

# HRC Resolutions- Sessions 55-57 (2024)

Session	Resolution Number	Resolution Title	Birth Registration	Nationality	Family Relations	Summary
55	<a href="#">A/HRC/RES/55/29</a>	Rights of the child: realizing the rights of the child and inclusive social protection	Preambular recital (p.2)	Preambular recital (p.2)	Preambular recital (p.2)	Recalls the child's right to preserve identity and notes that lack of birth registration bars children from inclusive social protection
55	<a href="#">A/HRC/RES/55/15</a>	Rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities	Preambular recital (p.2)	Operative para 6(c) (p.4)	NA	Recognizes need for birth registration without discrimination to prevent statelessness among minorities; promotes right to nationality and minority identity
55	<a href="#">A/HRC/RES/55/20</a>	Situation of human rights in Myanmar	Operative para 23 (p.9)	Operative paras 24–25 (p.9)	NA	Calls for equal access to birth registration for Rohingya; urges reform of 1982 Citizenship Law to eliminate statelessness
55	<a href="#">A/HRC/RES/55/31</a>	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan	NA	Operative para 4 (p.2)	NA	Calls on Israel to desist from imposing Israeli citizenship and identity cards on Syrian citizens
55	<a href="#">A/HRC/RES/55/22</a>	Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic	NA	NA	Operative para 19 (p.6)	Urges parties to ensure conflict-affected children receive identity documentation
55	<a href="#">A/HRC/RES/55/23</a>	Situation of human rights in Ukraine stemming from the Russian aggression	NA	NA	Preambular recital (p.3)	Condemns forced transfer/deportation of children, family separation, and unlawful change of children's personal status and imposition of Russian citizenship
56	<a href="#">A/HRC/RES/56/1</a>	Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar	Preambular recital (p.4), Operative para 22 (p.9)	Operative paras 22 (p.9), 23 (p.10)	NA	Condemns the systematic deprivation of citizenship and access to birth registration for Rohingya Muslims and other minorities.
57	<a href="#">A/HRC/57/L.27</a>	Human rights of migrants	NA	NA	Operative para 18 (p.5)	Calls for protection of the human rights of migrant children, especially those unaccompanied, and ensuring the best interests of the child on integration, return and family reunification
57	<a href="#">A/HRC/57/L.11</a>	Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic	Operative para 8 (p.4)	NA	NA	Urges parties to ensure children receive identity documentation

# HRC Resolutions- Sessions 58-60 (2025)

Session	Resolution Number	Resolution Title	Birth Registration	Nationality	Family Relations	Summary
58	<a href="#">A/HRC/58/L.11/Rev.1</a>	Situation of human rights in Myanmar	Operative para 29	Operative paras 29-31	NA	Calls for birth registration access and citizenship reform to end Rohingya statelessness
58	<a href="#">A/HRC/58/L.3</a>	Promotion and protection of human rights in Nicaragua	Preambular recitals (p.4 on seizure of birth certificates)	Preambular recitals (p.3 on arbitrary deprivation of nationality); Operative para 16	NA	Condemns arbitrary deprivation of nationality, seizure of birth certificates and documents
58	<a href="#">A/HRC/58/L.22</a>	Situation of human rights in Ukraine stemming from the Russian aggression	NA	Preambular recitals (p.4 on separation of families, deportation of children); Operative para 7	Preambular recitals (p.4 on separation of families, deportation of children); Operative paras 6, 13, 25	Addresses forced imposition of Russian citizenship and unlawful transfer/deportation of children, demands family notification and child protection
58	<a href="#">A/HRC/58/L.19</a>	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan	NA	Operative para 4 (p.2)	NA	Calls on Israel to cease imposing citizenship/identity cards on Syrian citizens
59	<a href="#">A/HRC/59/L.21</a>	Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar	Preambular recital (p.5); Operative para 24 (p.10)	Preambular recital (p.5); Operative para 18 (p.9); para 24 (p.10); para 25 (p.10); para 42 (p.12)	NA	Urges Myanmar to end discriminatory 1982 Citizenship Law, ensure equal access to citizenship and birth registration for Rohingya, and protect children's right to acquire citizenship to eliminate statelessness
59	<a href="#">A/HRC/59/L.15</a>	Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons	NA	Operative para 20(g) (p.6 on nationality laws discriminating against women's ability to confer nationality on children)	Operative para 8 (p.3 on disruption to family links and loss of essential documents)	Extends mandate of SR on IDPs, addressing nationality laws that discriminate against women conferring nationality on children and disruption to family links/document loss in displacement
60	<a href="#">A/HRC/RES/60/19</a>	Promotion and protection of the human rights of women and children in conflict and post-conflict situations	NA	Preambular recital (p.2 - links armed conflict to increased risk of statelessness)	Preambular recital (p.2 on family separation); Operative para 3 (p.3) on family separation by parties to armed conflict	Condemns violations against women and children in conflict; notes that conflict exacerbates family separation and statelessness
60	<a href="#">A/HRC/RES/60/34</a>	Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Central African Republic	Operative para 47 (p.10)	NA	NA	Stresses need to restore civil registration, birth registration and identity document issuance in Central African Republic

# HRC Resolutions- Session 61 (2026)

Session	Resolution Number	Resolution Title	Birth Registration	Nationality	Family Relations	Summary
61	<a href="#">A/HRC/RES/61/8</a>	Mandate of SR on the sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children	NA	NA	Preambular recital (p.1 on family life, family reunification for children on the move)	Extends SR mandate; mentions family life and reunification in preambular context
61	<a href="#">A/HRC/RES/61/15</a>	Rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities: mandate of SR on minority issues	Preambular recital (p.3)	Operative para 6(c) (p.4)	NA	Extends SR mandate; addresses birth registration, nationality and statelessness prevention for minorities
61	<a href="#">A/HRC/RES/61/20</a>	Human rights of persons in street situations	Operative para 5(d) (p.4)	NA	NA	Encourages civil registration documentation for persons in street situations to access services
61	<a href="#">A/HRC/RES/61/21</a>	Rights of the child: realizing the rights of the child affected by armed conflict	Preambular recital (p.3); Operative para 10 (p.7)	Preambular recital (p.2)	Operative para 17 (p.8 on separation from families, identity documentation, reunification); Operative para 25 (p.5 on family tracing and safe reunification)	Addresses child protection in armed conflict; links birth registration, nationality, identity and family reunification for affected children
61	<a href="#">A/HRC/RES/61/24</a>	Birth registration and the right of everyone to recognition everywhere as a person before the law	Entire resolution; Operative paras 1-14	Preambular recital (birth registration as critical to children's right to a nationality); Operative para 6(a) (p.4 on reforming laws preventing women from passing nationality to children)	Preambular recital (right of children to preserve identity including nationality, name and family relations); OP6(i) (p.5 on family relations information); OP6(j) (p.5 on recording family relations on birth certificates)	Comprehensive resolution on universal birth registration as foundation for legal identity, nationality, family relations documentation and statelessness prevention
61	<a href="#">A/HRC/RES/61/29</a>	Situation of human rights in Ukraine stemming from the Russian aggression	NA	Preambular recitals (pp.5,6 on forced imposition of Russian citizenship and suppression of national identity)	Preambular recitals (pp.3,4 on forcible transfer/deportation of children, separation of families, family reunification); Operative para 6 (p.8)	Addresses forced citizenship changes, family separations, deportation of children, and identity suppression in occupied Ukraine
61	<a href="#">A/HRC/RES/61/30</a>	Situation of human rights in Myanmar	Operative para 16(a) (p.10)	Operative para 16(c) (p.10)	NA	Calls for birth registration access and citizenship restoration for Rohingya and other minorities

# Selected Human Rights Conventions

Covention	Birth Registration	Nationality	Family Relations	Notes
<a href="#">International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination</a> (1965)  Articles 5, 1	NA	Article 5 Para (d)(iii): <i>“States Parties undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of the following rights: ... (d) Other civil rights, in particular: ...The right to nationality...”</i>	NA	This article directly protects the right to nationality on a non-discriminatory basis. It does not address birth registration or family relations. The reference to “national or ethnic origin” is a prohibited ground of discrimination, while the substantive identity-related right protected here is the right to nationality.  Additionally, article 1(1) is relevant because discrimination based on “descent” or “national or ethnic origin” may affect access to identity rights, including civil registration, nationality, documentation, and legal recognition of family links.
<a href="#">International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</a> (1966)  Article 24	Para 2: <i>“Every child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have a name.”</i>	Para 3: <i>“Every child has the right to acquire a nationality.”</i>	Para 1: protection required by the child’s status as a minor <i>“on the part of his family, society and the State.”</i>	Family relations is covered broadly through the family’s protective role.
<a href="#">Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</a> (1979)  Articles 9,15 and 16	Indirectly Art. 15 (see comments)	Para 1: <i>“States Parties shall grant women equal rights with men to acquire, change or retain their nationality.” / “neither marriage to an alien nor change of nationality by the husband during marriage shall automatically change the nationality of the wife, render her stateless or force upon her the nationality of the husband.”</i>  Para 2: <i>“States Parties shall grant women equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children.”</i>	Article 16 <i>“(1) States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations and in particular shall ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women:</i>  <i>[...] (d) The same rights and responsibilities as parents, irrespective of their marital status, in matters relating to their children; in all cases the interests of the children shall be paramount; [...]</i>	Article 16(1)(d) directly concerns family relations and equal parental rights. It is also relevant to birth registration and nationality where a mother’s equal parental status affects whether she can register herself as a parent, register her child’s birth, transmit nationality, or secure identity documents for the child.  Additionally, article 15 is relevant as a cross-cutting enabling provision. Equal recognition before the law and equal legal capacity are necessary for women to independently register births, obtain or correct civil documentation, appear before authorities or courts, and exercise legal rights affecting their own identity and their children’s identity.

# Selected Human Rights Conventions

Article	Birth Registration	Nationality	Family Relations	Notes
<a href="#">Convention on the Rights of the Child</a> (1989) Article 7	Para 1: <i>“The child shall be registered immediately after birth”</i>	Para 1: <i>“the right to acquire a nationality”</i> ; Para 2: especially <i>“where the child would otherwise be stateless”</i>	Para 1: <i>“the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents”</i>	This article directly covers all three: birth registration, nationality/statelessness, and family relations through the child’s relationship with parents.
Article 8, CRC	Para 1: identity includes “name”	Para 1: identity includes <i>“nationality”</i>	Para 1: identity includes <i>“family relations as recognized by law”</i>	This article expressly covers name, nationality and family relations as elements of identity.
Article 22, CRC	NA	NA	Para 2: tracing <i>“parents or other members of the family”</i> for <i>“reunification with his or her family”</i>	This article (Para.1) covers family relations in the refugee context, especially family tracing, reunification, and protection for children deprived of their family environment.
<a href="#">International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families</a> (1990) Article 29	<i>“Each child of a migrant worker shall have the right to a name, to registration of birth...”</i>	<i>“Each child of a migrant worker shall have the right to ... a nationality.”</i>	<i>“Each child of a migrant worker...”</i>	Family relations is relevant because the right is framed by the child’s relationship to a migrant worker. Article 24 is relevant across all three categories because legal personality enables migrant workers and their family members to access civil registration, documentation, nationality-related procedures, and legal recognition of family status.
<a href="#">International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance</a> (2006)  Article 25	Para 1(b): <i>“the falsification, concealment or destruction of documents attesting to the true identity of the children”</i>	Para 4: right to preserve or re-establish identity <i>“including their nationality”</i>	Para 2: return children to <i>“families of origin”</i> ; Para 4: identity includes <i>“family relations as recognized by law”</i>	Article 25 directly criminalizes the wrongful removal of children affected by enforced disappearance and the falsification or destruction of their identity documents (para 1). Para 2 mandates that States search for and identify such children and return them to their families of origin. Para 4 expressly defines children’s identity as comprising nationality, name, and family relations.
Articles 17, 18	NA	NA	Art 17(2)(d): detained persons’ right to <i>“communicate with and be visited by his or her family”</i> ; Art 18(1): right of relatives to access information on	These articles operationalize the right of families to know where their relatives are held and to maintain contact.  Additionally, article 17(3) is also relevant here.

# Concluding Observations: Committee on the Rights of the Child

Country	Birth Registration	Nationality	Family Relations	Notes
<a href="#">South Africa</a>  11/03/2024	Para 21 on registration barriers (p. 5-6); Para 38(a) on birth certificates for grants (p. 12)	Para 21 on statelessness & citizenship (p. 5-6); Para 42(d) on ratifying the statelessness conventions (p. 14)	Para 29 comprehensive recommendations on children deprived of a family environment (p. 9); Para 30 on adoption (p. 9); Para 31 on incarcerated parents (p. 10)	The Committee's recommendations on birth registration focus on removing legal and procedural barriers (fees, DNA testing, orphan registration, mobile units) and linking registration to social grant access. On nationality, the recommendations address blocked IDs causing statelessness, adoption of citizenship regulations under the Citizenship Act, and ratification of the two statelessness conventions. On family relations, the recommendations span deinstitutionalization and alternative care reform, adoption process barriers and the child's right to know biological parents, children's right to maintain contact with incarcerated parents.
<a href="#">Mexico</a>  08/10/2024	Para 22 (p. 6) on children of internally displaced/ undocumented parents and facilitating registration via consulates for children with foreign-resident parents. Para 23 (p. 6) on access to information on biological origin by adopted children and children born from surrogacy arrangements and re-establishing children's identity in illegal adoption cases has an indirect link to birth registration documentation.	Para 49(l) (p. 14) on ratifying the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.	Para 21(a) (p. 6) children's views given due consideration in the family. Para 23 (p. 6) adopted children and surrogacy-born children can access info on biological origin. Para 28(c) (p. 8) repeal the parental "right to correct" from the Civil Code. Para 33(a)-(b) (p. 9) equal parental responsibility in law and practice; adopt policy to prevent family separation. Para 34(a)-(f) (pp. 9-10) phase out institutions; build foster care; expand family/community-based care; reunify children with families; set quality standards for alternative care; resource child protection services. Para 35 (p. 10) best interests paramount in adoption; enforce right of adopted children to know biological parents. Para 48(e) (p. 14) concern about lack of capacity for family reunification of migrant children. Para 49(h) (p. 14) family tracing for unaccompanied/ separated migrant children. Para 49(i) (p. 14) best interests determination to prevent family separation.	The Committee's recommendations on birth registration focus on closing coverage gaps for children of internally displaced, undocumented, or foreign-resident parents, with a secondary link through identity re-establishment in illegal adoption cases. On nationality, the recommendations urge Mexico to consider ratifying the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. On family relations, the recommendations cover the most ground: equal parental responsibility, positive parenting to replace corporal punishment, deinstitutionalization and foster care expansion, adoption safeguards including the right to know biological origins, family reunification for migrant children, family tracing for unaccompanied children, and support services for families of intersex children.
<a href="#">Philippines</a>  26/10/2022	Para 19 concern on unregistered children (p. 4-5); Para 20 free birth registration system (p. 5); Para 27(a) combat simulated births (p. 8)	Para 3 accession to statelessness conventions (p. 1); Para 4 lists nationality as urgent area (p. 1); Para 19 concern on statelessness risk (p. 4, 5); Para 20(c),(d) statelessness data (p. 5); Para 36 refugee / asylum-seeking children (p. 12)	Para 14(a) children born to unmarried couples (p. 3); Para 24 children left behind by migrant parents (p. 7); Para 25, 26 children deprived of family environment (p. 7, 8); Para 27 adoption, simulated births (p. 8); Para 28 children of incarcerated parents (p. 8); Para 37(c) child marriage prohibition (p. 13); Para 39(a) family reunification for street children (p. 13)	The Committee's recommendations on birth registration focus on establishing a free, accessible system with late registration, combating simulated births, and prioritizing vulnerable children. On nationality, the recommendations address preventing statelessness through data collection, implementing the Action Plan to End Statelessness, enacting pending bills on refugees and civil registration, and protecting refugee and irregular-status children. On family relations, the recommendations cover children of migrant workers (reunification and support), prevention of family separation, family-based alternative care, adoption regulation, prohibition of child marriage, and visitation rights for children of incarcerated parents.

# Concluding Observations: Committee on the Rights of the Child

Country	Birth Registration	Nationality	Family Relations	Notes
<p><a href="#">Chile</a></p> <p>22/06/2022</p>	<p>Para 35(i) (p. 13) on registering all migrant children; Para 9(c) (p. 3) on data for children whose nationality is unknown</p>	<p>Para 4(a)-(b) (p. 1) on acceding to statelessness conventions; Para 9(c) (p. 3) on data on children with unknown nationality; Para 34(i) (p. 12) on children without access to a nationality; Para 35(g) (p. 13) on statistics for stateless children (p. 13); Para 35(k) (p. 13) on the right to nationality and statelessness safeguards</p>	<p>Para 14(a) on best interests in family separation and high-conflict divorces (p. 4); Para 23 on family environment, parenting support and fathers' role (p. 7); Para 24-25 on children deprived of a family environment (pp. 7-8); Para 26 on adoption (p. 8); Para 27 on children of incarcerated parents (p. 9); Para 34(d) on reunification visas concern (p. 12); Para 35(c) on migrant children as part of a family and deportation impact (p. 12); Para 35(f) on family reunification regardless of parents' status (p. 13)</p>	<p>The Committee's recommendations on birth registration focus on registering all migrant children and improving data collection on children whose nationality is unknown, though this is the least developed of the three themes. On nationality, the recommendations address accession to statelessness conventions, disaggregated data collection by nationality and on children with unknown nationality, the right to nationality for all children, legal safeguards to prevent statelessness, statelessness determination procedures, and gathering statistics on stateless children. On family relations, the recommendations cover preserving the family environment through social protection and parenting support, strengthening fathers' parental role, protecting children deprived of a family environment (including deinstitutionalization and foster care), adoption reform, children of incarcerated parents, ensuring the best interests principle guides family separation and divorce cases, and facilitating family reunification for migrant children regardless of their parents' migration status while considering the impact of deportation on the child's family life.</p>
<p><a href="#">Cambodia</a></p> <p>27/06/2022</p>	<p>Para 19 on universal registration (p. 5); Para 44 on minority group access (p. 13)</p>	<p>Para 19 on statelessness procedure (p. 5-6); Para 44 on identity documents for minorities (p. 13); Para 10 on data by nationality (p. 3)</p>	<p>Para 18 on child participation in family (p. 5); Para 20 on surrogacy and family origins (p. 6); Para 29 on child marriage (p. 8); Para 31-32 on family-based care (p. 8-9); Para 33 on adoption (p. 9); Para 34 on incarcerated parents (p. 9); Para 40 on evictions and families (p. 11); Para 47 on family reunification (p. 13-14)</p>	<p>The Committee's recommendations on birth registration focus on achieving universal registration through electronic systems, mobile units, and awareness-raising, prohibiting informal fees, and ensuring access for Khmer Krom, ethnic Vietnamese, and migrant children. On nationality, the recommendations address developing a statelessness determination procedure, considering ratification of the statelessness conventions, ensuring equal access to identity documents for minority groups, and disaggregating data by nationality. On family relations, the recommendations cover deinstitutionalization and family-based alternative care, foster care strengthening, adoption reforms (including illegal adoptions and domestic promotion), children of incarcerated parents, preventing child marriage, family reunification for children in street situations, protection from forced evictions, the surrogacy law's impact on children's identity, and child participation within the family.</p>

# Concluding Observations: Committee on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

Country	Birth Registration	Nationality	Family Relations	Notes
<a href="#">South Africa</a>  23/11/2021	Para 41 on birth registration access barriers (p. 11); Para 42(a),(b) on facilitating access and ensuring that children of undocumented women do not become stateless (p. 11)	Para 41 on statelessness safeguards gap (p. 11); Para 42(b) on amending the Act (p. 11)	Para 33-34 on child/forced marriage (ukuthwala) (p. 9); Para 49 on family reunification for domestic workers (p. 13); Para 61-62 on marriage bill, religious marriages, child marriage age (p. 16)	The Committee's recommendations on birth registration focus on removing practical barriers for women and girls in rural areas and informal settlements to access registration and identity documents, linking this to their ability to obtain basic services and COVID-19 vaccinations. On nationality, the recommendations address a legislative gap in the Births and Deaths Registration Act to prevent statelessness among children born to undocumented women. On family relations, the Committee covers three dimensions: (a) criminalizing the harmful practice of ukuthwala and prohibiting child/forced marriage; (b) ensuring family reunification rights for women domestic workers; and (c) harmonizing marriage laws through a single marriage bill, recognizing Muslim and Hindu marriages, and raising the minimum age of marriage to 18 for both girls and boys without exception.
<a href="#">Mexico</a>  10/07/2025	Para 35 on barriers to registration (p. 11); Para 36 on registry & mobile units (p. 11)	Para 35 on equal nationality & transmission (p. 11); Para 36 on statelessness ref. (p. 11)	Para 61 on discriminatory family law (p. 19); Para 62 on prohibition & enforcement (p. 19); Para 28(c) on custody & best interest (p. 8,9); Para 53(e) on custody & disability (p. 17); Para 54(e) on repealing custody laws (p. 17-18)	The Committee's recommendations on birth registration focus on ensuring universal birth registration by strengthening registry offices and mobile units in remote areas and removing obstacles that prevent disadvantaged groups of women from accessing identity documents. On nationality, the recommendations address the gap between constitutional recognition of equal nationality rights (including transmission to descendants) and the lack of compliance in practice. On family relations, the recommendations cover prohibiting mediation in family law cases involving domestic violence, enforcing bans on marriage and cohabitation for girls under 18, harmonizing family laws across jurisdictional levels, ensuring family courts apply the best-interest-of-the-child principle with a gender perspective, and repealing laws that permit removal of child custody solely on the basis of the mother's disability.
<a href="#">Chile</a>  31/10/2024	Para 31 on children born in transit, risk of statelessness (p. 10); Para 32 on immediate registration for migrant children (p. 10).	Para 31 on reducing statelessness (p. 10); Para 32 on strengthening measures linked to nationality and statelessness protection (p. 10).	Para 55 on de facto unions and discrimination in family matters (p. 19); Para 56 on corrective measures in family relations (p. 19).	The Committee's recommendations on birth registration focus on ensuring immediate registration for children born to migrants, especially those born in transit, because lack of registration increases the risk of statelessness. On nationality, the recommendations address statelessness prevention and stronger protection for migrant children through birth registration measures. On family relations, the Committee addresses de facto unions involving adolescent girls, weak economic protection for women after dissolution, and unequal marital property rights in marriage and divorce.

# Concluding Observations: Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families

Country	Birth Registration	Nationality	Family Relations	Notes
<a href="#">Mexico</a> 20/05/2025	Para 45 on consular assistance for birth records (p. 14); Para 46 on documentation and birth registration (p. 14); Para 51 on birth registration concerns for children born abroad (p. 16); Para 52 on implementation of apostille elimination (p. 16); Para 56(c) on temporary documentation for migrant children and families (p. 18)	Para 12 on ratifying Statelessness Convention (p. 3); Para 51 on negative impact on nationality if children return to Mexico (p. 16); Para 52 on consular registration enabling nationality (p. 16)	Para 37 on ending detention of children and families (p. 12); Para 38 on open-door protection centres for children (p. 12); Para 37(e) on family separation (p. 12); Para 43 on "attrition" policy forcibly transferring families (p. 14); Para 44 on no forced transfers of children and families (p. 14); Para 45 on preventing family separation (p. 14); Para 56(d) on family unity priority (p. 18); Para 57 on best interests of the child (p. 17); Para 58 on independent best interests procedures (p. 18); Para 56(e) on coordination with children's authorities in origin countries (p. 18)	The Committee's recommendations on birth registration focus on ensuring that children born abroad to Mexican parents can access birth registration through effective consular services, the binational strategy "I Am Mexico", the uniform implementation of the 2024 apostille-elimination amendment, and coordination among civil registries, the National Population Registry, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On nationality, the recommendations address the need to ratify the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and, through birth registration and consular documentation, to guarantee that children maintain their connection to Mexican nationality, especially if they return to Mexico. On family relations, the recommendations address the prohibition of immigration detention for children and families, the prevention of family separation in detention and expulsion processes, the priority of family unity in inter-institutional coordination, and the establishment of effective, independent best-interests-of-the-child determination procedures in all migration-related decisions.
<a href="#">Chile</a> 11/05/2021	Para 6(f) on "Chile Recognizes" project (p. 2); Para 11(g) on right to nationality for children born in Chile (p. 3); Para 51 on children born in territory at risk of statelessness (p. 11); Para 52 on recognizing nationality by law for children born in territory (p. 11)	Para 6(f) on granting Chilean nationality (p. 2); Para 7 on ratifying statelessness conventions (p. 2); Para 11(g) on protecting right to nationality (p. 3); Para 51 on granting nationality to stateless persons (p. 11); Para 52 on recognizing nationality by law (p. 11)	Para 4 on rights of families (p. 1); Para 10 on insufficient focus on family rights (p. 3); Para 32(a) on right to family life in expulsion (p. 6); Para 48(c) on expulsion as interference with family/private life (p. 10-11); Para 59(d) on lack of family reunification for trafficking victims (p. 13); Para 60(d) on ensuring family reunification for trafficking victims (p. 13); Para 61(c) on family integration in regularization (p. 14)	The Committee's recommendations on birth registration focus on ensuring that all children born in Chile, regardless of their parents' migration status, have their birth recognized as a basis for acquiring Chilean nationality by law, not merely by administrative practice, to prevent any risk of statelessness. On nationality, the recommendations address the need to enshrine the right to nationality for children of migrants in an irregular situation in legislation, building on positive steps such as the "Chile Recognizes" project and the ratification of the statelessness conventions, and to extend nationality to stateless persons within the territory. On family relations, the Committee's recommendations cover protecting the right to family life in expulsion and deportation proceedings through individualised balancing tests, ensuring family reunification for victims of trafficking, and taking family integration into account in regularization decisions, reflecting a cross-cutting concern that migration measures must not arbitrarily interfere with family unity.
<a href="#">Philippines</a> 23/05/2023	Para 23 on false birth certs in corruption (p. 5); Para 37 on birth reg challenges for children abroad (p. 8); Para 38 on universal birth reg recommendations (p. 8); Para 50 on birth cert falsification by recruiters (pp. 10-11)	Para 37 on risk of statelessness for children born abroad (p. 8); Para 58(b) on statelessness risk in trafficking context (p. 12); Para 59(b) on statelessness determination procedures (p. 13)	Para 54 on family separation & children left behind (pp. 11-12); Para 55 on recommendations for children's rights & family relocation (p. 12)	The Committee's recommendations on birth registration focus on achieving universal registration for children of overseas Filipino workers born abroad, especially in the Gulf region, through innovative measures like digitized and mobile registration, awareness-raising, and accelerated identity documentation for migrants in Sabah. On nationality, the recommendations address the risk of statelessness arising from unregistered births abroad and call for statelessness determination procedures within trafficking victim protections. On family relations, the recommendations address the psychosocial impact on children left behind, call for impact assessments and data collection, and urge the State party to invest in measures allowing families of overseas Filipino workers to relocate together.

# Concluding Observations: Committee on Enforced Disappearances

Country	Birth Registration	Nationality	Family Relations	Notes
<a href="#">Morocco</a>  18/10/24	Para 64 on civil registration campaign (p. 13); Para 65(b) on falsification of identity documents (p. 13)	Para 17 on disaggregated data by nationality (p. 3); Para 42 on non-refoulement by nationality (p. 8)	Para 54 on family/property rights via death declaration (p. 11); Para 55 on declarations of absence (p. 11); Para 56 on child custody & inheritance (p. 11); Para 57 on women/girls' rights (p. 12); Para 64 on adoption, placement, guardianship & kafala (p. 13); Para 65 on search for & identity of children (p. 13); Para 67 on children's identity substitution (p. 13)	The Committee's recommendations on birth registration focus on the civil registration system and the Civil Status Code as preventive safeguards against child disappearance, though the main emphasis is on preventing the falsification or destruction of children's identity documents. On nationality, the recommendations address nationality only as a data-disaggregation variable for statistical registers on disappeared persons and as a prohibited ground for refoulement, rather than as an independent children's right. On family relations, the recommendations address the legal status and family/property rights of relatives of disappeared persons, criticise the requirement of a death declaration for accessing those rights, express concern about restrictions on women's child custody and inheritance, and address adoption, placement, guardianship (including kafala), the search for and identification of children who may have been victims of wrongful removal, and children's particular vulnerability to identity substitution.
<a href="#">Cambodia</a>  25/03/2024	Para 65 on restoring child's identity (p. 13); Para 66 on restoring true identity of children (p. 13); Para 68 on identity substitution of children (p. 13)	Para 18 on register disaggregated by nationality (p. 3); Para 41 on State of nationality cooperation (p. 8)	Para 33 on relatives' participation in investigation (p. 6); Para 34(d) on relatives' role in proceedings (p. 6); Para 36 on reparation to families (p. 7); para 39 on protection of relatives (p. 7); para 40 on protection mechanisms (p. 7); Para 57-58 on family law and relatives' legal status (pp. 11-12); Para 63 on wrongful removal of children (p. 12); Para 64 on returning children to families of origin (p. 13); Para 65 on illegal intercountry adoptions (p. 13); Para 66 on annulling adoptions, best interests of child (p. 13); Para 68 on children's vulnerability, identity substitution (p. 13)	The Committee's recommendations on birth registration are not directly addressed in this document; the closest treatment concerns restoring the identity of children affected by illegal adoptions and enforced disappearance, and protecting children from identity substitution. On nationality, the recommendations address disaggregating the register of disappeared persons by nationality and ensuring foreign detainees have consular access. On family relations, the recommendations are more extensive: regularising relatives' legal status across family law, social welfare and property rights; ensuring relatives can participate in search and investigation; protecting them from intimidation; criminalising wrongful removal of children; returning disappeared children to their families; and reviewing and annulling adoptions linked to enforced disappearance while restoring the child's identity.

# Concluding Observations: Committee on Enforced Disappearances

Country	Birth Registration	Nationality	Family Relations	Notes
<a href="#">Ukraine</a>  24/10/2024	N/A	Para 18(c) on disaggregated data (p. 4); Para 27 on extraterritorial jurisdiction (p. 5-6); Para 38(d) on prosecution irrespective of nationality (p. 8); Para 47 on constitutional non-expulsion of citizens (p. 10); Para 52(c) on foreign nationals' consular access (p. 12)	Para 33-34 on Commissioner communicating with relatives (p. 6-7); Para 37(d)-(e) on relatives not informed of progress (p. 7); Para 38(e) on informing relatives and enabling participation (p. 8); Para 42(b) on informing families in occupied territories (p. 9); Para 43 on protecting relatives (p. 9-10); Para 61-62 on legal situation of relatives and family law (p. 14); Para 63-64 on wrongful removal and return to families of origin (p. 15); Para 65-66 on illegal adoption, annulment, guardianship, restoring child's identity (p. 15)	The Committee did not address birth registration. On nationality, the recommendations address it only incidentally as a disaggregation category, a jurisdictional criterion, part of the non-refoulement framework, and a safeguard for detained foreign nationals, without any substantive finding on nationality rights or statelessness. On family relations, the recommendations form a substantial cluster: they focus on ensuring that relatives of disappeared persons are regularly informed about and can participate in search and investigation processes, that their legal situation in fields such as family law, social welfare and property rights is regularised under article 24(6), and that children who have been victims of wrongful removal or illegal intercountry adoption are searched for, returned to their families of origin, and have their true identity restored.
<a href="#">Benin</a>  30/10/25	Para 63 on birth registration pilot (p. 12); Para 64 on strengthening birth registration system (p. 12)	Para 4(c) on nationality law for persons of African descent (p. 2); Para 22(a) on nationality as a disaggregation category in register (p. 4); Para 24 on jurisdiction over Beninese/foreign/stateless persons (p. 5); Para 44(a) on consular notification for foreign nationals (p. 9); Para 64 on children whose parents are not Beninese (p. 12)	Para 25-26 on relatives' right to information and participation (p. 5); Para 31-32 on protection of relatives from reprisals (p. 6); Para 44 on informing relatives of detention & visits (p. 9); Para 47-48 on relatives' access to transfer information (pp. 9-10); Para 52 on informing relatives & participation in searches (pp. 10-11); Para 61-62 on wrongful removal of children (p. 12); Para 65-66 on illegal adoption & annulment (pp. 12-13); Para 68 on vulnerabilities of women & child relatives (p. 13)	The Committee's recommendations on birth registration focus on operationalising a nationwide registration system to prevent child disappearance, especially for children under 5, children of unmarried parents, and children whose parents are not Beninese. On nationality, the recommendations note the new nationality law for persons of African descent, require nationality as a disaggregation variable in the register of disappeared persons, and call for jurisdictional rules covering Beninese nationals, foreign nationals, and stateless persons in extradition and consular notification. On family relations, the recommendations address relatives' right to information and participation in searches; protection from reprisals; notification of detention and transfers; the legal status of disappeared persons (avoiding presumptions of death); elimination of discriminatory customary laws on marriage, custody, and inheritance; criminalisation of wrongful removal of children; and annulment procedures for adoptions linked to enforced disappearance.

# Discussion questions

1. How does the Human Rights Council and your treaty bodies monitor the recommendations you have made?
2. What existing mechanisms do you have for cross-dialogue on issues of common interest?
3. What framework (formal and informal) is in place to facilitate a coordinated approach (e.g.: joint statements, general comments, webinars, etc.)?
4. What next steps could be considered to support better implementation of the HRC and treaty body recommendations?

