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**Human Rights Council**

**Fifty-ninth session**

16 June–11 July 2025

Agenda item 6

**Universal periodic review**

 **Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**

**Fiji**

 Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-eighth session from 20 to 31 January 2025. The review of Fiji was held at the 5th meeting, on 22 January 2025. The delegation of Fiji was headed by the Attorney General, Mr. Graham Leung. At its 10th meeting, held on 24 January 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on Fiji.

2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Fiji: China, Côte d’Ivoire and Romania.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Fiji:

 (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);[[1]](#footnote-2)

 (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);[[2]](#footnote-3)

 (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).[[3]](#footnote-4)

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Canada, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America was transmitted to Fiji through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

 I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

 [To be completed by 7 February 2025]

 A. Presentation by the State under review

 B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 76 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

 II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. **The following recommendations will be examined by Fiji, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council:**

1. **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Senegal);**
2. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and withdraw reservations to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, in particular those relating to the definition of torture (Costa Rica);**
3. **Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and enact legislation that guarantees the full implementation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Gambia);**
4. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark); (Estonia); (Germany); (Portugal); (Switzerland);**
5. **Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Cyprus); (Malawi); (Sierra Leone); (Togo); (Ukraine);**
6. **Accede to the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Colombia);**
7. **Proceed to ratify the First and Second Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Spain);**
8. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Chile); (Estonia); (Iceland); (Switzerland);**
9. **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Mongolia);**
10. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Germany); (Iceland); (Switzerland);**
11. **Expedite the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Maldives);**
12. **Proceed with the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Togo);**
13. **Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Colombia); (Cyprus); (Ireland); (Malawi); (Namibia); (Ukraine);**
14. **Continue to advance the rights of women, including by considering ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Marshall Islands);**
15. **Consider ratifying the UNESCO Convention Against Discrimination in Education (Mauritius);**
16. **Accede to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as well as the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Paraguay);**
17. **Accede to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Colombia); (Ukraine);**
18. **Continue to engage with and improve cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the treaty bodies (Japan);**
19. **Further strengthen its engagement with the UN human rights mechanisms (Mongolia);**
20. **Pursue technical cooperation opportunities, including with the OHCHR, to bolster efforts in fulfilling human rights treaty body reporting obligations (Trinidad and Tobago);**
21. **Expedite visits by the UN special rapporteurs on the independence of judges and lawyers, on rights of peaceful assembly and association, on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and on the situation of human rights defenders (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
22. **Ensure an open and merit-based process when selecting national candidates for UN treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
23. **Expedite the adoption of the National Action Plan on Human Rights and ensure the allocation of sufficient human and financial resources for its effective implementation (Türkiye);**
24. **Continue strengthening the mandate, independence and pluralism of the Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission of Fiji to ensure that the Commission achieves A status accreditation with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (Bulgaria);**
25. **Strengthen the Fiji Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission with a view to regaining full accreditation under the Paris Principles (Australia);**
26. **Bolster efforts to align the statute of the Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission with the Paris Principles, ensuring its independence and financing (Chile);**
27. **Take further steps aimed at achieving the “A” accreditation status for the Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission (Georgia);**
28. **Continue strengthening the Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission to ensure its full compliance with the Paris Principles (Malaysia);**
29. **Strengthen its national human rights institution to enhance its capacity to monitor and promote human rights across the country, and ensure its full compliance with the Paris Principles (Mozambique);**
30. **Take necessary measures to ensure that the Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission aligns with the Paris Principles and promote adequate resource allocation to the Commission (Thailand);**
31. **Undertake necessary review of its laws concerning the Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission to ensure its compliance with the Paris Principles (Timor-Leste);**
32. **Ensure the Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission is fully compliant with the Paris Principles by providing it with adequate resources and safeguarding its independence to effectively carry out its mandate (Armenia);**
33. **Support the Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission in order to continue the promotion, protection and enjoyment of the human rights of its people, including the right to development (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**
34. **Strengthen the national mechanism to follow up on the recommendations of the universal human rights system that includes ongoing consultation with civil society (Uruguay);**
35. **Consolidate and optimize the Fiji Human Rights Task Force as the National Mechanism for the Implementation, Reporting, and Follow-up of Human Rights Recommendations, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);**
36. **Strengthen the Fiji Human Rights Task Force by providing it with the necessary inputs and means to carry out its functions (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**
37. **Accelerate efforts to fulfill reporting obligations under human rights treaties (Cyprus);**
38. **Consider adopting legislation and implementing a strategy to combat all forms of discrimination (Uruguay);**
39. **Proceed to adopt comprehensive legislation and an effective strategy to combat all forms of discrimination (Togo);**
40. **Adopt and implement anti-discrimination legislation and/or strategies regarding gender and race (Guyana);**
41. **Consider adopting and implementing an anti-discrimination strategy and legislation prohibiting discrimination based on sex, race and disability (Bahamas);**
42. **Adopt effective measures to combat such unacceptable phenomena as hate speech, threats and cases of bullying on the Internet (Russian Federation);**
43. **Intensify efforts to adopt more effective anti-discrimination strategies and enact legislation prohibiting all forms of discrimination against women and girls (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
44. **Adopt and implement antidiscrimination and gender equality legislation (Israel);**
45. **Enhance protection of vulnerable and at-risk groups (Guyana);**
46. **Combat discrimination while further promoting reconciliation efforts among the entire population (Holy See);**
47. **Continue efforts to raise awareness and educate people on human rights, especially among law enforcement agencies (Libya);**
48. **Adopt legislation to guarantee full compliance with obligations under the Convention against Torture (Russian Federation);**
49. **Ensure the elimination and prohibition of torture and other related punishments by the law enforcement personnel (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
50. **Take effective measures to address the problem of overcrowding in penitentiary institutions, and take measures to improve the facilities of the penitentiary system (Russian Federation);**
51. **Continue reforms in law enforcement and enhance its accountability (Slovenia);**
52. **Continue in the efforts to strengthen the administration of justice and upholding the rule of law (Malawi);**
53. **Increase the number of prosecutors and judges, and provide training to fairly process pretrials, in order to decrease the percentage of pretrial detainees held in prison without due process (Canada);**
54. **Bring the juvenile justice system fully into line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child by raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility to an internationally accepted level (Ukraine);**
55. **Safeguard the right to freedoms of expression, assembly and association by repealing restrictive provisions of the Crimes Act and the Public Order Act that can be misused to suppress criticism of the government by the media, civil society, journalists, activists, political opponents and other human rights defenders (Costa Rica);**
56. **Repeal legislation that restricts freedoms of expression, press and assembly, including the Public Order Act of 1969, the Electoral Amendment Act of 2022, and the sedition provisions of the Crimes Act (Denmark);**
57. **Guarantee freedom of expression, media freedom and the freedom of peaceful assembly, inter alia, by abolishing the ‘Public Order Act’, the Electoral (Amendment) Bill and parts of the ‘Crimes Act’ which enforce the practice of limiting civic space and the freedom of peaceful assembly (Germany);**
58. **Amend legal provisions restricting freedom of expression, including but not limited to the Crimes Act and the Public Order (Amendment) Act, to bring them into line with international law (Switzerland);**
59. **Implement measures to protect and promote freedom of expression, as well as the rights to peaceful assembly, association, and freedom of the press (Dominican Republic);**
60. **Take the necessary measures to guarantee freedom of expression and of the press, and promote a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders and other civil society actors (Spain);**
61. **Promote freedom of expression by protecting the right to hold opinions without interference (Canada);**
62. **Protect journalists so that they can carry out their work and express opinions freely (Dominican Republic);**
63. **Enhance efforts aiming at protecting and strengthening media freedom (Lebanon);**
64. **Conduct impartial, thorough and independent investigations into all cases of attacks, harassment and intimidation against civil society members, human rights defenders and journalists to ensure a safe and enabling environment for their work (Ireland);**
65. **Amend the Public Order (Amendment) Act to remove restrictions around freedom of assembly, in accordance with international human rights standards (New Zealand);**
66. **Repeal laws and policies unlawfully restricting freedom of association and assembly, and amend the Public Order Amendment Act to ensure compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Brazil);**
67. **Continue to promote the social values of the role of the family, and provide the necessary support to it as the basic unit for building society (Egypt);**
68. **Eradicate child early and forced marriage (Iceland);**
69. **Align the minimum age of marriage for girls and boys to 18, without setting exceptions (South Africa);**
70. **Strengthen efforts to eliminate slavery, trafficking, prostitution and child labour, especially of girls (Cabo Verde);**
71. **Enhance action to eliminate child slavery, trafficking, prostitution and child labour (Cyprus);**
72. **Implement measures to combat trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, who are exploited and forced into sexual and/or labour activities in rural and tourist areas (Dominican Republic);**
73. **Take effective measures to ensure that thorough investigations and prosecutions are carried out for persons who engage in the use, procuring or offering of children for prostitution, and that sufficient, effective and dissuasive sanctions are imposed (Eswatini);**
74. **Continue its efforts to prevent trafficking in persons, in particular by conducting investigations and criminally prosecuting perpetrators of such acts (Gabon);**
75. **Enhance actions to eliminate child labour and trafficking in persons (Guyana);**
76. **Fully investigate and prosecute all cases of human trafficking and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice (Montenegro);**
77. **Continue efforts aimed at combating human trafficking (Senegal);**
78. **Take further necessary steps to combat trafficking in persons including through addressing existing legislative gaps hindering the prosecution of trafficking (Sri Lanka);**
79. **Continue to implement mandatory and targeted education and training programs for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and judges to equip them with knowledge and skills on how to effectively handle human trafficking cases in line with international human rights standards (Philippines);**
80. **Strengthen the capacities of the law enforcement and related institutions for the effective prevention of human trafficking and the prosecution of offenders (Türkiye);**
81. **Continue efforts to combat youth unemployment through training programmes (India);**
82. **Prioritize initiatives aimed at combating youth unemployment, in particular of women, through job preparation and training programmes (Gabon);**
83. **Ensure just working conditions for all and investigate any alleged violations of the rights of workers (Holy See);**
84. **Protect workers from human rights abuses in the workplace, including addressing allegations of exploitation and strengthening measures to ensure safe and secure working environments for all workers (Australia);**
85. **Implement the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention (No. 190) in domestic laws and policies (Denmark);**
86. **Expand the social protection programmes to cover all groups of people, without discrimination, particularly the most vulnerable ones (Indonesia);**
87. **Strengthen complementary national social security programmes to create a more inclusive social protection framework, particularly for those most in need (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
88. **Continue its efforts to put in place adequate social protection policy measures and make appropriate budget allocations to support children in vulnerable situations in order to achieve SDGs 1 and 4 (Mauritius);**
89. **Redouble efforts to expand the social protection programmes for wider inclusion (Nepal);**
90. **Continue to implement comprehensive policies that address existing gaps in social assistance programs (Oman);**
91. **Continue increasing inputs to the social security sector to protect the rights to life, health, and development for vulnerable groups (China);**
92. **Improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation for informal settlements, rural communities and remote islands by expanding infrastructure, increasing public investment and supporting community-led programmes (Costa Rica);**
93. **Continue strengthening measures to improve access to drinking water, social protection, and reduce inequalities (Cuba);**
94. **Consider the implementation of urban infrastructure and basic services, such as electricity, water and sanitation in peri-urban areas and informal settlements, for a better quality of life for their inhabitants (Dominican Republic);**
95. **Continue to improve access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation facilities, and expand their scope to include rural areas (Oman);**
96. **Strengthen infrastructure and policies to ensure access to safe drinking water and sanitation, particularly for rural and remote informal settlements and communities (Bahamas);**
97. **Improve access to basic social services to people living in deprived or rural communities (Sierra Leone);**
98. **Expand efforts to raise public awareness of social and economic rights and ensure effective remedies for vulnerable groups, with a focus on improving education and vocational training (Jordan);**
99. **Continue improving national health systems, including equitable access to medical services in rural and remote areas, while developing policies to ensure the comprehensiveness of health services (Kuwait);**
100. **Give priority to the right to health and implement effective measures to broaden access to effective and quality health services (Eswatini);**
101. **Continue efforts towards better access to quality healthcare including maternal and reproductive health services (India);**
102. **Increase access to comprehensive health services, especially in rural areas and remote islands by expanding healthcare infrastructure and training health personnel, including sexual and reproductive health policies, and integrating maternal health services into primary care (Mexico);**
103. **Strengthen accessible and equitable healthcare systems, prioritizing the needs of vulnerable populations (Viet Nam);**
104. **Prioritise investments in public healthcare infrastructure, personnel, equipment, and medicines, in an effort to broaden access to quality healthcare services, including psychosocial healthcare services (Bahamas);**
105. **Continue to make investments in public health to enhance overall access and quality of healthcare through targeted training and capacity development of health care workers (Bhutan);**
106. **Guarantee the right to health and health services for all, including for transgender persons (Iceland);**
107. **Strengthen measures to develop a proactive, responsive and an enabling mental health system (Bhutan);**
108. **Accelerate the finalization of its national health plan, which also takes into account the specific needs of persons with disabilities and the strengthening of health care for persons living in remote areas of the country (Cabo Verde);**
109. **Continue prioritizing the right to health by addressing climate-related socio-economic challenges, strengthening infrastructure, and improving access to health services, especially for persons in vulnerable situations who are more exposed to the risks of climate-induced health impacts (Thailand);**
110. **Guarantee access to maternal healthcare, family planning and sexual and reproductive health services, without discrimination (Portugal);**
111. **Continue to raise awareness to combat victimisation and discrimination of persons living with HIV and AIDS (South Africa);**
112. **Decriminalize abortion and repeal section 235 and 236 of the Criminal Act (Iceland);**
113. **Enshrine the right to education in national legislation, ensuring the right to inclusive education for children with disabilities, children, girls and women living in rural and remote areas of the country (Cabo Verde);**
114. **Enshrine the right to education in national law and guarantee at least 9 years of compulsory primary and secondary education for all students (Gambia);**
115. **Enshrine in national legislation the right to education and guarantee at least 12 years of free primary and secondary education with at least nine compulsory years (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
116. **Continue efforts to end discrimination in education and to enshrine the right to education in national legislation (Iraq);**
117. **Implement specific measures to address the causes that contribute to declining secondary school completion rates, such as poverty, early marriage and gender disparities, while expanding initiatives that promote equitable access to quality education (Costa Rica);**
118. **Take further steps to guarantee inclusive access to education for all children and eliminate school dropouts, including in rural areas (Indonesia);**
119. **Provide full attention to the education sector, by fighting drop-outs of children and providing all means for improving completion rates, while keeping in mind that girls, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups are particularly affected by such trends (Lebanon);**
120. **Take additional measures to promote and protect the right to education for all children, especially those in rural areas (Marshall Islands);**
121. **Continue implementing Government policies, programmes and initiatives to promote universal access to education for children, paying further attention to prevent school drop outs particularly in rural areas through appropriate interventions (Sri Lanka);**
122. **Reinforce efforts to improve declining completion rates in education (Timor-Leste);**
123. **Continue national efforts to ensure access to education with a particular focus on children from rural areas, women and girls (Bhutan);**
124. **Take measures to adapt infrastructure, organize training of teachers and provide assistive technologies that will contribute to the creation of an inclusive education system for children with disabilities (Bulgaria);**
125. **Continue promoting a sustainable economic system, which is responsible towards the environment and able to maintain the wellbeing of its population (Cuba);**
126. **Take all necessary steps to ensure full and effective implementation of Climate Change Act by ensuring that the most vulnerable persons such as women, Indigenous Peoples, and persons with disabilities are meaningfully engaged in its implementation (Estonia);**
127. **Investigate and prosecute the purported violations of human rights and illegal activity that damages the environment related to mining and extractive industries (Holy See);**
128. **Strengthen national programs to address the impacts of climate change, with particular attention to vulnerable local communities, by increasing resources allocated for disaster mitigation and climate adaptation (Jordan);**
129. **Continue its leading role in showcasing and fighting all negative impacts on human rights, of environmental challenges, and especially climate change (Lebanon);**
130. **Continue efforts to combat the adverse effects of climate change and ensure an inclusive approach to climate change adaptation measures (Marshall Islands);**
131. **Continue efforts to combat climate change with appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures (Nepal);**
132. **Strengthen environmental conservation efforts, including biodiversity and habitat protection, waste management, and preserving cultural heritage (Samoa);**
133. **Continue its progressive strategies to ensure an inclusive, systematic and strategic approach to climate adaptation and building disaster resilience such as building sea walls and relocating communities threatened by rising sea levels (Vanuatu);**
134. **Promote the work of the National Climate Change Coordination Committee, in order to facilitate coordination and mobilization of resources to strengthen the application of mitigation and adaptation measures, which they consider relevant (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**
135. **Expand climate resilience programs to better safeguard vulnerable communities and ecosystems (Viet Nam);**
136. **Strengthen local resilience by empowering communities with knowledge and skills to effectively coordinate and manage disaster risks, ensuring the protection of human rights in the face of the negative impacts of climate change (Brazil);**
137. **Integrate the right to development into national planning and policies (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
138. **Continue efforts to support those affected by natural disasters (Iraq);**
139. **Redouble efforts to address the effects of the climate emergency and natural disasters, to meet the needs and provide timely services to the most vulnerable populations, in line with recommendations from the previous cycle (Paraguay);**
140. **Enhance international cooperation to further raise its capacity to deal with climate change and natural disasters (China);**
141. **Strengthen cooperation with its development partners in elevating measures to combat illicit drugs and drugs abuse as well as establishing rehabilitation centres for drug addicts (Indonesia);**
142. **Continue to strengthen national legal frameworks for the protection and promotion of women's rights and promote equality between men and women (Egypt);**
143. **Continue in strengthening comprehensive efforts aimed at protecting the rights of women and children and ensuring their safe and full participation in society (Israel);**
144. **Further strengthen initiatives and measures to ensure the rights of women and girls (Japan);**
145. **Continue efforts to increase the participation of women in decision-making bodies (Nepal);**
146. **Strengthen measures to ensure women’s participation in politics, including efforts to address violence against women and create a safer environment for women in political spaces (Timor-Leste);**
147. **Continue efforts to promote gender equality, including by developing a policy to ensure equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value and increasing women's participation in leadership and decision-making at all levels (Malaysia);**
148. **Intensify efforts to address violence against women in politics, to ensure their full and effective participation without fear of violence and/or intimidation (Namibia);**
149. **Continue its efforts to promote gender equality and enhance support for women entrepreneurs (Singapore);**
150. **Continue to take progressive measures to promote the rights of women and girls in all spheres towards achieving gender equality (Sri Lanka);**
151. **Continue to strengthen its implementation of legislation and policies relating to the protection of women and girls (Trinidad and Tobago);**
152. **Continue efforts to combat gender-based discrimination (India);**
153. **Take effective measures to further eliminate discrimination against women, continue combating crimes such as human trafficking, and safeguard the rights of women and children (China);**
154. **Ensure the full implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, especially in regard to increasing the political representation of women in official state positions and protecting all women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence (Germany);**
155. **Implement fully the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against All Women and Girls (Australia);**
156. **Redouble efforts to implement the National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violence against Women and Girls, including the allocation of more financial, human and technical resources (Colombia);**
157. **Strengthen efforts under the Fiji National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against All Women and Girls by addressing the high number of violent cases reported and ensuring effective legal protections (Gambia);**
158. **Allocate additional resources to fully operationalize the national action plan for the prevention of violence against women and girls and strengthen the capacity of the coordination and implementation office (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**
159. **Intensify efforts to address gender-based violence, including by ensuring the comprehensive implementation of the National Action Plan to prevent violence against all women and girls 2023–2028 and guaranteeing access to support services for all victims, irrespective of their abilities (Armenia);**
160. **Fully implement its National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against All Women and Girls by the next UPR (Canada);**
161. **Enhance measures to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, including domestic violence against women and girls (Estonia);**
162. **Strengthen existing legal frameworks to prevent and respond to gender-based violence and hold perpetrators to account (Iceland);**
163. **Step up efforts to combat violence against women and girls (Iraq);**
164. **Strengthen the prevention and combat of gender-based violence by eliminating traditional reconciliation practices like ‘bulubulu’ and removing its consideration as a mitigating factor in judicial proceedings (Mexico);**
165. **Continue its efforts in addressing all forms of violence against women and girls including gender-based and domestic violence (Mongolia);**
166. **Adopt measures to prevent and respond to gender-based violence (Slovenia);**
167. **Adopt and implement laws to eradicate all forms of gender-based violence, while allocating sufficient resources to ensure effective support services for victims and the prevention of such violence (Switzerland);**
168. **Take measures to combat hate speech against women in society and the media (Chile);**
169. **Enhance support services for gender-based violence survivors (Iceland);**
170. **Further strengthen the enforcement of laws protecting women and girls from gender-based violence and increase support services for victims and survivors (Philippines);**
171. **Adopt a law prohibiting any corporal punishment of women (Russian Federation);**
172. **Provide institutionalised training on violence against women and girls to law enforcement officials and the judiciary to ensure that survivors do not face further discrimination and harassment and that perpetrators of offences are brought to justice (Ireland);**
173. **Implement public policies with adequate funding for public awareness raising campaigns in the area of violence against women and girls and domestic violence, including through specific training programmes for service providers dealing with victims of violence (Italy);**
174. **Ensure the full application of measures already adopted to prevent and combat gender-based violence, promoting awareness-raising campaigns and improving support services (Spain);**
175. **Strengthen education and training campaigns for law enforcement and justice officials on gender-based violence and domestic violence, so that victims can enjoy effective access to justice (Chile);**
176. **Enhance measures and create awareness-raising campaigns to prevent and respond to gender-based violence against women and girls, including sexual abuse, by addressing societal attitudes, establishing awareness-raising campaigns, improving support services and ensuring effective law enforcement (Portugal);**
177. **Adopt proactive measures to combat cyberbullying, especially hate speech directed to women and girls (Samoa);**
178. **Continue to implement measures aimed at promoting gender equality and protecting women's rights, including measures to combat gender-based violence (Mozambique);**
179. **Continue efforts to promote children's rights, including the rapid adoption of the Child Care and Protection Act (Libya);**
180. **Strengthen protection mechanisms and fight against abuse and all forms of exploitation of children including through the full implementation of the new Child Care and Protection Act as well as the Child Justice Act (Holy See);**
181. **Finalise the adoption of the Child Justice and Child Care and Protection Bills, aligning them with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its two Additional Protocols, while promoting positive parenting and data collection on child abuse (Mexico);**
182. **Expedite the adoption of the law on child protection and care and the juvenile justice law, in line with recommendations from the previous cycle; develop awareness-raising and education campaigns to promote positive parenting and strengthen data collection to measure child abuse and neglect (Paraguay);**
183. **Accelerate the enactment of the Child Justice Bill into law (Sierra Leone);**
184. **Develop a strategy to end child marriage by 2030 (Estonia).**
185. **Continue taking measures to eliminate all forms of abuse and violence against children (Italy);**
186. **Continue working to protect children's rights by strengthening child protection systems and expanding the scope of educational programs that focus on children (Kuwait);**
187. **Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings (Montenegro);**
188. **Continue to take comprehensive legal measures to protect children from all forms of abuse, exploitation and emerging digital threats (Oman);**
189. **Implement comprehensive awareness-raising and education campaigns to promote positive parenting (Estonia);**
190. **Continue its efforts to address violence against women and children, including through education and awareness programmes (New Zealand);**
191. **Continue to align its relevant policies with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Georgia);**
192. **Ensure the full and proper implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, with the aim of removing all barriers to the participation of persons with disabilities in social life (Italy);**
193. **Review national laws, policies and legal frameworks to ensure alignment with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Namibia);**
194. **Continue efforts to empower persons with disabilities to ensure their full active participation without discrimination in society (Cuba);**
195. **Continue to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities to ensure their full integration and participation in society (Egypt);**
196. **Continue its efforts to ensure the right to inclusive education for students with disabilities, particularly those in vulnerable situations (Maldives);**
197. **Ensure inclusive education for children with disabilities and improve their accessibility to schools and public infrastructure (Samoa);**
198. **Ensure inclusive education for children with disabilities (Cyprus);**
199. **Continue to develop measures to ensure inclusive education for children and students with disabilities, including those in rural and remote areas (South Africa);**
200. **Continue to implement policies and measures of inclusivity for persons with disabilities, especially for women and children (Singapore);**
201. **Intensify efforts to promote full and effective participation in society and access to justice, education, health care and basic services for persons with disabilities (Thailand);**
202. **Develop a comprehensive SOGIESC policy with the aim to eradicate all forms of discrimination against persons of diverse SOGIESC (Iceland);**
203. **Undertake efforts to ensure equality and non-discrimination for the LGBTI+ community, especially with regard to transgender persons (Chile);**
204. **Integrate gender and LGBTIQ+ inclusive measures into national laws and policies to eliminate discrimination and violence while ensuring that marginalized groups have access to essential services (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**
205. **Combat acts of discrimination and violence against LGBTI people, ensuring their investigation and punishment (Spain);**
206. **Consider adopting gender-inclusive legislative and policy frameworks to eliminate discrimination and violence against LGBTQI+ persons and ensure their equal opportunities (Thailand);**
207. **Consider establishing mechanisms ensuring the rights and welfare of migrant workers, in line with the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);**
208. **Reinforce protective measures for migrant workers in accordance with the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Türkiye);**

6.209 **Harmonize the Immigration Law with the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, including expanding the protection against refoulement (Uruguay).**

7. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

 Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Fiji was headed by Mr. Graham LEUNG, Attorney General, and composed of the following members:

* H.E Mr. Luke Daunivalu, Ambassador/Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Fiji to the United Nations and Other International Organisations, Geneva;
* Ms. Suliana Taukei, Principal Legal Officer, Office of the Attorney General;
* Ms. Geraldine Naigulevu, Principal Legal Officer, Office of the Attorney General;
* Mr. Shanil Dayal, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Fiji to the United Nations and Other International Organisations, Geneva.

1. A/HRC/WG.6/48/FJI/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/48/FJI/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/48/FJI/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)