



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
25 May 2018

Original: English

UNEDITED VERSION

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirtieth session
Geneva, 7-18 May 2018

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

Tuvalu

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in English.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirtieth session from 7 to 18 May 2018. The review of Tuvalu was held at the 6th meeting, on 9 May 2018. The delegation of Tuvalu was headed by Prime Minister of the Government of Tuvalu, The Right Honourable Enele Sosene Sopoaga. At its 10th meeting, held on 11th May 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Tuvalu.
2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Tuvalu: Mexico, Mongolia and Senegal.
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 Tuvalu:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/TUV/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.6/30/TUV/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/TUV/3);
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Brazil, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Spain, Slovenia and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Tuvalu through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The Right Honourable Enele Sosene Sopoaga, Prime Minister of the Government of Tuvalu presented the national report. He emphasized that the preparation of national report followed a broad-based consultative approach that was inclusive and constructive and that the national report highlights the achievements, challenges and constraints and lays out the way forward as Tuvalu's strategy for the promotion and protection of human rights.
6. The fundamental human rights of Tuvaluans as a people, and of Tuvalu as a sovereign State, is grossly challenged by Tuvalu's unique vulnerabilities to external forces that are simply beyond our capability to cope.
7. Since the first and last UPR reports, there has been the unfolding adverse impacts of the 2008 global economic crisis even to far-flung nations as my own, resulting in the severe loss of employment of our trained seafarers on merchant ships worldwide, loss in our foreign investment in our Tuvalu Trust Fund, and loss of revenue from remittances. There has also been severe tropical cyclones hitting the islands, increased erosion, salinity in fresh-water, long droughts, and many other environmental degradation in what we strongly believe are the effects of climate change and sea-level rise.
8. As an LDC and SIDS, Tuvalu was largely left to fend for itself and to ensure the provision of services vital to the promotion and protection of the human rights of its people. Even without referring to the rule of law, it is simply humanitarian for Tuvalu to allocate its own resources to pay for itself out of the woods.
9. Unless the Human Rights Council and UN Members fully recognize these unique vulnerabilities of Tuvalu and of SIDS, and these are properly translated into urgent concrete actions to respond to the problem of climate change, and actions to provide special SIDS windows of partnerships, our fundamental rights to sustainable development and to survive

as a people, espoused by this very UN body, will be severely compromised. This noble body must also walk the talk to help LDC and SIDS like Tuvalu address these issues.

10. In regards to the Constitution, Tuvalu's Constitution, which allows for the full recognition of human rights, continues to be recognized as the Supreme and Basic Law of the Land. It is the basic law of Tuvalu, from which the protection and promotion of the human rights and freedoms are derived and based. Additionally, all laws, and all acts done under a law, must be reasonably justifiable and democratic. In addition, the Courts may have regard to: (a) traditional standards, values and practices, as well as previous laws and judicial decisions, of Tuvalu; and (b) law, practices and judicial decisions of other countries that the court reasonably regards as democratic; and (c) international conventions, declarations, recommendations and judicial decisions concerning human rights.

11. Within its meagre resources, Tuvalu will continue to work towards the full realisation of human rights for the people of Tuvalu especially in national implementation efforts in all sectors of development and community.

12. A Constitutional review is currently underway and significant to the proposed Constitutional changes, is the inclusion of gender and disability as a non-discrimination ground. The Government of Tuvalu believes that adding gender and disability to the revised Constitution is consistent with Tuvalu's obligations under international human rights conventions (CEDAW, CRC, CRPD, etc...).

13. Also to be considered in the Review are issues of models and structure of governance, the traditional and cultural rights of island communities, the response to climate change, and social impact of cybercrime. The Review, which is ongoing through nation-wide consultations, is to be finalized in 2019.

14. In regards to SDGs, Tuvalu is committed to achieving the targets of the UN Development Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development. In its National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD), Te Kakeega III 2015-2020, formulated in 2015 – and titled 'Protect and Save Tuvalu', and with the vision for a more protected, secure and prosperous Tuvalu, healthier people more engaged in national, regional and international forums, the Government has identified and the people have also supported 12 areas of priority critical concerns including targets on climate change, governance, outer islands development, social development, infrastructure development and oceans.

15. Services to all people of Tuvalu are well provided and assured so that education and health are provided for by the government, including a very costly Tuvalu Medical Treatment Scheme for referrals, and access to electricity is almost 100% for every single Tuvaluan leaving in the country. Tuvalu's per capita income has increased and improved to a great extent over the past couple of years. There is still the urgent need to improve infrastructures for connectivity and better nation building in Tuvalu.

16. Climate change is the most serious existential threat to the security and survival of Tuvaluans as a people and Tuvalu as a sovereign State. There is urgency for concrete actions to reduce Green House Gas emissions and to provide adequate funding for mitigation and adaptation actions for Small Island Developing States like Tuvalu.

17. As noted in the SAMOA Pathway for SIDS, the SDGs, and recently in the 2018 Commonwealth Heads of Government Leaders' Statement, Climate Change is the single most serious threat to the livelihood of SIDS. The Commonwealth Heads of Government has called for a new paradigm shift of response and actions by the international community to achieve concrete adaptation actions and particularly the one-point-five target through which we can save SIDS, and we can save the world.

18. The increasing frequency of effects of climate change has been well documented worldwide and these are causing a major concern for Tuvalu. They threaten the full and effective enjoyment of a range of human rights by Tuvaluans and affect their right to life, water and sanitation, food, health, housing, self-determination, culture and development. Additionally, climate change poses a serious threat to the very existence of Tuvaluans, fundamental rights and freedoms. If livelihoods are lost, dignity is denied. Climate change has the potential to threaten the territory and sovereignty of Tuvalu.

19. Tuvalu is currently very active in the development of the Implementation Guidelines on the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. The country is a member of the Friends of Human Rights and Climate Change and co-sponsors regular events of the group in Bonn, Germany.
20. In addition, Tuvalu has proposed two significant initiatives related to climate change, including the Pacific Islands Climate Change Insurance Facility and UN General Assembly Resolution to give Protection to People Displaced by the impacts of Climate Change.
21. On the ground, Tuvalu is mainstreaming climate change actions into NSSD and the budget. It has established its own Tuvalu Climate Change Survival Fund, and national strategies on its NDCs, and NAPs. It has embarked on the GCF funded TCAP to construct protective sea-walls for all the islands of Tuvalu. Education and Capacity building in this regard is extremely vital as a long term adaptation strategy of Tuvalu – more educated population will cope better with the effects of climate change and sea level rise.
22. Relocation of Tuvaluans to other lands is not an option, the GOT is fully committed to protecting and saving Tuvalu against the onslaught of climate change, and I call on the international community to do what is right, and do the right things in the right way as provided under the Paris Agreement. Tuvalu in SIDS is not sinking, not giving up. The UN/HRC is duty-bound, fully responsible, and morally obligated to provide leadership to keep the ‘world canoe buoyant’, against climate change and avoid all nations, Tuvalu’s youth and future get drowned because of the effects of climate change.
23. Tuvalu’s national creed which can be translated as “Tuvalu for the Almighty” is the foundation of the country’s social and cultural beliefs. It is the basis of Tuvalu’s nationhood. This national creed encapsulates Tuvalu’s belief, tradition, custom, values, practices, norms and standards which are given by God. This is a right given to the people of Tuvalu to exist as a nation and as a people. Therefore Tuvaluans greatly value traditional values and practices of their culture, their communal way of living respecting for each other and living along side and helping each other so that they can assure human security and dignity for every single Tuvaluan on the Islands.
24. In regards to determining whether a law or act is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society that has a proper respect for human rights and dignity, a court system has been established. Tuvalu needs to improve its development so that it can provide independently its support as an important pillar to the development and protection of human rights in the country.
25. Tuvalu has ratified a number of international conventions dealing with human rights (CRC, CEDAW and CRPD) and the government is very committed toward fulfilling the requirements and obligations under those human rights conventions.
26. On the ground, a number of initiatives and work have been advanced already with the partnership of bilateral donors and regional bodies. The government certainly hopes, as the country moves forward, that the Human Rights Council can also make a contribution to help the Tuvaluans, particularly in view of their limited capacity.
27. Legislation is ongoing and Tuvalu, with the help of partners, have legislated a number of improvement to its existing legislations and laws, particularly on the protection of the child, persons with disability, the women and the vulnerable among the island countries. There is also increased recognition of the rights of island communities and governance on each of the nine islands of Tuvalu. All this to deal with the full obligation and realization of Tuvalu on human rights and there is a special support for the development of women and gender balance in the treatment of women and youth issues in Tuvalu’s policies and actions.
28. A number of implementation policies are in the report and the Tuvalu delegation wants to assure the Human Rights Council that Tuvalu will continue to honor and implement these policies so that the government can fulfil its human rights obligations under the conventions and also treat its people better through human rights action plan, policy for the protection of children in all education institutions, through national gender policy, Tuvalu national policy on disability, Tuvalu national youth policy, sustainable and integrated water and sanitation policy. The government is providing funding for seniors and persons with disability paying individuals the amount of 70 dollar every month. This is a large sacrifice for

a small island like Tuvalu. The country is committed to doing this and the government will continue to provide assistance to these vulnerable groups of people in Tuvalu.

29. In terms of the challenges, the delegation informed that the country is facing a number of critical challenges, including lack of technical and specialist expertise, lack of opportunities, lack of financial support, securing of durable and genuine partnerships, climate change issues, isolation of Tuvalu from center of influence is a source of disadvantage and vulnerability. The delegation called for concrete action, please come to Tuvalu and let's work together.

30. The Prime Minister noted that this UPR appraisal is a mouthful and handful piece for a SIDS and LDC like Tuvalu to deliver. He stressed that his delegation and himself have travelled half-way round the globe, with heavy carbon foot prints, to satisfy the requirements of the HRC/UN to report on what Tuvalu is doing on the protection of the human rights of its people.

31. The Prime Minister asked what the HRC has done to support such a resource-starving nation like Tuvalu to protect and provide for the basic rights of all its people. Where is the UN or the Human Rights Council in the Pacific, during their hour of need on climate change disasters like Tropical Cyclone PAM. UN/HRC is invisible in the country's part of the world. They were nowhere to be seeing to help Tuvalu.

32. The delegation urged the HRC and the UN to seriously re-consider Prime Minister's very appeal when he presented Tuvalu's first UPR report in 2009; the UN/HRC must establish a physical presence in Tuvalu and the Pacific for durable, responsive and genuine partnerships on human rights.

33. For this, the delegation wanted to register Tuvalu's gracious appreciation to the Government of Australia for its decision to establish a full-fledged High Commission in Tuvalu. The delegation expressed hope that this could be a critical conduit for others including its close allies New Zealand and others and the UN/HRC to follow. The government will welcome its partners in Tuvalu.

34. The delegation informed that at the end of June 2018 Tuvalu will be hosting the Polynesian Leaders Group Summit in Funafuti during which there will be extensive dialogue – Sautalaaga – on climate change and biodiversity in SIDS.

35. The Prime Minister invited the HRC representatives to visit Tuvalu, and see for themselves the unique beauty and culture of the country and its exposure to the elements of climate change and sea level rise. He also invited them to the PIF Leaders Summit which Tuvalu will be hosting again in the fall of next year in Tuvalu.

36. The Prime Minister thanked a number of countries and partners for the support provided to Tuvalu in dealing with its challenges.

37. The representative of China raised a point of order stressing that according to the General Assembly Resolution 2758, there is only one China in the world and asking the President to remind related delegations that, when referring to Taiwan, please use its official name in United Nations, which is Taiwan Province of China.

38. The President explained that the Secretariat will strictly abide by the General Assembly resolution 2758 in the report it will prepare in connection with the UPR of Tuvalu. Indeed the General Assembly resolution 2758 recognizes that the representatives of the People's Republic of China are the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations. The President recalled that national reports are not part of the outcomes, which are adopted by the Human Rights Council in plenary sessions.

39. The delegation thanked the President for his clarifications and pointed out that HRC's partnership is critical as Tuvalu strives to fully realise its commitments to fundamental human rights protection and promotion of its people. The government will report on the implementation of these lines of partnership during its next review by the UPR.

40. The delegation urged and called on the international community, and especially the HRC to hear the voices of Tuvalu and Pacific, and all SIDS, especially their youth, women

and persons with disability to urgently honour their responsibility with actions on adaptation and to urgently reduce GHG emissions towards ‘One-Five to Save Tuvalu, to Save the World’.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

41. During the interactive dialogue, 48 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

42. The United States of America noted that protections for children, including young girls, are inadequately addressed in the penal code, and that consensual adult same-sex sexual conduct remains criminalized, in addition to certain existing laws, customs and practices which discriminate against persons with disabilities.

43. Uruguay noted the progress in areas like gender equality and women’s rights and encouraged Tuvalu to redouble its efforts to combat discrimination and violence against women and girls.

44. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela positively assessed the making of Tuvalu’s National Action Plan on Human Rights for 2016-2020, including inter alia the recent establishment of a national human rights institution and of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2016-2020 which lays the groundwork for improving people’s life in the country. Venezuela also appreciated efforts measures to improve the health system and the availability of housing.

45. Afghanistan encouraged Tuvalu to strengthen the process of institutionalization of the content of international conventions into national laws and policies.

46. Algeria welcomed the adoption of Tuvalu’s National Action Plan on Human Rights for 2016-2020 and commended Tuvalu for improving health access for the inhabitants of remote isles and for having reduced maternal mortality. Other remarkable efforts have been achieved in the field of education.

47. Armenia appreciated the adoption of measures like the Family Protection and Domestic Violence Act of 2014 and the National Action Plan on Human Rights for 2016-2020, and effective cooperation with United Nations mechanisms, including the extension of a standing invitation to the Human Rights Council special procedures.

48. Australia noted that Tuvalu was working towards ratifying core human rights treaties and their optional protocols and, while remaining concerned about violence against women, it welcomed the adoption of Family Protection and Domestic Violence Act of 2014.

49. Brazil congratulated Tuvalu for the adoption of the National Action Plan on Human Rights for 2016-2020, and of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2016-2020, taking into account the major challenges faced by Tuvalu in relation to climate change and natural disaster. Brazil also encouraged Tuvalu to fully incorporate the principle of equality of women and men into its Constitution.

50. Canada welcomed Tuvalu’s introduction of a National Action Plan on Human Rights in January 2017, the consolidation of existing human rights treaty obligations and efforts to ensure that human rights continue to be prioritized in government policy-making. Canada also commended Tuvalu for implementing the Family Protection and Domestic Violence Act in 2014 to provide greater protection from domestic violence to children and adults.

51. Chile was concerned at the application of corporal punishment on children and urged Tuvalu to eliminate this pernicious practice. Chile was of the view that efforts to fight climate change should involve the society as a whole and have a focus on human rights.

52. Congo welcomed the adoption of a National Action Plan on Human Rights 2016-2020, the establishment of a national steering committee on disability and of an advisory committee on child rights, and the extension of a standing invitation to the Human Rights Council special procedures. Congo encouraged Tuvalu to finalize the engagement for the ratification of international instruments.

53. Costa Rica congratulated Tuvalu for the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan 2016-2020 and the bill to establish a national human rights institution. It urged Tuvalu to continue with the integration of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women into national laws and policies. Costa Rica noted the impact that climate change has on the attainment of human rights and that Tuvalu's geographical reality places the country in a greater degree of vulnerability to the effects of climate change than other regions of the world.

54. Cuba stated that, as a small island developing state, Tuvalu faces numerous challenges, some of which, like climate change, pose a direct danger to the very existence of the country. Despite these challenges, Tuvalu authorities have made important efforts to promote and protect human rights in the area of education and health, with specific measures to maintain the progress in the rights of young people and women.

55. Denmark highlighted that the Convention against Torture Initiative, which works through government-to-government exchange and cooperation, stands ready to explore avenues to assist the Government of Tuvalu in advancing on the issue of ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

56. France recognized that Tuvalu have undertaken real efforts, like the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan, in the field of human rights despite economic, financial and environmental challenges.

57. Georgia acknowledged attempts by the Government of Tuvalu to harmonize its domestic legislation with its international obligations and implement recommendations received during the previous UPR cycle. It welcomed the adoption in 2016 of the Tuvalu Human Rights National Action Plan 2016–2020. Georgia noted with satisfaction that the Government of Tuvalu has extended a standing invitation to all thematic special procedures mandate holders.

58. Germany recognized the growing participation of women in the health and educational sector, in politics and civil society, and acknowledges steps like the Domestic Violence Act 2014. However, it remained concerned about continuing discrimination and violence, in particular on the basis of gender. In addition to the failure to ratify core human rights instruments like ICCPR, ICESCR and CAT causes further apprehension in regards to the safety of marginalized groups.

59. Ghana commended the endorsement by the Tuvalu Government of several measures aimed at promoting and protecting the human rights of its citizens, as well as ensuring that provisions of international human rights instruments are reflected in domestic legislations and policies. We welcome, in particular, the National Action Plan on Human Rights of Tuvalu 2016-2020, and the Report of the Scoping Study Team on the Feasibility and Options for the Establishment of a National Human Rights Institution. Ghana congratulated Tuvalu for participating in the 2016 Convention against Torture Initiative (CTI) Regional Seminar organized in Fiji, and commended the government's commitment to realizing accession to CAT.

60. Guyana welcomed the delegation of the Government of Tuvalu for this very important moment of accountability in the life of nations. It congratulated the Government of Tuvalu on the presentation of its comprehensive Report to this Third Cycle of the Universal Periodic Review. It called for commending the Government of Tuvalu for its efforts at the promotion and protection of Human Rights among its people, as evidenced in the Tuvalu Human Rights National Action Plan 2016-2020, serving as a concrete step in delivering on the country's international obligations and strengthening national efforts in the realization of human rights in their country. We also commend Tuvalu for the adoption of amendments and legislation to harmonise its domestic laws with its international obligations.

61. Haiti commended the efforts and progress made in the promotion and protection of human rights in Tuvalu, particularly in four areas of adopting in 2016 of the National Action Plan (2016-2020) for Human Rights, the first of its kind in the Pacific; the implementation of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development; the improvement of access to health

care for the inhabitants of the peripheral islands and a considerable reduction in the maternal mortality rate and the fight for climate justice on the world stage.

62. Honduras welcomed the important achievements of Tuvalu in the implementation of the recommendations accepted during your last cycle. It welcomed the process of constitutional review initiated by Tuvalu with the technical support of UNDP and the willingness to address human rights issues such as freedom of religion, gender equity, inclusion of marginalized groups and protection of the environment. It commended the commitment and cooperation of Tuvalu with the Human Rights Council in extending an open invitation to the Special Procedures, as well as with the Regional Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

63. Iceland welcomed the adoption of the Family Protection and Domestic Violence Act of 2014, while it regretted that despite having accepted to increase efforts to swiftly ratify fundamental human rights treaties during the Second UPR it has yet to be implemented.

64. Indonesia noted with appreciation Tuvalu's decision to accept Indonesia's two UPR recommendations made during the 2nd cycle regarding the implementation of the Police Powers and Duties Act and the efforts to strengthen measures to ensure respect and protection for vulnerable groups including women and persons with disabilities. Indonesia commended the positive developments in Tuvalu especially regarding the adoption of the Tuvalu Human Rights National Action Plan 2016-2020 and The National Human Rights Institution Act 2017. Indonesia also welcomed Tuvalu's initiative to conduct a constitutional review through UNDP-led technical support in order to address a number of issues pertaining to freedom of religion, gender equality, the inclusion of marginalized populations and protection of the environment.

65. Iraq commended the amendments and legislation adopted by Tuvalu as a step to harmonize its legislation with international obligations, as well as the Human Rights National Action Plan for the years 2016-2020. Iraq also encouraged Tuvalu to complete the steps towards the ratification of the Convention against Torture and the Convention on Racial Discrimination.

66. The delegation of Tuvalu responded to questions raised by informing that Tuvalu is currently conducting a comprehensive review of its Constitution and the Government will incorporate the needs for accession, signing and ratification of relevant human rights conventions in this constitutional review process.

67. The Prime Minister wished to work closely with the Human Rights Council in addressing reporting requirements. Acceding and ratifying international conventions demands extensive work for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) such as Tuvalu. The Government is fully committed to signing and acceding to these relevant conventions.

68. On discrimination, sexual and racial, and violence, the Government is working hard with communities to legislate and repress these. The Prime Minister was unaware that the laws of Tuvalu contained any deliberate provisions enabling discrimination. He stressed that he needed to be advised on this matter.

69. On sexual orientation, there are cultural practices that needed to be harmonized with the standards, but these notions did not fall within living practices in the Tuvalu setting. The government is committed to addressing that in a manner that is acceptable and follows international norms.

70. On torture, views and recommendations expressed to Tuvalu for improve the situation were appreciated, but the Prime Minister was unaware of any torture-related actions in the county. He requested clarification on this issue.

71. The Prime Minister thanked member states, especially Guyana and Cuba, for their encouragement regarding measures to address climate change.

72. The Government of Tuvalu has waived all school fees at primary and secondary level for all children, including girls.

73. The Government will progressively ratify the ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour and implement it during UPR Cycle 4.

74. Tuvalu has taken the initiative in championing the instrument of Human Rights Action Plan not only in this SIDS, but also in the Pacific region. It therefore encourages current initiatives undertaken with relevant domestic stakeholders to promote and protect human rights.

75. Ireland welcomed the adoption in 2016 of the Tuvalu Human Rights National Action Plan 2016-2020 and the recent progress made in relation to the creation of a National Human Rights Institution and we would encourage the Government of Tuvalu to expedite its establishment in full compliance with the Paris Principles. Ireland recognized the positive recent developments in relation to corporal punishment. It noted that Tuvalu has not become a party to several of the core human rights treaties.

76. Israel noted the country's commitment to the protection and advancement of human rights, as demonstrated in its reports to CEDAW and CRC. It noted with satisfaction the adoption in 2016 of the Tuvalu Human Rights National Action Plan 2016-2020, and encourage its continued implementation. Israel acknowledges the country's commitment to the fulfillment of the basic needs of its citizens, in the face of severe developmental and climatic challenges.

77. Italy welcomed Tuvalu's commitment to the UPR and its effort to improve the promotion and protection of human rights in the country. It commended the Authorities of Tuvalu for the ratification, in 2013, of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and we congratulate for the approval of a National Action Plan for Human Rights, in 2016, mainly focusing on economic and social rights such as the right to education, the right to health, the right to food and the right to water.

78. Jamaica commended Tuvalu for its commitment to improving the quality of life of its citizens as outlined in the National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2016-2020; including the right to housing, employment and voting. Particularly it considered commendable is the Tuvalu Human Rights National Action Plan 2016-2020, the first of its kind in the Pacific. Jamaica also commended Tuvalu for taking full advantage of technical assistance provided by the United Nations Development Programme to address issues related to freedom of religion, gender equality, the inclusion of marginalized populations and protection of the environment. It also commended Tuvalu for achieving near universal primary enrolment through its compulsory free education initiative.

79. The Maldives commended Tuvalu on the adoption of the Human Rights National Action Plan 2016-2020, in its efforts to consolidate the existing human rights commitments of Tuvalu for the full realization of human rights. It further welcomed the Te Kakeega III - The National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2016- 2020 to improve the quality of life of Tuvaluan people and progress towards the achievement of the Global Goals. It also welcomed the achievement of near universal primary enrolment with the provision of free education for children aged 6-16 years old.

80. Mexico recognized that Tuvalu, as a small island country with low coastal areas, needs to constantly address priorities derived from climate change, which can hinder the effective exercise of human rights. In this regard, we commend Tuvalu for its cooperation with the United Nations system as a means of meeting its international obligations. It noted with appreciation the implementation of concrete actions on human rights such as the adoption of the national human rights plan, the national plan for sustainable development, and the beginning of a consultation process aimed at reforming the constitution. Mexico urged Tuvalu to continue its cooperation with international organizations in order to implement its human rights obligations.

81. Montenegro encouraged Tuvalu to continue cooperating with the UN to accede to key international human rights instruments and to review existing legislation to ensure equality and non-discrimination. It regretted that corporal punishment can be used by parents and guardians.

82. Morocco welcomed Tuvalu's commitments to international standards and cooperation with UN bodies. It noted its establishment of a National Human Rights Action Plan and policies promoting gender, combatting violence against women, domestic violence and persons with disabilities.

83. Nepal commended Tuvalu's adoption of its National Human Rights Institution Act and a National Action Plan on Human Rights, linked to its National Strategy for Sustainable Development, and its protection and promotion of the rights of children and persons with disabilities. Nepal also expressed understanding of the constraints Tuvalu, as least developed country and a country confronting adverse effects of climate change, faces while creating a platform for inclusive realization of the social, economic and other basic rights for all citizens.
84. The Netherlands welcomed Tuvalu's adoption of its National Human Rights Institution Act and Action Plan and its Family Protection and Domestic Violence Act. However, it noted that discrimination related to gender and sexual orientation exists.
85. New Zealand commended Tuvalu for its commitment to human rights, as set out in its National Human Rights Action Plan 2016-2020, and for progress on protecting persons with disabilities after ratifying the relevant international convention.
86. Portugal welcomed the Tuvalu delegation and commended it for adopting its Family Protection and Domestic Violence Act 2014.
87. The Republic of Korea welcomed Tuvalu's cooperation with human rights mechanisms, including its standing invitation to Special Rapporteurs, and its National Human Rights Action Plan 2016 linking human rights promotion and sustainable development goals.
88. Senegal welcomed Tuvalu's National Human Rights Action Plan 2016-2020 and its timely submission of national reports to the relevant treaty bodies. It noted its encouraging primary education results and improved school enrolment.
89. Serbia welcomed Tuvalu's efforts to implement UPR Cycle 2 recommendations and its standing invitation to all UN Special Procedures. It encouraged it to take measures to enhance awareness of women's rights and equal treatment.
90. Singapore commended the Tuvalu Government for the concrete steps taken since its last review to advance the human rights of its people despite significant geographic, financial and human resource constraints. It also commended the recent establishment of a National Human Rights Institution.
91. Slovenia welcomed the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of Person with Disability in 2013 and the efforts Tuvalu has made in adoption of national water strategy and plan of action covering the entire population, in particular those who have a lower income.
92. Spain acknowledged the efforts made by Tuvalu to promote and protect human rights, in particular through the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan 2016-2020, the first of its kind in the Pacific, and the recent adoption of a bill to establish a national human rights institution.
93. Togo noted the several challenges and constraints related mainly to the limited resources available and the effects of climate change have severely undermined the efforts of the State of Tuvalu in implementing the recommendations of the second cycle and in meeting all commitments to the realization of human rights in the country.
94. Turkey welcomed the adoption of the Tuvalu Human Rights National Action Plan 2016-2020 and encouraged the Government of Tuvalu to ratify the remaining major international human rights treaties which will strengthen the domestic legislation with regards to the promotion and protection of human rights, including freedom of religion and belief.
95. Ukraine recognized Tuvaluan commitments to human rights protection and promotion and noted the efforts taken by its authorities to improve the institutional and legislative framework for human rights. Ukraine also commended the achievements of the Government of Tuvalu since last UPR cycle, namely through accession to the Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adoption of the first among the Pacific countries National Action Plan on Human Rights and the law on establishing a national human rights institution, as well as the extension of a standing invitation to Human Rights Council's Special Procedures to visit the country.
96. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stated that it is aware of the challenges facing Tuvalu, particularly on climate change and providing services on a small scale, and impressed by the government's level of consultation with civil society in

preparation for this review process. It welcomed the steps taken by Tuvalu to work towards establishing a National Human Rights Institution and encouraged the government to make use of the South Pacific Community's Regional Rights Resource Team, for which the UK has provided funding.

97. Argentina welcomed the delegation of Tuvalu and thank them for presenting its report.

98. The Philippines commended Tuvalu for its National Human Rights Action Plan 2016-2020, its strengthening of the People's Lawyers Office and institutionalising of the police Standard Operating Procedure. It noted its efforts to ratify several international instruments.

99. In its closing remarks the delegation pointed out that the link between climate change and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development affects the protection and enjoyment of human rights means that without successful achievement of the 2030 Agenda, Tuvalu cannot protect and enjoy human rights. Climate change cuts across all development factors and actors so, until the vulnerabilities are addressed and the areas of impact are established, protecting and enjoying human rights in SIDS like Tuvalu will be extremely difficult.

100. Tuvalu is consistently calling for effective action and focus on climate change in two ways: Firstly, introducing the issue of insurance facilities in the region and at the UN to provide SIDS with better access to insurance products and systems as tools for coping with climate change impacts. Secondly, advocating a UN resolution embracing protection of the human rights of people displaced by climate change and other human-induced national disasters. Current international legal instruments do not provide the protection that climate change refugees deserve. In both initiatives, Tuvalu is calling for enhanced, accelerated actions on climate change.

101. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development cannot be achieved because of failure to address climate change and Tuvalu will not be able to enjoy human rights.

102. Tuvalu is formulating legislation, deals and policies despite its constraints and limitations as a SIDS and LDC. It appreciates UN member states suggestions, especially those contributing to its development efforts. It noted the importance of visiting rapporteurs and thematic teams.

103. Tuvalu has missions strategically placed throughout the world and they are there to help and converse with other countries' missions and we should not wait 4 years for the next UPR cycle to exchange information.

104. Tuvalu will progressively ratify human rights conventions but cost/benefit analysis within relevant stakeholders is required. For Tuvalu, what are the added values and benefits of ratifying conventions?

105. In human rights terms, the most challenging issue for Tuvalu is climate change and we humbly ask the international community to help us advance the initiatives presented by our Ambassadors to the UN and to the EU.

106. In closing, the Prime Minister stated that the impacts of climate change on island countries continue to threaten the livelihood of inhabitants and he amplified further the need for urgent, concrete actions against climate change.

107. Tuvalu is fully committed to not only honouring its human rights obligations to its own people, but also sharing and supporting those efforts in the Pacific and in other SIDS.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

108.1 Ratify the International Human Rights instruments it is not party to (Ghana);

108.2 Proceed to a rapid ratification of the main international conventions on human rights (France);

- 108.3 **Ratify international instruments to which Tuvalu is not yet part of (Togo);**
- 108.4 **Ratify Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);**
- 108.5 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Montenegro);**
- 108.6 **Accede to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and take steps to raise social awareness and understanding of the rights embodied in the instrument (Canada);**
- 108.7 **Take steps to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocols, and incorporate these obligations into domestic legislation (New Zealand);**
- 108.8 **Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Brazil);**
- 108.9 **Sign and ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as soon as possible (Iceland);**
- 108.10 **Speed up the efforts to ratify other core human rights treaties, particularly the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Slovenia);**
- 108.11 **Accelerate efforts to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Ireland);**
- 108.12 **Increase efforts to swiftly ratify the main international human rights instruments, especially the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Italy);**
- 108.13 **Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Montenegro);**
- 108.14 **Ratify International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol thereto on abolishing death penalty, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, International Convention on Elimination all Forms of racial Discrimination (Ukraine);**
- 108.15 **Ratify International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; (Germany);**
- 108.16 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Australia);**
- 108.17 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);**
- 108.18 **Ratify Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Armenia); Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Spain); Pursue efforts to ratify international instruments such as the Convention on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment (Morocco); Consider acceding to the UN Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment and Punishment (Indonesia);**

- 108.19 Consider the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);
- 108.20 Consider adhere to the main human rights international instruments, namely the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Costa Rica);
- 108.21 Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Afghanistan);
- 108.22 Consider ratifying the International Covenant on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Their Families and the Convention Against Torture (Philippines);
- 108.23 Intensify efforts to ratify remaining major international human rights treaties, including the OP-CRPD, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, CERD, OP-CEDAW, OPs of CRC (Georgia);
- 108.24 Ratify promptly the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Uruguay);
- 108.25 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Denmark);
- 108.26 Accede and ratify the human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, in particular the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Hague Convention on the Protection of Children with regard to Adoptions between Countries (Honduras);
- 108.27 Ratify the Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (OP-CRC-SC) (Iraq);
- 108.28 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Afghanistan);
- 108.29 Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 108.30 Ratify ILO convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 108.31 Introduce in the Constitution the prohibition against discrimination based on gender and on sexual orientation, at the same level as racial and religious discrimination (France);
- 108.32 Finalize constitutional changes with an aim to strengthen non-discrimination clause on gender and disability basis and take further steps towards empowering them (Georgia);
- 108.33 That the current Constitutional Review seek to clarify the principle of equality of women and men (Guyana);
- 108.34 Proceed with the establishment of an independent national human rights institution, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Algeria);
- 108.35 Expedite establishment of the National Human Rights Institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Ghana), (Nepal), (Spain), (Turkey).

- 108.36 **Take further steps in implementing NHRI Act 2017 towards the full establishment of a National Human Rights Institution that is in full conformity with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);**
- 108.37 **Establish the national human rights institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Portugal);**
- 108.38 **Accelerate its efforts in establishing of the NHRI in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Ukraine);**
- 108.39 **Establish an ombudsman as a mechanism for reception of complaints on human rights violations by state agents (Philippines);**
- 108.40 **Establish a national mechanism for reporting and monitoring of their human rights obligations (Honduras);**
- 108.41 **Make every effort to ensure appropriate mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the Human Rights National Action Plan 2016-2020 (Jamaica);**
- 108.42 **Continue to resource and progress implementation of its action plan to strengthen the implementation of its international human rights obligations (New Zealand);**
- 108.43 **Consider the establishment or strengthening of the existing national mechanism for coordination, implementation, reporting and follow-up, in line with elements arising from good practices identified in the OHCHR Study/Guide of 2016 concerning NMRIFs (Portugal);**
- 108.44 **Establish a special national body aimed at regular reporting on measures taken by the national authorities in implementing the Human Rights Council's recommendations (Serbia);**
- 108.45 **Ensure an adequate institutional framework and the resources to fully implement the Tuvalu National Human Rights Action Plan 2016-2020 (Singapore);**
- 108.46 **Consider the establishment and implementation of a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up with the view to a constructive and systematic cooperation with the human rights protection system of the UN (Togo);**
- 108.47 **Allocate sufficient budget and human resources to fully implement the National human Rights Action plan 2016-2020 (Philippines);**
- 108.48 **Continue efforts to promote human rights by strengthening the national legislative framework (Morocco);**
- 108.49 **Adopt policy and legal measures to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Chile);**
- 108.50 **Repeal provisions of the penal code that criminalize adult consensual same-sex sexual conduct (United States of America);**
- 108.51 **Review legislation and amend or repeal any law that discriminate on ground of sexual orientation and gender identity, or any other ground, in accordance with the principles of equality and non-discrimination (Uruguay);**
- 108.52 **Prohibit by law all forms of discrimination, particularly those based on sex or disability (Algeria);**
- 108.53 **Amend or repeal all sex-related discriminatory legislation and legislation criminalizing consensual same-sex relations to ensure consistency with the principles of equality and non-discrimination (Australia);**
- 108.54 **Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Honduras);**

- 108.55 **Repeal all provisions that criminalise consensual same-sex conduct and ensure that anti-discrimination laws cover sexual orientation (Iceland);**
- 108.56 **Repeal provisions of the Criminal Code that criminalise consensual sexual relation between adults of the same sex (Spain);**
- 108.57 **Modify or repeal all laws that discriminate on the ground of sexual orientation or gender identity pursuant to the principle of equality and non-discrimination enshrined in international human rights law (Spain);**
- 108.58 **Consider repealing provisions that outlaw sexual relations between consenting male adults (Italy);**
- 108.59 **Repeal all provisions that criminalise consensual same-sex conduct and ensure that anti-discrimination laws cover sexual orientation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 108.60 **Take measures as necessary to remove from the criminal code the offense of consensual sexual relations between persons of the same sex (Argentina);**
- 108.61 **Amend sections 153-155 of the Penal Code to decriminalize same-sex conduct between consenting adults; as well as prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Canada);**
- 108.62 **Accelerate efforts to incorporate into its legislation, at all levels including at the constitutional level, provisions that prohibit discrimination based on sex, gender and disability (Mexico);**
- 108.63 **Continue to take steps to actively promote the equal rights of all individuals regardless of gender, religious beliefs, sexual orientation, age, disability or other status, including by ratifying the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (New Zealand);**
- 108.64 **Integrate principles of non-discrimination and equality of women and men into education policies, the national core curriculum and related documents, as well as into basic and continuing education for teachers and healthcare professionals and other service providers (Iceland); (Portugal);**
- 108.65 **Undertake further measures regarding the remaining key areas where improvements need to be made - most notably in relation to vulnerable groups of populations, in particular women, persons with disabilities and children (Ukraine);**
- 108.66 **Repeal all discriminatory provisions included in the land code (Congo);**
- 108.67 **Proceed with the implementation of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development, and the Tuvalu Human Rights National Action Plan 2016-2020 (Israel);**
- 108.68 **Strengthen the gender equality perspective in sustainable development policies (Iraq);**
- 108.69 **Continue to implement climate change mitigation policies to avoid impacts on the fundamental rights of Tuvaluans (Haiti);**
- 108.70 **Continue implementing policies and programmes aiming at the mitigation of the effects of the climate change, taking into consideration a focus on human rights (Costa Rica);**
- 108.71 **Continue promoting in the international sphere the right to a healthy environment and the fight against climate change (Cuba);**
- 108.72 **Assess on regular basis the impact of climate change and natural disasters on the full enjoyment of human rights by the poor and low-income population, with the view to supporting victims of such disasters (Ghana);**

- 108.73 Periodically assess the impact of climate change and natural disasters on the enjoyment of human rights by the poor and support efforts to build their resilience to such disasters (Jamaica);
- 108.74 Redouble efforts with a view to formulating, in coordination with regional organizations and the United Nations, a plan for the management and mitigation of natural disasters that takes into consideration the situation of migrant children and the potential massive displacement of the population (Mexico);
- 108.75 That the Office of the People's Lawyer could be strengthened with the necessary financial, human and technical resources to enable effective representation of those in need of legal aid (Guyana);
- 108.76 That measures could be taken to address perceived restrictions to the freedom of religion (Guyana);
- 108.77 Take measures to fully guarantee freedom of religion or belief, including by addressing concerns from minority religious groups over limitations on their activities in the outer islands (Canada);
- 108.78 Ensure the meaningful participation of all the citizens of Tuvalu dispersed in the Archipelago in their current process of constitutional revision (Honduras);
- 108.79 Take the necessary measures to modernize Tuvalu's maritime infrastructure, with a view to creating better jobs in the formal sector (Haiti);
- 108.80 Develop initiatives aiming to guarantee access to water and sanitation for all (France);
- 108.81 Pursue efforts to eradicate poverty (Senegal);
- 108.82 Explore all appropriate options to improve access to affordable and adequate health care for citizens on the outer island, particularly women (Jamaica);
- 108.83 Strengthen human and financial resources of healthcare services to enable them to better serve disadvantaged segments of the population (Senegal);
- 108.84 Introduce new dietary practices to reduce obesity (Haiti);
- 108.85 Assign human and financial resources in order to strengthen universal access to sexual and reproductive health services in particular for women and girls in the Outer Islands, who are not adequately equipped, with trained midwives and nurses to attend to maternal health and attend to the complications of deliveries (Honduras);
- 108.86 Continue to make efforts to guarantee the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health, particularly by ensuring access to health services to all persons living in the country, particularly by installing health centers on the outer islands (Brazil);
- 108.87 Improve health-care infrastructure, access to emergency obstetric care, midwife training, and resources devoted to maternal health (Ghana);
- 108.88 Continue strengthening their programmes and social policies in the areas of education, health and food, with special attention to the sectors most in need of the population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 108.89 Continue strengthening programs to promote employment and assistance to vulnerable groups, in their fight against poverty and social exclusion (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 108.90 That the right to Education should be treated similarly as other rights in the Constitution (Guyana);

- 108.91 **Redouble efforts to increase the quality of education and guarantee the right to education for all, without exclusion (Haiti);**
- 108.92 **Step up the efforts to improve education infrastructure, in particular basic sanitary facilities (Republic of Korea);**
- 108.93 **Reform the Penal Code to criminalize marital rape and continue to address customs and social patterns that perpetuate discrimination against women and girls (Canada);**
- 108.94 **Adopt comprehensive measures, including legislative measures, to prevent and address all forms of violence against women and girls, including sexual violence (Uruguay);**
- 108.95 **Adopt comprehensive legislative measures to prevent and address all forms of violence against women and girls, and ensure that victims of violence have access to means of redress and protection, and perpetrators are brought to account (Republic of Korea);**
- 108.96 **Adopt legislative measures and other measures to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women and girls including domestic and sexual violence (Spain);**
- 108.97 **Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services for all women and girls (Uruguay);**
- 108.98 **Prioritise the full implementation of the Family Protection and Domestic Violence Act of 2014, including by ensuring that women and girl survivors of violence have access to effective means of redress and protection and by raising societal awareness about the content of the Act (Netherlands);**
- 108.99 **Implement the measures identified in the Tuvalu Human Rights National Action Plan to address violence against women, including through community education, police training and stronger recording processes (Australia);**
- 108.100 **Develop a comprehensive strategy to reduce violence against women, including domestic violence particularly on outer islands by enhancing women's awareness of their rights and identifying ways to combat such violence (Turkey);**
- 108.101 **Take advantage of the new electoral law to work towards increased participation of women in politics (France);**
- 108.102 **Promote equality and empowerment of women, particularly in regard to hereditary and custody rights, and strengthen measures against domestic violence (Germany);**
- 108.103 **Take further measures to protect women and children against all forms of violence (Italy);**
- 108.104 **Ensure efficient follow-up to the recommendations given by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Israel);**
- 108.105 **Take effective measures to promote gender equality and women's empowerment (Nepal);**
- 108.106 **Review and subsequently amend or repeal legislation entailing gender-based discrimination, including provisions in the Penal Code 1978 and the Marriage Act (Netherlands);**
- 108.107 **Amend the Penal Code and the Family Protection and Domestic Violence Act in order to criminalise rape in all circumstances (Portugal);**
- 108.108 **Ensure that a gender perspective is integrated into all climate change and disaster risk reduction policies, bearing in mind that disasters not only disproportionately affect women and girls but also exacerbate existing economic and social inequality across genders (Republic of Korea);**

- 108.109 Continue to fight all forms of discrimination, in particular of women (Senegal);
- 108.110 Fully implement the Family Protection and Domestic Violence Act 2014, with the necessary technical assistance of the relevant UN agencies such as UN women and UNDP where appropriate, expeditiously operationalise the Family Protection Fund, and dedicate the necessary resources to ensure that the Family Protection and Domestic Violence Baseline study by the office of the Attorney General is comprehensive so as to strengthen the ongoing work to eliminate violence against women in Tuvalu (Singapore);
- 108.111 Work toward the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda in order to guarantee effective participation of women in all aspects of decision making (Spain);
- 108.112 Repeal all discriminatory laws against women which are contrary to the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women, in particular inequality in access to property rights and the under-representation of women in public and political life (Togo);
- 108.113 Take steps necessary to do away with patriarchal and gender based stereotypes, which lead to perpetuation of discrimination against women (Argentina);
- 108.114 Prohibit corporal punishment to discipline children both at home and in any other area of the society (Uruguay);
- 108.115 Adopt public policies aiming at the eradication of violence against children, including legal measures to prohibit corporal punishment both in school and family (Chile);
- 108.116 Criminalize child pornography and ensure the law criminally prohibits: procuring, offering, providing, obtaining, or using children for prostitution and/or for the production of pornography, or other illicit activities; as well as prohibits the distribution, dissemination, sale, and possession of child pornography (United States of America);
- 108.117 Step up efforts to reduce the mortality rate among children under five (Congo);
- 108.118 That the legislation be amended to ensure equal rights for both parents for children born out of wedlock (Guyana);
- 108.119 Make further efforts to register all children born on all islands (Haiti);
- 108.120 Continue its efforts in strengthening the capacity of the Tuvalu Police Force and Attorney General's Office in applying child-sensitive justice procedures (Indonesia);
- 108.121 Continue to work towards the abolition of corporal punishment in all settings, and that awareness raising campaigns about the negative impact of corporal punishment on the development of children are undertaken (Ireland);
- 108.122 Continue to strengthen the legislative measures by remedying protection gaps to protect all children from both violence and abuse as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Maldives);
- 108.123 Adopt legislative measures to fully bring the juvenile justice system with the relevant international standards, including by repealing the provisions that allow corporal punishment (Mexico);
- 108.124 Adopt a comprehensive child policy based on the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Togo);
- 108.125 Continue efforts to promote and protect the rights of children and persons with disabilities (Nepal);

108.126 **Take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices that constitute discrimination against persons with disabilities (United States of America);**

108.127 **Explore all appropriate options to advance the rights of persons with disabilities, building on existing platforms and with appropriate assistance from the international community (Jamaica).**

109. 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

[English Only]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Tuvalu was headed by The Right Honourable Enele Sosene Sopoaga, Prime Minister of the Government of Tuvalu and composed of the following members:

- Madame Salilo Enele Sopoaga, Prime Minister's Spouse, Observer;
 - H.E. Aunese Makoi Simati, Ambassador to Belgium;
 - H.E. Samuelu Laloni, Permanent Representative to the United Nations;
 - Ms. Laingane ItaleliTalia, Acting Attorney General;
 - Mr. Filipino Masaurua, Technical Advisor;
 - Mr. Efren Jogia, Senior Crown Counsel;
 - Ms. Melissa Menefise Ako, Crown Counsel;
 - Ms. Teresa Dreca, Child Protection Manager;
 - Ms. Solonaima Fioiata Vaguna, Professional Assistant;
 - Ms. Loisi Seluka Kenieti, Acting Assistant Secretary for Finance;
 - Ms. Lanuola Fasiai, Acting Director for Gender Affairs Department;
 - Mr. Soseala Tinilau, Director of Environment;
 - Ms. Pepetua Election Latasi, Director of Climate Change and Disaster Unit;
 - Mr. Penivao Penete, PM's Bodyguard.
-