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

Nigeria

* 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 thirty-first session from 5 to 16 November 2018. The review of Nigeria was held at the 4th meeting, on 6 November 2018. The delegation of Nigeria was headed by the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, H. E. Mr. Audu Ayinla Kadiri. At its 10th meeting, held on 9 November 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Nigeria.

2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Nigeria: Australia, Brazil and Egypt.

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 Nigeria:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/NGA/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.6/31/NGA/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/NGA/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Portugal on behalf of the Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom Of Great Britain And Northern Ireland, United States Of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Nigeria through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 23 November 2018]

A. Presentation by the State under review

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 118 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. The following recommendations will be examined by Nigeria, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fortieth session of the Human Rights Council:

6.1. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Second Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Benin);**

6.2. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Estonia);**

- 6.3. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Liechtenstein);**
- 6.4. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro);**
- 6.5. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Togo);**
- 6.6. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ukraine);**
- 6.7. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and reform the Constitution in order to prohibit death penalty and to establish, until that time, an indefinite moratorium (Spain);**
- 6.8. **Consider ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Georgia);**
- 6.9. **Adhere to the human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, in particular the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at abolishing the death penalty, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) (Honduras);**
- 6.10. **Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Protocol to internalize already ratified Conventions (Niger);**
- 6.11. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Benin);**
- 6.12. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**
- 6.13. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the communications procedure and ensure its full implementation (Slovakia);**
- 6.14. **Ratify the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute (Liechtenstein);**
- 6.15. **Strengthen the implementation of its international obligations and cooperation with human rights protection mechanisms in particular by reporting to all treaty bodies (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**
- 6.16. **Fully co-operate with the UN human rights mechanisms and fulfil its reporting obligations under the various treaties (New Zealand);**
- 6.17. **Continue efforts to fulfil international obligations through the submission of national reports (Iraq);**
- 6.18. **Intensify its efforts to develop and submit periodic reports to the various treaty bodies in the area of human rights where it is a party (Togo);**
- 6.19. **Consider inviting the Special Rapporteurs on Human Rights Defenders and Human Rights and Environment, including to the Niger Delta (Norway);**
- 6.20. **Sustain efforts in strengthening its legal and institutional frameworks for the promotion and protection of human rights (Cameroon);**
- 6.21. **Continue its efforts in strengthening the legal and institutional framework of human rights (Syria Arab Republic);**

- 6.22. Continue to strengthen the steps in the protection and promotion of the human rights (Senegal);
- 6.23. Sustain its determined efforts in strengthening its legal and institutional frameworks to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights by its people (Pakistan);
- 6.24. Reinforce the legal framework of national institutions in the field of human rights (Chad);
- 6.25. Modify the Constitution and Force Order 237 regarding the Police Force, and ensure that the Anti-Torture Act is applied at the national level (Spain);
- 6.26. Take the necessary steps for a full implementation of the legislation related to the protection of human rights (Romania);
- 6.27. Accelerate the process to incorporate provisions of the international human rights instruments, to which it is party, into national legislation (Zimbabwe);
- 6.28. Continue efforts to implement all instruments ratified by Nigeria (Jordan);
- 6.29. Align national legislation and customs in line with Nigeria's international obligations (Sudan);
- 6.30. Prioritize the full and effective implementation and reinforcement of international human rights instruments, such as the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women by using domestic mechanisms, including the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act (Netherlands);
- 6.31. Step up efforts to domesticate ratified conventions including the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Botswana);
- 6.32. Incorporate the provisions of the Rome Statute of the ICC into its domestic legal system (Slovakia);
- 6.33. Adopt legislation that regulates the functioning of Nigeria's security agencies by limiting their powers, establishing oversight mechanisms consistent with international human rights standards and safeguarding the right to privacy (Chile);
- 6.34. Undertake measures to make Economic, Social and Cultural Rights enforceable and create enabling legislation aimed at addressing poverty (South Africa);
- 6.35. Pass into law the National Disability Bill (Bhutan);
- 6.36. Ensure that the Gender and Equal Opportunities Bill is passed into law and ensure equal and full access to education for all children, especially for girls (Estonia);
- 6.37. Adopt the Gender and Equal Opportunities Bill and ensure its effective implementation at all levels of government (Moldova);
- 6.38. Ensure that the law on the rights of the child and the law prohibiting violence against persons are adopted and enforced in all states (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.39. Adopt and enforce the Child Rights Act in all states (Portugal);
- 6.40. Provide the overall applicability of the Child's Rights Act 2003 by ensuring that the remaining 12 states adopt the law without delay (Slovenia);
- 6.41. Adopt and effectively enforce the Child Right Act in the whole country (Slovakia);

- 6.42. **Ensure that all the states in Nigeria adopt and implement the Child Rights Act, Violence Against Persons Act, and international human rights agreements the federal government of Nigeria has ratified (Cyprus);**
- 6.43. **Strengthen implementation of legislation and policies aimed at ending harmful traditional practices in particular through the adoption of the enforcement procedure of Nigeria's Violence against Persons Prohibition Act (Rwanda);**
- 6.44. **Ensure the adoption and implementation of the 2015 Violence against Persons Prohibition Act in all of Nigeria's 36 states (Denmark);**
- 6.45. **Intensify efforts to combat gender-based violence, especially through the full implementation of the Violence against Persons Prohibition Act of 2015 at the federal, state and local levels (Thailand);**
- 6.46. **Guarantee the application of the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act throughout its territory and approve the Gender and Equal Opportunities Bill (Spain);**
- 6.47. **Step up efforts in ensuring that the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act is adopted by and is applicable in all its states (Philippines);**
- 6.48. **Strengthen its national human rights framework by ensuring that the Violence against Persons Prohibition Act is applicable in all states (Republic of Korea);**
- 6.49. **Adopt the Violence against Persons Act at the state assembly level (Japan);**
- 6.50. **Ensure that Violence Against Persons Act and the 2017-2021 National Strategy to end child marriage are fully implemented in all states (Namibia);**
- 6.51. **Expand nationwide the territorial scope of the Violence against Persons (Prohibition) Act of 2015 by amending article 47 in order to provide equal protection from violence to all Nigerians (Finland);**
- 6.52. **Strengthen the rights of women and girls, notably putting in place across all the territory the 2015 law banning all forms of violence against them (France);**
- 6.53. **Strengthen the Child's Rights Act of 2003 and expand it to all 36 states (Germany);**
- 6.54. **Adopt the necessary legislative and political measures so that the twelve northern states adopt the law on the rights of children that puts in practice the prohibition of early and forced marriages (Honduras);**
- 6.55. **Enhance efforts to promote and protect human rights of vulnerable persons in its population (Uganda);**
- 6.56. **Take steps to ensure the operational and financial independence of the National Human Rights Commission, including by filling all positions in the Governing Council, in accordance with the Constitution (Canada);**
- 6.57. **Speedy finalization and adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan 2017-2022 to further strengthen Nigeria's commitment to protecting human rights (Ghana);**
- 6.58. **Continue to strengthen the implementation of policies and measures relating to democracy, the rule of law and good governance for the effective realization of human rights in the entire country (Angola);**
- 6.59. **Continue its ongoing reforms in all spheres including education, healthcare and gender equality to promote and uphold fundamental human rights (Turkmenistan);**

- 6.60. Take further steps to strengthen policies with a view to addressing transnational organised crimes, particularly drugs trafficking (Indonesia);
- 6.61. Join the Code of Conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, as elaborated by the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency Group (Liechtenstein);
- 6.62. Continue upgrading training programs in the protection of human rights (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.63. Further develop the institutional capacity of the staff of the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution for Peacebuilding and Reconciliation (Oman);
- 6.64. Continue efforts to carry out awareness raising and sensitization campaigns on human rights through training and capacity building (Mauritius);
- 6.65. Continue awareness raising on the principles of human rights (Sudan);
- 6.66. Ensure the respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights for all persons, without distinction of any kind (Sweden);
- 6.67. Adopt measures to combat all forms of discrimination, especially against women and LGBTI persons (Italy);
- 6.68. Promote the enactment of a draft law on gender and equal opportunities (Mexico);
- 6.69. Adopt a comprehensive definition of discrimination against women in line with Article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (Botswana);
- 6.70. Address discrimination against minority and vulnerable groups by taking action to discourage politicians from using religious, ethnic or settler-indigenous division for political ends (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.71. Fight against discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (France);
- 6.72. Adopt measures to combat violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, repealing the section of the Penal Code that criminalizes homosexuality with the death penalty, as previously recommended (Uruguay);
- 6.73. Amend and review all legislation and policies with a view to decriminalizing same sex relations (Austria);
- 6.74. Repeal legislation that discriminates on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity (Iceland);
- 6.75. Repeal all relevant legislation that discriminates against LGBTI individuals and same sex marriage (New Zealand);
- 6.76. Abrogate the new discriminatory legislation on sexual orientation and gender identity, which criminalises, inter alia, consensual sexual relations between people of the same sex (Belgium);
- 6.77. Review the law on the prohibition of violence against persons of 2015 in order to prohibit all types of violence without discrimination including discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Mexico);
- 6.78. Take necessary measures to repeal from the legislation the norm that runs counter to the human rights of the LGBTI community, and investigate and punish those who commit discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation (Argentina);

- 6.79. **Ensure full territorial coverage by the Law on Prohibiting Violence against Persons, especially Article 37, in order to ensure that all, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender, will be able to find legal reparation for the violence they suffered from (Chile);**
- 6.80. **Repeal the Same-Sex Marriage Prohibition Act of 2013 and ensure that nobody is punished because of their sexual orientation and release all individuals held in detention because of homosexuality (Germany);**
- 6.81. **Release all individuals held in detention because of their real or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity (Iceland);**
- 6.82. **Allocate adequate resources to ensure the effective implementation of the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan in all its sectors in order to meet the relevant SDG targets (Singapore);**
- 6.83. **Continue the measures to promote rule of law and good governance, including through further implementing the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (Thailand);**
- 6.84. **Implement the National Anti-Corruption Strategy document to give impetus to the right to development and to safeguard the full enjoyment of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights (Ghana);**
- 6.85. **Vigorously pursue the fight against all forms of corruption and against economic crime (Comoros);**
- 6.86. **Provide support to all Nigerians in order to eliminate corruption (Kuwait);**
- 6.87. **Continue the fight against corruption and the efforts to repatriate the funds resulting from corrupt activities to the benefit of the population (Senegal);**
- 6.88. **Continue to take the necessary efforts to eradicate corruption in the country (Djibouti);**
- 6.89. **Continue strengthening its efforts in the area of combating corruption (Syria Arab Republic);**
- 6.90. **Pursue its efforts to combat corruption (Egypt);**
- 6.91. **Fully implement its commitments under the Paris Agreement (Fiji);**
- 6.92. **Strengthen its measures and implement policies relating to climate change, environment protection and disaster risk reduction (Fiji);**
- 6.93. **Take effective measures to support communities that have suffered from oil spills that caused damage to the environment (Congo);**
- 6.94. **Take effective measures to assist the communities suffering from environmental damage across the Niger Delta due to oil spills by providing health care and education facilities and fostering means for the creation of alternative livelihood options (Republic of Korea);**
- 6.95. **Accelerate the regulatory process aimed at reducing the negative impact of company activities on the enjoyment of human rights (Algeria);**
- 6.96. **Adopt a national plan of action for the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and establish mechanisms for its implementation (Switzerland);**
- 6.97. **Complete the finalization and implementation of the national plan of action on business and human rights (Bahrain);**
- 6.98. **Finalize its National Action Plan on Human Rights and Business (Kenya);**

- 6.99. **Finalize the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, and consider sharing best practices in that regard (Namibia);**
- 6.100. **Finalise the National Action Plan on human rights and business (South Africa);**
- 6.101. **Consider setting up a follow up mechanism to implement the national plan of action on business and human rights (United Arab Emirates);**
- 6.102. **Take all necessary measures to protect the lives of civilians, while fighting insurgency (Afghanistan);**
- 6.103. **Ensure all operations by the military and security forces comply with international law and Nigeria's human rights obligations (Australia);**
- 6.104. **Mainstream human rights standards in counter-terrorism actions undertaken by security forces (Portugal);**
- 6.105. **Raise awareness of human rights, especially within the government forces involved in counter-insurgency operations, to avoid excessive use of force, extrajudicial killings and ill-treatment (Cyprus);**
- 6.106. **Strengthen civil-military cooperation in the fight against terrorism (Ethiopia);**
- 6.107. **Sustain ongoing efforts in ensuring respect for human rights in counter-terrorism operations (Lebanon);**
- 6.108. **Strengthen the fight against impunity, notably guaranteeing respect for rights in the fight against terrorism and law enforcement (France);**
- 6.109. **Pursue its efforts to fight terrorism (Egypt);**
- 6.110. **Redouble efforts to fight terrorism (Burundi);**
- 6.111. **Continue to strengthen effective measures against extremism and terrorism (Comoros);**
- 6.112. **Continue efforts in the context of the program to combat violent extremism by giving particular attention to strengthening a culture of tolerance and moderation (United Arab Emirates);**
- 6.113. **Strengthen existing measures to better counter the spread of radicalization in the country (Morocco);**
- 6.114. **Continue to redouble efforts in the fight against terrorism for the security of its population and those of neighbouring countries (Chad);**
- 6.115. **Continue with efforts to fight extremism and terrorism (Kuwait);**
- 6.116. **Continue to fight terrorism and extremism and create a safe and stable environment for the promotion and protection of human rights (China);**
- 6.117. **Strengthening of all efforts to address violent extremism (Guyana);**
- 6.118. **Not to relent in its counter-terrorism operations, with the aim of finally ending the menace of terrorism in the country (Cameroon);**
- 6.119. **Continue the implementation of measures and strategies to combat terrorism in order to ensure an adequate protection of the population (Belarus);**
- 6.120. **Review counter-terrorism laws and policies to ensure compliance with international standards including international human rights and humanitarian law (Brazil);**
- 6.121. **Take appropriate action to guarantee respect for human rights in the fight against terrorism, insurgency and other internal security operations, and to ensure that all perpetrators of violations are brought to justice (Bulgaria);**

- 6.122. Continue to mobilize resources and galvanize international support to address the humanitarian crisis occasioned by terrorist activities, especially in the North Eastern part of the country (Pakistan);
- 6.123. Reinforce victim protection services taking into account the vulnerability of children and women facing terrorist groups' actions (Portugal);
- 6.124. Abolish death penalty (Cabo Verde);
- 6.125. Consider the abolition of death penalty (Romania);
- 6.126. Abolish the death penalty, especially to persons under 18 years of age, and progressively reduce the number of crimes punishable by capital punishment, as previously recommended (Uruguay);
- 6.127. Take concrete measures to introduce a de jure moratorium on the death penalty with a view towards its total abolition (Rwanda);
- 6.128. Abolish the death penalty, adopt an immediate de facto moratorium and ratify the Second Optional Protocol of the ICCPR (Portugal);
- 6.129. Implement a moratorium on the death penalty and take steps to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Moldova);
- 6.130. Introduce a moratorium on death penalty with a view to abolish it (Sweden);
- 6.131. Work towards the abolition of the death penalty (Holy See);
- 6.132. Consider abolishing the death penalty or introducing a moratorium on sentencing convicted persons to capital punishment (Hungary);
- 6.133. Consider speeding up the process that will lead to the abolition of the death penalty (Mozambique);
- 6.134. Formally establish a moratorium on executions and work towards the abolition of the death penalty, including through ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (New Zealand);
- 6.135. Establish a moratorium on executions; commute all death sentences to terms of imprisonment; and abolish the death penalty for all crimes (Iceland);
- 6.136. Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to its complete abolishment and to commute all existing death sentences (Liechtenstein);
- 6.137. Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty and step up national discussions on the question of its abolition (Mexico);
- 6.138. Restore the moratorium on the use of death penalty with a view to abolish it (Italy);
- 6.139. Consider signing a moratorium on the death penalty (Greece);
- 6.140. Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty as a step towards complete abolition of this practice (Australia);
- 6.141. Renew the death penalty moratorium and as a next step abolish the capital punishment (Czechia);
- 6.142. Sign a moratorium on execution of death sentences (Denmark);
- 6.143. Institute a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (France);
- 6.144. Ensure that the moratorium on the death penalty is upheld on the federal and state levels with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Austria);

- 6.145. Provide and implement measures to protect against violations of human rights committed by security forces in order to better protect the population (Belgium);
- 6.146. Implement safeguards against human rights violations by the security forces and ensure that the perpetrators of violence, both state and non-state actors, are brought to justice (Ireland);
- 6.147. Continue efforts to counter act violence and improve the security and protection of people in remote areas (Cabo Verde);
- 6.148. Take further measures in implementing its Programme to Counter Violence (Turkmenistan);
- 6.149. Continue to enact legislation to protect persons from violent crimes, especially children, women and the elderly (Bahrain);
- 6.150. Ensure that enforced disappearance constitutes a crime in line with Nigeria's obligations under the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and allow independent human rights investigators full access to investigate allegations of enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings (Germany);
- 6.151. Continue efforts aimed at developing a database of missing persons in Nigeria (Azerbaijan);
- 6.152. Expand the inter-ministerial technical working group to develop a database of missing persons in Nigeria to include all relevant agencies (Guyana);
- 6.153. Create conditions conducive to preventing torture, including by creating a central database or register of all places of detention (Hungary);
- 6.154. Modify the law against torture to provide rehabilitation for the victims (Chile);
- 6.155. Notify the Subcommittee for Prevention of Torture as a State Party to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture a National Preventive Mechanism for independent monitoring in all detention facilities (Czechia);
- 6.156. Establish a national preventive mechanism in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ukraine);
- 6.157. Speed-up the implementation of the Nigerian Prisons and Correctional Service Bill (Georgia);
- 6.158. Implement the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) to improve the conditions of detention and to end the ill-treatment of detainees (Switzerland);
- 6.159. Continue to strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks to improve the effectiveness, accessibility, accountability, transparency and fairness of the justice system (South Africa);
- 6.160. Continue to review and reform its criminal justice system so as to strengthen the rule of law in Nigeria (Singapore);
- 6.161. Invest in the training of its justice sector officials to remain current with the reforms in the criminal justice system (Singapore);
- 6.162. Further guarantee the impartiality and effectiveness of the judicial system (Afghanistan);
- 6.163. Make awareness raising campaigns to rectify and promote social tolerance behaviour in order to contribute to overcoming difficulties facing the rule of law in the country (Iraq);

- 6.164. **Adopt measures to fight against impunity with an increased focus on Boko Haram's crimes (Portugal);**
- 6.165. **Conduct prompt, thorough and independent investigations into allegations of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed by some government forces during counter-insurgency operations, and bring perpetrators to justice (Slovakia);**
- 6.166. **Take concrete steps to remove all provisions that criminalize petty offences from both federal and state laws (Austria);**
- 6.167. **Ensure greater access to justice for women and girls who are victims of violence (Gabon);**
- 6.168. **Intensify efforts to eradicate impunity by strengthening accountability and the rule of law, particularly through monitoring, investigating and reporting on human rights abuses, and to ensure that all alleged perpetrators, in particular those affiliated with the official security forces, are brought to justice (Netherlands);**
- 6.169. **Intensify efforts to enable women in gaining access to justice by increasing gender awareness among judges and other court personnel (Liechtenstein);**
- 6.170. **Ensure that the perpetrators of violence and crimes against children as well as adults are brought to justice (Holy See);**
- 6.171. **Implement safeguards to prevent the sexual exploitation and abuse of vulnerable persons and hold those responsible accountable (United States of America);**
- 6.172. **Investigate and punish those responsible for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, for example attacks against schools, hospitals and protected persons, humanitarian actors and their organisations, and those who committed abductions of children, civilians and humanitarian actors (Argentina);**
- 6.173. **Investigate all reported cases of human rights violations by security forces, bring to justice suspected perpetrators, and ensure transparency, including by making public the report of the Presidential Panel to Review Compliance of the Armed Forces (Canada);**
- 6.174. **Continue the efforts to more effectively prevent human rights violations during the operations of its security forces and to bring all those suspected of criminal responsibility to justice (Republic of Korea);**
- 6.175. **Put in place effective mechanisms to investigate human rights violations committed by security forces, identify those responsible and bring them to justice (Switzerland);**
- 6.176. **Commit to releasing the findings from the Presidential Investigative Panel and the army-led Special Board of Inquiry and to holding perpetrators to account (Australia);**
- 6.177. **Make public the findings of the Presidential Investigative Panel, which investigated allegations of human rights violations by the military, to facilitate open analysis and scrutiny (United States of America);**
- 6.178. **Publish the reports about abuses committed by Security Forces and implement the recommendations, including the prosecution of those responsible for violence against civilians (Germany);**
- 6.179. **Make progress on investigating the military's compliance with human rights obligations (New Zealand);**

- 6.180. Regarding recurring intercommunal violence, undertake effective and impartial investigations into massacres, bringing those responsible to justice and ensuring redress for victims (New Zealand);
- 6.181. Enforce a comprehensive “handover protocol” to ensure that detained children are promptly transferred to child protection actors (United States of America);
- 6.182. Obey court orders for the release of Ibrahim and Zeenat El Zakzaky and hold accountable the perpetrators of the killing of 347 Islamic Movement Nigeria members (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.183. Protect the rights to freedom of association, expression and peaceful assembly for all Nigerians, regardless of ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation or gender identity (Australia);
- 6.184. Protect and promote freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly in order to create a safe and favourable environment for human rights defenders, journalists and civil society (Italy);
- 6.185. Ensure that the fundamental rights to freedom of association and peaceful assembly are respected and protected for all Nigerians without distinction of any kind and in accordance with the Constitution (Canada);
- 6.186. Ensure that the fundamental right to freedom of association and peaceful assembly is respected and protected for all Nigerians without distinction of any kind (Ireland);
- 6.187. Protect and guarantee religious freedom and the rights of people of faith in Nigeria (Chile);
- 6.188. Continue efforts in enhancing dialogue among religious and ethnic groups and promote the enjoyment of the rights of freedom of religion or belief of minority groups in all regions of Nigeria (Holy See);
- 6.189. Continue the measures to increase the freedom of religion and belief for all (Kenya);
- 6.190. Create and maintain a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders including those working on environmental issues (Norway);
- 6.191. Refrain from adopting legislative or policy steps that would restrict civil society space (Estonia);
- 6.192. Take further similar steps to deepen its democracy and expand the borders of its political arena containing every entity of its demographically rich society (Turkey);
- 6.193. Adopt legislation that includes special measures to increase the participation of women in political and public life (Chile);
- 6.194. Increase the number of women engaged in decision making bodies to promote gender equality (Iraq);
- 6.195. During the preparation of the February 2019 general elections, respect the recommendations of previous Election Observation Missions concerning equal political participation (Czechia);
- 6.196. Strengthen political and institutional safeguards to ensure free and fair elections and call upon all parties and the Security Forces to refrain from violence and intimidations and accept the results declared by the Independent National Election Commission (Germany);
- 6.197. Further consolidate the legal electoral framework in order to improve the inclusivity and transparency of the electoral process and equal political participation (Romania);

- 6.198. **Fight against trafficking in human beings and slavery, especially of women and girls (Holy See);**
- 6.199. **Step up efforts to combat human trafficking, especially women and children, inter alia, by enforcing the 2015 relevant Act (Greece);**
- 6.200. **Step up efforts in preventing and combating human trafficking (Lesotho);**
- 6.201. **Adopt more robust measures to address trafficking in persons including by developing capacity for trafficking investigations and prosecutions (Indonesia);**
- 6.202. **Expedite efforts to establish a new national action plan on human trafficking (Sierra Leone);**
- 6.203. **Strengthen engagement between Federal Agencies and State Governments to ensure greater coordination on issues of human trafficking and modern slavery (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.204. **Continue with its commendable efforts in combating human trafficking (Cameroon);**
- 6.205. **Continue investigations and trials concerning trafficking in persons and enact laws providing for suitable punishment on traffickers (State of Palestine);**
- 6.206. **Continue to raise awareness about trafficking in human beings to prevent people from becoming trafficked and ensure that support is provided to victims (Austria);**
- 6.207. **Step up its efforts to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, including by improving the practice of enforcing legislation (Belarus);**
- 6.208. **Continue efforts to promote and protect the rights of the child especially in relation to combating child trafficking (Maldives);**
- 6.209. **Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons, female genital mutilation, early and forced marriages and sexual and gender-based violence (Gabon);**
- 6.210. **Strengthen measures to prevent child trafficking and enhance social and economic welfare opportunities for the victims (Nepal);**
- 6.211. **Take further measures to improve the socio-economic conditions of women, children and other vulnerable groups (Bhutan);**
- 6.212. **Continue to strengthen social programmes in favour of most vulnerable groups, especially women and children (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 6.213. **Continue efforts to protect human rights to ensure their effective implementation by improving living conditions and achieving sustainable development in the country (Libya);**
- 6.214. **Continue efforts to adopt a development policy to reduce poverty in the country (Yemen);**
- 6.215. **Intensify efforts to improve the well-being of all its citizens, especially the most vulnerable groups (Zimbabwe);**
- 6.216. **Continue the good work to guarantee access to adequate housing for all citizens (Bangladesh);**
- 6.217. **Continue to implement the 2017-2020 Economic Recovery and Growth Plan to promote sustainable economic and social development and improve people's living standards (China);**

- 6.218. Continue to take effective measures to assist the communities in need by providing health care and education facilities and fostering means for the creation of alternative livelihood options (Fiji);
- 6.219. Continue to work on the effective implementation of the second national plan for the development of the health system (2018-2022), especially to ensure coverage in rural and remote areas (Cuba);
- 6.220. Make continuous efforts to fully implement the second national plan for the development of health 2018-2022 with a view to attaining universal health coverage for all Nigerians and share good experience gained in this respect (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 6.221. Continue measures for ensuring universal health coverage (India);
- 6.222. Continue to invest in the health sector, to ensure access to basic health services (Lebanon);
- 6.223. Continue to implement policies to ensure the availability of healthcare providers to those living in rural and other difficult to access areas (Malaysia);
- 6.224. Make further efforts to improve the health care system (Oman);
- 6.225. Further develop strategies, and ascertain the implementation of such, to ensure that all citizens regardless of status, gender or location have equal access to quality healthcare and education (Norway);
- 6.226. Take specific steps to promote, protect and fulfil sexual and reproductive rights of women and girls, which is especially important for those affected by the armed conflicts (Finland);
- 6.227. Increase its efforts to reduce high maternal and child mortality rates (Greece);
- 6.228. Take steps to ensure a decrease of the maternal and child mortality rates (Estonia);
- 6.229. Ensure free access to primary education (Qatar);
- 6.230. Continue efforts to take all measures needed to guarantee mandatory education for all children (Saudi Arabia);
- 6.231. Take appropriate actions to ensure that all children, regardless of their social status, have access to compulsory education (Slovakia);
- 6.232. Improve the quality of education in rural areas and promote inclusive education, which guarantees gender equality in education (Algeria);
- 6.233. Continue efforts made to improve the quality of education and fight school dropouts (Tunisia);
- 6.234. Continue and strengthen measures to ensure equal access to quality education for all, especially for girls (Djibouti);
- 6.235. Undertake further measures to strengthen educational opportunities for girls (Lesotho);
- 6.236. Further strengthen educational opportunities for girls and women (Maldives);
- 6.237. Continue to improve the education sector to provide qualitative education to all its citizens (Lebanon);
- 6.238. Continue implementation of the ongoing policies for development of the education sector (India);
- 6.239. Continue to improve the school environment and strengthen educational programmes to counter harmful traditional practices, in

cooperation with international agencies such as UNESCO and UNICEF (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

6.240. Strengthen the School Food Programmes with local products aimed at improving school enrolment rates and raise the completion of studies at the primary level, improving the nutrition and health of children (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

6.241. Provide further support for the school feeding program aimed at increasing enrolment (Oman);

6.242. Continue to implement measures for the development of its education system, including expanding access to programs of literacy (Cuba);

6.243. Increase efforts to combat all forms of discrimination against women, eradicating the practice of female genital mutilation, already prohibited by law, and ensuring that the law of sexual and gender-based violence is approved throughout the national territory (Uruguay);

6.244. Continue to plan and to implement national strategies for sustainable development goals and adopt a plan to ensure the effective role of women in the implementation of these strategies (State of Palestine);

6.245. Continue implementing measures for improving conditions of women (India);

6.246. Redouble efforts in ensuring the protection of the rights of women and children (Indonesia);

6.247. Continue efforts to eliminate discrimination against women and girls with disabilities and the economic barriers in various fields especially in access to health care, education and employment (Saudi Arabia);

6.248. Pursue efforts to fight violence against women (Tunisia);

6.249. Continue efforts in addressing violence against women and children particularly in crisis-affected areas (Philippines);

6.250. Ensure that the rights of women are respected, protected and fulfilled including their rights to sexual and reproductive health, addressing discrimination through wife inheritance laws and eliminating child marriage (New Zealand);

6.251. Improve the status of women and girls by enacting the National Gender Policy and implementing the CEDAW Convention, the Maputo Protocol and the Child Rights Act (Canada);

6.252. Continue the efforts aiming to improve the socio-economic conditions of women (Morocco);

6.253. Take steps to ensure that rural women have the right of ownership of agricultural land equal to that of men (Hungary);

6.254. Continue efforts to provide women access to economic opportunities, such as through the Business Development Fund for women and the National Women Empowerment Fund (Malaysia);

6.255. Protect and promote the rights of women and girls, including by enhancing reproductive health, ending harmful traditional practices and take concrete measures against sexual and gender-based violence (Norway);

6.256. Accelerate the repeal or modification of laws discriminating against women (Congo);

6.257. Take strong legislative action to punish all forms of violence against women (Madagascar);

- 6.258. Redouble their efforts, assigning human and financial resources to the institutions in charge of applying the law in order to remove the impunity that benefits the perpetrators of violence against women (Honduras);
- 6.259. Ensure the full implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Brazil);
- 6.260. Adopt concrete measures to eliminate gender discrimination and violence against women (Iceland);
- 6.261. Ensure effective protection against violence against women (Argentina);
- 6.262. Step up action to prevent violence and discrimination against women (Cabo Verde);
- 6.263. Step up efforts in raising awareness amongst religious and traditional leaders, and the population in general, of the criminal nature of FGM and other traditional practices (Argentina);
- 6.264. Strengthen implementation of the laws to abolish female genital mutilation (Guyana);
- 6.265. Strengthen the effort to alleviate harmful traditional practices affecting the human rights of women and children (Ethiopia);
- 6.266. Engage in awareness raising on the criminal nature of female genital mutilation and its negative impact on women (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.267. Give continuity of programmes to ensure the economic empowerment of women, such as the initiatives of the Business Development Fund for Women, with an emphasis on rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 6.268. Intensify efforts to facilitate women's economic empowerment, particularly in rural areas (Bulgaria);
- 6.269. Continue to develop concrete programmes in accordance with the relevant international instruments, to put an end to traditional and religious practices that contradict the development and well-being of children, especially girls (Angola);
- 6.270. Implement further measures to end the practice of recruitment and the use of children in military operations (Belarus);
- 6.271. Ensure that the law on the rights of the child is adopted and applied in the States that have not yet done so (Belgium);
- 6.272. Accelerate its measures to eradicate violence against children (Japan);
- 6.273. Continue efforts to eradicate forced and early marriages of children, which have negative impact in terms of economy and health for those concerned (Burundi);
- 6.274. Double its efforts to ensure that the 2003 law fixing the minimum age of marriage at 18 years is extended and effective in the 36 States (Central African Republic);
- 6.275. Continue with the legal, administrative and policy measures to completely eradicate early child marriages (Kenya);
- 6.276. Unify the age of marriage in all states in order to eradicate child, early and forced marriage, both in law and practice (Sierra Leone);
- 6.277. Intensify actions to end child marriage and ensure that the Children's Rights Act is applied at the national level (Spain);

6.278. Continue efforts to promote the rights of children and combat child marriage in accordance with the national strategy 2017-2021 to end child marriage (Tunisia);

6.279. Intensify efforts to protect and promote the rights of children against all forms of violence and discrimination, in particular by preventing and combating child, early and forced marriages (Italy);

6.280. Continue efforts to provide qualitative and accessible education and healthcare for all children (Nepal);

6.281. Continue efforts to ensure greater effectiveness in protecting children against trafficking, sexual exploitation and military recruitment (Cabo Verde);

6.282. Step up efforts to implement the National Disability Bill (Georgia);

6.283. Continue working on implementing the rights of persons with disabilities (Jordan);

6.284. Take measures by which women and girls with disabilities facing physical and economic barriers in various fields, gain, with no restrictions, access to health care, education and employment (Serbia);

6.285. Involve persons with disabilities in the preparation of the draft national law on disability and in the establishment of the national commission for persons with disabilities (Qatar);

6.286. Maintain positive dynamics of granting the IDPs equal political participation (Azerbaijan);

6.287. Ensure that the rights of all migrant workers and members of their family are respected and guaranteed by a legislative framework (Madagascar);

6.288. Ensure the protection of women and children from all forms of abuse and exploitation in the IDP's camps (Montenegro);

6.289. Take further measures to fulfil its obligations under the CEDAW Convention and the Security Council Resolution 1325 to protect women from sexual violence in IDP-camps and that allegations of misconduct are investigated and brought to justice, and, in this context, establish an oversight mechanism for security forces, that meet with international human rights standards (Sweden);

6.290. Ensures equality in the transmission of nationality between men and women (Central African Republic).

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

Annex

[English Only]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Nigeria was headed by H.E. Mr. Audu Ayinla Kadiri, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Anthony Ojukwu, Esq Executive Secretary National Human Rights;
 - Mrs. Stella Anukam, Director, International and Comparative Law Department Federal Ministry of Justice;
 - Mr. Anthony Oluborode, Office of the National Security Adviser;
 - Mr. Richards Adejola, Acting Director, International Organisations Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mohammed Idris Haidara, Assistant Director, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mrs. Ifeanyi Oche-Obe, Deputy Director Federal Ministry of Justice;
 - Mr. Alexander Temitope Ajayi, Minister Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations, New York;
 - Prof. Bem Angwe, Professor University of Jos;
 - Prof. Sylvester Shikyil, Consultant UPR;
 - Mr. Abdulraham Ayinde Yakubu, National Human Rights Commission;
 - Mr. Emmanuel Akissa, Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation;
 - Mr. Danjuma Abdulai, Chief State Counsel Federal Ministry of Justice;
 - Ms. Abimbola Ajileye, Assistant Chief State Counsel Federal Ministry of Justice;
 - Ms. Ezinwanne Obie Osuigwe, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. Ode Ezekiel Ikwe, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations Office in Geneva;
 - Mr. Muhammad Sulaiman Isa, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations Office in Geneva;
 - Mr. Oluwaseyi Ezekiel Poroku, Third Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. Ogunlowo Thompson Oyemade, State Counsel. Federal Ministry of Justice;
 - Mr. Austine Eramah, CISLAC;
 - Mr. Frank Tietie, CASER.
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