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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Papua New Guinea

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-fifth session from 2 to 13 May 2016. The review of Papua New Guinea was held at the 7th meeting on 6 May 2016. The delegation of Papua New Guinea was headed by H.E, Mr. Fred Sarufa, Chargé d'Affaires, Permanent Mission of PNG to the United Nations. At its 17th meeting held on 11 May 2016, the Working Group adopted the report on Papua New Guinea.
2. On 12 January 2016, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Papua New Guinea: Belgium, Namibia and Vietnam.
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 Papua New Guinea:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/PNG/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/PNG/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/PNG/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Czech Republic, Germany, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United States of America was transmitted to Papua New Guinea through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The Papua New Guinea Delegation highlighted the nexus between recently adopted landmark multilaterally agreed frameworks, including the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction and the clear recognition of the importance of safeguarding and advancing fundamental human rights principles and values which also serve as catalyst to improving the wellbeing and livelihoods of humanity.
6. The Delegation indicated that, in the global multilateral agreements, Papua New Guinea clearly recognized that the safeguarding and advancement of human rights is a cross-cutting issue.
7. The Delegation also recognized Papua New Guinea's strengths and challenges in terms of human rights protection, referring to the UPR as a robust global checks and balance mechanism.
8. According to the Delegation, one of the fundamental differences between the First UPR of Papua New Guinea in 2011 and the second UPR cycle in 2016, was that its population had increased approximately over seven and half million citizens. Hence, Papua

New Guinea had the challenge of ensuring that the inherent and fundamental human rights of all its citizens and expatriate visitors alike are respected, upheld and promoted.

9. The Delegation stated that the Constitution of Papua New Guinea underpins the protection and promotion of human rights as a sacrosanct principle that is enduring, and the country remained steadfastly committed to it. The Constitution encompasses all the rights and freedoms articulated in the UN Charter, and particularly the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The human rights and freedoms are also subject to the respect for the rights and freedoms of other persons and for legitimate public interests.

10. According to the Delegation, as Papua New Guinea embarks in implementing the Sustainable Development Agenda and other global agreements, for a prosperous, secure, healthy, peaceful and progressive nation consistent with its Vision 2050 and other existing national development plans, strategies and policies; the importance of ensuring the fundamental and inherent rights of citizens continued to remain central.

11. In addition, the Delegation referred to the key pillars to realizing the enhancement of human rights and freedoms whilst ensuring sustainable development goals, which includes ensuring respect for the rule of law, good governance, human and institutional capacity building to safeguard and promote human rights, sustained economic growth, promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies and protection of the natural environment and combating climate change. It also included fostering genuine and durable multi-stakeholder development partnership, guided by national ownership and leadership on human rights protection and promotion, and national development agenda.

12. The Delegation stated that, at the global level, Papua New Guinea's efforts to safeguard and protect human rights were consistent with and guided by its international commitments and obligations under several multilateral frameworks, including core human rights instruments.

13. The Delegation referred to Papua New Guinea's main human rights achievements since the last UPR in 2011. Firstly, Papua New Guinea ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) on 26 September 2013. To guide and implement the CRPD, a National Disability Policy 2015 –2025 was established. In addition, sign language had been introduced as one the national language for all Government programmes and an office was set up to support the implementation of the Convention. A database project, with international development partnership was also being developed.

14. On the issue of the 1967 Protocol to the 1951 Refugee Convention, in 2013, Papua New Guinea expressed its intention to withdraw all of its seven reservations to the Protocol relating to the status of refugees. The process was pending completion of domestic formalities. Papua New Guinea also highlighted that a new National Refugee Policy was inaugurated in October 2015 and guided the country's efforts in relation to refugees. The approach included cooperation with Australia on the Manus Processing Centre for asylum seekers, in the light of the recent Papua New Guinea Supreme Court Decision which declared the transfer and detention of the asylum seekers as unconstitutional.

15. The Delegation added that Papua New Guinea is also working towards ratifying the Convention against Torture which ratification is expected soon. Similarly, a process to ratify the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children has already started.

16. According to the Delegation, in 2013, Papua New Guinea criminalized offences against trafficking in persons in its domestic penal code and established an Action Plan 2015-2020 and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the identification, referral and prosecution of human trafficking cases in the country. Both the Action Plan and SOP were

awaiting Cabinet approval .Papua New Guinea is working closely with national and international partners to implement policies in a strategic and effective way.

17. Additionally, Papua New Guinea intended to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

18. The Delegation indicated that recommendations to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol to the CRPD will be considered in the context of the national domestic legislation.

19. Secondly, Papua New Guinea continued to constructively engage with Human Rights Special Rapporteurs. The Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its causes and consequences visited the country in March 2012 and subsequently the Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Execution, in March 2014. Papua New Guinea was also considering the request by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants.

20. The Special Rapporteurs' respective recommendations were being considered by Papua New Guinea and in certain areas, including detainees' treatment and gender-based violence, specific national actions were well underway. For instance, Papua New Guinea had institutionalized human rights training for law enforcement officers with commendable support from the International Committee of the Red Cross and Australia. It has also enacted the Juvenile Justice Act in 2014 that safeguarded juveniles, including especially females in custody or detention. Gender-based violence has been addressed in 2013, through the enactment of the Family Protection Act, which provided strong basis to protect women from violence.

21. The Papua New Guinea delegation stressed the absence of credible official data and statistics on violence against women and girls and gender based violence in the country that needed to be addressed. However, general prevalence rates indicated these human rights concerns were still at an unacceptable level and continues to be of serious concern to Papua New Guinea. The Delegation stated that there was no place for violence against women and girls and gender-based violence in its communities and homes. Elimination of these human rights violations was the core focus and must be everybody's business and not just for the Government. Papua New Guinea was strengthening efforts at all levels to ensure that all citizens promote and protect women and girls from violence of any form and that women and girls are treated with dignity and respect. Papua New Guinea is committed to address this important issue. Advocacy and awareness-raising programmes are still needed. However, challenges are real as resource and capacity constrains are a serious impediments that require appropriate support.

22. Papua New Guinea has prioritized and is committed to combat violence against women and girls and gender-based violence at all levels. Thus, efforts in this regard had also been done through the application of the LukautimPikinini Act 2014, which also criminalized underage marriage (children under 18 years old) whilst the Criminal Code provided for criminalization of marital rape and attempted rape.

23. In addition, the establishment throughout the country of 17 Family and Sexual Violence Centers, with the generous support of development partners, was a helpful tool against gender based violence. The enabling environment of linking Police and Health work in the context of gender based violence is contributing to access to justice, medical care and services and rehabilitation and recovery of victims of gender based violence. Moreover, a complementary and commendable supportive work against gender-based violence was provided by civil society in the country, especially in urban areas, where "Safe Houses (House Ruth)" were provided for short-term protection and accommodation for victims.

24. Furthermore, a key measure against gender based violence that Papua New Guinea had taken was the enhancement of gender equality and empowerment policies, strategies and the establishment of a multi-sectoral technical working group mandated to develop a Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Strategy resulting in the development of a new Gender-Based Violence National Strategy (2015 – 2025) which is in its final stages for Cabinet approval.

25. Papua New Guinea was also in the process of reviewing its laws to protect women and girls against discrimination and gender-based violence, and to foster gender equality and empowerment. The approach included the ongoing work related to harmonization of domestic laws with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

26. In addition, since 2013, Papua New Guinea's Public Service institution established the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Policy (GESI), which was a platform for mainstreaming and empowering women and girls within the public service. It was also aimed at protecting women and girls from gender based violence, abuse and exploitation in professional settings.

27. The delegation also referred to the establishment of the National Women's Micro Bank and the National Development Bank as important achievements in empowering women in business leadership, and decision-making. Also, in partnership with development partners such as UN Women and Australia, the initiative of "Safe Cities Free of Violence Against Women and Girls" at markets and public transport for women and girls had been promoted.

28. In the context of women's political representation, leadership and decision-making in Parliament and lower levels of government and administration in Papua New Guinea, the Delegation underlined the positive progress made. Measures to support gender equality and empowerment the development of a Constitutional Amendment for Equality and Participation, for increasing women's representation in Parliament, and the Bill on Equality and Participation, which remained still in Parliament. The Delegation underscored that the Organic Law on Provincial and Local-Level Government already provided for the nomination of women to be represented at the provincial and local levels. Moreover, in 2013 the National Council of Women Act was enacted, providing for equal participation of women in political and public affairs.

29. In addition, the Delegation stated that, since 2012, and for the first time-ever, Papua New Guinea had three elected female leaders in the National Parliament, one of whom was a Cabinet Minister holding the portfolio that deals with women and girls issues and another was a Governor of one of the most populous provinces in the country. At the provincial and local government levels, there had been a marked increase in women in leadership positions. At the Judicial level, the number of female judges to the higher Courts in the country also increased from 1 to 5, compared to years preceding 2011. While the Delegation noted positive progress being made in this area, it also considered that further efforts were needed.

30. On the issue of sorcery-related killings, strategic interventions had been undertaken with a multi-stakeholders approach, in addition to the repeal of the 1971 Sorcery Act in 2012, and the enactment of related relevant law in 2014, which criminalizes killings related to sorcery. The Delegation noted that the passing of the law to criminalize sorcery and witchcraft requires to be supported by other appropriate measures including advocacy and awareness-raising.

31. Additionally, in 2015 a National Action Plan against Sorcery and Witchcraft and related Violence was approved. The Plan was further supported by the establishment of

National and Provincial Committees to ensure implementation of the Law and Plan to combat sorcery and witchcraft-related killings and violence.

32. Efforts to respect the rights of children were also deployed by Papua New Guinea. Thus, the Lukautim Pikinini Act 2015, enacted to strengthen the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in the country. Papua New Guinea had also enacted the Juvenile Justice Act in 2014 to ensure that child offenders, especially females, are protected, and to rehabilitate and reintegrate them into society for a productive and healthy life.

33. Furthermore, since 2012, Papua New Guinea had implemented Tuition-Fee-Free universal primary education and subsidized secondary and tertiary education.

34. An important initiative that Papua New Guinea had embarked upon since 2014 was to ensure that all children are registered at birth under a National Identity Card Project, which was underway.

35. To further enforce the ban on corporal punishment against children, Papua New Guinea was strengthening efforts to implement the Good Behaviors Management Policy, adopted in 2009.

36. In the context of the nexus between law, justice and human rights, 2016 had been declared by the Police Department as the year of discipline and zero-tolerance against unlawful conduct and abuse of authority and power by all law enforcement officers. Disciplinary measures have been instituted already against law enforcement officers. Human rights training is an ongoing integral part of the exercise with support from the National Ombudsman Commission and development partners, including ICRC, and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

37. Another important recent development was the establishment in 2011 of a specialized Human Rights Track within the National Courts in Papua New Guinea, to deal with enforcement of human rights issues under the National Constitution, including remedies for violations and abuses. The initiative included simplification of Court proceedings that are solely focused on human rights and for justice to be expeditiously provided.

38. The Delegation further indicated that, under the Law and Justice Sector, access to justice in rural and remote communities is now provided through establishment of over 1,600 village courts and over 16,000 village court officials, including peace officers who are mainstreamed into the public sector payroll.

39. On the issue of combating corruption, in 2012, a Constitutional amendment establishing the Independent Commission against Corruption ('ICAC') was instituted, and in 2015 the Organic Law for the establishment for the ICAC was before the National Parliament to be considered. Papua New Guinea is committed to combating corruption, including the establishment of ICAC.

40. Furthermore, the delegation indicated that Papua New Guinea's commitment to establish an independent National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles remained steadfast and the Country is working towards this end.

41. Regarding pending challenges, the Delegation indicated that the lack of human and institutional capacity remains an ongoing challenge, which would require strengthening efforts at the national level, including appropriate technical and capacity building training on key human rights issues. It would also require breaking down internal silos for coherent and coordinated efforts to follow-up reporting and related activities. In addition, simplify reporting templates for the various human rights conventions would be highly useful. While expressing its commitment to fulfil international obligations, the Delegation indicated that

the challenge related to ratify core human rights instruments was the reporting obligations, not easy to implement, and that Papua New Guinea required capacity building to be in a position to improve its reporting records.

42. The Delegation noted that resource constraints continued to be an impediment to fully implement human rights commitments and obligations. Papua New Guinea stood ready to work with all development partners who were willing to support the country to enhance human rights progress.

43. Furthermore, the inadequacy of credible and accurate data and statistics on human rights issues in the country compounded by the absence of centralized data storage and analytical medium remained a major challenge. Papua New Guinea would welcome appropriate technical, financial and other resources support for development partners in the collection and interpretation of human rights data and statistics.

44. Finally, the rich diversity of Papua New Guinea in the context of multilingualism, cultures and traditions, as well as geographic terrain challenges created effective communication barriers related to translating and or transcribing human rights issues country-wide.

45. Regarding the death penalty, the Delegation stated that it was not illegal under international law and for Papua New Guinea it was part of its domestic law. De facto moratorium, as suggested for several countries, was a sensitive issue.

46. Regarding the rights of LGBTI persons, the Delegation indicated that the issue needed to be understood by the population. A national consultation process was required in order to address the issue in a comprehensive way.

47. Regarding the right to health, the Delegation indicated that Papua New Guinea was aware about high rates of maternal mortality and complications related to pregnancy. The country was also aware that it did not achieve the Millennium Development Goal target to reduce maternal and child mortality rates. In this regard, a number of initiatives has been put in place, such as providing free primary health care and services to all citizens and training to health-care officers.

48. The Delegation furthermore referred to Papua New Guinea's five key priorities at national level, namely health, education, economic grow, law and justice, and infrastructure.

49. On agricultural and business leases, according to the delegation, Papua New Guinea had conducted a Commission of Inquiry. Consequently, legislative amendments were proposed to give effect to the recommendations.

50. Finally, Papua New Guinea thanked all the delegations for their recommendations, questions and comments also commended the Human Rights Council Secretariat for the supportive work during the UPR process.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

1. The United States of America was encouraged by the independent monitoring made available to the OHCHR, the independent human rights observers, and it applauded the country's efforts for its national plan of action on trafficking in persons. It was however concerned by reports of abuse of detainees by police and military personnel, discrimination against women and girls, sex trafficking and forced labor, hazardous forms of child labor in agriculture and by the allegations of corruption.

2. Uruguay commended Papua New Guinea for its participative and cooperative process during the elaboration of the national report. It was concerned about the inclusion

of more crimes to be punishable by the death penalty and for the official announcement of the re-start of executions.

3. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela praised Papua New Guinea for ratifying the CRPD, and for legislation aimed to promote the participation of women in public and political affairs, highlighting especially the election of twenty women locally. The success of the policy of universal and free education at primary level was highlighted.

4. Algeria welcomed the creation of Domestic Violence Centres and Family Support Centres. It commended and encouraged Papua New Guinea to continue efforts regarding the policy of free education, the advances in the area of children with disabilities, the ratification of the CRPD and the elaboration of the National Disability Policy (2015-2015).

5. Argentina appreciated the normative and institutional initiatives adopted by Papua New Guinea aimed to improve the situation of women and girls.

6. Australia commended Papua New Guinea on the ratification of the CRPD, and the implementation of its national Disability Policy. It encouraged Papua New Guinea to address concerns about juvenile detention in prisons, prioritise maternal health and basic education. Australia welcomed Papua New Guinea's efforts to address gender-based violence and acknowledged the endorsement of the Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation National Action Plan.

7. New Zealand commended Papua New Guinea for being the first country to formally submit its Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement on climate change. It noted that the commitment made during the first UPR to have an operational national human rights institution by 2012 was not yet in place.

8. Chile noted the normative and institutional developments regarding human rights, highlighting the Family Protection Act (2013), the Juvenile Justice Act (2014), and the Protection of Children Act (2015).

9. China welcomed Papua New Guinea's efforts in the areas of child protection, the juvenile justice system, the National Policy on Women and Gender Equality, the Family Protection Act, in education and health care services, the National Plan Combating Human Trafficking and the ratification of the CRPD. China encouraged the international community to provide financial and technical support to Papua New Guinea.

10. Cuba acknowledged human rights advances in Papua New Guinea, such as the Family Protection Act (2013), the Juvenile Justice Act (2014), the Criminal Code (Amendment) Act (2013), the National Disability Policy (2015-2025), the Independent Commission against Corruption and the leadership of Papua New Guinea in the area of climate change during the 2015 Conference of Parties (COP 21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

11. The Czech Republic appreciated the informative presentation of Papua New Guinea including the response to some of its advance questions.

12. Denmark commended Papua New Guinea for its constructive engagement in the UPR process and for having demonstrated progress in the protection and promotion of human rights since its last review. Denmark hoped that Papua New Guinea will join the 159 current States Parties to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment, and offered assistance on this issue.

13. Egypt commended Papua New Guinea for the progress achieved in the areas of for developing the Trafficking in Persons National Action Plan, the Criminal Code Act 2013, the Civil Registry Act 2014 and the Papua New Guinea development Vision 2015. It was encouraged by the work aimed to establish a NHRI and an independent anti-corruption commission.

14. Fiji noted that, pursuant decision of the Supreme Court of Papua New Guinea, the detention of asylum seekers and refugees on Manus Island is illegal and unconstitutional, and persons detained there must be released. Fiji commended the decision of Papua New Guinea to seek alternative arrangements for those detained in Manus Island. Fiji congratulated Papua New Guinea for the Family Protection Act and for the Family and Sexual Violence Units.
15. France welcomed the commitments made by Papua New Guinea in the field of human rights since its first Universal Periodic Review in 2011.
16. Germany commended Papua New Guinea for the Family Protection Act and the abolition of a law against alleged witchcraft. Germany remained concern about reports of torture incidents and extralegal killings and about the fact that women and children continue to be disproportionately affected by crime and acts of violence.
17. Ghana noted Papua New Guinea's progress in human rights since the first review, including the establishment of the Human Right Court in 2013. Ghana welcomed the efforts to establish a NHRI in accordance with the Paris Principles, and to ratify the Convention against Torture. Ghana remained concern about reports of sexual and physical assaults on women and girls even after de adoption of the Family Protection Act 2013.
18. Guatemala took note of steps undertaken to promote, protect and fulfil the fundamental human rights of all persons.
19. Haiti welcomed the delegation of Papua New Guinea and took note of progress made in the area of human rights, notably with the law for the protection of children.
20. The Holy See acknowledged efforts regarding the effective implementation of human rights such as the adoption of the Family Protection Act which criminalizes domestic violence. It further noted the attention given to child safety through the Child Protection Act, as well as the National Identity Project, which aims at registering all citizens and providing them with birth certificates.
21. Honduras congratulated Papua New Guinea for their growing commitment in the defence of human rights and encouraged it to continue complying with its commitments. The recent derogation by Parliament of the law on sorcery and the recent approval of different laws, such as the Family Protection Act, the Juvenile Justice Law and the Child Protect Act are examples of this commitment.
22. Indonesia thanked Papua New Guinea for their continued engagement with the UPR. It took note of some developments, in policy and practice, on the promotion and protection of human rights in the country. Indonesia also took note of the endorsement in 2015 of the National Action Plan against Sorcery and Witchcraft-related Violence.
23. Ireland commended Papua New Guinea for the issuance of a standing invitation to Special Procedures. It encouraged the country to continue its engagement with international mechanisms, by responding in a timely manner to communications of Special Procedures, and submitting all overdue reports to treaty bodies. Ireland remained concern that corporal punishment is not prohibited in all settings and at the under-resourcing and limited accessibility of schools for children living in rural areas.
24. Italy welcomed steps taken to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights since the first UPR cycle. It welcomed in particular, measures aimed at increasing the protection of the rights of the child through the adoption of the Child Protection Act, and the progress made in the fight against corruption.
25. Jamaica noted that Papua New Guinea had worked with bilateral partners and international organisations, including OHCHR to further commitments undertaken in its

last UPR. It commended Papua New Guinea for its commitment to improving the quality of life its citizens through legislative reform and targeted programmes.

26. Japan welcomed Papua New Guinea's positive contributions to the improvement of human rights, including the regular holding of the PNG Human Rights Forum in conjunction with the UN, efforts to follow-up on the recommendations from the last UPR, and the formulation of a national policy on disability. Japan expressed concern at the serious situation of sexual violence and abuse directed against women and children.

27. Kyrgyzstan supported steps in promoting and protecting human rights, in particular the legislative measures, such as adoption of Family Protection Act and Child Protection Act, cooperation with human rights special mechanisms and continuation of work on establishing institutional frameworks in the country.

28. Malaysia welcomed progress made, including in the areas of administration of justice, combating domestic violence and the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities. Malaysia was of the view that further attention should continue be given in the following areas: empowerment of women, promotion of the right to health and the rights of indigenous peoples.

29. Maldives commended Papua New Guinea for their efforts at the national level to address the effects of climate change, including through the 2015 Climate Change Management Act and other initiatives. Maldives welcomed the criminalization of gender-based violence, the mainstreaming of gender policies, the creation of domestic violence and family support centres, for repealing the sorcery act of 1971 and the National Action Plan against Sorcery and Witchcraft-related Violence.

30. Mexico welcomed the adoption of legislation to protect the family and children and encouraged Papua New Guinea to continue making efforts for their implementation. It also welcomed the work initiated for the establishment of the NHRI and invited Papua New Guinea to ensure its compliance with the Paris Principles. It further commended efforts for the creation of a database on persons with disabilities with the support and cooperation of Australia and Japan.

31. Montenegro commended Papua New Guinea's commitment to the advancement and protection of fundamental human rights principles and values. It welcomed the adoption of the Family Protection Act which established the legislative framework to combat violence against women. It encouraged Papua New Guinea to fully cooperate with the UN treaty bodies, including by regularly submitting initial and periodic reports.

32. Morocco welcomed efforts made by Papua New Guinea to comply with human rights commitments made since its first review. It noted with satisfaction the specific attention paid to policies and programmes, including the adoption of a national development plan, a plan on access to education for all, making basic health services accessible to all, the protection of the family and children.

33. Myanmar was pleased to note that Papua New Guinea has ratified six core human rights treaties, including the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It took note that Papua New Guinea has adopted the National Disability Policy 2015-2025.

34. Namibia welcomed Papua New Guinea's reforms to harmonize its domestic legislation with international human rights instruments, including the adoption of the Family Protection Act. It also welcomed the National Policy on Child Protection and the Gender Equity and Social Inclusion Policy and the National Policy on Disability. It expressed concern over reports that the Government intends to start implement capital punishment in response to the high level of violence in the country.

35. The Netherlands appreciated that Papua New Guinea's Mid-Term Development Plan 2011-2015 had prioritized a number of key sectors, including primary and secondary education, access to water, and sanitation, and that the Parliament had repealed the Sorcery act.
36. Canada acknowledged the entry into force of the 2013 Family Protection Act in Papua New Guinea. Recognizing the law as an important tool, Canada encouraged Papua New Guinea to allocate the necessary resources for its full enforcement.
37. Norway noted that gender equality is one of the most effective drivers of economic development, fair distribution, peace and democracy. It also observed that the practice of illegal logging and land grabbing represents a challenge both to the environment, and to the customary rights of landowners.
38. Pakistan welcomed efforts made by the Government to protect human rights. It noted the adoption of the Family Protection Act (2013), which criminalized domestic violence, the Child Protection Act (2015), and the adoption of the Trafficking in Persons National Action Plan to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies and judicial bodies.
39. Panama welcomed the adoption by Papua New Guinea of several policies, plans and programmes on gender and on women's development, noting the national strategic plan for 2010-2050 and the country's commitment to implementing the recommendations received during the first UPR cycle.
40. The Philippines welcomed efforts by Papua New Guinea to improve the juvenile justice system and the strengthening of child protection. It noted the adverse impact of climate change on the full enjoyment of human rights and called on the international community to continue assisting the country as it pursues climate change mitigation.
41. Portugal welcomed the fact that no executions have taken place in Papua New Guinea since 1954. It commended Papua New Guinea for the adoption of the Family Protection Act (2013), which criminalized domestic violence.
42. The Republic of Korea commended Papua New Guinea's progress since the first UPR. It noted with appreciation the ratification of CRPD, the issuance of a standing invitation to the Special Procedures, and the enactment of the Family Protection Act as well as the repeal of the Sorcery Act in 2013.
43. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines commended Papua New Guinea's for the measures taken to improve the economic and social development of its people and for launching the National Small and Medium Enterprises Policy. It noted, in particular, the Government-funded National Women's Bank geared toward women in the informal sector.
44. Sierra Leone noted achievements including the criminalisation of domestic violence, the amending of the criminal code to criminalize acts of trafficking in persons, the adoption of the Child Protection Act of 2015 and institutional initiatives to address violence against women. It also appreciated Papua New Guinea's leading role during negotiations of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.
45. Slovenia commended Papua New Guinea for ratifying CRPD. It noted that despite legal and institutional developments to address violence against women such as the National Strategy to prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence 2015-2050, it remained concerned that such developments did not translate adequately into practice resulting in improved lives of women and girls.
46. Spain appreciated legal and institutional initiatives to improve the situation of women and girls. It welcomed the continued de facto moratorium on the death penalty; and the adoption of measures to improve the living standards of the population.

47. Sweden welcomed measures adopted since the first UPR, including the Family Protection Act 2013, criminalizing domestic violence, noting that gender-based violence is a serious problem in Papua New Guinea and that rates of domestic and sexual violence remain among the highest in the world. It noted that more than 900 asylum seekers and refugees are detained indefinitely in detention centres on Manus Island.

48. Switzerland welcomed progress made, noting that human rights violations remained numerous. It called on Papua New Guinea to take all measures at its disposal to protect every individual in the country from such violations. Switzerland expressed regret at the lack of implementation of certain recommendations accepted during the first cycle including ratification of CAT.

49. Thailand welcomed the National Health Plan 2011-2020 and appreciated efforts to promote gender equality. It expressed the hope that the Government would address the negative impact on human rights of large-scale land acquisitions under the special agricultural business leases scheme and find equitable and sustainable solutions to this problem.

50. Timor-Leste commended Papua New Guinea for their National Policy on Disability. It noted with appreciation the establishment of a juvenile justice system focusing on restorative justice as an alternative to imprisonment. It also highlighted efforts to promote children's rights.

51. Turkey commended steps taken to protect human rights through focused institutional policies and legal instruments such as the "Family Protection Act", the "Child Protection Act" and the "Gender Equity and Social Inclusion Policy". It also commended efforts to register all citizens and provide them with a birth certificate.

52. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland congratulated the Government for the Family Protection Act 2013 and encouraged it to develop a strategy to prevent and respond to gender-based violence. It welcomed Papua New Guinea's commitment to a number of international human rights obligations in the framework of their action plan and expressed the hope that there would be progress on legislative changes.

53. Brazil acknowledged Papua New Guinea's actions regarding the fight against HIV/AIDS, particularly the positive results of the "HIV/AIDS Management and Prevention Act". Brazil appreciated advances regarding the rights of the child, in particular the Lukautim Pikinini Act, and the creation of a related specialized court and police unit. Brazil considered nonetheless that additional steps are need for the promotion and protection of human rights in the country.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

54. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below will be examined by Papua New Guinea which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-third session of the Human Rights Council in September 2016:

54.1. Consider the ratification of all core human rights conventions (Egypt);

54.2. Ratify and implement other international human rights treaties and their protocols, as previously recommended (Slovenia);

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited

- 54.3. Consider ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights with a view to abolish the death penalty (Namibia);
- 54.4. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro)/ Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal);
- 54.5. Intensify its efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);
- 54.6. Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Czech Republic) (Denmark) (France) (Ghana) (Guatemala) (Honduras) (Italy) (Timor-Leste) (Montenegro) (Panama) (Portugal) (Uruguay)/ Accede to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Turkey);
- 54.7. Ratify the core international human rights instruments including the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Sierra Leone);
- 54.8. Envisage the ratification of treaties and other international instruments relating to human rights which Papua New Guinea has not done so yet, notably the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Morocco);
- 54.9. Continue strengthen its legal framework through expediting the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. In this regard, Indonesia together with the core group of the Convention against Torture Initiative (CTI) stands ready to support Papua New Guinea in this ratification process (Indonesia);
- 54.10. Make every possible effort to proceed with the early conclusion of important international human rights treaties in particular the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Japan);
- 54.11. Ratify and implement the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment as previously recommended (Slovenia);
- 54.12. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Czech Republic) (Italy) (Ghana) (Guatemala) (Honduras) (Portugal)/ Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment(Turkey);
- 54.13. Intensify its efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);
- 54.14. Ratify the Optional Protocol to Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and establish a national preventive mechanism providing for periodic visits to all places of detention (Uruguay)/ Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to establish a national preventive mechanism that provides for regular visits to all places of detention (Panama);

- 54.15. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Guatemala) (Uruguay);**
- 54.16. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Guatemala) (Uruguay);**
- 54.17. **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);**
- 54.18. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana) (Guatemala) (Honduras) / Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Turkey);**
- 54.19. **Ratify the core international human rights instruments including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sierra Leone);**
- 54.20. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Ghana);**
- 54.21. **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Philippines);**
- 54.22. **Intensify its efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Chile);**
- 54.23. **Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and other international instruments to which the country is not a party (Argentina);**
- 54.24. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ghana) (Italy)/ Accede to the Optional Protocol to Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Turkey);**
- 54.25. **Make every possible effort to proceed with the early conclusion of important international human rights treaties in particular the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);**
- 54.26. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France) (Ghana) Ratify the core international human rights instruments including the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sierra Leone);**
- 54.27. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**
- 54.28. **Considering ratifying the International Labour Organization Convention No.189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers (Philippines)**
- 54.29. **Ratify the Rome Statue of the International Criminal Court, (Czech Republic) (Honduras) (Switzerland);**
- 54.30. **Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and cooperate fully with it (Guatemala);**

- 54.31. Continue to strengthen the existing legal framework and deepen measures aimed at preventing gender-based violence (Argentina);
- 54.32. End impunity for trafficking by enforcing provisions in the Criminal Code Amendment of 2013 (United States of America);
- 54.33. Define torture as a serious offence, punishable by sanctions commensurate with the gravity of the torture, and ensure that no statement obtained by torture is invoked as evidence in any proceedings (Uruguay);
- 54.34. Include penalization of sexual harassment in its national legislation (Portugal);
- 54.35. Take without further delay all necessary steps to establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles and return support to the Ombudsman Commission (New Zealand);
- 54.36. Take action to progress its commitment to establish a National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Australia);
- 54.37. Take all the necessary measures for the prompt establishment of an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (France);
- 54.38. Establish an independent National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Egypt);
- 54.39. Establish and support a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Honduras);
- 54.40. Continue efforts to establish an independent National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI) in accordance with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);
- 54.41. Complete the process of establishment of a national human rights institution (Kyrgyzstan);
- 54.42. Finalize the establishment of a national human rights institution, that is independent and empowered to provide national leadership and monitoring of the domestic human rights situation (Maldives);
- 54.43. Take action to establish a National Human Rights Institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Netherlands);
- 54.44. Establish promptly a national human rights institution, in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Portugal);
- 54.45. Step up the process of establishment of the country's national human rights institution that is compliant with the Paris Principles (Philippines);
- 54.46. Establish the National Human Rights Institution as endorsed by the National Executive Council in 1997, and recommended in the UPR in 2011 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 54.47. Continue and enhance efforts to establish its National Human Rights Commission, with a view to completing and strengthening the country's legal and institutional framework related to human rights (Brazil);
- 54.48. Provide the Ombudsman Commission with the resources necessary to freely and effectively combat government corruption and police abuses (United States of America);

- 54.49. Continue efforts to strengthen protection mechanisms, including considering the establishment of victim and witness protection agency (Indonesia);
- 54.50. Continue to strengthen its programmes and policies in the area of economic, social and cultural rights, in order to increase the quality of life of its people, in particular the most vulnerable sectors of the population (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 54.51. Reinforce policies that favour access to education for rural population (Holy See);
- 54.52. Continue to strengthen the programmes for gender equity and social inclusion of women (Chile);
- 54.53. Implement the national strategy to prevent and respond to gender based violence (China);
- 54.54. Create social programmes to assist children engaged in the worst forms of child labor, particularly in commercial sexual exploitation (United States of America);
- 54.55. Adopt an approach based on respect for traditional societal norms as the basis for human rights education and sensitisation (Jamaica);
- 54.56. Increase efforts to submit pending reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Uruguay);
- 54.57. Strengthen its internal human rights capacity and mechanisms to ensure timely cooperation with treaty bodies, in particular fulfilling its reporting obligations under treaty bodies (Czech Republic);
- 54.58. Develop a core common document which serves to implement specific measures to ensure compliance with its reporting obligations to human rights treaty bodies (Panama);
- 54.59. Fulfil its reporting obligations under treaty bodies (Turkey);
- 54.60. Submit its overdue reports to the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Rights of the Child; the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; and the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Sierra Leone);
- 54.61. Amend the Constitution so as to define and explicitly prohibit discrimination (Spain);
- 54.62. Launch a comprehensive awareness-raising campaign to educate and change societal attitude, particularly those that place women in a lower status than men (Slovenia);
- 54.63. Repeal any remaining laws and regulations that discriminate against women and girls, and to ensure that these laws are in compliance with human rights obligations and commitments (Norway);
- 54.64. Repeal remaining laws and regulations that discriminate against women and girls or amend them in line with international human rights standards (Netherlands);
- 54.65. Continue and intensify measures to improve gender equality in the country (Cuba);

- 54.66. Adopt a quota system or any other type of temporary measure for women to guarantee equal rights between men and women (Spain);
- 54.67. Continue to improve the representation of women in Parliament at both national and local levels (New Zealand);
- 54.68. Take active measures to ensure full and effective participation of women at all levels of public and political life (Namibia);
- 54.69. Strengthen relevant provisions for the promotion of women's rights, notably for their participation in political life (Morocco);
- 54.70. Facilitate access to girls and boys to schools, particularly in rural areas (Mexico);
- 54.71. Continue to put in place policies and programmes aimed at eliminating all discrimination against women and achieving gender equality, including active promotion of higher education for women and improving the number of women holding decision-making positions in public and private sectors (Malaysia);
- 54.72. Launch awareness-raising campaigns focusing on women's rights (Timor-Leste);
- 54.73. Continue initiatives such as the National Women's Bank which have given women income earning opportunities and access to banking services (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines);
- 54.74. Improve further the registration system and support it by awareness raising activities, in order to sustain the rise in registration numbers (Turkey);
- 54.75. Decriminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex and amend national legislation to include sexual orientation and gender as prohibited grounds for discrimination (New Zealand);
- 54.76. Take measures to prevent violence and discrimination against persons on the basis of their sexual orientation and gender identity (Chile);
- 54.77. Take all the necessary measures to decriminalise sexual relations between consenting same-sex adults and take additional measures to combat discrimination and violence against LGBT persons (France);
- 54.78. Decriminalize all same-sex relations between consenting adults by repealing all relevant provisions of the Criminal Code (Slovenia);
- 54.79. Decriminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex and amend national legislation to include sexual orientation as prohibited grounds for discrimination (Sweden);
- 54.80. Confirm the non-resumption of executions and the *de facto* moratorium on the death penalty, and to take all the necessary measures for the final *de jure* abolition of the death penalty (France);
- 54.81. Repeal all provisions in domestic law allowing for the death penalty and establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (New Zealand);
- 54.82. Repeal the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Panama);

- 54.83. **Repeal all provisions in domestic law allowing for the death penalty, and to establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Norway);**
- 54.84. **Step up the efforts to abolish death penalty (Philippines);**
- 54.85. **Abolish the death penalty and establish a moratorium on executions as a first step towards abolition of the death penalty (Portugal);**
- 54.86. **Abolish the death penalty by means of the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Spain);**
- 54.87. **Maintain its moratorium on death sentences and take the necessary steps for the abolishment of the death penalty, including the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Turkey);**
- 54.88. **Commute all death sentences to terms of imprisonment (Norway);**
- 54.89. **Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);**
- 54.90. **Maintain the moratorium on the use of the death penalty, with a view to abolishing it (Holy See);**
- 54.91. **Maintain the moratorium on capital executions and to consider the full abolition of the death penalty (Italy);**
- 54.92. **Ensure that conditions of detention are in conformity with UN Standard Minimum Rules of the Treatment of Prisoners (Canada);**
- 54.93. **Undertake effective measures to combat poor detention conditions (Algeria);**
- 54.94. **Take further measures and strengthen its legislation to prevent and punish all forms of violence against women and girls (Turkey);**
- 54.95. **Put in place a comprehensive political strategy and develop specific legislation aimed at eliminating violence and discrimination against women, in accordance with the Convention on the Eliminations of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. (Brazil);**
- 54.96. **Step up efforts for the implementation of an appropriate legal framework for the protection of women and girls from all forms of gender-based violence (Honduras);**
- 54.97. **Enact further measures in order to address gender based violence and achieve gender equality, including by increasing participation of women in decision making (Slovenia);**
- 54.98. **Take additional measures to fight effectively against discrimination and violence against women (France);**
- 54.99. **Implement the Family Protection Act and finalise the Family and Sexual Violence Strategy without delay (Australia);**
- 54.100. **Implement fully and rapidly the Family Protection Act of 2013 in order to reduce domestic violence effectively (Switzerland);**

- 54.101. Fully enforce the 2013 Family Protection Act, which criminalizes domestic and sexual violence and gives the police the power to arrest and prosecute perpetrators, as a matter of priority (Republic of Korea);
- 54.102. Promptly follow-up on the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women and ensure early enforcement of the Family Protection Act (Japan);
- 54.103. Take a holistic and effective approach to tackle gender-based violence, including by strengthening accountability mechanisms; raising awareness on gender-based violence, in particular, violence related to sorcery accusations; and allocating sufficient budget to support relevant programmes (Republic of Korea);
- 54.104. Take concrete measures to protect women, who remain marginalized, discriminated against and at the high risk of being subjected to violence (Pakistan);
- 54.105. Take additional measures to achieve the gender equality, including specific measures to eliminate domestic and sexual violence (Kyrgyzstan);
- 54.106. Increase human and financial investments to support effective implementation of National Policies for Women and Gender Equality and Child Protection (Kyrgyzstan);
- 54.107. Fully implement the Family Protection Act (Norway);
- 54.108. Intensify its efforts to combat domestic violence by effectively implementing its laws, particularly the Family Protection Act (2013), improving access to justice, providing adequate support for victims and raising awareness of women's rights (Thailand);
- 54.109. Strengthen the measures and norms necessary for the full implementation of the Law on the Protection of the Family, explicitly sanctioning the corporal punishment of children (Chile);
- 54.110. Focus on eliminating violence and creating safe places for victims of gender-based, sorcery related, and sexual violence (New Zealand);
- 54.111. Strengthen efforts to effectively implement and enforce the Family Protection Act and other measures against domestic violence and initiate an awareness-raising campaign against this form of violence (Czech Republic);
- 54.112. Ensure the effective implementation of the Family Protection Act including through investigations and prosecutions of perpetrators of violence against women (Ghana);
- 54.113. Implement the Sorcery and Witchcraft Accusation National Action Plan without delay (Australia);
- 54.114. Implement the National Action Plan to address violence related to accusations of sorcery, including by ensuring adequate funding (Germany);
- 54.115. Adopt measures that all cases of violence against women, including sorcery-related and sexual violence are duly investigated and the perpetrators prosecuted and punished, and to ensure a wide availability of assistance and protection programs for the victims (Czech Republic);
- 54.116. Continue to take steps to implement the Family Protection Act 2013 by training police officers and judges on its provisions (Fiji);

- 54.117. Take all measures necessary to implement and effectively enforce the Family Protection Act, and strengthen the efforts to protect women and children from violence, in the families as well as when within the hands of the governments institutions (Germany);
- 54.118. Consider, in partnership with civil society and women's groups, a better access to support centres, psycho-social and legal services, as well as other services for victims of domestic violence, including in rural areas (Haiti);
- 54.119. Reduce violence among school children, combining targeted research with social and community activism (Haiti);
- 54.120. Continue with its efforts to combat violence against women and children, especially domestic violence and violence related to accusations of sorcery (Holy See);
- 54.121. Further combat gender-based violence and violence linked with sorcery by strengthening, in partnership with civil society and relevant United Nations entities, the mechanism of application of the principle of responsibility (Haiti);
- 54.122. Implement the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, particularly those pertaining to domestic violence and violence related to sorcery accusations; take all necessary steps to fully implement the Sorcery National Action Plan; ensure the investigation of incidents of sorcery related violence and prosecution of alleged perpetrators; and provide adequate shelter, psycho-social, legal and other services for survivors of gender-based violence, including in rural areas (Ireland);
- 54.123. Reinforce the legal framework for the prevention of violence against women, including by running a national awareness campaign, by creating safe places for victims of gender-based violence, and by ensuring that cases of domestic violence and sorcery-related violence, are comprehensively investigated and prosecuted (Italy);
- 54.124. Ensure access to adequate shelter, psychosocial, legal, and health care services for survivors of domestic violence, including in rural areas (Canada);
- 54.125. Continue efforts undertaken in the promotion of the rights of the Child and, in this regard, to encourage to ratify the two Optional Protocols to the Convention of the Rights of the Child (France);
- 54.126. Repeal article 278 of the Criminal Code and prohibit corporal punishment in all settings including the home; and improve the accessibility and resourcing of education to all communities, especially those located in remote areas (Ireland);
- 54.127. Work closely with the Autonomous Government of Bougainville to secure a transitional justice process without human rights violations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 54.128. Investigate all complaints of torture and other ill-treatment, extrajudicial killings, and sexual violence committed by the security forces and bring those responsible to justice (Germany);
- 54.129. Step up its efforts to strengthen the capacity of the police in terms of both number of officers and quality of duty performed, with a view to preventing and eliminating abuses, corruption and excessive use of force by police officers (Republic of Korea);

- 54.130. Thoroughly investigate allegations of excessive use of force by police officers, and in this vein, ensure that law enforcement officials have the appropriate human rights training (Sierra Leone);
- 54.131. Carry out impartial and independent investigations of all allegations of excessive use of force and violations carried out by representatives of the security forces, in particular in cases related to communal land rights, and bring perpetrators of such violations to justice (Switzerland);
- 54.132. Implement fully the Family Protection Act from 2013, to ensure that police and prosecutors treat gender based violence, including within the family, as criminal matters, and to adopt a comprehensive national action plan to combat sexual and gender based violence, including raising general awareness through education and training, develop official and credible statistics, and ensuring access to justice for victims (Sweden);
- 54.133. Ensure that the Family Protection Act is implemented, including by establishing clear policies requiring authorities in all regions to investigate fully cases of family violence and violent attacks against persons alleged to be sorcerers, and by ensuring that perpetrators are brought to justice (Canada);
- 54.134. Take steps to investigate all reports of gender-based violence, including accusations of sorcery, that perpetrators are brought to justice in fair trials, and that victims receive reparation and are given access to healthcare and other relevant services (Norway);
- 54.135. As part of ongoing justice reform, elaborate use of force provisions that include accountability for private security firms (Jamaica);
- 54.136. Fully investigate all complaints of violence perpetrated or facilitated by the security forces, and ensure that suspects are brought before the Courts in a timely manner (New Zealand);
- 54.137. Implement the Supreme Court's decision without undue delay and in accordance with the primacy of the human rights of those detained, as guaranteed under the Constitution of Papua New Guinea (Fiji);
- 54.138. Continue to provide human rights training to law enforcement officials and ensure accountability of those who commit human rights violations and criminal offenses (Malaysia);
- 54.139. Train public servants in the human rights responsibilities and obligations of Governing structures (Maldives);
- 54.140. Improve access to drinking water and sanitation in rural areas and urban settlements as well as in key areas such as schools in order to bring about the realisation of the right to drinking water and the right to sanitation (Spain);
- 54.141. Improve health care and reduce infant and young child mortality (China);
- 54.142. Continue the scaled up efforts in all parts of the country to address and contain HIV/AIDS which has been one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines);
- 54.143. Make a concerted effort to treat higher percentage of persons living with HIV, building on its existing success and with appropriate assistance from international and regional partners (Jamaica);

- 54.144. Provide access to basic services such as health, education and justice to populations living in remote areas (Pakistan);
- 54.145. Effectively implement as soon as possible the promising and necessary law on mental health of 2015 (Spain);
- 54.146. Continue to improve access to healthcare and raise awareness of reproductive health for women, children, youth, as well as migrants and asylum seekers in order to decrease maternal, child and infant mortality (Thailand);
- 54.147. Step up efforts to improve literacy rates among its population, focusing on women and girls, notably in the rural area (Haiti);
- 54.148. Implement effective measures to reduce the discrimination against women, including access to health, education, social welfare, justice and administrative services (Honduras);
- 54.149. Continue its efforts to achieve its goals of universal education, gender empowerment and free education (Pakistan);
- 54.150. Take practical steps to implement fully the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities at both the federal and state levels to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy equal rights and opportunities in Papua New Guinea, including by creating a database to guide policy planning and provision of services (Canada);
- 54.151. Further strengthen the national endeavours in promoting and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Myanmar);
- 54.152. Take measures to guarantee full respect of human rights to indigenous peoples, in particular through the establishment of mechanisms for their prior and informed consent on issues that affect them (Mexico);
- 54.153. Review the state policy that affects indigenous lands, known as the "Plan of Agricultural and Industrial Leases" regarding non-indigenous companies, reinforcing the work of the Commission of Inquiry that has found irregularities in many of the leases investigated (Chile);
- 54.154. Take appropriate measures to prevent land grabbing and illegal logging and ensure that future actions are based on a respect for fundamental human rights and environmental protection (Norway);
- 54.155. Take more effective measures to guarantee that large-scale projects respect environmental standards (Algeria);
- 54.156. Continue to take into account, in the implementation of Vision 2050 and other development plans, the improvement, conservation and protection of the environment (Cuba);
- 54.157. Implement the accepted recommendations from the first universal periodic review of increasing the oversight of extracting and logging industries as well as related enterprises and businesses, with a view to mitigating the adverse human rights effects on affected populations and reducing its negative impact in the environment establishing more rigorous and transparent measures (Guatemala);
- 54.158. Dedicate more resources to ensuring access to basic facilities to indigenous peoples including clean water, healthcare and education (Malaysia);

54.159. Review legal provisions relating to the detention of migrants and asylum-seekers with a view to guaranteeing the protection and promotion of their human rights, and the strict compliance with applicable international norms (Mexico);

54.160. Continue efforts to address cross border issues, including by strengthening the work of Indonesia – PNG Joint Border Committee, based on mutual respect (Indonesia);

54.161. Take promptly effective measures to safeguard the human rights of refugees and asylum seekers in Papua New Guinea and end indefinite mandatory detention of asylum seekers (Sweden).

55. 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 Papua New Guinea was headed by S.E Mr. Fred Sarufa, Chargé d’Affaires, Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Patrick Niebo, Head of Human Rights and Discrimination, Ombudsman Commission;
 - Ms. Blanche Vitata, Principal Legal Officer, Department of Justice and Attorney General;
 - Ms. Farapo Korere, Senior Foreign Service Officer, International organization Branch, Department of Foreign Affairs.
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