

**The following recommendations from Rwanda's second Universal Periodic Review enjoy the support of Rwanda and are therefore accepted**

1. Continue strengthening its legislation to eliminate all provisions that undermine freedom of expression (Chile );
2. Strengthen the National Human Rights Commission of Rwanda by granting it the power to consider human rights complaints (Slovenia );
3. Strengthen the capacity of the office of the Ombudsman (Haiti );
4. Consider formulating a National Human Rights Action Plan (Indonesia); Accelerate efforts in the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan (Mauritius, Georgia, Cote d'Ivoire); Expedite the development of the National Human Rights Action Plan. (Israel, South Sudan);
5. Establish swiftly a robust national preventive mechanism in accordance with OP-CAT (Czech Republic ); Implement the provisions of the OP-CAT (Georgia ); Establish a National Preventive Mechanism in line with OP-CAT requirements (Denmark );
6. Continue efforts for the prevention of genocide (Armenia );
7. Strengthen the legislative provisions to promote unity and national reconciliation and continue to assist victims of genocide (Angola );
8. Continue the process of national reconciliation, so that all citizens, independent of ethnic background, may be able to contribute to development of the country in harmony with the principles of fundamental human rights (Holy See ); Continue with initiatives to promote national reconciliation (Senegal );
9. Continue enhancing the process of combating different forms of discrimination, particularly by facilitating access to justice for all Rwandan people (Egypt );
10. Strengthen national capacities in order to ensure respect for due process and access to justice for all, including through the application of custody hearings and the provision of affordable access to legal counselling (Brazil ); Ensure that international obligations

concerning due process and fair trial rights are respected and fulfilled at all times (Germany );

11. Further strengthen efforts to ensure full and unhindered access to justice for all Rwandans, particularly through policies and laws designed to combat corrupt practices at all levels (Singapore );

12. Ensure due process and conduct effective and objective investigations regarding cases of alleged arbitrary arrest and detention, including those which may constitute enforced disappearances (Sweden ); Take all appropriate measures to ensure that all reported cases of enforced disappearance are thoroughly investigated (Cyprus );

13. Continue efforts to improve the conditions of those in the detention facilities including prisons and actively address the issue of prison overcrowding, with a view to ensuring that detention facilities in Rwanda meet international standards (Republic of Korea );

14. Comply with existing laws on detention and implement further legislation to regulate ‘transit’ and ‘rehabilitation’ centers (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland );

15. Strengthen efforts in implementing the regulatory media policy to ensure access to information and freedom of opinion and expression, including through capacity building of relevant parties (Indonesia );

16. Strengthen policies aimed at protecting the work of human rights defenders (Madagascar );

17. Adopt best practices on freedom of assembly (Namibia );

18. Continue with the impressive process of granting access to the internet to its population, in particular to underprivileged communities (Haiti );

19. Persevere with efforts to better protect the rights of vulnerable groups, particularly women and children (Senegal ); Strengthen measures for the protection of vulnerable persons (Côte d'Ivoire );
  
20. Ensure effective application of gender equality legislation and the implementation of policy measures to achieve equality between men and women (South Africa ); Continue efforts for the emancipation and empowerment women (Algeria ); Continue the implementation of positive measures in favor of gender equalities to facilitate their access to justice and education (Angola );
  
21. Continue its efforts in the area of gender equality to eradicate the traditional patriarchal stereotypes and gender inequality (Argentina );Strengthen the measures to eradicate the patriarchal stereotypes against women, including education and awareness programs (Chile );
  
22. Continue its efforts to increase the participation of women in leadership at the local government level (Israel, South Sudan)
  
23. Consider further strengthening policies and laws to put in place an effective and holistic system towards combating violence against women and ensuring justice for victims (Singapore ); Build institutional capacity for effectiveness in the prevention and response to gender based violence (Uganda );
  
24. Scale up the Isange One Stop Centres to care for Victims of GBV and Human Trafficking (Israel ); Redouble efforts to address the challenges arising in the prevention of and response to gender-based violence, including by enhancing the function of the Isange One Stop Centres (Republic of Korea ); Expand the so-called "Isange One Step Centres" to respond and prevent gender-based violence and provide care for victims (Cuba );
  
25. Take measures improving the security of citizens and enhancing protection of children (Ukraine ); Continue to pay particular attention to children, incorporating into the social programs measures to eradicate all forms of violence girls, boys and adolescents

(Nicaragua); Continue efforts to provide protection for children living in difficult circumstances such as poor children and street children (Egypt );

26. Adopt a comprehensive policy to address the root causes of child trafficking (South Africa );

27. Ensure the protection of rights of children, particularly those in vulnerable situations, and ensure their perpetrators of sexual violence and trafficking are held to account (Botswana ); Effectively prevent and prosecute those responsible for sexual violence against children and fully protect children in vulnerable situations (Portugal);

28. Implement urgent measures to guarantee the birth registration for all children born on your territory (Mexico); Take necessary measures to guarantee all children an immediate registration at birth by simplifying administrative procedures, while increasing awareness raising activities on the subject (Turkey );

29. Develop a lasting protection mechanism for small children against food insecurity, through strategies aimed at facilitating access to food through fair agricultural policies (Turkey );

30. Continue to pay close attention to the full realization of the rights of the child, including the right to education (Portugal );

31. Continue efforts to ensure access to education for all Rwandan children (Sudan, Algeria, Armenia); Continue to strengthen its ongoing efforts in the education system, to ensure quality universal primary and secondary education for all children (Sri Lanka, Lithuania ); Reinforce and improve the education system, reducing the disparity between urban and rural areas, with special attention to children with disabilities (Holy See );

32. Follow-up on the recommendations of the Committee on Rights of the Child to devote greater resources to the improvement of the quality of the educational system (Luxembourg );

33. Increase funding in order to create an education system that upholds the right to free, universal, and quality education for all children without discrimination (Namibia, Slovakia ); Continue to increase inputs in education so as to improve the quality and coverage of the education system (China ); Recommended greater investment in the education sector and improvement of the quality and coverage of Rwanda's early childhood care and education (Hungary );
34. Take necessary measures to ensure quality education by providing sufficient training for teachers, ensuring the presence of quality school materials, books and appropriate infrastructure in all schools and available to all children, especially the most vulnerable children (Slovakia );
35. Raise public awareness and include human rights in the school curricula (Sudan ); Establish programmes of training and education for human rights at various school levels (Morocco );
36. Strengthen efforts to guarantee the rights of children, and particularly those of children with disabilities, observing at all moments the best interests of the child (Colombia ); Redouble efforts to protect and improve the rights of disabled children (Djibouti );
37. Take measures to ensure the protection of the right to an adequate standard of living for children in vulnerable situations, in particular the rights of children affected by HIV/AIDS and boys and girls with disabilities (Paraguay ); Overcome stereotypes and stigmas against people living with disabilities, and fully integrate them into society and guarantee the full enjoyment of their rights (Mexico );
38. Continue to implement health policies that guarantee the right to health for all (Mauritius ); Continue to invest in the development of the health system, which results in further progress of the right to health for the entire population (Cuba ); Redouble efforts to facilitate access to urgent obstetrical care (Djibouti );
39. Continue working for the full realization of the human right to water and sanitation (Plurinational State of Bolivia );

40. Promote access to property for women in rural areas (Haiti ); Promote land use management for better safeguarding of property rights (Ukraine ); Continue efforts to empower rural and peasant women as part of the development programs, including the Green Revolution and Transformation of Agriculture, which aims to ensure food security and reduction of poverty (Nicaragua ); Implement and strengthen measures aimed at combating poverty, with particular attention to women and persons living in rural areas (Luxembourg );
41. Vigorously develop the economy, reduce unemployment, guarantee employment of its people, especially young people, and improve work conditions (China );
42. Further strengthen its successful social plans and programs in favour of its people, with special emphasis on the areas of education, nutrition and health (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela );
43. Continue to take appropriate steps and allocate sufficient resources to social economical rights for vulnerable groups (Madagascar ); Continue with measures already put in place to ensure the integration and welfare of marginalized and vulnerable members of the society through adult literacy, community health insurance, and provision of decent shelter to the poor and disadvantaged population (Nigeria );
44. Continue the current practice of hosting asylum seekers and refugees and consider steps to improve their basic human rights and living conditions (Republic of Korea ); Further continue enhancing the support for the new refugees from its neighbors (Ethiopia );
45. Further intensify efforts to expedite development through the designed poverty reduction strategies (Ethiopia );
46. Reinforce the socio-economic development policies, with particular focus on poverty reduction and food security (Sri Lanka ); Increase investment in rural development so as to continue reducing poverty (Ukraine );

47. Continue its efforts to realize the national development goals as stipulated in Country's vision 20/20 and in the Economic Development Poverty Reduction Strategy 2 (Israel, South Sudan );

48. Continue to engage its regional and bilateral partners with the view to building capacity and mobilizing resources in support of efforts to fulfil its human rights obligations (Philippines );

49. Consider the possibility of establishing a national system for monitoring international recommendations (Paraguay );

50. Develop programmes based on employability, entrepreneurship and microfinance in order to enable the young people to get better access to the labour market (Morocco );