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Summary prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21

United States of America*

The present report is a summary of 91 stakeholders' submissions[1] to the universal periodic review. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. As provided for in Human Rights Council resolution 16/21, where appropriate, a separate section is provided for contributions by the national human rights institution of the State under review that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period.

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

Information provided by stakeholders

A. Background and framework

1. Scope of international obligations[2]

1. JS6[3], JS2[4], JS41[5], JS11[6], JS26[7], AI[8], FLG[9] and JS20[10] recommended the ratification of ICESCR.

2. JS29[11], JS2[12], JS41[13], JS11[14], JS26[15], UNA[16], JS19[17], AI[18], WILPF[19], FLG[20] and JS6[21] recommended ratifying CEDAW.

3. JS16[22], JS2[23], JS41[24], JS26[25], UNA[26], AI[27], JS1[28], WILPF[29], FLG[30] and JS6[31] recommended ratifying CRC.

4. JS8[32], JS2[33], JS41[34], JS11[35], JS45[36], JS26[37], UNA[38], FLG[39] and JS6[40] recommended the ratification of CRPD.

5. AI[41] and JS2[42] recommended the ratification of OP-CAT and ICPPED.

6. JS3[43] and JS2[44] recommended the ratification of OP1-ICCPR.

7. SCU/IHRC[45], JS41[46] and JS6[47] recommended considering the ratification of ICRMW.

8. HRW recommended ratifying the Rome Statute of the ICC.[48]

9. SCU/IHRC recommended the ratification of the ILO Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour n° 29 and its 2014 Protocol.[49]

10. IACHR indicated that the United States of America (US) had not ratified the American Convention on Human Rights.[50]

11. AI noted that in its first UPR the US rejected calls to withdraw reservations to international human rights treaties, despite UN treaty monitoring bodies' calls to withdraw certain reservations because they defeat the object and purpose of the treaty.[51] AI recommended that the US review its current ratifications, with a view to withdrawing all reservations, understandings and declarations.[52]

12. JS8 recommended reviewing laws at the federal and state levels with a view of bringing them in line with US's international human rights obligations.[53] JS14[54] recommended that the Government fully adopt UPR first cycle recommendations 92.52[55] and 92.227[56].

2. Constitutional and legislative framework

13. CIVICUS recommended revising Section 805 of the 2001 USA PATRIOT Act to ensure that civil society organizations undertaking legitimate humanitarian activities cannot be sanctioned for supporting groups designated as terrorist entities.[57]

14. HRW recommended passing legislation to reduce incidents of profiling, such as the End Racial Profiling Act.[58] JS43 made a similar recommendation.[59] AI noted that legislation prohibiting racial profiling nationwide has been pending before Congress since 2001.[60]

3. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

15. JS6[61] and JS44[62] recommended the creation of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles. ISHR made a similar recommendation.[63] JS26 made remarks in connection with the same subject.[64]

16. JS8 recommended the establishment of a human rights institution at the federal level.[65] WI[66] and WSNC[67] made similar recommendations. JS8 also recommended incorporating human rights training and education strategies in public policies.[68]

17. JS7 recommended that the Government support: the establishment of federal mechanisms mandated to coordinate with state and local officials around human rights monitoring and implementation at the federal, state and local levels; a reinvigorated Inter-Agency Working Group on Human Rights; and a national human rights monitoring mechanism, such as the US Commission on Civil and Human Rights.[69]

18. JS6[70], JS26[71] and JS41[72] recommended the implementation of a national plan of action for human rights education, as called for in the UN World Programme for Human Rights Education.

19. FLG recommended adopting and implementing a national racial justice plan consistent with the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.[73]

20. JS11 recommended the increase of funding to programs focusing on women with disabilities under the Violence against Women Act.[74]

21. JS5 recommended implementing programs to protect the most vulnerable children from exploitation, including children living in poverty, minority children and undocumented children.[75]

B. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

22. HRW indicated that the US had failed to implement many recommendations from the prior review, including on human rights treaties ratification, national security, criminal justice, treatment of immigrants and privacy.[76]

23. AC noted that in order to fulfil its obligations under the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the US should reform existing grievance mechanisms to lower barriers and increase transparency with a view to providing remedies for business-related abuses at home and abroad.[77] AC urged the US Government to take steps towards the full implementation of the Guiding Principles.[78]

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

24. AI recommended reviewing all outstanding recommendations from UN treaty bodies and experts with a view to implementing them.[79]

25. AA4RR stressed that the US lacks any national mechanism to review government policies for compliance with CERD and ICCPR.[80]

2. Cooperation with special procedures

26. JS25 recommended providing follow-up to the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation 2011 report on her mission to the US and to the recommendations therein.[81]

27. JS30[82] recommended implementing the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes concerning Marshall Islands.[83]

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Equality and non-discrimination

28. JS29 recommended that the Government prohibit federal law enforcement authorities from engaging in racial profiling; support an anti-racial profiling law, and investigate the disproportionate use of deadly force against individuals of colour by state and local police.[84]

29. LL recommended adopting measures to address profiling, including passing and implementing legislation such as the End Racial Profiling Act, amended to additionally prohibit profiling individuals based upon sexual orientation and/or gender identity.[85] JS41 stated that black people experience discrimination in employment, housing and education.[86]

30. JS17 called upon the US to identify the root causes of ethnic disparities pertaining to the death penalty and ethnically disparate sentencing, with the objective of developing means to eliminate ethnic or racial bias in the criminal justice system.[87] JS27[88] and JS43[89] noted that the vast majority of the youth who are criminalized and incarcerated in adult facilities are racial and ethnic minorities.

31. In connection with US's acceptance of UPR WG recommendations 92.65[90] on compliance with international obligations, 92.107[91] and 92.111[92] on racial discrimination, and 92.225[93] on UPR follow up, JS33 called upon the US Attorney General to provide all the resources necessary to ensure timely and thorough investigations of unsolved civil rights murders.[94]

32. ODIHR noted that the US did not report on the number of prosecutions and sentences related to hate crime cases.[95]

33. JS20 stated that women have continued to experience higher rates of poverty and to make less money for comparable work than their male peers throughout the recession and recovery periods.[96]

34. JS5 recommended taking measures to eradicate discrimination against women and children.[97] EN recommended amending the Immigration and Nationality Act and all other relevant provisions so that men and women could transfer their nationality to their children on an equal basis.[98]

35. Noting that the US accepted recommendations 92.109, 92.133 and 92.197[99], and partially 92.62, 92.67 and 92.100[100], JS34 stated that barriers to employment, housing, civic engagement and education for detainees should be removed.[101]

36. NCLR observed that the rights of LGBT families may change by crossing a state line or by passing from a state to a federal jurisdiction.[102] JS43 made similar remarks.[103] JS28 recommended investigating discriminatory practices based on race, gender, sexual orientation, homelessness, and other categories.[104] WI recommended prohibiting any form of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity.[105] JS41 made similar recommendations.[106] WI[107] and UNA[108] recommended passing legislation prohibiting LGBT discrimination in employment. HRC recommended the adoption of legislation covering sexual orientation and gender identity in both the public and private sectors.[109]

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

37. AI observed that the US capital justice system is marked by arbitrariness, discrimination and harsh conditions on death rows. People with serious mental illness continue to be subjected to the death penalty. AI recommended that federal and state authorities impose a moratorium on executions with a view of abolishing death penalty

nationwide.[110] HRW noted that the US accepted recommendation 92.95[111] on the death penalty and recommended recommitting to undertaking studies on racial disparities in application of the death penalty to end discriminatory practices.[112] JS29 recommended urging the Congress to eliminate capital murder from federal law.[113] JS41[114] and JS17[115] made similar recommendations.

38. CNUUS expressed concerns about excessive use of force by the police and indicated that Stand Your Ground laws allow the use of deadly force whether or not the party for which the violence was being used was armed. It recommended reviewing these laws.[116] JS51 made reference to a number of fatal shootings in which citizens of Afro American descent were unlawfully killed by the police.[117] JS13 noted that despite UPR recommendations, excessive use of force has been a continuing problem since 2010, especially by the Customs and Border Protection (CBP).[118] WILPF recommended taking federal measures to enforce transparency into any case of death of an immigrant brought against the Department of Homeland Security.[119]

39. AAAN urged upon the US to condemn practices of torture.[120] PHR recommended the holding of public hearings and investigations into the alleged torture and ill-treatment of detainees and compensate those who have been tortured or abused, including access to medical care.[121] JS2 recommended investigating torture allegations, extrajudicial executions and other violations of human rights committed in Guantánamo, Abu Ghraib, Bagram, NAMA and BALAD camps, and those carried out by the Joint Special Operations Command and the CIA.[122] JS38 recommended completing investigations and prosecutions of high-level officials for war crimes and torture in Iraq.[123] AI[124] and JS43[125] made similar recommendations. PHR recommended ending the practice of force-feeding detainees and allow independent medical monitoring of hunger-striking prisoners.[126] JS43 also recommended appointing an independent body to provide compensation and rehabilitation services to those who suffered torture or other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment.[127]

40. AI recommended reviewing conditions in federal maximum security prisons and developing national standards to ensure humane conditions in all such units, with adequate monitoring procedures.[128] HRW recommended reviewing the length and proportionality of criminal sentences at the federal and state level, and develop alternatives to incarceration, and pass laws that eliminate mandatory minimum sentences.[129] JS41[130] and JS24[131] recommended banning prolonged solitary confinement. In connection with US's support to UPR WG recommendation 92.177[132], PHR recommended ceasing the use of solitary confinement as a disciplinary tool and allow independent organizations to visit inmates.[133]

41. JS5 expressed concerns about the phenomenon of violence against women.[134] JS19 recommended removing discriminatory legal barriers that fail to protect American Indian and Alaska Native women and children against violence.[135] AI made a similar recommendation.[136] JS26 stated that the US should adopt legislation to protect women from violence in the military.[137]

42. EN welcomed the US commitment to address Female Genital Mutilation domestically and abroad. It recommended ensuring victims access to services, including healthcare and emergency shelters.[138] AIC stated that intersex people in the US suffer harm from genital-normalizing surgery in childhood and recommended that enforcement agencies take action to enforce laws prohibiting FGM and involuntary sterilization and investigate violations to protect children with intersex conditions. AIC also recommended that US Courts recognize genital-normalizing surgery and involuntary sterilization performed on intersex children as violations of federal civil rights and offer remedies for these harms.[139]

43. JS41 recommended repealing laws against prostitution and prostitution-related offenses, and eliminating "zero tolerance" policies.[140] SCU/IHRC noted that LGBTQ youth

are up to five times more likely than heterosexual youth to be victims of trafficking.[141] JS2[142] and JS1[143] recommended punishing trafficking in persons and child prostitution.

44. JS50 noted that the US accepted recommendation 92.86[144] on combating stereotypes and violence particularly against sexual workers and recommended decriminalizing children and adults victims of trafficking in the sex trade, ensure they are neither arrested nor detained, and develop policies to address discrimination against sex workers.[145] JS41[146] and SCU/IHRC[147] made similar recommendations. UNA recommended increasing resources for nationwide anti-trafficking awareness programs, including law enforcement training.[148] EN recommended improving access to comprehensive services for all victims, regardless of age.[149]

45. SCU/IHRC stated that the Government has not addressed adequately labour trafficking. The US labour laws explicitly exclude farm and domestic workers from key aspects of protection. SCU/IHRC recommended reviewing laws and regulations to ensure protection against exploitation and forced labour for all categories of workers.[150]

46. WI stated that sexual orientation-based hate crimes make up approximately 30% of the reported hate crimes in the US.[151] ICAAD recommended allocating sufficient resources to states to provide comprehensive training for law enforcement officers on bias and hate crimes.[152]

47. GIEACPC stated that in the US, corporal punishment of children was lawful, despite a recommendation by the Human Rights Committee to abolish it in all settings. GIEACPC noted that no recommendations were made in this area during the first UPR and hoped that the matter will be addressed during the second review.[153]

3. Administration of justice, including impunity and the rule of law

48. JS2[154], HRW[155] and PHR[156] recommended the closure of the Guantánamo prison. AI recommended the release of all detainees still held in Guantánamo, unless they are to be charged and tried without further delay in ordinary federal civilian courts.[157] HRW recommended that the US transfer the remaining detainees home or to third countries, unless they have been charged with a credible criminal offense.[158] JS43 recommended taking all necessary measures to end the practice of indefinite detention, including opposition to any efforts to broaden the practice of indefinite detention beyond Guantánamo Bay.[159]

49. JS43 recommended that Congress ban the CIA from operating any detention facility or holding any person in its custody.[160] HRW recommended that the US hold accountability those responsible for the CIA secret detention program and the mistreatment of prisoners.[161]

50. Regarding military commissions at Guantánamo, AI stated that trial of civilians by military tribunals is inconsistent with international standards, especially when civilian courts are available.[162] JS32 noted that the US military justice system systematically fails to prosecute cases of sexual violence against its service members.[163] JS3 recommended that the US bring all aspects of its military justice system into compliance with the ICCPR, that under no circumstances civilians be subject to trial by court-martial, that court-martial jurisdiction be confined to military offenses and exclude human rights violations.[164]

51. JS34 noted that the US accepted recommendations 92.70, 92.96, 92.97, 92.177 and 92.179[165] on racial bias in the criminal justice system and living conditions in prisons. JS34 stated that reliance on detention should decrease in favour of alternatives to incarceration and that excessive sentencing should be reduced for all non-violent, non-serious and non-sexual offences.[166] JS43 recommended abolishing the sentence of life without parole for nonviolent offenses.[167]

52. JS13 expressed concern for the lack of accountability for CBP officers engaging in excessive force.[168] AI recommended ensuring that all victims of human rights violations have full access to meaningful remedy.[169]

53. JS9 stated that the arrest and incarceration of pregnant women and mothers deprive women of their fundamental rights, and threaten maternal, foetal and child health. The effect of these policies is most devastating to women who are marginalized on the basis of race and socioeconomic status.[170] JS9 recommended protecting families by ensuring that pregnant women and mothers of young children are prioritized for alternatives to incarceration, such as community supervision.[171] JS9 also recommended eliminating criminal penalties for personal use and possession of drugs and review the sentences of people incarcerated for nonviolent drug-related offenses.[172]

54. JS45 stated that in all 50 states, provisions in local penal codes allow children to be tried as adults.[173] AI stated that the imposition of a sentence of life without parole against minors is a violation of international law.[174] JS18 noted that US did not adopt UPR WG recommendation 92.180[175] and recommended abolishing the sentence of life without parole for child offenders at the federal level. JS18 also urged the states to do likewise, and encouraged them to prevent the transfer of offenders younger than 18 to adult court.[176] JS43[177] and AI[178] made similar recommendations. JS27 recommended ensuring that: youth in conflict with the law are not subjected to adult criminal procedures; that juveniles are not transferred to adult courts, and are separated from adults during pre-trial detention and after sentencing.[179] JS41[180], CRIN[181] and HRW[182] made similar recommendations. CRIN further recommended raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility in all states.[183]

55. HRDC stated that US prisons continued to censor books and magazines, limit correspondence to and from prison facilities to postcards, and impose exorbitant fees to phone calls.[184] HRDC recommended that state and local commission boards restrict funding to jails and other detention facilities that continue to enforce unconstitutional mail censorship policies, and that all jails allow personal communication via letter and envelope.[185] JS16 recommended the protection of federal prisoners' human right to artistic freedom.[186]

56. JS49 noted that the US accepted UPR WG recommendations related to and implicating access to counsel in civil cases, including 92.109[187], 92.116[188], 92.185[189], 92.198[190] and 92.214.[191] JS49 recommended increasing efforts to provide access to legal representation in civil cases, including in immigration proceedings and establish a right to counsel for individuals in federal civil cases.[192]

57. HRA NGO recommended restoring the integrity of the IT systems of the courts, under accountability to the Congress, with the goal of making such systems as transparent as possible to the public at large.[193]

4. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

58. JS36 indicated that the US Government has been secretly sweeping up digital communications and personal data around the world with little oversight from either the judiciary or legislature,[194] and recommended that the US respect the privacy of individuals outside its territorial borders.[195] HRW made a similar recommendation.[196] JS15 stated that the US authorities, on a daily basis, are intercepting the private communications and other personal electronic data of hundreds of millions people across the globe.[197] JS15 recommended that the US discontinue all indiscriminate interception, retention, use and dissemination of individuals' private communications both within and outside US territory and jurisdiction.[198]

59. JS10 stated that indigenous children are removed from their families and communities at disproportionate rates as compared to other children[199] and once removed they often suffer psychological, economic and cultural harms.[200]

60. NCLR stated that LGBT people in the US are denied marriage rights to same-sex couples, and parental and custodial rights to LGBT parents.[201] WI recommended recognizing same-sex relationships, including removal of bans on marriage.[202]

5. Freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly

61. JS35 stated that the Government's prosecutions of leakers of classified information have created a chilling effect on journalistic reporting and free speech. The Government has sought to limit access to sensitive national security-related trials and documents on key issues of public interest.[203] JS35 recommended that the Government guarantee that journalists will not be prosecuted for receiving confidential and/or classified information,[204] and to end indiscriminate surveillance programs that collect either communications metadata or content.[205]

62. JS41[206] and JS39[207] recommended the implementation of previous related UPR recommendations 92.94[208], 92.153 and 92.154[209], to end the criminalization, incarceration and exile of Counter Intelligence Program - Civil Rights Era political activists, including immediate release of all the aged, terminally, or chronically ill. CIVICUS made a similar recommendation.[210]

63. ISHR recommended enacting laws and policies to recognise and protect human rights defenders and prohibit intimidation or reprisal by giving full force and effect to the International Declaration on Human Rights Defenders.[211] ITHACA expressed concerns about attacks against human rights defenders and stressed that attorneys attempting to address these issues were suspended from the practice of law.[212]

64. JS4 reported that recently there have been efforts to silence college campuses' viewpoints in favor of Palestinian rights, branding that expression as anti-Semitic and thereby worthy of censorship.[213] CIVICUS made similar remarks and recommended terminating all unwarranted investigations into the activities of university student groups who advocate for the rights of Palestinians.[214]

65. JS37 expressed concern at the difficulties encountered by serving members of the armed forces who develop a conscientious objection to such service, and harsh treatment of those whose claim to be conscientious objectors.[215]

66. CIVICUS recommended amending all federal, states and municipal laws and policies requiring explicit approval to hold public protests and recommended ensuring that all journalists are permitted to report on protests without undue interference.[216]

6. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

67. JS5 noted with concern discriminatory practices in the labour market towards women and migrant workers, and indicated that women are disadvantaged in pursuing work promotions and reaching the highest management positions. JS5 recommended taking measures to combat inequalities in the labour market especially regarding young people, women and migrants.[217] UNA recommended passing legislation to ensure women receive equal pay for equal work.[218]

68. AHR indicated poor treatment and workplace violations against immigrants, primarily in unskilled labor positions: employers are taking advantage of undocumented immigrants' fear of deportation by engaging in various levels of exploitation, from low wages and wage theft, to physical and sexual assault, to outright imprisonment.[219] AHR

recommended increasing resources devoted to training, investigation, and prosecution of these crimes under state and federal laws.[220]

69. JS12 stated that a significant number of Hispanic children, age twelve and younger, are hired to work in agriculture exposing them to serious health hazards, in violation of ILO Conventions 138 and 182, and recommended a change of the Fair Labour Standard Act to increase the minimum age for hazardous work in agriculture.[221] HRW made a similar recommendation.[222]

7. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

70. JS41 recommended prohibiting evictions of persons living in homeless encampments.[223] JS22 recommended ensuring that public resources are wisely used for the improvement of the quality of life.[224]

71. JS20 recommended providing additional federal relief to state and local governments to prevent cuts to education, health and core social services.[225]

72. MSU observed that water and sanitation services are not economically accessible and recommended enhancing programmes to ensure greater access to these basic services.[226] MGA recommended engaging civil society and communities to ensure that all residents enjoy the human right to water and sanitation.[227] MWRO made similar remarks and recommended prohibiting the termination of basic water services for lack of ability to pay and for vulnerable population.[228] Noting that the US accepted recommendations on homelessness and housing, JS23 recommended ensuring that every person can afford adequate housing and that no person loses access to water or sanitation.[229] JS25 recommended convening a national inter-agency consultation on drinking water with the aim of developing responses to water challenges in the country.[230]

8. Right to health

73. VWC stated that the US should allow everyone within its borders to enjoy the right to health, and that universal healthcare laws should be passed on a federal level.[231]

74. AI recommended ensuring that all women have equal access to quality maternal health care services.[232]

75. FLG expressed concerns about the over-medication of psychotropic drugs on African descent girls in foster care and recommended collecting data categorized by race and ethnic origin among children in foster care.[233]

76. GJC indicated that the US noted recommendation 92.228[234] to remove blanket abortion restrictions on humanitarian aid for girls and women raped in war, and stated that these restrictions violate US obligations under, among others, CAT and ICCPR.[235] It recommended permitting US foreign assistance to be used for safe abortion services in the cases of rape, life endangerment or incest.[236]

77. UNA recommended that the Government continue to support universal access to voluntary sexual and reproductive health services.[237]

78. LTCCC recommended enforcing longstanding standards of care and treatment of nursing home residents and, particularly, of the numerous residents suffering from Alzheimer's disease or other forms of dementia.[238]

9. Right to education

79. JS16 noted that the US accepted a number of recommendations related to the right to education and recommended protecting young people's freedom to choose text and books.[239]

80. AHR stated that many immigrant students attend "high-poverty, low-performing schools" due to increasing segregation[240] and recommended creating a plan that meets the educational and mental health needs of all refugee students.[241]

81. JS5 welcomed acceptance of UPR WG recommendation 92.109[242] aimed to promote, inter alia, educational opportunities, and commended attempts by the Government to facilitate the equal integration of all students in the education system. However, JS5 remained concerned that particularly African American, Hispanic and Native American children face a high level of discrimination. Schools in low-income neighborhoods tend to have the fewest resources, funding, and least experienced teachers compared to schools in more affluent neighborhoods. High school drop-out rates remain high for African American and Hispanic students.[243] JS12 stated that the school dropout rate for Hispanic children who labour in agriculture is four times the national rate.[244]

82. JS21 indicated that African Americans still suffer from disproportionately lower standing in social indicators including education.[245] JS5 recommended increasing measures to combat discrimination, particularly against children from poor families and minority children, through programmes and policies to reduce inequalities in access to education and health.[246]

10. Cultural rights

83. QR drew attention to the precarious conditions of the Quindaro Ruins and Underground Railroad site, which has a high historical value related to slavery.[247]

11. Persons with disabilities

84. JS11 stated that women with disabilities are two to three times more likely than non-disabled women to experience violence, including but not limited to sexual and domestic violence and recommended that the funding to programs focusing on women with disabilities under VAWA is increased.[248]

85. JS8 stated that violations, including denial of legal capacity, and discrimination against persons with disabilities are still occurring.[249]

12. Minorities and indigenous peoples

86. JS46 stated that Alaska and Hawaii were each a state of peoples recognized under the law of nations and international law as nations, claiming self-determination and self-governance. According to JS46, the US submitted misleading reports to cloak the violations of the Charter of the United Nations and international law.[250]

87. While acknowledging the efforts made by the Government in recent years to advance the rights of indigenous peoples, JS5 noted with deep concern that indigenous peoples, including American Indian, Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian peoples, still face significant challenges that are related to historical discrimination, acts of oppression, and inadequate government policies.[251] JS5 recommended the Government to adopt measures to effectively protect sacred areas of indigenous peoples against environmental exploitation and degradation.[252] JS19 made similar recommendations.[253]

88. JS48 requested that the UPR Working Group recommend that the US fully implement the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples without seeking to diminish the inherent rights of Indigenous Peoples to, *inter alia*, self-determination, free, prior and informed consent, rights to traditionally owned, occupied and used lands, territories and resources, cultural rights and sacred areas.[254] JS44 made similar remarks and recommended protecting cultural landscapes and sacred areas of indigenous peoples and

ensure that consultations are held with the communities affected by development projects and exploitation of natural resources.[255] JS42 made a similar recommendation.[256]

89. JS26 stated that the principle of free, prior and informed consent relating to indigenous peoples must be central to domestic and foreign policy. Sacred sites must be protected across the country.[257]

90. JS40 stressed that the reclamation of traditional lands and natural resources is a primary goal for the Nipmuc Nation and the Chappaquiddick Wampanoag Tribe.[258] Tribal members are continually challenged in their right to hunt and fish without license. Some cases have resulted in arrests of tribal members.[259] WSNC recommended that the Government respond to WSNC requests for negotiation on treaty and land rights.[260]

91. JS48 indicated that the US continues to make unilateral decisions to extract resources (gold, uranium, coal, timber, water, etc.), and to carry out development projects with devastating impacts on the sacred areas, including waters and other resources.[261]

92. JS48 requested that the UPR WG recommend that the US reconsider its rejection, in its first UPR review, of recommendation 92.154[262] regarding the end of the incarceration of the Indian activist Leonard Peltier.[263]

93. JS42 asked the UPR WG to recommend that the US engage in peace processes with Indigenous Peoples by providing safe access to land, water and education, and safety from violence.[264]

13. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

94. JS47 highlighted that the US immigration system fails to protect fundamental human rights to fair deportation proceedings, humane detention conditions, freedom from persecution or torture, and family unity.[265] NIJC stated that the Government denied immigrants the right to a fair hearing and judicial review though summary removal processes in contradiction with its support of UPR WG recommendation 92.185.[266] JS41 recommended halting the practice of prosecuting, in the criminal justice system, people charged with immigration offenses.[267] AI recommended detaining migrants only in exceptional circumstances, in humane conditions, with such detention justified in each individual case and subject to judicial review.[268] PHR[269] and JS43[270] made similar recommendations.

95. JS47 stated that the US should ensure respect for the right to family unity for detained migrants.[271] VIVAT International recommended revising detention and deportation policies to avoid separating family members.[272] JS29 recommended minimizing the use of expedited removal against unaccompanied children.[273] JS43 noted that the US Government has expanded the detention of immigrant families and has failed to protect children from abuse in CBP custody.[274] NIJC recommended eliminating the use of family detention and improving detention conditions at the border.[275] JS43 made similar recommendations.[276] JS2 recommended avoiding the criminalization of migrants, end police brutality, guarantee migrants access to basic services.[277]

96. JS47 indicated that the sexual abuse of migrants in detention, including pregnant women, nursing mothers, and LGBTI migrants is a serious concern.[278] VWC noted that in spite of US's acceptance of UPR WG recommendation 92.195[279], no executive or administrative action has been taken to provide access to healthcare for non-citizens.[280]

97. AHR indicated that eligibility for most public benefits hinges on immigration status denying benefits to qualified immigrants or family members. The exclusion of undocumented immigrants from almost all public benefits violates their basic human rights.[281]

14. Environmental issues

98. JS30 recommended supporting engagement and international partnership to sustain a comprehensive health treatment system in the Marshall Islands.[282]

99. JS52 suggested stopping new uranium mining in minority communities, and enforcing domestic environmental law consistent with human rights standards.[283]

100. GN requested the UPR WG to ask the Government to discuss with them ways to promote together adaptation measures to climate change and mitigation of climate change through the development of renewable energy and protection of ecosystems by empowering GN to manage human interaction with GN lands.[284]

15. Human rights and counter-terrorism

101. JS31 stated that the US accepted but failed to implement UPR recommendations 92.58 and 92.65[285] by which all domestic counterterrorism legislation and action should have been made consistent with international human rights standards and laws.[286] JS31 recommended engaging with the civil society in a realignment of national security and counterterrorism laws in order to lower barriers to humanitarian access to civilians in armed conflict.[287]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.
Civil society
Individual submissions:

AA4RR	Africans in America for Restitution and Repatriation, Bronx (United States of America);
AAAN	Arab American Action Network, Chicago, IL (United States of America);
AC	Accountability Counsel, San Francisco, California (United States of America);
AHR	Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis (United States of America);
AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain);
AIC	Advocates for Informed Choice, Cotati, CA (United States of America);
CIVICUS	CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Johannesburg (South Africa);
CNUUS	Coalition of NGOs for UPR United States, Tallahassee (United States of America);
CRIN	The Child Rights International Network, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
EN	Equality Now, Nairobi (Kenya);
FLG	The Franklin Law Group P.C, Baltimore (United States of America);
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain);
GJC	Global Justice Center, New York (United States of America);
GN	Guale Nation, MGA 31420 (United States of America);
HRA-NGO	Human Rights Alert (NGO), Tel Aviv (Israel);
HRDC	Human Rights Defense Center, Lake Worth (United States of America);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva (Switzerland);
HRC	Human Rights Campaign, Washington, D.C. (United States of America);
ICAAD	International Center for Advocates Against Discrimination, New York (United States of America);
ISHR	International Service for Human Rights, Geneva (Switzerland);
ITHACA	ITHACA, Lake Arrowhead, California (United States of America);
LL	Lambda Legal, New York (United States of America);
LTCCC	Long Term Care Community Coalition, New York (United States of America);
MGA	Massachusetts Global Action, Boston (United States of America);
MSU	Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan (United States of America);
MWRO	Michigan Welfare Rights Organization, Detroit, Michigan (United States of America);
NCLR	National Center for Lesbian Rights, San Francisco (United States of America);
NIJC	National Immigrant Justice Center, Chicago (United States of America);
PHR	Physicians for Human Rights, Cambridge, MA (United States of America);
QR/UGRR-2015	Quindaro Ruins/Underground Railroad- Exercise 2015, Kansas City (United States of America);

SCU/IHRC	International Human Rights Clinic, Santa Clara (United States of America);
UNA-USA	United Nations Association of the United States of America, Washington DC (United States of America);
VIVAT	VIVAT International, New York (United States of America);
VWC	Vermont Workers Center, Burlington (United States of America);
WI	Williams Institute, University of California School of Law, Los Angeles, California (United States of America);
WILPF	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Geneva (Switzerland);
WSNC	Western Shoshone National Council, Austin (United States of America);

Joint submissions:

JS1	Edmund Rice International, Geneva (Switzerland); Salesian Missions, New Rochelle (United States of America);
JS2	Organization for Defending Victim of Violence, Tehran (Islamic Republic of Iran); Society for Supporting Victims of Domestic Violence;
JS3	Yale Law School, New Haven CT (United States of America); University of California, San Francisco CA (United States of America); National Women's Law Centre, Washington DC (United States of America); Amnesty International USA, New York (United States of America); the International Commission of Jurists, Geneva (Switzerland);
JS4	Advancing Justice -- Asian Law Caucus, San Francisco (United States of America); Centre for Constitutional Rights, New York (United States of America); Council on American Islamic Relations -- San Francisco Bay Area, San Francisco (United States of America); American Muslims for Palestine, Palos Hills (United States of America); National Lawyers Guild International Committee;
JS5	Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice, Veyrier (Switzerland); VIDES International -- International Volunteerism Organisation for Women, Education, Roma (Italy);
JS6	Human Rights Educators USA, Ithaca (United States of America); U.S. Human Rights Network;
JS7	Columbia Law School Human Rights Institute, New York (United States of America); Association of Official Human Rights Agencies, Washington DC (United States of America);
JS8	Medical Whistle blower Advocacy Network, Washington (United States of America);
JS9	The Sexual Rights Initiative, Ottawa (Canada); International Network of People Who Use Drugs, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); International Network of Women who Use Drugs; the Women and Harm Reduction International Network; National Advocates for Pregnant Women, New York (United States of America); SisterReach, Memphis (United States of America); Family Law & Cannabis Alliance, Boston (United States of America); Native Youth Sexual Health Network, Toronto (Canada);
JS10	National Indian Child Welfare Association, Portland (United States of America); Association on American Indian Affairs, Rockville (United States of America); the National Congress of American Indians, Washington DC (Unites States of America);
JS11	Women Enabled International, Washington, DC (United States of America); Centre for Reproductive Rights, New York (United States of America);
JS12	The Harvest, Tempe (United States of America);

JS13	UC Irvine International Justice Clinic, Irvine (United States of America);
JS14	American Friends Service Committee, Washington DC (United States of America); Centre for Constitutional Rights, New York (United States of America); Rachel Corrie Foundation for Peace and Justice, Olympia (United States of America); US Campaign to End the Israeli Occupation, Washington DC (United States of America); Jewish Voice for Peace, Oakland (United States of America);
JS15	American Civil Liberties Union, New York (United States of America); Center for Democracy & Technology, Washington DC (United States of America);
JS16	National Coalition Against Censorship, New York (United States of America); Freemuse, Copenhagen (Denmark);
JS17	Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis (United States of America); The Greater Caribbean for Life (Trinidad and Tobago); The Puerto Rican Coalition against the Death Penalty, San Juan (Puerto Rico);
JS18	Human Rights Advocates, San Francisco (United States of America); The Campaign for the Fair Sentencing of Youth, Washington DC (United States of America); Human Rights Watch, Washington DC (United States of America);
JS19	Indian Law Resource Center, Helena (United States of America); National Congress of American Indians, Washington DC (United States of America); National Indigenous Women's Resource Centre, Inc., Lame Deer (United States of America); Clan Star, Inc.;
JS20	Center for Women's Global Leadership, Rutgers University, New Brunswick (United States of America); Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, (United States of America);
JS21	International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, Nanaimo (Canada); Indigenous Peoples' and Nations' Coalition, Geneva (Switzerland); International Human Rights Council, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Iota Phi Theta Fraternity, Baltimore (United States of America); National Coalition of Blacks for Reparations in America, Washington DC (United States of America); National Conference of Black Lawyers, Chicago Chapter, Chicago (United States of America);
JS22	HELP ORG INC/Raccoon Hogg CDC/SALT, Atlanta, United States of America;
JS23	National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty, Washington DC (United States of America); Chicago Anti-Eviction Campaign; National Coalition for the Homeless; National Fair Housing Alliance; National Low Income Housing Coalition; Unity Parenting and Counseling, Inc.;
JS24	Center for Constitutional Rights, New York (United States of America); Legal Services for Prisoners with Children, San Francisco (United States of America); California Prison Focus, Oakland (United States of America);
JS25	Safe Water Alliance; Environmental Justice Coalition for Water, Sacramento (United States of America); International Human Right Law Clinic, UC Berkeley School of Law, Berkeley (United States of America);
JS26	Four Freedoms Forum; Hawaii Institute for Human Rights;
JS27	International Women's Human Rights Law Clinic, City University of New York Law School, Long Island City (United States of America);

	ACLU Michigan, Detroit (United States of America); Juvenile Life Without Parole Initiative, Philadelphia (United States of America);
JS28	Best Practices Policy Project; Desiree Alliance, Fort Smith (United States of America); Sex Workers Outreach Project -- New York City, New York (United States of America);
JS29	The Leadership Conference Education Fund, Washington DC (United States of America); Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, Washington DC (United States of America); the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, Baltimore (United States of America);
JS30	Center for Political Ecology, Santa Cruz (United States of America); ERUB/Enewetak, Rongelap, Utrik, Bikini Survivors; Iju in Ean/Northern Star Rongelap Women's Club; Elimondik/Enewetak-Enjebi Sustainability Leadership Organisation; WUTMI/Women United Together Marshall Islands, Majuro (United States of America); Cultural Survival, Cambridge (United States of America); Indigenous World Association; IWAC/International Women Anthropology Conference; INDR/International Network on Displacement and Resettlement, Tucson (United States of America); IPPNW/International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, Somerville (United States of America); Gensuikyo/Japan Council Against A and H Bomb, Tokyo (Japan);
JS31	Alliance for Peacebuilding, Washington DC (United States of America); American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia (United States of America); Defending Dissent Foundation, Takoma Park (United States of America); The Fund for Global Human Rights, Washington DC (United States of America); Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict, the Hague (the Netherlands); Karamah: Muslim Women Lawyers for Human Rights, Washington DC (United States of America); KinderUSA, Dallas (United States of America); Peace Appeal Foundation, Charlottesville (United States of America); Peace Catalyst International, Louisville (United States of America); Zakat Foundation, Chicago (United States of America); Eileen F. Babbitt, PhD, Professor of the Practice International Conflict Analysis and Resolution, The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy Tufts University Medford, Medford (United States of America);
JS32	The Avon Global Center for Women and Justice at Cornell Law School, Ithaca (United States of America); Cornell Law School's Global Gender Justice Clinic, and Service Women's Action Network;
JS33	Georgia Peace & Justice Coalition, Atlanta (United States of America); Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Atlanta (United States of America); Cold Case Justice Initiative at Syracuse University College of Law, Syracuse (United States of America);
JS34	The Ella Baker Center for Human Rights, Oakland (United States of America); Forward Together; Research Action Design;
JS35	PEN International, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); PEN American Center, New York (United States of America); Committee to Protect Journalists, New York (United States of America);
JS36	Brennan Center For Justice at New York University School of Law, New York (United States of America); Access, New York/Brussels; American Civil Liberties Union, New York (United States of America); Centre for Democracy and Technology, Washington DC (United States of America); Electronic Frontier Foundation, San Francisco (United States of America); Electronic Privacy Information

	Centre, Washington DC (United States of America); Human Rights Watch; PEN American Centre, New York (United States of America);
JS37	International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Alkmaar (the Netherlands); Conscience and Peace Tax International, Clacton-on-sea (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
JS38	Center for Constitutional Rights, New York (United States of America); Iraq Veterans Against the War, New York (United States of America);
JS39	Malcolm X Centre for Self Determination, Greenville (United States of America); Jericho Movement for Amnesty & Freedom of All (U.S.) Political Prisoners, Chesterfield (United States of America);
JS40	Nipmuc Nation, South Grafton (United States of America); Chappaquiddick Wampanoag Tribe, Boston (United States of America);
JS41	US Human Rights Network, Atlanta (United States of America); Vermont Workers Centre, Burlington (United States of America); Four Freedoms Forum; Chicago Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression, Chicago (United States of America); Indigenous World Association; Sex Workers Outreach Project - NYC, New York (United States of America); ACLU of New Mexico, Regional Centre for Border Rights, Las Cruces (United States of America); Sunburst Projects, University of San Francisco, Sacramento (United States of America); National Law Centre on Homelessness & Poverty (Washington DC (United States of America); Dream Defenders; The Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis (United States of America); American Civil Liberties Union, New York (United States of America); SPARK Reproductive Justice NOW/Johnson C. Smith University; South Texas Human Rights Centre, Falfurrias (United States of America);
JS42	Southeast Indigenous Peoples' Center, Eatonton (United States of America);
JS43	American Civil Liberties Union, New York (United States of America);
JS44	Indigenous World Association, the Laguna Acoma Coalition for a Safe Environment, Casa Blanca (New Mexico);
JS45	Real Time Leadership Solutions, South Holland (USA); United Nations Association-USA, Greater Chicago Chapter;
JS46	Indigenous Peoples and Nations Coalition, Geneva (Switzerland); The Koani Foundation, Lihue (United States of America);
JS47	Detention Watch Network, Washington DC (United States of America); The Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis (United States of America);
JS48	International Indian Treaty Council, San Francisco (United States of America);
JS49	Columbia Law School Human Rights Institute, New York (United States of America), National Legal Aid & Defender Association, Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law, Detention Watch Network, National Center for Access to Justice at Cardozo Law School, Public Justice Center, Western Center on Law and Poverty, National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty, Citizen Works, Program on Human Rights and the Global Economy, Northeastern University School of Law, American University Washington College of Law Center for Human Rights & Humanitarian Law Local Human Rights Lawyering Project;

JS50	CUNY, International Women's Human Rights Clinic, New York (United States of America); Trafficking Victims Advocacy Protection, New York (United States of America);
JS51	New Future Foundation, New York (United States of America); Friends of the African Union, Cincinnati (United States of America);
JS52	New Mexico Environmental Law Center, Santa Fe (United States of America); Multicultural Alliance for a Safe Environment;

Regional intergovernmental organization(s):

IACHR-OAS	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Washington, D.C. (United States of America);
OSCE-ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, Warsaw (Poland).

[2] The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:

ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

[3] JS6, page 9.
[4] JS2, page 11.
[5] JS41, section D, para.3.
[6] JS11, page 9.
[7] JS26, page 3.
[8] AI, page 4.
[9] FLG, page 5.
[10] JS20, page 9.
[11] JS29, page 7.
[12] JS2, page 11.
[13] JS41, section D, para.3.
[14] JS11, page 9.
[15] JS26, page 3.
[16] UNA, page 2.
[17] JS19, page 10.
[18] AI, page 4.
[19] WILPF, page 3.
[20] FLG, page 5.
[21] JS6, page 9.
[22] JS16, page 11.
[23] JS2, page 11.
[24] JS41, section D, para.3.
[25] JS26, page 3.
[26] UNA, page 5.
[27] AI, page 4.
[28] JS1, page 3.
[29] WILPF, page 3.
[30] FLG, page 5.
[31] JS6, page 9.

[32] JS8, page 9.
[33] JS2, page 11.
[34] JS41, section D, para.3.
[35] JS11, page 9.
[36] JS45, page 13.
[37] JS26, page 3.
[38] UNA, page 5.
[39] FLG, page 5.
[40] JS6, page 9.
[41] AI, page 4.
[42] JS2, page 11.
[43] JS3, page 8.
[44] JS2, page 11.
[45] SCU/IHRC, page 5.
[46] JS41, section D, para.3.
[47] JS6, page 9.
[48] HRW, para. 30 a.
[49] SCU/IHRC, page 5.
[50] IACHR, p. 2.
[51] AI, page 2.
[52] AI, page 4.
[53] JS8, page 9.
[54] JS14, page12.
[55] A/HRC/16/11, page 16.
[56] A/HRC/16/11, page 28.
[57] CIVICUS, p.13
[58] HRW, para. 10 b.
[59] JS43, page 10.
[60] AI, page 3.
[61] JS6, page 9.
[62] JS44, page 4.
[63] ISHR, para. 6.
[64] JS26, page 2.
[65] JS8, page 9.
[66] WI, page 2
[67] WSNC, para.29.
[68] JS8, page 9.
[69] JS7, page 7.
[70] JS6, page 9. See http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/education/training/programme.htm.
[71] JS26, page 3.
[72] JS41, section D, para. 2.
[73] FLG, page 5.
[74] JS11, page 9.
[75] JS5, page 3.
[76] HRW, paras. 4 and 5.
[77] AC, pages 1 and 2.
[78] AC, page 7.
[79] AI, page 4.
[80] AA4RR, p.6
[81] JS25, page 2, A/HRC/18/33/Add.4.
[82] JS30, page 9.
[83] A/HRC/21/48/Add.1.
[84] JS29, page 5
[85] Lambda Legal, p. 6.
[86] JS41, page 2.
[87] JS17, page 20.

[88] JS27, page 2.
[89] JS43, page 6.
[90] A/HRC/16/11, page 17.
[91] A/HRC/16/11, page 20.
[92] A/HRC/16/11, page 21.
[93] A/HRC/16/11, page 28.
[94] JS33, pages 2, 4 and 11.
[95] ODIHR, page 3.
[96] JS20, page 6.
[97] JS5, pages 5 and 7.
[98] Equality Now, page 6.
[99] A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 7.
[100] A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 3.
[101] JS34, pages 3 and 8.
[102] NCLR, page 1.
[103] JS43, page 11.
[104] JS28, page 10.
[105] WI, page 2.
[106] JS41, section D, paras.3, 12 and 22.
[107] WI, page 8.
[108] UNA, page 4.
[109] HRC, p. 7.
[110] AI, pages 3 and 5.
[111] A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 3.
[112] HRW, paras. 18 and 19 b.
[113] JS29, page 5.
[114] JS41, section D, para.6.
[115] JS17, page 17.
[116] CNUUS, pp. 2 and 3
[117] JS51, pages 6 and 7.
[118] JS13, pages 3 and 4.
[119] WILPF, page 3.
[120] AAAN, page 3.
[121] PHR, page 6.
[122] JS2, page 12.
[123] JS38, page 3.
[124] AI, page 4.
[125] JS43, page 6.
[126] PHR, page 5.
[127] JS43, page 6.
[128] AI, page 5.
[129] HRW, page 4.
[130] JS41, section D, para.7.
[131] JS24, page 5.
[132] A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 3.
[133] PHR, page 2.
[134] JS5, page 6.
[135] JS19, page3
[136] AI, page 5.
[137] JS26, page 4.
[138] Equality Now, pages 3 and 6.
[139] AIC, pages 4 and 5.
[140] JS41, section D, para.11.
[141] SCU/IHRC, page 7.
[142] JS2, page13.
[143] JS1, page 3.

144 A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 2.
145 JS50, pages 3 and 4.
146 JS41, section D, para.11.
147 SCU/IHRC, page 8.
148 UNA, page 3.
149 Equality Now, p. 6.
150 SCU/IHRC, pages 4 and 5.
151 WI, page 4.
152 ICAAD, p. 8.
153 GIEACPC, p. 1.
154 JS2, page 13.
155 HRW, para. 16 a.
156 PHR, page 3.
157 AI, page 4.
158 HRW, page 3.
159 JS43, page 4.
160 JS43, page 6.
161 HRW, para. 16 c.
162 AI, page 2.
163 JS32, page 2.
164 JS3, pages 8 and 9.
165 A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 3.
166 JS34, pages 3, 6 and 8.
167 JS43, page 7.
168 JS13, page 9.
169 AI, page 5.
170 JS9, page 1.
171 JS9, page 12.
172 JS9, page 6.
173 JS45, page 20.
174 AI, page 3.
175 A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 4.
176 JS18, pages 2, 8 and 9.
177 JS43, page 6.
178 AI, page 5.
179 JS27, page 5.
180 JS41, section D, para.25.
181 CRIN, pp. 3 and 4.
182 HRW, para. 24 b.
183 CRIN, page 3.
184 HRDC, para. 5.
185 HRDC, section III, a (i) and (iii).
186 JS16, page12.
187 A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 7.
188 A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 3.
189 A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 6.
190 A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 2.
191 A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 6.
192 JS49, pp. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6.
193 HRA NGO, p. 6.
194 JS36, page 1.
195 JS36, page 13.
196 HRW, page 3.
197 JS15, page 1.
198 JS15, page 10.
199 JS10, page 8.

200 JS10, page 4.
201 NCLR, page 5.
202 WI, page 8.
203 JS35, paras. 1, 16 and 17.
204 JS35, section V.
205 JS35, section VI.
206 JS41, section D, para.8.
207 JS39, page 2.
208 A/HRC/16/11, page 20.
209 A/HRC/16/11, page 24.
210 CIVICUS, p.14
211 ISHR, para. 6.
212 ITHACA, p. 2.
213 JS4, page 4.
214 CIVICUS, pages 6 and 13
215 JS37, page 1.
216 CIVICUS, p.12
217 JS5, page 5.
218 UNA, page 2.
219 AHR, page 10 and 11.
220 AHR, page 13.
221 JS12, pages 5 and 6.
222 HRW, page 5.
223 JS41, section D, para.19.
224 JS22, page 3.
225 JS20, page 9.
226 MSU, pages 2 and 3.
227 MGA, page 3.
228 MWRO, page 8.
229 JS23, pages 2 and 12.
230 JS25, page 2.
231 VWC, page 2.
232 AI, page 5.
233 FLG, pages 1 and 5.
234 A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 8.
235 GJC, pages 1-6.
236 GJC, pages 6 and 7.
237 UNA, page 2.
238 LTCCC, para. 4.
239 JS16, pages 3 and 11.
240 AHR, pages 8 and 9.
241 AHR, page 10.
242 A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 7.
243 JS5, page 4.
244 JS12, page 4.
245 JS21, pages 2-3.
246 JS5, page 5.
247 QR/Underground Railroad Exercise 2015, page 3 and 4.
248 JS11, page 1.
249 JS8, page 5.
250 JS46, pages 1 and 8.
251 JS5, p.7
252 JS5, p.8
253 JS19, p.10
254 JS48, p.13
255 JS44, pages 1 and 4.

[256] JS42, page 5.
[257] JS26, page.3.
[258] JS40, p.4-5
[259] JS40, p.5
[260] WSNC, para. 29.
[261] JS48, p.8
[262] A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 9.
[263] JS48, p.13
[264] JS42, page 5.
[265] JS47, page 18.
[266] NIJC, page 1 and A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 6.
[267] JS41, section D, para. 23.
[268] AI, page 5.
[269] PHR, page 3.
[270] JS43, page 14.
[271] JS47, p.6
[272] VIVAT International, pages 2 and 3.
[273] JS29, page 7.
[274] JS43, page 12.
[275] NIJC, page 6.
[276] JS43, pages 14 and 16.
[277] JS2, pages 11 and 12.
[278] JS47, page 16.
[279] A/HRC/16/11/Add.1, page 7.
[280] VWC, page 5.
[281] AHR, p. 14
[282] JS30, page. 9.
[283] JS52, page 7.
[284] GN, p. 7.
[285] A/HRC/16/11, page 17.
[286] JS31, page 2.
[287] JS31, page 1.