With regard to issues that are implicated under the theme of gender equality and discrimination against women, the Committee has made recommendations on the basis of several Articles of the Covenant. The Articles that are implicated under this theme are, primarily, Articles 2, 3 and 26, and secondarily, 6, 7, 14, 17, 23, 24 and 25.  

2. Gender Equality and Discrimination against Women (Art 2, 3, 6, 7, 14, 17, 23, 24, 25, 26)

2.1 Gender Discrimination and Representation of Women

The Committee made recommendations regarding gender equality and representation of women to the following seventeen States: Moldova, Jamaica, Slovakia, Morocco, Kuwait, Ecuador, Denmark, Burkina Faso, Azerbaijan, New Zealand, Rwanda, Ghana, Argentina, Sweden, Costa Rica, Namibia and Slovenia.

2.1.1 Representation of women in public and private life
One of the primary issues that the Committee found for several States regarding gender discrimination is the representation and participation of women in both public and private life. For example, in Moldova, the Committee noted that there is underrepresentation of women in Parliament and in decision-making positions within the government. The Committee recommended that Moldova undertake awareness-raising and capacity-building campaigns in order to address the root causes that prevent women from participating in public and political life. Similarly, the Committee noted that in Kuwait, there is a low level of representation of women in executive and legislative bodies, as well as the judiciary. The Committee also expressed concern that in Kuwait, women’s applications for prosecutor positions have been suspended. In this regard, the Committee recommended that the State should take the measures necessary, including temporary special measures, to increase the participation of women in public life.

Regarding the low level of women in public affairs and the low number of women elected to office in Burkina Faso, the Committee recommended that the State ensure the effective application of the legislation on political parties and encourage women to stand for election. The Committee also noted that there was underrepresentation of women in the private sector and in particular, in senior and managerial positions and on boards of private enterprises, such as in Slovenia. The Committee recommended that Slovenia support enhanced cooperation and dialogue with partners in the private sector.

2.1.2 Legal provisions that discriminate against women
The Committee also pointed out issues with discriminatory legal provisions with regard to women in several of the reviewed States. For example, with Morocco, the Committee noted that there are legislative provisions in the country that discriminate against women, including as related to a matrimonial regime that includes polygamy, divorce, child custody, guardianship of children, inheritance and transfer of nationality to a foreign spouse. The Committee recommended that Morocco repeal or amend such discriminatory provisions. In Kuwait, the Committee expressed concern about discriminatory provisions that
2. Gender Equality and Discrimination against Women (Art 2, 3, 6, 7, 14, 17, 23, 24, 25, 26)

Certain States faced issues relating to gender discrimination in employment, particularly regarding the gender wage gap.

implicated family and marriage-related issues. The Committee recommended that such discriminatory provisions be repealed or amended and that Kuwait establish a minimum age for marriage that complies with international standards and make the signature of a marriage contract by both spouses mandatory.

2.1.3 Gender discrimination in employment
The Committee also noted that certain States faced issues relating to gender discrimination in employment, particularly regarding the gender wage gap. For example, the Committee noted that in Ecuador, women are more affected by unemployment than men and the wage gap persists. The Committee recommended the implementation of existing legislation and policies on gender equality, as well as combating of gender stereotypes regarding the role of men and women in the family and in society. The Committee also expressed concern about a gender wage gap in New Zealand, which disproportionately affects low-income women, Maori and Pasifika women and women with disabilities. The Committee recommended that New Zealand ensure the full implementation of the principle of equal pay for work of equal value across its territory in both the public and private sectors.

2.1.4 Patriarchal attitudes and harmful traditional or customary practices
The Committee also pointed out the prevalence of patriarchal attitudes and of traditional practices that are harmful to women and girls in certain States. In Azerbaijan, the Committee noted that there are patriarchal attitudes related to restrictions imposed on women and girls in order to preserve the “family honour,” as well as early marriage, unregistered religious marriage and temporary marriage. The Committee recommended to Azerbaijan that it develop strategies to combat patriarchal attitudes and stereotypes and ensure the effective enforcement of legal provisions against early marriage, unregistered religious marriage and temporary marriage. Regarding Namibia, the Committee noted that there are patriarchal attitudes that contribute to violence against women, as well as customary laws that frequently discriminate against women. The Committee recommended that Namibia work with traditional leaders to abolish discriminatory customary laws.

Other UN Treaty Bodies

Multiple discrimination was defined by the CRPD as discrimination on two or more grounds. Intersectional discrimination is a situation where several grounds interact in such a way that they are inseparable. This was acknowledged as a more serious form of discrimination by Spain, Croatia and the European Union.

The CRPD noted that women with disabilities are not a homogenous group. Multiple discrimination should be recognized explicitly and States parties should, inter alia, outlaw gender- and disability-based discrimination and its intersectional forms, adopt legislation to ensure that rights of
women with disabilities are included in all policies, ensure the participation of women with disabilities, collect data on the situation of women with disabilities and ensure that all international cooperation is disability- and gender-sensitive.  

States parties should organize mandatory training on multiple discrimination and Spain recognize multiple and intersectional discrimination as an aggravated form, in particular based on disability, age, gender, indigenous background, rural isolation, ethnicity, Afro-descendant origin or migrant status and others. Specific data on this issue should be collected and disseminated and remedial schemes should address the aggravated nature of this form of discrimination.

The CRPD was concerned about multiple and intersectional discrimination in many of the COBs. In Bolivia, Ethiopia, Guatemala, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Chile, Italy, Slovakia, Uganda and Colombia, the Committee noted that this form of discrimination should be recognized as an aggravated form of discrimination. Effective remedies should be established and explicit legislation should be adopted. Moreover, Colombia, Serbia and Portugal should incorporate the disability perspective in all policies relating to gender equality.

Slovakia should provide mandatory training on this issue. Lithuania, Thailand, Uganda and Portugal should take measures to eradicate multiple discrimination.

The CRPD repeatedly referred to targets 10.2 and 10.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals and the guidance of art. 5 and 6 in obtaining that goal.

The CRC adopted a new general comment in 2016 on the rights of adolescents, with the inputs of adolescents themselves. The CRC stated in that general comment that gender inequality becomes more significant during adolescence since “adolescence itself can be a source of discrimination”. For example, gender inequalities become more significant with age, leading to forced marriages, early pregnancies, trafficking, and other serious violations of their rights. The CRC recommended states to address discrimination against girls by promoting empowerment, challenge patriarchal gender norms and promote legal reforms.

The principle of non-discrimination was reiterated in all COBs. In Iran, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan, for example, the CRC was concerned about the continuing discrimination of girls in all aspects of life, especially against children belonging to religious, minority ethnic and linguistic groups, children born out of wedlock, children in poverty, LGBTQ and asylum-seeking children. In Pakistan, the CRC referred to a joint general recommendation of CEDAW and CRC to take active measures to put an end to harmful practices against children. In Saudi Arabia, the CRC denounced the system of male guardianship, as well as the fact that girls are not recognized as full subjects of rights. Male guardianship is also denounced in the COBs of Iran.
2.2 Gender-Based Violence

The Committee made recommendations regarding gender-based violence to all twenty-one States that were reviewed during the three sessions in 2016.

2.2.1 Prevalence of domestic violence
The Committee found that there was a high prevalence of domestic violence in several States. For example, the Committee noted that in Moldova, there was an increasing number of cases of domestic violence, as well as a lack of prompt and effective investigation of such cases. The Committee recommended that Moldova ensure prompt, thorough and effective investigations, as well as prosecutions and punishment of perpetrators of domestic violence.

2.2.2 Underreporting of gender-based violence
The Committee noted several structural issues with regard to the prevention and redressing of gender-based violence, including underreporting of gender-based violence, lack of adequate protection mechanisms for victims and a rate of low prosecutions and convictions.

The Committee noted that underreporting of gender-based violence was an issue in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Sweden. For Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan, the Committee expressed concern that cases of sexual and domestic violence are often underreported because of a culture of silence. With regard to Sweden, the Committee noted that gender-based violence is often underreported, in particular in cases of sexual violence against women with disabilities. In this regard, the Committee recommended that the affected States conduct awareness raising of the impacts of violence against women, inform women of their rights and establish a mechanism to encourage reporting of domestic violence to law enforcement authorities.

2.2.3 Lack of adequate mechanisms for support and assistance for victims
The Committee also noted that there is a lack of adequate protection mechanisms and insufficient support services for victims of gender-based violence in multiple States. For example, in Slovakia, the Committee noted that there is a lack of a coordinated system for preventive measures and victim assistance, such as shelters and legal, medical and psychological assistance. The Committee made a general recommendation to Slovakia to ensure that women victims of violence are provided adequate access to protection and assistance.

For Poland, the Committee expressed concern about the small number of restraining orders that are issued and the insufficient number of emergency shelters and specialized assistance centers. The Committee recommended that Poland provide victims access to means of protection, including restraining orders, with immediate effect and increase the number of emergency shelters and specialized centers in all parts of the country.

With regard to Azerbaijan, the Committee noted that the
provision of assistance services to victims is mainly delegated to non-governmental organizations with limited State involvement.\textsuperscript{216} In this regard, the Committee recommended that the State ensure that victims are provided access to “sufficient, safe and adequately funded” centers for victims of violence.\textsuperscript{217}

\subsection*{2.2.4 Low rates of prosecutions}

The Committee also found that certain States had an issue with a low rate of prosecutions of perpetrators of gender-based violence.\textsuperscript{218} For example, in Morocco, the Committee noted that perpetrators of gender-based violence are often not prosecuted partly as a result of the fact that victims of rape who report the crime may be subject to prosecution themselves because of the criminalization of sexual relations outside marriage between consenting adults.\textsuperscript{219} The Committee recommended that Morocco end such prosecutions under the criminalization of sexual relations outside marriage and instead prosecute offenders and perpetrators of violence against women.\textsuperscript{220}

In Azerbaijan, the Committee noted that rather than prosecution, courts use reconciliatory measures for first-time offenders of gender-based violence without regard to the victim’s opinion or safety, a practice that the Committee recommended Azerbaijan prevent.\textsuperscript{221}

With regard to Ghana, the Committee noted that women victims of domestic violence frequently withdraw their complaints due to reprisals or social stigma and that there are lenient sentences imposed on perpetrators of such violence, as well as a general lack of investigations and prosecutions.\textsuperscript{222} The Committee recommended to Ghana that it should ensure that law enforcement authorities receive appropriate training to deal with cases of domestic violence.\textsuperscript{223}

Moreover, with regard to Kazakhstan, the Committee noted that under the Criminal Procedure Code, the majority of cases involving violence against women fall under the category of “private” and “private-public” prosecution, investigations can only be initiated upon official complaint of the victim and criminal proceedings in such cases can, with few exceptions, be terminated upon “reconciliation of the parties.”\textsuperscript{224} The Committee recommended that the State classify acts of violence against women as public prosecutions subject to ex officio investigation and prosecution and repeal provisions allowing termination of criminal proceedings upon reconciliation of the parties.\textsuperscript{225}

\subsection*{2.2.5 Harmful traditional or customary practices}

With regard to certain States, the Committee expressed concern about traditional or customary practices that had the effect of perpetuating gender-based violence against women or that negatively impacted women.\textsuperscript{226} This included practices, such as female genital mutilation, trokosi (ritual servitude), forced early marriage and witchcraft accusations leading to confinement in witch camps, in Ghana, as well as harmful sexual initiation practices in Namibia.\textsuperscript{227} The Committee recommended that Ghana and Namibia educate
communities on the discriminatory impact of such practices. The Committee also recommended that Ghana investigate cases of harmful traditional practices and provide victims with access to effective remedies.

Other UN Treaty Bodies

The CERD recognized the impact of multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination against women. Women may be discriminated against because of their gender and/or race. Some examples include sexual violence against particular ethnic groups, coerced sterilization of indigenous women, racial bias-motivated rape and lack of access to remedies because of gender bias in the legal system.

The CERD recommended a more systematic and consistent approach to assess and monitor racial discrimination against women. The CERD incorporated gender analysis in its working methods and, in particular, considered the form and manifestation of racial discrimination, the circumstances in which it occurs, the consequences and the availability of and accessibility to remedies. States parties should describe factors affecting the equal rights of women by collecting data categorized by race or ethnic origin and disaggregated by gender.

The CERD often mentioned multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination in its COBs and asked States consistently to take into account the previously mentioned general recommendation. The CERD was particularly concerned about Afro-descendant and indigenous women and frequently asked for specific data on this issue.

In Namibia, the CERD noted the ethnically motivated rape of San women and the lack of accessibility to remedies. The CERD then asked for more information, data and measures taken by the State party to combat stereotypes about indigenous peoples and to raise awareness about reporting mechanisms.

In Pakistan, violence against women from an ethnic and religious minority persists - honour killings are a common example. The CERD recommended the State party amend the legislation and enforce existing laws. The CERD was also concerned about the situation of black and marginalized ethnic women in South Africa. They are discriminated against on many levels and do not have access to basic services.

The CERD expressed concern regarding the situation of minority women in war-affected areas in Sri Lanka, their high rates of unemployment and poverty and the risk of gender-based violence. Lastly, the CERD was concerned by the fact that Afro and indigenous women face multiple forms of discrimination in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay. A gender perspective should be mainstreamed in all policies and strategies concerning discrimination and statistical data should be provided. Concerning Uruguay, the Committee also recommended that the State party take measures to protect the LGBTQ community from multiple forms of discrimination.
2.3 Sexual and Reproductive Rights

The Committee made recommendations regarding sexual and reproductive rights for the following thirteen States: Moldova, Jamaica, Slovakia, Poland, Morocco, Ecuador, Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Ghana, Argentina, Costa Rica, Namibia and Colombia.

2.3.1 General prohibition of abortion
The Committee noted that certain States instituted a general prohibition of abortion, which led women in those States to rely on unsafe, clandestine abortions. In Jamaica, the Committee noted that abortion is generally criminalized, including in cases of pregnancy resulting from rape, incest or fatal fetal abnormality. The Committee noted that in Ecuador, abortion is criminalized except in cases of a danger to the life or health of the mother and in cases where the pregnancy was a result of a rape specifically “of a woman suffering from mental disability.” The Committee recommended to both Jamaica and Ecuador that they amend their abortion legislation in order to help women not resort to illegal, potentially life-risking abortions.

In 2016, the Committee addressed general prohibition of abortion not only in the COBs but also in an individual communication, Mellet v. Ireland. Specifically, the Committee addressed gender discrimination in the context of a prohibition of abortion under Irish law. In this individual communication, the Committee found a violation of Article 26 because the author in question was subjected to differential treatment in relation to other similarly situated women insofar as the author’s medical needs and socioeconomic circumstances were not taken into account and the differential treatment did not meet the requirements of reasonableness, objectivity and legitimacy of purpose. Specifically, the author was treated differently from women who were pregnant with a fetus with a fatal impairment and who decided to carry the pregnancy to term in that those women were provided protection by the health care system and could rely on benefits from health insurance and the advice of medical professionals throughout the pregnancy, unlike the author.

2.3.2 Obstacles to abortion
The Committee noted that in several States, although abortion is legal, there are certain obstacles to abortion. The Committee noted that in Poland, women face several obstacles to accessing safe, legal abortions, such as a conscience clause in Polish law for medical professionals, the lack of a referral mechanism for access to abortion following the exercise of conscientious objection and the lack of health providers in some areas of the country who are willing to offer legal abortion services. The Committee made several recommendations to Poland, including that it establish standardized guidelines in public health to ensure the provision of legal abortion services throughout the country, enhance the effectiveness of the referral mechanism in cases of conscientious objection by medical practitioners and ensure
Similarly, the Committee noted that in Costa Rica, women have been subjected to violence by medical professionals when seeking abortion services and that those medical professionals sometimes denied them access to basic medical procedures. The Committee recommended that Costa Rica ensure that such cases of violence are investigated and that perpetrators are brought to justice.

Regarding Burkina Faso, the Committee noted with concern that there were constraints imposed on access to legal abortion in cases of rape or incest, namely, a requirement to obtain a judicial decision recognizing that an offense was committed and the legal deadline of ten weeks for terminating a pregnancy. The Committee recommended that the State lift the requirement for the prior authorization of a court for abortions resulting from rape or incest and ensure that women and girls have access to quality services to deal with complications arising from unsafe abortions.

With regard to Argentina, the Committee noted that while there had been a Supreme Court ruling which reaffirmed the right to legally terminate a pregnancy, this ruling was not uniformly applied and resulted in legal abortion often being inaccessible. The Committee referred to a specific case, the Belén case, in which the accused was charged with aggravated homicide for allegedly having an illegal abortion and is still deprived of her liberty. The Committee recommended that Argentina should review that case in light of relevant international standards with a view to the accused’s prompt release.

2.3.3 Access to contraception and sexual and reproductive health services
The Committee has also noted that there is a lack of access to contraception and sexual and reproductive health services in multiple States. For example, the Committee expressed concern that in Burkina Faso, there have been reports of violence against women who have raised questions about contraception with their partners, as well as a lack of information about contraception and a lack of accessibility to sexual and reproductive health services in rural areas. The Committee recommended that Burkina Faso ensure that women and girls have access to sexual and reproductive health services and that methods of contraception are accessible and available throughout the country.

Similarly, the Committee noted that in Namibia, there is a lack of sufficient information about the availability of free contraception for adolescents in health facilities and youth centers, a problem that the Committee recommended that Namibia work to correct by ensuring access to such information. With regard specifically to teenagers and adolescents, the Committee noted with concern that in Colombia, the rates of teenage pregnancy are high and recommended that Colombia intensify its efforts to prevent unwanted pregnancies, especially among adolescents, and provide women and adolescent girls with access to sexual and reproductive health services.
2.3.4 In vitro fertilization
The availability of in vitro fertilization was only an issue that the Committee noted for Costa Rica. Specifically, the Committee expressed concern that while the use of in vitro fertilization and embryo transfer were authorized in the State party, there remained excessive restrictions on that use. The Committee recommended that Costa Rica prevent excessive restrictions from being placed on the use of that technology.

2.3.5 Forced sterilization
The Committee noted a specific issue with regard to Slovakia, namely that the State had not acknowledged responsibility for its past practice of forced sterilization of Roma women or provided compensation to the victims, except in one case. The Committee recommended that Slovakia establish an independent body to investigate the full extent of the practice of forced sterilization and provide financial and other reparation to the victims. It also recommended that the State party provide ongoing training to health care personnel on how to ensure that informed consent is obtained and monitor health care providers’ implementation of legislation on informed consent in situations of sterilization.

Other UN Treaty Bodies
The CRC explained their progressive view on sexual and reproductive rights in their General Comment on the implementation of the rights of the child during adolescence. It reiterated the CESCR’s position on the need for equal access to information and services and combating discrimination: lack of access has as consequence that adolescent girls are most at risk during pregnancy or childbirth. Particular efforts should be made to overcome stigma and fear of vulnerable groups. Abortion should be decriminalized and the best interest of pregnant adolescents should be taken into account. Age-appropriate, comprehensive and inclusive sexual and reproductive health education should be part of the mandatory school curriculum. The CRC stressed again that this information should be accessible to all adolescents. Moreover, children below the minimum legal age limit should have the right to refuse consent for health services or treatment. The voluntary and informed consent of the adolescent should be obtained whether or not the consent of a parent or guardian is required for any medical treatment or procedure. The CRC also states that a legal presumption should be introduced for adolescents so that they are competent to seek and have access to preventive or time-sensitive sexual and reproductive health services. They also have the right to confidential medical counselling without the consent of a parent or guardian if they so wish, not subjected to any age limit.
According to Article 3 of the Covenant, the States parties “undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment” of the rights in the Covenant.

The Committee noted that this was an issue that was present in Moldova, Jamaica, Slovakia, Kuwait, Ecuador, Denmark, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, New Zealand, Rwanda, Argentina, Costa Rica, Slovenia and Namibia.

Moldova, ¶ 13

Kuwait, ¶ 16

Kuwait, ¶ 17

Burkina Faso, ¶¶ 11-12

Namibia, ¶ 11

Slovenia, ¶ 12

The Committee noted that this was an issue in Morocco, Kuwait, Burkina Faso and Ghana.

Morocco, ¶ 13

Morocco, ¶ 14

Kuwait, ¶ 14

Kuwait, ¶ 15

The Committee noted that this was an issue with regard to Ecuador, Denmark, Azerbaijan, New Zealand, Argentina, Sweden and Costa Rica.

Ecuador, ¶ 7

Ecuador, ¶ 8

New Zealand, ¶ 17

New Zealand, ¶ 18

Burkina Faso, ¶ 12

The Committee noted this issue in Burkina Faso, Azerbaijan, Rwanda and Namibia.

Azerbaijan, ¶ 14

Azerbaijan, ¶ 15

Namibia, ¶ 11

Namibia, ¶ 12

OCHR, Thematic study on equality and non-discrimination under article 5 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, ¶26 (OCHR, Thematic study).

CRPD, General Comment 3 on art. 6, 2 September 2016, CRPD/C/GC/3.

OCHR, Thematic study, ¶64.

OCHR, Thematic study, ¶68.

OCHR, Thematic study, ¶70.

OCHR, Thematic study, ¶73-74.

CRPD, Bolivia, ¶13-14; CRPD, Concluding Observations of Colombia, UN Doc. CRPD/C/COL/CO/1, ¶14-15 (CRPD, Colombia); CRPD, Ethiopia, https://tinyurl.com/y9tn6m68, ¶11-12; CRPD, Guatemala, ¶15-16; CRPD, Italy, ¶11-12; CRPD, UAE, ¶11-12, CRPD, Uruguay, ¶13-14; CRPD, Chile, ¶11-12; CRPD, Slovakia, ¶17-20; CRPD, Uganda, ¶8-9.

CRPD, Colombia, ¶16-17; CRPD, Portugal, ¶17-18; CRPD, Serbia, ¶11-12.

CRPD, Slovakia, ¶17-20.


See CRPD, all Concluding Observations.

CRC, General Comment No. 20 on the implementation of the rights of the child during adolescence, 6 December 2016, CRC/C/GC/20, ¶27 (CRC, GC Adolescence).


CRC, Concluding Observations of Iran, UN Doc. CRC/C/IRN/CO/3-4, ¶29-32 (CRC, Iran); CRC, Concluding Observations of Pakistan, UN Doc. CRC/C/PK/CO/5, ¶18-19 (CRC, Pakistan); CRC, Concluding Observations of Saudi Arabia, UN Doc. CRC/C/SAU/CO/3-4, ¶15-17 (CRC, Saudi Arabia).

CRC, Pakistan, ¶39.

CRC, Saudi Arabia, ¶15-16.

CRC, Iran, ¶29-30.

The Committee noted that this was an issue in Moldova, Slovakia, Poland, Kuwait, Denmark, Burkina Faso, Azerbaijan and New Zealand.

Moldova, ¶ 15

Moldova, ¶ 16

Moldova, ¶ 17

The Committee noted that this was an issue in Moldova, Slovakia, Poland, Morocco, Kuwait, Ecuador, Denmark, Azerbaijan, New Zealand, Rwanda, Ghana, Kazakhstan, Sweden, Costa Rica, South Africa and Colombia.

Azerbaijan, ¶ 16; Kazakhstan, ¶ 11

Sweden, ¶ 20

Azerbaijan, ¶ 17; Kazakhstan, ¶ 12; Sweden, ¶ 21

The Committee noted that this was an issue for Slovakia, Poland, Morocco, Burkina Faso, Azerbaijan, New Zealand, Kazakhstan, Costa Rica, Namibia and Slovenia.

Slovakia, ¶ 24

Slovakia, ¶ 25

Poland, ¶ 19

Poland, ¶ 20

Azerbaijan, ¶ 16

Azerbaijan, ¶ 17

The Committee found this issue in Poland, Morocco, Ecuador, Azerbaijan, New Zealand, Kazakhstan, Costa Rica, Namibia and Colombia.

Morocco, ¶ 15

Costa Rica, ¶ 16

Azerbaijan, ¶ 16-17

Ghana, ¶ 15. The Committee noted that in Namibia, there was a similar issue with regard to rape victims frequently withdrawing their complaints due to their receiving compensation from the perpetrator or succumbing to family pressure, shame or threats. In this regard, the Committee recommended that Namibia protect victims from stigmatization and reprisals. Namibia, ¶ 23-24.
The Committee noted this issue for Ghana, Namibia and South Africa.

The Committee noted that this was an issue in Jamaica and Ecuador.

The Committee noted that this was an issue in Moldova, Burkina Faso, Namibia and Colombia.

The Committee noted that this was an issue in Poland, Morocco, Ecuador, Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Ghana, Argentina, Costa Rica, Namibia and Colombia.

The Committee noted that this was an issue in Jamaica and Ecuador.