation Council, to consolidate the efforts of reintegration and political participation (Dominican Republic);**
- 120.69 **Continue efforts to strengthen the institutional framework to protect and guarantee the work of defenders and social leaders (Dominican Republic);**
- 120.70 **Take all measures to protect human rights defenders and ensure that perpetrators of threats and attacks are brought to justice (Ireland);**
- 120.71 **Take steps to ensure effective protection of human rights defenders as well as of persons belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples (Italy);**
- 120.72 **Take further measures to prevent systematic violence against local leaders and human rights defenders, improve individual and collective protection of those at risk, and focus on investigating and prosecuting the intellectual authors of the threats and killings (Netherlands);**
- 120.73 **Prevent and investigate all attacks against human rights defenders and community leaders (including, trade unionists, indigenous leaders and environmentalist defenders) and bring those responsible to justice (Norway);**
- 120.74 **Give greater consideration to human rights defenders, including female defenders and youth-led organizations engaged in the defence and promotion of human rights (Poland);**
- 120.75 **Effectively ensure the safety of human rights defenders, including by conducting detailed investigations on the attacks against them (Republic of Korea);**
- 120.76 **Reinforce measures to protect human rights defenders and to fight impunity for attacks against human rights defenders (Slovenia);**

- 120.77 Ensure that human rights defenders are able to carry out their work free from intimidation, threats, harassment and attacks and to guarantee their safety, especially those working in rural conflict-prone areas (Sweden);
- 120.78 Advance in the recognition and protection of human rights defenders, avoiding their criminalization and fighting against the impunity (Spain);
- 120.79 Fully implement the existing law pertaining to women's participation in elections (Sweden);
- 120.80 Develop in a participatory manner differentiated measures for collective protection in relation to the communities concerned (Switzerland);
- 120.81 Implement a comprehensive protection system for human rights defenders, especially for Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities, backed by public statements that promote the role of human rights defenders (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 120.82 Ensure the effective participation of women in the implementation of the Peace Agreement in line with the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (Ukraine);
- 120.83 Ensure participation of women in the implementation process of the contents the Peace Agreement (Afghanistan);
- 120.84 Intensify efforts to address more systematically the human rights violations related to drug trafficking and organized crime (Cyprus);
- 120.85 Pursue efforts to implement legal and policy measures on trafficking, labour and exploitation of children (Gabon);
- 120.86 Continue to implement measures to counter trafficking in persons and other forms of modern slavery (Holy See);
- 120.87 Strengthen the implementation of preventive measures and capacity-building, as stipulated in its National Strategy to Combat Trafficking in Persons 2016-2018 (Indonesia);
- 120.88 Intensify efforts to reduce trafficking of persons (Iraq);
- 120.89 Continue efforts to enhance international, regional and bilateral cooperation with countries of origin, transit and destination to prevent trafficking in persons through information exchange aimed at prosecuting traffickers (Maldives);
- 120.90 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking (Morocco);
- 120.91 Intensify its efforts through bilateral, regional and international cooperation with countries of origin, transit and destination to prevent human trafficking by exchanging information and harmonizing procedures to prosecute traffickers (Algeria);
- 120.92 Enhance cooperation at the regional and multilateral levels to address trafficking in persons (Guyana);
- 120.93 Fight more effectively against child trafficking and Afro-Colombian people (Senegal);
- 120.94 Step up the actions taken to combat human trafficking especially women (Angola);
- 120.95 Continue the efforts to combat trafficking in human beings (Tunisia);
- 120.96 Increase training and capacity to deliver the National Action Plan on human trafficking, specifically techniques to identify patterns in cases of children and women victims, which lead to investigation and prosecution of the responsible criminal groups (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

- 120.97 Continue efforts aimed at eliminating child labour (Georgia);
- 120.98 Promote equal employment opportunities between men and women and reduce the wage gap between them (Iraq);
- 120.99 Continue to promote economic and social sustainable development, eradicate poverty and raise people's living standard (China);
- 120.100 Continue to invest in, and expand the coverage, of such poverty reduction programmes to cover the most vulnerable groups, including older persons (Singapore);
- 120.101 Continue to improve the living conditions of the most vulnerable populations, especially in areas of chronic insecurity with pockets of extreme poverty (France);
- 120.102 Continue taking positive measures to better protect people's rights to education, health, employment and others (China);
- 120.103 Pursue social reforms to reduce the gap between urban and rural areas (Gabon);
- 120.104 Strengthen efforts at addressing the situation of food insecurity particularly in the Atlantic and Pacific Region (Guyana);
- 120.105 Make maximum effort to ensure the access of the population of regions in complicated internal political situations to justice, health and education (Russian Federation);
- 120.106 Implement and strengthen programs to reduce maternal mortality, with emphasis on the rural population, Indigenous Peoples and people of African Descent (Brazil);
- 120.107 Continue to take concrete measures to reduce high ratios of maternal and infant mortality by improving access to quality health services (Sri Lanka);
- 120.108 Allocate additional human and financial resources to achieve goals for the reduction of maternal mortality, especially in conflict-torn rural areas, with due attention given to indigenous women (Honduras);
- 120.109 Improve access to health services with a view to reducing infant mortality rate particularly among indigenous groups and to ensure vaccination on schedule for children (Thailand);
- 120.110 Redouble efforts to provide access to healthcare in rural areas, especially areas with indigenous and Afro-Colombian populations (Honduras);
- 120.111 Ensure that women and adolescents have access to sexual education and free and friendly reproductive health services (Honduras);
- 120.112 Strengthen health information services, particularly with regard to sexual and reproductive health, and ensure that they are accessible to young people and persons with disabilities (Mexico);
- 120.113 Guarantee universal access to health and education services for adolescents and children of both sexes (State of Palestine);
- 120.114 Guarantee full access to safe abortion, within the existing legal framework, in all regions of the country (Denmark);
- 120.115 Ensure universal access to health services for adolescent girls and boys. (Ghana);
- 120.116 Ensure the implementation of the Resolution of the Health Ministry based on a dialogue with civil society and persons with disabilities, to guarantee appropriate and dignified access to sexual and reproductive health services for women and girls with disabilities (Uruguay);

- 120.117 Provide access to basic healthcare, especially in the rural areas, so as to reduce maternal and infant mortality (Holy See);
- 120.118 Strengthen cultural development to seek the social transformation and cultural changes that the country requires in order to advance in national reconciliation (Cuba);
- 120.119 In follow up to the recommendations 116.28 and 116.111 from the second cycle, increase investments in the field of public education for afro-descendant minorities (Haiti);
- 120.120 Improve access to, and the quality of, education for children, especially for those living in rural areas and those belonging to minorities (Holy See);
- 120.121 Continue the ongoing efforts to establish and strengthen the education plan in the field of human rights (Qatar);
- 120.122 Further strengthen efforts to enhance education to improve literacy rates (Sri Lanka);
- 120.123 Redouble efforts to eliminate structural discrimination against women in society via a global strategy with concrete, effective measures to reduce discriminatory stereotypes (Honduras);
- 120.124 Continue efforts to achieve equality and prevent discrimination against women and strengthen the legal framework for their protection (Lebanon);
- 120.125 Continue efforts to combat discrimination and violence against women (Morocco);
- 120.126 Intensify efforts to improve the rights of women in all aspects of life by effectively addressing deep-rooted gender stereotypes as well as sexual and gender-based violence (Namibia);
- 120.127 Continue efforts to combat discrimination against women and to protect women against all forms of violence (Tunisia);
- 120.128 Redouble efforts to ensure in practice, progress towards gender equality as enshrined in legislation (Uruguay);
- 120.129 Strengthen its legislative and institutional framework to effectively combat sexual and gender-based violence (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 120.130 Combat impunity in cases of violence against women and strengthen the effective implementation of the existing policies in this field, especially regarding access to justice and health care (Belgium);
- 120.131 Step up efforts to protect women's rights by all actors in situations of conflict, including taking effective measures to address the prevalence of sexual violence against women and girls, particularly rape (Botswana);
- 120.132 Pay special attention to the most vulnerable part of the population, in particular, women and children who mostly suffered from the conflict (Ukraine);
- 120.133 Continue the fight against gender-based discrimination and violence, improve the mechanism of prevention of victims (Czechia);
- 120.134 Strengthen administrative, legislative and judicial mechanisms to ensure women's right to live free from violence and discrimination, in accordance with international human rights standards (Finland);
- 120.135 Better combat sexual and gender-based violence and ensure access to justice for victims (France);
- 120.136 Step up efforts to further promote women's rights and prevent sexual violence (Georgia);

- 120.137 **Ensure that the voices of women victims of sexual violence are heard and that they can participate under equal conditions in all the implementation of the Peace Agreement (Iceland);**
- 120.138 **Strengthen administrative, legislative and judicial mechanisms to ensure women's right to be free from violence and discrimination, in accordance with international human rights standards (Iceland);**
- 120.139 **Intensify efforts to address violence against women and continue to work to ensure full application of the laws against the perpetrators of such violence (Ireland);**
- 120.140 **Step up efforts to prevent sexual violence against women and children and strengthen measures for the rehabilitation of boys and girls affected by armed conflict (Italy);**
- 120.141 **Make progress in the prevention and eradication of the different forms of violence against women and children (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 120.142 **Continue to tackle sexual violence against women to ensure protection of women's rights (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 120.143 **Continue taking effective measures to prevent sexual violence against women; and ensure that all cases of sexual violence are investigated and perpetrators are brought to justice in a timely manner and victims are provided with support, including medical and psychosocial services (Malaysia);**
- 120.144 **Strengthen measures to prevent and punish domestic violence and violence against women, including by improving the investigation, prosecution and prevention of rape and sexual violence against girls (Norway);**
- 120.145 **Continue its efforts to implement legal protection measures for women-victims of all forms of violence and to ensure that their voices, especially in the cases of sexual violence, are heard (Poland);**
- 120.146 **Further strengthen its legal framework to protect women's rights, in particular to combat sexual violence and domestic violence (Singapore);**
- 120.147 **Strengthen the mechanisms to guarantee the right of women to live a life free of violence and discrimination and ensure the application of the gender approach in the implementation of peace agreements (Spain);**
- 120.148 **Fight impunity and prosecute those responsible for violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, against women and girls (Sweden);**
- 120.149 **Continue measures to effectively combat sexual and gender-based violence (Nepal);**
- 120.150 **Continue assistance and promotion on women's empowerment in both public and private sectors (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 120.151 **Ensure the real and effective participation of women in the implementation of the Peace Agreement (State of Palestine);**
- 120.152 **Continue its efforts to effectively apply the Child and Adolescence Code (Equatorial Guinea);**
- 120.153 **Continue to implement the measures aimed at developing and strengthening the institutional framework with a view to protecting and ensuring the rights of the children (Romania);**
- 120.154 **Ensure that the rights of children and adolescents, in particular, those who have been victims of forced recruitment and used by illegal armed groups are fully protected and that their special vulnerability is taken into account during their reincorporation into civil society (Austria);**

- 120.155 Strengthen targeted rehabilitation and reinsertion programs for demobilized children and adolescents from the FARC, in line with international standards and principles provided for in the Peace Accord (Belgium);
- 120.156 Strengthen programs aimed at processing the cases of girls recruited by armed groups who have been victims of sexual or gender-based violence (Costa Rica);
- 120.157 Take further measures to protect and safeguard all rights of children (Namibia);
- 120.158 Formulate a national plan to address violence against children that will include aspects of prevention, protection and reparations and that will aim at strengthening families (Poland);
- 120.159 Continue to adopt all measures to ensure the Children and Adolescent's Code's effective implementation (Portugal);
- 120.160 Continue the efforts to protect children from sexual exploitation (Tunisia);
- 120.161 Intensify efforts to end the recruitment of children and adolescents by illegal armed groups and to ensure the reintegration and rehabilitation of demobilized children (France);
- 120.162 Intensify efforts to counter the practice of forced recruitment of children (Italy);
- 120.163 Continue to strengthen efforts to prevent the recruitment and exploitation of children and provide them all forms of support and care and assistance (Lebanon);
- 120.164 Continue to give the priority to the rights of the child in all areas of the Peace Agreement's implementation (Qatar);
- 120.165 Improve the treatment provided to victims of mine, especially children and adolescents (Angola);
- 120.166 Redouble efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against minorities and indigenous peoples (Congo);
- 120.167 Strengthen measures to combat more effectively discrimination against people of African descent and indigenous people (Senegal);
- 120.168 Take and implement further measures to protect minority groups, including indigenous and Afro-Colombian peoples, against racial and other discrimination (Namibia);
- 120.169 Combat discrimination against Afro-Colombians and indigenous people, and against people with disabilities, especially women and children (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 120.170 Continue the process of restitution of land and territorial rights to the indigenous communities, peasants and other people working in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 120.171 Provide adequate funding, in consultation with the communities concerned, to ensure the full implementation of the Ethnic Chapter of the 2016 Peace Agreement (Haiti);
- 120.172 Take all necessary measures to protect and assist Afro-Colombian authorities and organizations in the advancement of their collective demands in relation to the restitution of their lands (Haiti);
- 120.173 Ensure that indigenous and rural communities can express their free and informed consent prior to any measure that may affect their lives and their ancestral land (Holy See);

120.174 Continue strengthening the mechanisms for prior consultation with indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples, as well as popular consultations, in light of the Peace Agreement (Peru);

120.175 Guarantee timely access to justice for indigenous peoples, Afro-Colombians and Romani people, as well as redouble efforts to ensure the full participation of the Afro-Colombians in institutions and decision-making (State of Palestine);

120.176 Review mechanisms enabling effective participation in decisions of the State, particularly for indigenous and Afro-Colombians communities (Switzerland);

120.177 Expedite the adoption of implementing regulations regarding the rights of persons with disabilities (Indonesia);

120.178 Further promote the rights of minorities and indigenous peoples, particularly in the core sectors (Niger);

120.179 Harmonize legislation to fully respect the rights of people with disabilities, especially the right to health (Peru);

120.180 Take necessary action to ensure the enrolment of persons with disabilities at all levels of education (Afghanistan);

120.181 Continue making every effort to ensure safe, dignified and sustainable return of displaced persons to their homes (Azerbaijan);

120.182 Increase its efforts to protect and safeguard the human rights of the civilian population in border areas, within the framework of international cooperation (Ecuador);

120.183 Intensify the Government presence in the rural areas whose communities are victims of abuses, such as forced displacement, as well as targets of violence perpetrated by criminal organizations (Italy).

121. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Colombia and have been noted by Colombia:

121.1 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Austria) (Denmark) (Germany) (Niger) (Portugal) (Togo) (Turkey) (Zambia);

121.2 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and establish the corresponding national preventive mechanism (Brazil);

121.3 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile) (Ghana) (Peru) (Slovenia);

121.4 Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, establish a national preventive mechanism accordingly and effectively investigate reported acts of torture (Czechia);

121.5 Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Sri Lanka) (Tunisia);

121.6 Adhere to Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Spain);

121.7 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Germany);

121.8 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Niger) (Portugal);

- 121.9 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Chile);
- 121.10 Consider becoming party to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Cyprus);
- 121.11 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal) (Zambia);
- 121.12 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Togo);
- 121.13 Ratify other international human rights treaties to which it is not yet a state party (Philippines);
- 121.14 Accede to and fully implement the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Philippines);
- 121.15 Accept the request from the Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women to undertake an official mission to the country shortly (Uruguay);
- 121.16 Implement two recommendations which Colombia accepted linked to Special Procedures to invite Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (Zambia);
- 121.17 Introduce a comprehensive definition of racial discrimination in its legislation, in accordance with article 1 of the ICERD (Botswana);
- 121.18 Adopt in its legislation a definition of racial discrimination in line with article 1, paragraph 1, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 121.19 Redouble efforts to decrease overcrowding in prisons of 47,8 % and address the precarious health care situation in those institutions (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 121.20 Ensure that there is no impunity and those responsible for political crimes are punished including those for “false positives”, for more than five thousands mass graves found and more than nine thousands of victims of paramilitarism (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 121.21 Respect due process and the right to defence of persons deprived from their freedom, especially those who are in such condition because of the critical political and social situation (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 121.22 Take effective steps to address the prolonged humanitarian crisis, caused by the armed conflict affecting millions of people, especially women and children, as indicated by the reports from the UN agencies and organisations of the civil society (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 121.23 Establish an independent and impartial application and decision-making procedure for implementing the right to conscientious objection to military service (Croatia);
- 121.24 Prohibit corporal punishment in all settings (Namibia);
- 121.25 Stipulate 18 years as the minimum age of marriage for all children (Namibia);
- 121.26 Prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including at home (Montenegro);
- 121.27 Put in place legal measures to prevent the recruitment of children into the armed forces (Turkey);
- 121.28 Promote efforts to establish guarantees of reparation and reintegration of Colombian refugees abroad that wish to return voluntarily to

the country, through the Universal System of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repitition (Paraguay).

122. 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.

### **III. Voluntary pledges and commitments**

123. Colombia assumed the following voluntary commitments:

123.1 Continue the adoption of measures required for the protection of human rights defenders in Colombia;

123.2 Continue the implementation of the Final Agreement to End the Conflict and Build a Lasting Peace between the National Government and the FARC-EP;

123.3 Continue the peace negotiation process with the ELN;

123.4 Initiate the second phase of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights;

123.5 Continue the promotion of a culture on Human Rights, as an indispensable base for a real reconciliation.

## Annex

*[Spanish Only]*

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Colombia was headed by H.E Guillermo Rivera Flores, Minister of Interior and composed of the following members:

- Sra. Adriana Mendoza Agudelo, Viceministra de Asuntos Multilaterales;
- Sra. Paula Gaviria Betancur, Consejera Presidencial para los Derechos Humanos;
- Sra. Yolanda Pinto, Directora de la Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas;
- Sra. Karen Abudinen Abuchaibe, Directora del Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar;
- Sra. Digna Isabel Durán Murillo, Directora de Justicia Transicional del Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho;
- Coronel Marco Antonio Castillo, Director de Derechos Humanos y DIH del Ministerio de Defensa;
- Sr. Luis González León, Director de la Dirección Delegada para la Seguridad Ciudadana de la Fiscalía General de la Nación;
- Sra. Gloria Gaviria Ramos, Jefe de la Oficina de Cooperación y Relaciones Internacionales del Ministerio de Trabajo;
- Sra. Viviana Ferro, Subdirectora de la Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas;
- Sra. Kandy Obezo, Subdirectora de Educación y Participación del Ministerio de Ambiente;
- Sr. David Andrés Gómez Fajardo, Asesor del Despacho del Ministro de Justicia y del Derecho;
- Sr. Rafael Blanco, Asesor de la Consejería Presidencial para los Derechos Humanos;
- Sr. Luis Carlos Londoño Vargas, Asesor del Despacho del Ministro de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural;
- Sra. Adriana Vanessa Meza Consuegra, Asesora de la Dirección General del Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar;
- S.E. Beatriz Londoño Soto, Embajadora Representante Permanente de Colombia ante las Naciones Unidas;
- Sr. Luis Antonio Dimaté Cárdenas, Ministro Plenipotenciario;
- Sra. Alicia Alejandra Alfaro Castillo, Ministra Plenipotenciaria;
- Sr. Juan Camilo Saretzki Forero, Ministro Consejero;
- Sr. Juan Carlos Moreno Gutierrez, Segundo Secretario;
- Sra. Natalia María Pulido Sierra, Segunda Secretaria;
- Sra. Diana Esperanza Castillo Castro, Segunda Secretaria;
- S.E. Señor Julián Jaramillo Escobar, Embajador de Colombia en Berna;
- Sr. Carlos Barragán Vega, Ministro Plenipotenciario.