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Fiji

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I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the outcome of the previous review.[1] It is a compilation of information contained in relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

2. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.[2]

3. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji accede to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 1961.[3]

4. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) encouraged Fiji to ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education.[4]

5. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji implement the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in domestic laws and policies.[5]

6. The United Nations country team stated that, as of July 2024, all of the reports of Fiji to the human rights treaty bodies were overdue.[6]

7. The United Nations country team stated that, although Fiji had extended a standing invitation to all the special procedures, it had yet to respond positively to the visit requests of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders. The lack of information on the implementation of previous recommendations made by special procedure mandate holders was of particular concern.[7]

III. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

8. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji review its laws, policies and frameworks to ensure further alignment with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.[8]

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

9. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji review its laws governing the Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission of Fiji to ensure that the Commission achieved A status accreditation with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions.[9]

IV. Promotion and protection of human rights

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

1. Equality and non-discrimination

10. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji adopt and implement an anti-discrimination strategy and legislation prohibiting discrimination based on gender, race and disability, among other factors.[10]

11. The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations repeated its request to Fiji to take the necessary measures to ensure that political opinion was included among the prohibited grounds of discrimination listed in the Public Service Act 1999.[11]

12. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji launch community-level campaigns to reduce discrimination against non-nationals.[12]

13. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji conduct cultural diversity training within government to foster respect for non-discrimination.[13]

2. Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

14. The United Nations country team stated that the practice of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment by Fijian law enforcement personnel remained a concern.[14]

15. UNESCO encouraged Fiji to legally proscribe corporal punishment.[15]

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

16. The United Nations country team stated that the efforts made by Fiji to strengthen the administration of justice and uphold the rule of law had yielded significant improvements, such as reducing case backlogs, enhancing the capacity of the legal system and improving legal aid services for all Fijians.[16]

17. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji establish mandatory training programmes for police officers on international human rights standards and human rights-based policing principles.[17]

18. The United Nations country team stated that the 2013 Constitution had allowed for the arbitrary deprivation of rights and shielded the military from accountability for human rights violations perpetrated between 2006 and 2013, which had hindered access to justice for victims and impeded national reconciliation efforts. It recommended that Fiji prohibit immunity for serious human rights violations committed between 2006 and 2013, bring perpetrators to justice and allow legal challenges to military government decisions.[18]

19. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji improve legal aid services for at-risk groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities, by expanding access to such services and enhancing service quality.[19]

20. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji develop and implement effective anti-corruption policies in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.[20]

4. Fundamental freedoms

21. The United Nations country team noted that the Public Order Act 1969, the Electoral (Amendment) Act 2022 and sedition provisions in the Crimes Act 2009 restricted the freedoms of expression, assembly and association, affecting the civic space of civil society organizations, women human rights defenders, journalists and whistle-blowers.[21]

22. The Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment stated that, during his visit to Fiji in 2018, he had heard concerns expressed by environmentalists and human rights activists about feeling threatened or intimidated.[22]

23. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji repeal the restrictive provisions of the Public Order Act 1969 and the sedition provisions in the Crimes Act 2009 that affected the media, journalists, activists and human rights defenders.[23]

24. UNESCO also encouraged Fiji to revise the Crimes Act 2009 to remove sedition charges for acts of speech, in line with international standards.[24]

25. The United Nations country team stated that Fiji still grappled with ensuring media independence and protecting journalists. Proactive legislation was needed to safeguard the media from political interference and to establish independent regulatory bodies.[25]

26. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji develop comprehensive media laws that protected press freedom and fostered transparency, accountability and journalistic independence.[26]

27. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji create a safe environment for journalists to report without fear of harassment or political interference.[27]

28. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji establish independent media regulatory bodies to oversee media practices objectively and uphold media freedom and standards.[28]

29. UNESCO encouraged Fiji to assess the system for issuing broadcast licences to ensure that the process was transparent and independent.[29]

30. The ILO Committee of Experts requested Fiji to review sections 10, 14 and 17 of the Public Order Act 1969 and section 67 (b), (c) and (d) of the Crimes Act 2009 to ensure that, both in law and in practice, persons who expressed political views or views opposed to the established political, social and economic system, including through the exercise of their right to freedom of expression or assembly, were not liable to penal sanctions involving compulsory labour, including compulsory prison labour.[30]

31. The ILO Committee of Experts urged Fiji to take the necessary measures to bring section 8 of the Public Order (Amendment) Decree into line with the ILO Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), by fully repealing or amending that provision so as to ensure that the right to assembly could be freely exercised.[31]

5. Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

32. The United Nations country team noted that legislative gaps persisted, hindering the prosecution of all forms of trafficking. Resource constraints also affected critical victim support, such as case management and counselling, especially for adult victims.[32]

33. The United Nations country team stated that, as of 2024, 16.7 per cent of children aged between 5 and 11 years old in Fiji were engaged in labour, a disproportionate number of whom were boys.[33]

34. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji enhance action to eliminate child slavery, trafficking, prostitution and child labour, and enhance protection, especially of girls.[34]

35. The ILO Committee of Experts took note of the measures taken by Fiji, which bore witness to its commitment to combat trafficking in persons. The Committee encouraged Fiji to continue taking measures to prevent trafficking in persons and to ensure that investigations and prosecutions were carried out against perpetrators.[35]

36. The same Committee requested Fiji to take all the necessary measures to ensure that thorough investigations and prosecutions were carried out for persons who engaged in the use, procuring or offering of children for prostitution, and that sufficiently effective and dissuasive sanctions were imposed.[36]

37. The same Committee repeated its call to Fiji to take effective and time-bound measures to remove children from prostitution, taking into account the special situation of girls.[37]

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

38. The United Nations country team stated that youth unemployment was a concern, as the rate of youth unemployment reported in 2023 had been 15.1 per cent. It recommended that Fiji prioritize initiatives to combat youth unemployment, especially for females, through training and job readiness programmes.[38]

39. The ILO Committee of Experts requested Fiji to make serious efforts to ensure that State entities and their officials refrained from anti-union practices, including arrests, detentions, violence, intimidation, harassment and interference in trade union activities, so as to contribute to an environment conducive to the full development of trade union rights. The Committee requested Fiji to consider issuing instructions to the police and the armed forces in that regard and to provide training to ensure that any actions taken during demonstrations respected the basic civil liberties and fundamental labour rights of workers and employers.[39]

40. The same Committee requested Fiji to consider, in consultation with the most representative organizations, any measures that were appropriate to ensure that the procedures for suspension or cancellation of trade union registration were, both in law and in practice, in full accordance with the guarantees set out in the ILO Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87).[40]

41. The same Committee requested Fiji to take the necessary measures to ensure that, both in law and in practice, no persons could be subject to sanctions involving compulsory labour for peacefully participating in strikes.[41]

42. The same Committee encouraged Fiji to continue its efforts to ensure the publication of an annual report on the activities of the labour administration.[42]

43. The same Committee urged Fiji once again to take the necessary measures to ensure that the principle of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value was duly reflected in the Employment Relations Act and to ensure that the determination of work of equal value was based on an objective job evaluation, using criteria such as qualifications and skills, responsibility, efforts and conditions of work.[43]

7. Right to social security

44. The United Nations country team noted that in 2024, only 2.6 per cent of children in Fiji had benefited from social protection, highlighting significant welfare gaps.[44]

45. The United Nations country team stated that, in order to address social protection gaps, Fiji should expand the Care and Protection Allowance by increasing the budget, improving targeting and providing adequate transfers to reduce poverty. Strengthening the

Care and Protection Allowance and introducing a universal child grant would demonstrate its commitment to vulnerable children and the Sustainable Development Goals.[45]

46. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji invest in complementary social security programmes, such as the Social Pension Scheme and the Disability Allowance, in order to create a more inclusive social protection framework.[46]

8. Right to an adequate standard of living

47. The United Nations country team noted that Fiji faced a triple burden of malnutrition affecting children under 5 years old with stunting, wasting and anaemia, alongside high rates of overweight and obesity in older children and adults.[47]

48. The Special Rapporteur on environment stated that many people living in informal settlements and some people, including children, living in rural areas and remote islands still lacked access to safe water sources and adequate sanitation. Inadequate sanitation in rural areas and informal settlements was a leading cause of waterborne disease in Fiji.[48]

9. Right to health

49. The Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health noted that the geography and population distribution of Fiji posed a significant challenge to the accessibility of healthcare.[49]

50. The same Special Rapporteur stated that there was a certain amount of mistrust in the public health system due to infrastructure perceived as insufficiently maintained, healthcare workers and practitioners reportedly lacking experience, and recurring shortages in basic equipment and medicines. Some people consequently resorted to private healthcare services or to those based overseas, a choice that could have a profound impact on household expenses.[50]

51. The same Special Rapporteur stated that the actual realization of the right to physical and mental health in Fiji would depend on addressing violence, discrimination and inequalities (through, inter alia, community-based psychosocial interventions) as much as on investments in the healthcare system. Despite progress in many areas, paternalistic practices and attitudes among healthcare workers continued to pose a challenge to the realization of the right to health on such issues as antenatal and postnatal depression, breast cancer and cervical cancer, teenage pregnancy, access to contraception and abortion services, and gender-based violence. More efforts would also be needed to address healthcare for persons with diabetes and to improve healthcare facilities.[51]

52. The same Special Rapporteur stated that the traditional model of mental healthcare in Fiji had often led to stigma, discrimination and the isolation of persons with mental health conditions and disabilities. He had observed the limited and even total absence of mental health services in the outer island and the lack of qualified counsellors in rural areas.[52]

53. The same Special Rapporteur noted that increasing rates of bullying in Fijian schools might be a cause of mental health issues.[53]

54. The same Special Rapporteur stated that the Ministry of Health and Medical Services had reported that Fiji was considered to have one of the highest suicide rates in the world. Student suicides were particularly alarming; suicide was currently considered the most common cause of death among teenagers and youths.[54]

55. The same Special Rapporteur noted that the Mental Health Act was not compliant with several provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The overall approach encompassed in the Act did not recognize persons with intellectual, cognitive or psychosocial disabilities as holders of rights, rather as mere recipients of care.[55]

56. The same Special Rapporteur had learned during his visit in 2019 about the lack of counselling services and of psychologists. Counselling services in Fiji were mainly provided by civil society organizations, such as Empower Pacific and Medical Services Pacific, with even the Ministry of Health and Medical Services and doctors referring users to them.[56]

57. The same Special Rapporteur recommended that Fiji develop modern rights- and evidence-based mental healthcare services that integrated mental health into primary care, general health and social services, through the development of community-based support, care and rehabilitation, in accordance with the rights enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.[57]

58. The same Special Rapporteur recommended that Fiji develop at the community level cost-effective psychosocial interventions for children and adults with mental health conditions, while empowering all healthcare workers to be involved in mental health support and care through training in human rights and medical ethics.[58]

59. The same Special Rapporteur stated that sex workers, especially female and transgender sex workers, and men who had sex with men, avoided healthcare services because of stigma, discrimination, fear of poor treatment and a lack of confidentiality about their work or behaviour.[59]

60. The United Nations country team stated that antiretroviral treatment for pregnant women who were HIV-positive remained inadequate, with only 36 per cent of them receiving the necessary care.[60]

61. The Special Rapporteur on the right to health noted that maternal healthcare seemed to continue to be influenced by paternalistic and patriarchal attitudes. In some cases, healthcare workers did not share information or seek informed consent before carrying out procedures. Depending on their race, socioeconomic status and disability, women were also subjected to hierarchical stratification, felt intimidated and reluctant to question doctors or nurses, and feared retaliation in the form of poor quality service or care.[61]

62. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji increase access to maternal healthcare, family planning and sexual and reproductive health services.[62]

10. Right to education

63. The United Nations country team noted that completion rates had been declining in education, dropping from 80 per cent in lower secondary education to 55 per cent in upper secondary education. It recommended that Fiji implement measures to reverse the declining completion rates and facilitate transitions to secondary and tertiary education and decent work.[63]

64. UNESCO encouraged Fiji to enshrine the right to education within national legislation, to legally proscribe discrimination in education and to guarantee in national legislation at least 12 years of free primary and secondary education, and at least 9 years of compulsory primary and secondary education for students throughout the territory.[64]

65. The United Nations country team stated that challenges in the education sector included ensuring inclusive education for children with disabilities and addressing practices such as charging asylum-seekers “foreigner fees”.[65]

66. UNESCO encouraged Fiji to continue to take measures to ensure the right to inclusive education for students with disabilities, students from rural and remote areas, and girls and women, and to reinforce the education system in the face of climate change.[66]

11. Development, the environment, and business and human rights

67. The Special Rapporteur on the right to health recommended that Fiji continue efforts to address the effects of the climate emergency and natural disasters that continuously undermined the country’s effective response in providing for medical needs and services, especially for persons in the most vulnerable and isolated environments.[67]

68. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji mainstream rights-based migration into climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development policies for safe, voluntary movement. It also recommended that Fiji prioritize the safety and well-being of affected persons and the preservation of cultural heritage in evacuations.[68]

69. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji ensure respect for human rights in relocations, consulting affected communities and building capacity for stakeholders and communities to implement relocation procedures with free, prior and informed consent.[69]

70. The Special Rapporteur on environment stated that Fiji had made it clear that climate change was its top environmental priority. However, other environmental problems also demanded attention. Areas that needed strengthening included biodiversity and habitat protection, waste management and air pollution.[70]

71. The same Special Rapporteur stated that citizens, civil society organizations and some iTaukei landowners had expressed concern about difficulties gaining access to information on environmental impact assessments, the poor quality of some environmental impact assessment reports and the lack of access to remedies.[71]

72. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji enhance efforts to mitigate environmental degradation from waste management, sanitation and industrial activity.[72]

B. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women

73. The United Nations country team noted that gender discrimination against girls persisted. Corporal punishment and sexual abuse persisted, despite the legal frameworks in place to combat them.[73]

74. The Special Rapporteur on the right to health noted that gender-based violence in Fiji was rooted in stereotypes and myths that placed women in a position of inferiority. It was largely underreported owing to, inter alia, social pressure to resort to traditional reconciliation, like the *bulubulu*, a form of apology through gifts from the perpetrator's family to the victim's family. Such traditional practices also deterred people from bringing cases to formal courts, where sentences for perpetrators had been reduced or condoned using *bulubulu* as a mitigating factor.[74]

75. The same Special Rapporteur stated that hate speech against women was highly prevalent in society and in the media, including social media.[75]

76. The same Special Rapporteur noted that discriminatory attitudes were still held by healthcare workers, as reflected in their frequent incapacity to respond to the health needs of victims of gender-based violence. That was in part the result of a medical hierarchy that was deeply entrenched and upheld in the healthcare system. Support services were limited and there was a lack of adequate shelters available for victims of gender-based violence, a problem compounded by the increase in gender-based violence during disasters and post-disaster situations.[76]

77. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji address violence against women in politics by strengthening coordination among stakeholders and developing a service delivery protocol to create a safer environment for women in politics, enabling them to participate without fear of violence and intimidation.[77]

78. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji strengthen its laws, services and gender-sensitive mechanisms to ensure that abuse could be reported safely and that it allocate adequate budgets to address patriarchal attitudes and harmful practices that were undermining women's rights.[78]

79. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji enhance measures to prevent and respond to gender-based violence against girls, including sexual abuse, by addressing societal attitudes, improving support services and ensuring effective law enforcement.[79]

80. The United Nations country team noted that there had been a drop in the number of women contesting and being elected in the 2022 elections, indicating ongoing barriers to gender equality in politics.[80]

81. The United Nations country team stated that, despite the National Gender Policy, barriers to women's economic empowerment persisted, including unequal burdens of unpaid household and care work, lower education levels and limited access to market information.[81]

82. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji address barriers to women's employment, focusing on patriarchal attitudes, stereotypes and resource access, and that it promote equal opportunities.[82]

83. The Special Rapporteur on the right to health noted that there was a lack of mental health support for pregnant women and new mothers, who might face antenatal or postnatal depression or who had a history of domestic violence.[83]

2. Children

84. The United Nations country team noted that there were gaps in the implementation by Fiji of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, necessitating stronger laws, services and community collaboration to combat harmful practices and attitudes.[84]

85. The United Nations country team also noted that child abuse and neglect were prevalent in Fiji, with neglect being the most common. Sexual abuse, mainly affecting girls, was often perpetrated by close relatives.[85]

86. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji expedite the adoption of the Childcare and Protection Bill 2024 and Child Justice Bill 2024 and that it establish a child rights impact assessment for new legislation.[86]

87. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji implement comprehensive awareness and education campaigns to promote positive parenting, prevent child neglect and challenge harmful social norms.[87]

88. The Special Rapporteur on the right to health recommended that Fiji support parenting skills to prevent all forms of violence against children, with the cooperation of education, health and social welfare systems.[88]

89. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji strengthen data collection and monitoring to measure child abuse and neglect accurately and develop targeted interventions to address drivers of abuse.[89]

90. UNESCO noted that girls were permitted to marry from the age of 16 with parental consent. It recommended that Fiji amend its legislation to ensure that the minimum age of marriage was 18 years old, without exception, for both boys and girls.[90]

91. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji develop a strategy to end child marriage by 2030, investing in training and front-line response services.[91]

3. Persons with disabilities

92. The United Nations country team noted that children with disabilities faced significant barriers to education, due to inaccessible infrastructure, insufficient trained personnel and societal stigma. Fiji faced the challenge of creating an inclusive education system that accommodated the needs of persons with disabilities through infrastructure adaptation, teacher training and provision of assistive technologies.[92]

93. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji prioritize making schools accessible for children with disabilities by implementing infrastructure adaptations such as ramps and sensory-friendly classrooms.[93]

94. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji expedite the completion of its National Disability Inclusive Health and Rehabilitation Plan, focusing on enhancing training and service accessibility in remote health facilities.[94]

4. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

95. The United Nations country team acknowledged the commitment of Fiji to gender issues, as demonstrated by its development of the Gender Equity and Social Inclusion Policy

2021–2024. Nevertheless, persons with diverse sexual orientation or gender identities and expressions or sexual characteristics had been omitted from that policy.[95]

96. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji integrate gender-inclusive measures and measures to include persons with diverse sexual orientation or gender identities and expressions or sexual characteristics, and LGBTIQ+ persons into legislative and policy frameworks to eliminate discrimination and violence, prioritizing access to essential services.[96]

5. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

97. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) commended the substantial advances Fiji had made by developing and implementing relevant law, policy and processes to protect asylum-seekers and refugees and to afford them essential rights. Fiji had made sustained efforts to develop its refugee status determination procedures in close collaboration with UNHCR and in line with appropriate procedural standards.[97]

98. UNHCR stated that Fiji afforded asylum-seekers and refugees the rights to access healthcare, educational and employment opportunities. However, there continued to be insufficient awareness in the healthcare, education and employment sectors of the rights afforded to asylum-seekers and refugees.[98]

99. UNHCR stated that asylum-seekers and refugees had encountered barriers in accessing healthcare, primarily as a result of the lack of awareness of their rights among medical staff and practitioners. Refugee children had been denied medical attention when health practitioners had required the payment of fees.[99]

100. The United Nations country team also noted that, while asylum-seekers and refugees had equal access to public healthcare, owing to issues of awareness on the part of providers, refugee children were sometimes denied medical attention.[100]

101. UNHCR recommended that Fiji establish coordination mechanisms within government, as well as with the private sector and the community, to ensure that all relevant actors had proper knowledge and awareness of the rights afforded to asylum-seekers and refugees in Fiji.[101]

102. UNHCR recommended that Fiji enhance information-sharing to ensure that asylum-seekers and refugees could meaningfully access and realize their rights, for example, by formalizing a rights attestation letter that would be annexed to relevant permits.[102]

103. The United Nations country team noted that, despite the commitment of Fiji to non-discrimination in asylum procedures, forcibly displaced persons often faced unfavourable treatment owing to their country of origin and race. Such discrimination surfaced during border screenings, in accessing medical care and in housing situations, where privacy was compromised.[103]

104. UNHCR recommended that Fiji, in consultation with UNHCR, amend the Immigration Act 2003 to better align it with the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, develop a legislative and policy framework for family reunification, and adopt provisions for complementary protection in the Immigration Act.[104]

105. UNHCR recommended that Fiji strengthen and provide regular and tailored training for officials across government, particularly on identification and referral mechanisms for asylum-seekers and other persons in need of international protection.[105]

106. UNHCR recommended that Fiji develop inter-agency and intra-agency coordination mechanisms for the identification, referral and protection of asylum-seekers and refugees.[106]

107. UNHCR recommended that Fiji undertake government-run campaigns at the community level to reduce sentiments and instances of discrimination towards forcibly displaced persons.[107]

6. Internally displaced persons

108. The United Nations country team recommended that Fiji implement national anti-discrimination laws comprehensively, protecting all individuals, including forcibly displaced persons.[108]

Notes

1 A/HRC/43/8, A/HRC/43/8/Add.1 and A/HRC/43/2.
2 United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Fiji, para. 8.
3 Ibid.
4 UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Fiji, para. 30.
5 United Nations country team submission, para. 9.
6 Ibid., para. 5.
7 Ibid., para. 6.
8 Ibid., para. 69.
9 Ibid., para. 26.
10 Ibid., para. 19.
11 See https://normlex.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID,P13100_COUNTRY_ID:4368443,103278:NO.
12 United Nations country team submission, para. 38.
13 Ibid., para. 37. See also UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Fiji, p. 5.
14 United Nations country team submission, para. 76.
15 UNESCO submission, para. 34.
16 United Nations country team submission, para. 75.
17 Ibid., para. 20.
18 Ibid., paras. 11 and 16.
19 Ibid., para. 85.
20 Ibid., para. 87.
21 Ibid., para. 12.
22 A/HRC/43/53/Add.1, para. 33.
23 United Nations country team submission, para. 92.
24 UNESCO submission, para. 39.
25 United Nations country team submission, para. 90.
26 Ibid., para. 95.
27 Ibid., para. 93.
28 Ibid., para. 94.
29 UNESCO submission, para. 40.
30 See https://normlex.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID,P13100_COUNTRY_ID:4322533,103278:NO.
31 See https://normlex.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID,P13100_COUNTRY_ID:4368434,103278:NO.
32 United Nations country team submission, para. 98.
33 Ibid., para. 49.
34 Ibid., para. 102.
35 See https://normlex.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID,P13100_COUNTRY_ID:4121505,103278:NO.
36 See https://normlex.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID,P13100_COUNTRY_ID:4117202,103278:NO.
37 Ibid.
38 United Nations country team submission, paras. 142 and 147.
39 See https://normlex.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID,P13100_COUNTRY_ID:4368434,103278:NO.
40 Ibid.
41 See https://normlex.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID,P13100_COUNTRY_ID:4322533,103278:NO.

[42] See https://normlex.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID,P13100_COUNTRY_ID:4344314,103278:NO.
[43] See https://normlex.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID,P13100_COUNTRY_ID:4344123,103278:NO.
[44] United Nations country team submission, para. 49.
[45] Ibid., paras. 50 and 51.
[46] Ibid., para. 58.
[47] Ibid., para. 129.
[48] A/HRC/43/53/Add.1, paras. 68 and 69.
[49] A/HRC/47/28/Add.1, para. 40.
[50] Ibid., para. 43.
[51] Ibid., p. 1.
[52] Ibid., para. 59.
[53] Ibid., para. 61.
[54] Ibid., para. 62.
[55] Ibid., para. 53.
[56] Ibid., para. 63.
[57] Ibid., para. 102 (b).
[58] Ibid., para. 102 (c).
[59] Ibid., para. 82.
[60] United Nations country team submission, para. 126.
[61] A/HRC/47/28/Add.1, para. 74.
[62] United Nations country team submission, para. 131.
[63] Ibid., paras. 140 and 146.
[64] UNESCO submission, para. 31.
[65] United Nations country team submission, para. 141.
[66] UNESCO submission, para. 36.
[67] A/HRC/47/28/Add.1, para. 102 (o).
[68] United Nations country team submission, para. 154.
[69] Ibid., para. 157.
[70] A/HRC/43/53/Add.1, para. 27.
[71] Ibid., para. 37.
[72] United Nations country team submission, para. 162.
[73] Ibid., para. 41.
[74] A/HRC/47/28/Add.1, para. 83.
[75] Ibid., para. 81.
[76] Ibid., para. 85.
[77] United Nations country team submission, para. 48.
[78] Ibid., para. 46.
[79] Ibid., para. 61.
[80] Ibid., para. 42.
[81] Ibid., para. 29.
[82] Ibid., para. 34.
[83] A/HRC/47/28/Add.1, para. 60.
[84] United Nations country team submission, para. 41.
[85] Ibid., para. 52.
[86] Ibid., para. 55.
[87] Ibid., para. 62.
[88] A/HRC/47/28/Add.1, para. 102 (e).
[89] United Nations country team submission, para. 60.
[90] UNESCO submission, paras. 3 and 33.
[91] United Nations country team submission, para. 54.
[92] Ibid., para. 64.
[93] Ibid., para. 71.
[94] Ibid., para. 68.
[95] Ibid., para. 30.
[96] Ibid., para. 35.
[97] UNHCR submission, p. 2.
[98] Ibid., p. 5.
[99] Ibid.
[100] United Nations country team submission, para. 130.

[101] UNHCR submission, p. 5.
[102] Ibid., p. 5.
[103] United Nations country team submission, para. 33.
[104] UNHCR submission, p. 4. See also United Nations country team submission, para. 130.
[105] UNHCR submission, p. 3.
[106] Ibid.
[107] Ibid., p. 5.
[108] United Nations country team submission, para. 36.