
Advance edited version

Distr.: General
17 June 2025

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Sixtieth session
8 September–3 October 2025
Agenda item 6
Universal periodic review

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

Kiribati

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-ninth session from 28 April to 9 May 2025. The review of Kiribati was held at the 2nd meeting, on 28 April 2025. The delegation of Kiribati was headed by the Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, Kaaro Neeti. At its 10th meeting, held on 2 May 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on Kiribati.
2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Kiribati: Albania, Costa Rica and Viet Nam.
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 Kiribati:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Canada, Costa Rica, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Panama, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolution on the open-ended intergovernmental working group on an optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the rights to early childhood education, free pre-primary education and free secondary education (Armenia, Bulgaria, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Panama, Romania and Sierra Leone), Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Kiribati 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. Kiribati expressed gratitude for the support provided by all partners, whose collective efforts had been instrumental in facilitating its participation in the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review.
6. Kiribati indicated that since the last review, it had taken significant legislative steps to enhance legal protection of the groups concerned through amendments to the Family Peace Act 2014, which offered protection from sexual harassment and violence within families, and to the Employment and Industrial Relations Code 2015, which prohibited discrimination in employment and addressed the worst forms of child labour, including child prostitution.
7. Kiribati emphasized that it had been honoured to join other States before the International Court of Justice in 2024 in seeking an advisory opinion on the legal obligations of States in relation to climate change, while stressing that the issues of sea level rise, coastal erosion and water salinity were tremendous challenges for the country. In that regard, it noted the successful completion of the national water and sanitation project in 2024, which was providing fresh water to every household in the capital. Similar projects were being extended to the outer islands, with the support of development partners. It also stated that faced with

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/49/KIR/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/49/KIR/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/49/KIR/3](#).

rising climate risks, communities in Kiribati had been utilizing traditional knowledge to construct cost-effective sea walls and land mangroves to protect shores.

8. Kiribati stated that during the third cycle of the universal periodic review, in 2020, a large number of States had recommended measures to strengthen the protection of women and girls. Since then, Kiribati had enhanced its safe net, with the strong support of partners, bringing together government ministries, faith-based organizations, community groups and local clinics. As such, police services and national hospitals had been providing 24/7 response support for survivors of violence.

9. Kiribati emphasized that human rights inclusiveness was central to the country's development policies. Marginalized communities, including persons with disabilities and women, participated in national decision-making processes through the Kiribati National Expert Group, which advised on climate change and disaster risk policies. Employment rights were protected for all, including persons with disabilities, through the Labour Code.

10. Kiribati also stated that it had undergone its first review following its ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in August 2023. This had been made possible with technical assistance from the OHCHR Regional Office for the Pacific, located in Suva, and as a result of the training provided in Geneva in 2023 to the Pacific States. Kiribati emphasized that it had ratified the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and was considering acceding to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

11. While acknowledging the limitations due to the narrow definition of discrimination in the Constitution, Kiribati reaffirmed its commitment to aligning its domestic laws with broader international human rights standards. It also recognized the Constitution's silence on substantive equality for women, girls and other vulnerable groups in the social, political, economic and cultural spheres, which was however subject to the country's broader legislative reforms. In that regard, it emphasized that with United Nations support, it had made significant progress in recent years, including the expansion of coordinated survivor-focused services, the establishment of the Kiribati Women and Children's Crisis Centre, the strengthening of the safe net inter-agency protocol for responding to gender-based violence, the development of the national counselling framework (2019–2025), the introduction of revised standard operating procedures for the police for cases of gender-based violence, and the launch of a toolkit on ending violence against women and disability inclusion.

12. Kiribati also stressed that customary and traditional practices remained central to the lives of its people. However, legal barriers still existed that limited gender equality, which included issues related to the transmission of nationality by women of Kiribati to their children born abroad. Kiribati was in the early stages of addressing those challenges through dialogue and legal reform.

13. In terms of child protection, Kiribati noted that the Penal Code included provisions criminalizing child prostitution and sexual abuse. It acknowledged that while those laws offered some protection, gaps remained, especially regarding child pornography, which was partially addressed under the Communications Act 2013.

14. Kiribati had taken steps towards comprehensive sexuality education, ensuring that curricula covered topics such as reproductive health, gender, consent and healthy relationships. These steps were being implemented in schools alongside community outreach and teacher training to prevent abuse and promote respect within families.

15. The delegation also noted that the Kiribati 20-year Vision outlined the country's long-term development strategy, placing human rights and social protection at its core, and was aimed at modernizing legal frameworks to ensure freedom of speech, movement and religion, and equality before the law, while respecting the country's culture and traditions. It highlighted several challenges faced by the country, including high staff turnover, the need for sustained capacity-building for human rights offices, and ongoing financial constraints.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

16. During the interactive dialogue, 59 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

17. Vanuatu welcomed the National Approach to Eliminate Sexual and Gender-based Violence, as well as the Nationally Determined Contribution Investment Plan and the Nationally Determined Contribution Road Map, of 2021, to ensure that all of Kiribati continued to enjoy basic human rights in the face of climate change and natural disasters.

18. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2019–2028 and the Nationally Determined Contribution Investment Plan, as well as the measures taken by the Ministry of Health and Social Services to improve access to water and sanitation in the outer islands.

19. Viet Nam commended Kiribati for integrating gender-responsive and disability-inclusive approaches in its national climate policies, as well as for the expansion of its social protection system, which included support for senior citizens, persons with disabilities and the unemployed.

20. Armenia acknowledged the difficulties and challenges imposed on Kiribati by climate change, including the impact on social and economic rights. It also welcomed the accession by Kiribati to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

21. Australia welcomed the implementation of the Family Peace Act to address domestic violence and to safeguard survivors. It also noted the efforts by Kiribati to combat sexual and gender-based violence in all its forms.

22. The Bahamas acknowledged the Joint Implementation Plan and the Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Act, which integrated gender equality, disability inclusion and community resilience. It also welcomed the establishment of the National Human Rights Task Force, and telehealth initiatives aimed at improving access to medical services.

23. Brazil applauded Kiribati for its cooperation with special procedures and its submission of a national report to the Committee against Torture. It encouraged Kiribati to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and praised efforts to provide sexual and reproductive health services, including for survivors of sexual violence.

24. Canada congratulated Kiribati on being the first Pacific island country to submit a report to the Committee against Torture. It encouraged Kiribati to develop disaggregated data and indicators for monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals, and called for measures to ensure respect for judicial independence and tenure.

25. Chile congratulated Kiribati on completing the review process in relation to its national report to the Committee against Torture. Chile also highlighted the establishment of the National Human Rights Task Force, and the joint work between it and the International Labour Organization, aimed at improving the conditions of migrant workers.

26. China commended Kiribati for efforts to promote socioeconomic development, improve its people's living standard, develop healthcare and protect the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities, by advancing equality, combating discrimination, and responding to climate change and strengthening its adaptation. China stated that this progress should be recognized by the international community.

27. Colombia made recommendations.

28. Costa Rica congratulated Kiribati on its leadership in climate resilience through the implementation of exclusive strategies which had mainstreamed gender- and disability-related considerations therein. It also recognized the progress made in combating gender-based violence, and ongoing investment in social protection aimed at reducing poverty.

29. Cuba highlighted the implementation of policies and national programmes to guarantee equality and non-discrimination in the labour sector. Cuba also commended

Kiribati on the efforts it had made to counter multiple challenges associated with climate change.

30. Cyprus commended Kiribati for the work undertaken with national stakeholders to identify climate change and disaster risk management priorities and to ensure continual awareness-raising and capacity-building campaigns in all parts of the country. It expressed concern that despite the development of a national approach to eliminating sexual and gender-based violence, gender discrimination had continued.

31. The Dominican Republic commended Kiribati for its sustained efforts to make progress on the rights of women, particularly in combating gender-based violence and guaranteeing the participation of women. The Dominican Republic also welcomed the expansion of educational infrastructure in the outer islands.

32. Estonia praised Kiribati for its efforts at building resilience to respond to climate change, while encouraging continued implementation of the Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management. It expressed concern about violence against children, calling for strengthened efforts to prevent and eliminate violence and all forms of discrimination against them.

33. Fiji recognized the rapid progress made by Kiribati in its commitment to human rights. Fiji also praised Kiribati for its continued efforts to address sectoral priorities, including disaster risk management, health, education, gender, and climate change.

34. The Gambia commended Kiribati for efforts to improve access to education and health services. It also expressed appreciation for the establishment of the National Human Rights Task Force, and the recognition by Kiribati of the importance of human rights reporting and follow-up.

35. Georgia welcomed the accession by Kiribati to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. It also appreciated the ongoing development of the Kiridata system aimed at improving data centralization and human rights reporting.

36. Germany appreciated the efforts by Kiribati to comply with key ratified international treaties, as well as its reporting to the Committee against Torture. It expressed concern about the lack of commitment to ratifying additional treaties, the criminalization of homosexuality, and persisting sexual and gender-based violence.

37. Guyana commended Kiribati for the criminalization of domestic violence, encouraging it to provide statistics on prosecutions. It also welcomed the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the adoption of the National Disability Policy and the National Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Development 2019–2022.

38. The Holy See made recommendations.

39. Iceland made recommendations.

40. India appreciated the various public policies and plans implemented by Kiribati in follow-up to the previous recommendations from the universal periodic review. It also acknowledged the challenge faced by Kiribati due to the impacts of climate change and the rise in sea levels, praising the measures being taken for the mitigation of climate change.

41. Indonesia welcomed the ratification of four core international human rights instruments, and encouraged Kiribati to accede to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It also acknowledged efforts to eradicate corruption, and to implement policies aimed at achieving gender equality, including in the economic sphere.

42. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended Kiribati for efforts to promote and protect human rights, including through active cooperation with treaty bodies. It also expressed confidence that Kiribati would be able to overcome some human rights challenges in the context of climate change.

43. Iraq made recommendations.

44. Ireland commended Kiribati for efforts to advance human rights domestically and for the leadership on climate change issues, recognizing that Kiribati had continued to face threats to water and food security. It also welcomed the renewal of the Eliminating Sexual and Gender-based Violence Policy. It further encouraged Kiribati to raise awareness of and improve access to modern contraceptives and sexual and reproductive health services.

45. Kiribati stated that it had thus far ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. However, it had shown development in the acceptance of international human rights law since the first cycle and had progressed from two accessions at the first cycle review to another accession at the second cycle review and a further accession at the third cycle review. In that regard, Kiribati stressed that the Government was considering ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. It also emphasized, on the matter of resource constraints, that the prospect of Kiribati ratifying other human rights treaties was very much restricted by its ability to afford the related costs and also by the extent of the existing need locally.

46. Regarding questions on the national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Kiribati stated that its National Human Rights Task Force had been established as an advisory body to the Government on periodic reporting to treaty bodies, the universal periodic review, and the application of international human rights law at the country level. The Task Force was coordinated by the Ministry of Justice, and its core purpose was to implement recommendations from international human rights mechanisms, including the universal periodic review, treaty bodies and special procedures.

47. With respect to the establishment of an independent national human rights institution, Kiribati noted that in 2023, the Ministry of Justice had conducted awareness-raising training with parliamentarians and representatives of various ministries to inform them of the importance of the role of national human rights institutions in advancing human rights. It emphasized that it was willing to move forward when resources became available. In that regard, Kiribati would appreciate any financial or technical support from donor States, relevant United Nations entities and regional bodies.

48. Regarding the right to freedom of expression, Kiribati stated that in addition to the State-run media, there were private and faith-based media as well as active social media platforms in the country. There were no restrictions on the flow of news and information as long as information was accurate and honest. Private news and media outlets operated freely. Foreign radio services were also available. Foreign journalists could perform their roles in Kiribati upon receiving permits.

49. Kiribati also stated that the Constitution guaranteed freedom of religion. As such, religious groups with a minimum of 2,000 members could be registered. It also emphasized that there existed few legal restrictions on personal freedom regarding matters such as marriage and divorce.

50. Furthermore, Kiribati stated that it had plans to review the provisions in the Citizenship Law that allowed fathers but not mothers to confer citizenship of Kiribati to children born to married parents.

51. Kiribati reiterated the fact that it faced serious threats from climate change, which had had a direct impact on agriculture, access to fresh water, and the right to health.

52. Regarding the protection and empowerment of women, Kiribati emphasized that the Government recognized gender-based violence, discrimination and violence against women as major human rights concerns and remained fully committed to protecting and empowering women and girls across all sectors of society. A number of key actions had been taken to address these challenges and promote women's rights. Firstly, the women's development division within the Ministry of Women, Youth Support and Social Affairs had coordinated the review of the Family Peace Act 2014, at the end of 2024. Also, women's empowerment programmes and tackling gender-based violence had been systematically integrated into the draft Development Plan for 2025–2029, reinforcing the Government's holistic approach to

societal change. Secondly, in terms of prevention, the Government had been strengthening the Peaceful Village Project, which had been successfully conducted in South Tarawa from 2018 to 2023. Its primary goal was to reduce violence against women by avoiding intimate partner violence and fostering gender-equitable and non-violent societal norms. Thirdly, the standard operating procedure manual for the police had been established, which affirmed the police's zero-tolerance policy towards domestic violence and ensured that police responses were professional, coordinated and victim-centred, as mandated under the Family Peace Act. And lastly, in order to increase the participation of women in political life, the Government had conducted the Women's Practice Parliament, in 2023, with the aim of providing a platform for women to develop their leadership skills and knowledge of parliamentary processes, with 36 women attending the training from the outer islands and from the capital. This women's mock parliament activity enabled one participant to run for Parliament and then be appointed Deputy Speaker of the House of Parliament for the next four years; she was joined by four other female Members of Parliament.

53. In regard to ageism and the social protection system, Kiribati stressed that following the most recent national election, the President and his political party were committed to enhancing the welfare of the elderly, through their manifesto, which indicated the establishment of a centre for fostering and promoting the welfare and care of older persons, as well as the ongoing social protection programme to aid unemployed citizens through quarterly financial support for the unemployed, and monthly senior citizens' allowances and disability support allowances to ensure that no one was left behind.

54. Regarding questions on climate change and access to water and sanitation, Kiribati reiterated that it had integrated climate and environmental health priorities into its national development agenda. Key initiatives included the safe water and sanitation policy, which focused on rural areas and the outer islands with the technical support of development partners such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); along with a focus on air quality monitoring in urban areas, as well as community-led environmental health activities such as water management and vector control.

55. Kiribati emphasized that the Ministry of Health had adopted a health equity approach in resource distribution, which focused on logistical support for clinics in the outer islands, including both charter transportation and fuel provision, and on mobile health team outreach.

56. In relation to sexual and reproductive health rights, Kiribati also emphasized that the Ministry of Health had been working closely with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Women, Youth Support and Social Affairs, as well as the Ministry of Justice, to integrate sexual and reproductive health education into schools' life skills curriculum. Community sessions had been facilitated by trained health educators and nurses. Outreach programmes had also been implemented in partnership with the United Nations Population Fund and regional partners to reach remote communities and vulnerable populations.

57. Italy welcomed the establishment of the Support Fund for the Unemployed, which contributed to preventing child slavery.

58. Jordan commended the Government for its efforts in submitting its periodic report to the Committee against Torture. Jordan also appreciated the continuing commitment of Kiribati to promoting human rights, despite the unique challenges that it faced as a low-lying island nation.

59. Kazakhstan commended Kiribati for its efforts to promote gender equality, to strengthen social protection, and to address the profound humanitarian and environmental impacts resulting from nuclear weapons testing.

60. Lesotho commended Kiribati for adopting a gender-responsive and disability-inclusive approach to combating climate change and enhancing disaster risk management, which was crucial to ensuring that the unique volatilities affecting women, children and persons with disabilities were understood and addressed.

61. Noting that small States played a critical role in upholding and advancing international cooperation and international law, Lithuania welcomed the support of Kiribati for international accountability efforts.

62. Malawi commended Kiribati for the progress made in promoting and protecting human rights since the last review, which had been evidenced, inter alia, by the development of a national approach to ending sexual and gender-based violence in line with the Eliminating Sexual and Gender-based Violence Policy and Strategic Action Plan.
63. Malaysia commended Kiribati for its commitment to advancing climate resilience, improving access to health, water and sanitation, and promoting the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.
64. Maldives commended Kiribati for the establishment and operationalization of the National Human Rights Task Force as the central body for coordination, implementation, reporting and accountability in respect of the country's international human rights obligations. It also welcomed the constructive engagement of Kiribati with treaty bodies.
65. The Marshall Islands commended Kiribati for its continued efforts to safeguard the rights and welfare of the most vulnerable populations, notably the development of the child protection referral pathway, which had marked a significant advancement in the country's child protection framework. It also welcomed the enduring commitment of Kiribati to climate action.
66. Mauritius understood the challenges faced by Kiribati, particularly the impact of climate change on the economy. It also commended Kiribati for the progress made in the field of education, in particular the legislative framework that guaranteed every child's right to access education.
67. Mexico welcomed the submission of the initial periodic report of Kiribati to the Committee against Torture, as well as the collaboration by Kiribati with the International Labour Organization on child labour.
68. Montenegro commended Kiribati for having submitted its initial periodic report to the Committee against Torture. Montenegro also welcomed the National Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Development 2019–2022, while noting concerns about several related issues.
69. Morocco congratulated Kiribati on the efforts made since the last cycle, despite the major constraints faced by the country, particularly those relating to human and financial resources. It also welcomed the inclusive approach of taking great account of the voices of women, children and other specific groups in decision-making, particularly with regard to climate change.
70. Namibia commended Kiribati for placing women, children and persons with disabilities at the centre of climate change and disaster risk management policies.
71. Nepal appreciated the constructive engagement of Kiribati with international human rights mechanisms. It also noted the measures taken to implement recommendations from the previous review cycle. Furthermore, it welcomed the approach taken by Kiribati to climate change resilience and disaster risk management.
72. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended Kiribati for its contribution to the twenty-ninth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It remained concerned about the criminalization of homosexuality, which exacerbated the stigma and vulnerability of the LGBTIQ+ community. In that regard, the Kingdom of the Netherlands noted that even when rarely enforced, it hurt the dignity and safety of LGBTIQ+ persons.
73. New Zealand welcomed the progress made in increasing women's representation in national political leadership through the record number of women elected to Parliament, which reflected a growing recognition of the importance of women's voices in national decision-making.
74. Panama made recommendations.
75. The Philippines praised Kiribati for the efforts made in achieving resilience and sustainable development, which included enhanced collaboration with international partners to strengthen the implementation of the Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and

Disaster Risk Management. It also noted the steps taken to advance gender equality and child rights, including improving access to education.

76. Portugal commended Kiribati for the National Development Plan 2021–2025 and the measures implemented to promote sexual and reproductive health. It also welcomed the work of the National Human Rights Task Force.

77. The Russian Federation welcomed the adoption of new national legislation aimed at strengthening national capacity to protect and promote human rights. It also noted the constructive cooperation of Kiribati with treaty bodies.

78. Samoa acknowledged the continued challenges faced by Kiribati in implementing human rights recommendations, including challenges that were due to climate change and the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. Samoa also commended Kiribati for its child protection programmes, the improved access to comprehensive healthcare services, and the Women's Resilience to Disasters Project.

79. Singapore welcomed the efforts made by Kiribati to advance gender equality and women's participation in public and political life, including through the National Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Development. It also commended Kiribati for efforts to improve access to sanitation in the outer islands.

80. Slovenia commended Kiribati on efforts to empower women and include them in the disaster risk management initiatives, and encouraged the country to uphold gender equality as a priority. It expressed concern about reports of discrimination experienced by children living in marginalized and disadvantaged situations, including children living in poverty, and girls and children with disabilities.

81. South Africa commended Kiribati for the strides made in establishing one of the most comprehensive social protection systems in the Pacific region, as reflected, among other things, in the senior citizens' allowance as well as in the policy and guidelines adopted for the Support Fund for the Unemployed.

82. Spain recognized the efforts made by Kiribati to promote and protect human rights. It also applauded Kiribati for becoming the first Pacific State to submit a periodic report to the Committee against Torture.

83. Switzerland made recommendations.

84. Togo welcomed the National Human Rights Task Force, created in 2015, which coordinated and prepared reports to be submitted to international human rights mechanisms.

85. Ukraine commended Kiribati for its efforts to implement recommendations from the previous review cycles, and for the measures taken to align domestic law with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and to incorporate the principles of equality and non-discrimination into domestic legal frameworks.

86. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland commended Kiribati for the ambitious reforms to social protection systems, including the support provided to senior citizens and persons with disabilities. It urged Kiribati to enhance efforts to address the high levels of gender-based violence, address discrimination and guarantee the protection of all individuals.

87. Uruguay made recommendations.

88. Regarding the rights and welfare of children, Kiribati stated that it recognized the importance of child welfare and was fully committed to protecting the rights of the child across all sectors of society. Through various programmes and legislative reforms, the Government sought to eliminate child labour, prevent abuse and strengthen family foundations. Key initiatives in that regard included the development of comprehensive programmes to prevent child labour, slavery and sexual abuse among young people boarding fishing vessels, which had been prohibited by the Government. The Government had also taken legislative actions aimed at guaranteeing child protection and welfare, raising awareness about children's rights, and establishing referral pathways allowing child protection frontline services to be accessible to all, which were guaranteed and provided for through extensive collaboration among different ministries.

89. Kiribati stated that the Government had been providing financial support known as the Disability Support Allowance to improve the living standard of persons with disabilities. The Disability Division of the Ministry of Women, Youth Support and Social Affairs had been instrumental in encouraging and administering the National Disability Policy (2018–2021) and was currently undertaking a review of the policy to assess its effectiveness in areas such as accessibility improvements, the provision of skills training, inclusion in decision-making, and alignment with the principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and with the country's inclusive development goals. The Government, alongside external partners, continued to support activities of Te Toa Matoa, which acted as the mother organization for smaller disability groups. The assistance included capacity-building initiatives, particularly in the area of skills training for self-employment opportunities such as sewing and agricultural work, aimed at improving the livelihoods of persons with disabilities. The commitment of Kiribati to an inclusive society had further been reflected in infrastructure reforms. The Kiribati Building Act 2024 had authorized the minister concerned to enact a Building Code and Manual, which encompassed the requirements for all government and faith-based buildings to incorporate accessibility features, such as pathways, for persons with disabilities.

90. Regarding questions on the right to education, Kiribati emphasized that it had taken several significant steps to align its education system with the commitments under Sustainable Development Goal 4. Kiribati provided free and compulsory education up to the senior secondary levels.

91. Regarding measures taken to address the phenomenon of pregnant adolescents and to enhance the protection and support for them, Kiribati stated that the Ministry of Education had adopted a policy that allowed pregnant students to return to school, provided they were unmarried, so to enhance access to education for pregnant teenagers.

92. On the question of discrimination in employment, Kiribati stated that it had enacted laws to eliminate discrimination against certain groups. For instance, section 6 of the Constitution of Kiribati provided protection from slavery and forced labour and section 7 provided protection from inhumane treatment. Also, in the Employment and Industrial Relations Code, of 2015, section 107 imposed a duty on employers to ensure that there was no discrimination at the workplace and set out prohibited grounds of discrimination.

93. With regard to the question of the national implementation of the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, Kiribati emphasized that it had enacted certain national laws to ensure that the people of Kiribati had a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, including the Food Safety Act, of 2006, and the Biosecurity Act, of 2011.

94. Kiribati reiterated that it had enacted laws to address issues relating to gender-based violence, including the Family Peace Act, of 2014, the 2018 amendment to the Penal Code, and the Employment Industry Relations Code, of 2005.

95. Kiribati also stated that in order to enhance the capacity, expertise and efficiency of police prosecutors on the main island as well as on the outer islands, the Office of the Attorney General, in collaboration with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), had developed plans to enhance the function of the headquarters of the police on the main island by centralizing the police prosecutors at the Kiribati police headquarters.

96. In regard to the question of human trafficking, Kiribati emphasized that it had enacted a domestic law to address all activities relating to human trafficking and people smuggling. As set out in part 13 of that law, the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code would soon be reviewed.

97. Kiribati expressed appreciation to Member States and all participants who had engaged constructively in the review. It also affirmed that the progress that it had shared during the dialogue reflected the ongoing commitment of Kiribati to the promotion and protection of human rights. It acknowledged that the extent of the progress had been significantly influenced by continuing financial and resource constraints faced by the country. While welcoming recommendations received during the current review, Kiribati emphasized that it had supported a large number of recommendations from previous review

cycles in good faith with the expectation that development partners and the international community would continue providing support to Kiribati, particularly in the form of financial resources and technical assistance, to empower Kiribati to implement these recommendations effectively.

98. In that regard, Kiribati acknowledged that limited resources might hinder full implementation of some supported recommendations and thus appealed to all donor agencies and partners to consider the unique challenges faced by the country and to support its efforts to develop sustainable and locally appropriate strategies aimed at fulfilling its international obligations.

99. Despite these challenges, Kiribati expressed pride in having made progress and achievements in upholding human rights for all in the country, while reassuring that following the current review, the Government would continue to further its engagement with the universal periodic review and other international human rights mechanisms, including treaty bodies and special procedures.

100. Kiribati reiterated its thanks to the OHCHR Regional Office for the Pacific, in Suva, for its outstanding support in facilitating the remote participation of Kiribati in the review, as its guidance and encouragement had been instrumental in ensuring successful preparations for the review. Kiribati expressed equal gratitude to the universal periodic review secretariat at OHCHR, the secretariat of the Pacific Community, and all who had contributed to mock sessions and readiness exercises.

101. In closing, Kiribati welcomed continued collaboration with development partners and donors to further efforts in meeting its international human rights obligations and strengthening its alignment with global human rights principles.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

102.1 Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Cyprus) (India) (Malawi);

102.2 Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Namibia);

102.3 Sign and ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Canada) (Spain);

102.4 Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Costa Rica) (Estonia) (Islamic Republic of Iran) (Switzerland);

102.5 Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Cyprus) (India);

102.6 Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Namibia);

102.7 Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Chile) (Costa Rica) (Estonia) (Islamic Republic of Iran) (Switzerland);

102.8 Accede to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Colombia);

102.9 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Cyprus);

102.10 Accede to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Colombia);

102.11 Ratify and implement the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as well as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Germany);

102.12 Ensure continued progress in aligning its national laws with all ratified international human rights conventions, including the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Indonesia);

102.13 Continue taking steps to align national policies to previously ratified international conventions, especially the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Lesotho);

102.14 Ratify the remaining core international human rights treaties to which it is not a party, particularly the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Gambia);

102.15 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

102.16 Consider ratifying core human rights instruments including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Marshall Islands);

102.17 Sign and ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Canada) (Spain);

102.18 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Malawi);

102.19 Consider ratifying core human rights treaties, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Mauritius);

102.20 Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Spain);

102.21 Ratify the core international human rights treaties to which it is not a party, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Portugal);

102.22 Consider adopting a timeline to accede to the core human rights treaties and establish the national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Montenegro);

102.23 Consider ratifying the core international human rights treaties to which it is not yet a party, among which the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Morocco);

102.24 Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Canada);

102.25 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

102.26 Ratify core human rights treaties and conventions, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Ukraine);

102.27 Sign and ratify the core international human rights instruments to which Kiribati is not yet a party, in particular the International Covenant on

Civil and Political Rights and its Second Optional Protocol aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, as well as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Italy);

102.28 Consider ratifying international human rights conventions that Kiribati is not yet a party to, such as International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Lesotho);

102.29 Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);

102.30 Issue a standing invitation for visits by special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Chile);

102.31 Issue a standing invitation to accept all visits by United Nations human rights special procedures (Marshall Islands);

102.32 Issue a standing invitation to special procedures and effectively implement their recommendations (Ukraine);

102.33 Continue cooperation with the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, in order to address existing challenges according to national realities and needs (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

102.34 Collaborate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other relevant and related organizations to develop and enhance the human rights framework inclusive of enacting legislation to bolster the protection of human rights in Kiribati (Guyana);

102.35 Utilize available facilities through regional cooperation to build the national capacities of the Human Rights Task Forces and continued engagement with international partners to enhance existing and new processes for human rights implementation (Fiji);

102.36 Seek expanded technical assistance support from international partners to strengthen human rights treaty implementation and reporting and to build capacity that will enable future ratifications of remaining core human rights instruments (Bahamas);

102.37 Continue its cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and prioritize transparent engagement with civil society (Armenia);

102.38 Enhance its effective and meaningful engagement with civil society and non-State actors in implementing universal periodic review recommendations (Fiji);

102.39 Incorporate into its criminal legislation the obligations under the Convention against Torture, including the definition and appropriate punishment of the crime of torture (Gambia);

102.40 Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Switzerland); Establish a national human rights institution to promote and protect human rights in accordance with the Paris Principles (Australia); Create an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Chile); Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Spain);

102.41 Continue to take practical steps towards the establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Ukraine);

102.42 Expedite work on the establishment of a national institution for human rights (Iraq);

102.43 Continue steps that ensure that the National Human Rights Task Force is equipped with the relevant human, technical and financial resources (Georgia);

102.44 Continue to build the capacity of the national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, with a view to ratifying the remaining core conventions, and preparing and submitting all the relevant human rights reports that are outstanding in collaboration with key partners (Samoa);

102.45 Decriminalize homosexuality and guarantee protection against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and adopt measures to decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations between consenting adults (Colombia);

102.46 Renew efforts to enshrine protection from discrimination on the basis of gender, gender identity and expression, and sexual orientation, and decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex within the Constitution (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

102.47 Make every effort to revise the Constitution to ensure protection against discrimination on the basis of gender, sexual orientation and gender identity, and take steps to decriminalize consensual same-sex relations between adults (Uruguay);

102.48 Take legislative measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination, especially as regards sexual orientation as well as physical and sexual violence and abuse of women and children (Cyprus);

102.49 Amend all relevant legislation so as to incorporate fully the principles of gender equality and prohibition of discrimination based on gender (Estonia);

102.50 Ensure that women have equal rights to land use, ownership and inheritance (Slovenia);

102.51 Ensure women's equal rights to use, own and inherit land, by amending the Indigenous Lands Ordinance and repealing discriminatory provisions in customary law on women's access to land (Togo);

102.52 Continue to enhance its efforts to ensure gender equality in the society, including the inclusion of women in leadership positions (Singapore);

102.53 Review and amend legislation to guarantee protection from discrimination related to the participation of women in decision-making bodies and ensure gender equality in both the public and private spheres, in particular with regard to family law (Cyprus);

102.54 End all forms of discrimination against children (Slovenia);

102.55 Advance the refinement and updating of national legislation and government policies to promote and protect the human rights of its people (Cuba);

102.56 Intensify efforts to combat corruption by renewing the National Anti-Corruption Strategy beyond 2025 and developing collaboration with anti-corruption agencies of partner countries (Indonesia);

102.57 Strengthen the independence of the judiciary, including by ensuring that judges are free from external pressure in the performance of their duties (Australia);

102.58 Take all necessary measures to ensure the independence of the judiciary and the security of judicial tenure, guaranteeing that judges can perform their duties free from undue interference (Brazil);

102.59 Work to improve prison conditions, ensuring that deprivation of liberty does not become a deprivation of human dignity (Holy See);

102.60 Develop a national legal framework on freedom of assembly that guarantees the protection of peaceful protest in accordance with international standards and provide training to law enforcement on non-violent crowd management and human rights principles (Costa Rica);

- 102.61 Continue to take targeted steps to improve national legislation on the observance of human rights and freedoms (Russian Federation);
- 102.62 Strengthen protection of freedom of expression in Kiribati, including for media, as an important vehicle for transparency and public access to information (New Zealand);
- 102.63 Continue to provide comprehensive support to the institution of the family (Russian Federation);
- 102.64 Step up efforts towards the elimination of child labour (Philippines);
- 102.65 Continue to enhance the investment in education, healthcare and other public services and to improve social protection (China);
- 102.66 Redouble efforts towards preventing child labour (Nepal);
- 102.67 Strengthen support for working women with children by significantly increasing their wages during maternity leave, providing breastfeeding and childcare facilities, and introducing paid paternity leave (Togo);
- 102.68 Further consolidate and expand the social protection system to ensure sustainable coverage and accessibility for all beneficiaries, including those living in remote areas (Viet Nam);
- 102.69 Enhance efforts to broaden and diversify national programmes aimed at providing social protection to persons in vulnerable situations (Cuba);
- 102.70 Strengthen social protection schemes for all, especially for older persons in remote and outer islands (Malaysia);
- 102.71 Continue with the national programmes to guarantee access to essential resources such as water, housing and food, paying particular attention to rural areas (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 102.72 Strengthen efforts to reduce child malnutrition by expanding access to nutritious food, clean water and health services, particularly in remote areas (Maldives);
- 102.73 Augment efforts to ensure access to basic food supplies and clean water on Banaba Island, including making provision for long-term solutions such as developing and improving infrastructure and repairing desalination plants (South Africa);
- 102.74 Continue its efforts to ensure access to safe drinking water and sanitation for its people, especially those in the outer islands (Singapore);
- 102.75 Scale up efforts to ensure access to safe drinking water and sanitation in the outlying islands (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 102.76 Take concrete measures to modernize sanitation facilities and protect drinking water sources, and fulfil obligations related to the human rights to clean water and adequate sanitation (Russian Federation);
- 102.77 Continue to promote sustainable socioeconomic development and further improve its people's living standard (China);
- 102.78 Strengthen the measures adopted to guarantee the right to health for the entire population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 102.79 Increase efforts to strengthen the health system and improve access to healthcare (Kazakhstan);
- 102.80 Take steps towards the full realization of the right to the highest attainable standard of health, in particular through quality and timely access to basic healthcare and access to essential medicines (Holy See);

- 102.81 Continue to strengthen measures to ensure equal access to health services for all, especially children, women and older persons (Russian Federation);
- 102.82 Enhance primary healthcare delivery through improved infrastructure, and increased training for and retention of healthcare workers (Malaysia);
- 102.83 Ensure reliable access to energy, water, sanitation, and waste management services in all health facilities (Malaysia);
- 102.84 Finalize and implement the Public Health Emergency Response Plan (Guyana);
- 102.85 Legalize abortion in all circumstances (Iceland);
- 102.86 Promote access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including contraception, prenatal care, safe delivery and postnatal care, thereby contributing to lower infant mortality rates (Cuba);
- 102.87 Improve access to sexual and reproductive health services, including to modern contraceptives (Estonia);
- 102.88 Promote and protect sexual and reproductive health and rights and ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services (Iceland);
- 102.89 Promote education on sexual and reproductive health and rights at all levels of the education system (Estonia);
- 102.90 Ensure adolescents' access to sexual and reproductive health services and promote age-appropriate education on sexual and reproductive health and rights, as well as modern contraceptives, at all levels of education (Uruguay);
- 102.91 Continue in the efforts to improve maternal and child health outcomes, including by ensuring adequate nutrition for pregnant women and affordable maternal healthcare (Malawi);
- 102.92 Continue its efforts to safeguard maternal health and reduce infant mortality (Singapore);
- 102.93 Implement a national education retention strategy to address school dropout, including early warning systems, remedial programmes, interventions for boys, measures to ensure that pregnant girls and teenage mothers can continue attending mainstream schools, transportation for remote students, and monitoring of completion rates (Panama);
- 102.94 Implement a national education retention strategy to address school dropout, including early warning systems, remedial programmes and monitoring of completion rates (Gambia);
- 102.95 Increase investment in rural and outer islands of Kiribati to ensure that students access quality education, regardless of location or socioeconomic status (South Africa);
- 102.96 Increase investment in quality education, including through the provision of digital infrastructure and remote learning for rural and outer islands, to ensure equal education access for students regardless of their location or socioeconomic status (Bahamas);
- 102.97 Ensure that the implementation of the national provision of universal access to education provides quality education and parity in the provision of education throughout Kiribati so that all children can reach their potential regardless of where they live (Holy See);
- 102.98 Guarantee free, universal and inclusive access to quality education for all, particularly students in rural areas and outer islands, and take the necessary measures to reduce dropout rates (Portugal);

- 102.99 Continue to improve the education system and ensure access to quality education for all, including children with disabilities (Russian Federation);
- 102.100 Improve affordable transportation options for students residing on outer islands to facilitate their access to quality education (Lithuania);
- 102.101 Increase investment in the development of transportation infrastructure to improve students' access to educational institutions (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 102.102 Pursue efforts to improve access to education for children, with a focus on girls, who must be protected from all forms of abuse (Morocco);
- 102.103 Ensure an education that provides knowledge, skills and attitudes based on human rights, gender equality and sexual and reproductive health, and raise awareness among politicians and religious and community leaders to counter the negative effects of traditional gender roles (Mexico);
- 102.104 Continue its progressive strategies to ensure an inclusive, systematic and strategic approach to climate adaptation and building disaster resilience, such as building sea walls and relocating communities threatened by rising seas (Vanuatu);
- 102.105 Continue to strengthen efforts to enhance community resilience to climate change by promoting inclusive adaptation strategies that take into account the needs of vulnerable groups (Viet Nam);
- 102.106 Integrate the needs and rights of vulnerable groups into all climate change and disaster risk strategies (Malaysia);
- 102.107 Adopt human rights-based and gender-responsive approaches in environmental, climate change and disaster risk reduction policies (Marshall Islands);
- 102.108 Integrate climate resilience and gender-based violence prevention into national disaster risk reduction plans and ensure that all gender-based violence programmes consider the effects of climate change (Panama);
- 102.109 Implement a comprehensive, climate-resilient water, sanitation and hygiene programme with a gender and age-responsive approach, through improved water infrastructure in schools and health centres; community-based water management systems; and urgent repair of the desalination systems in Banaba (Mexico);
- 102.110 Improve climate adaptation and mitigation measures for those living in rural and remote areas, in particular by enhancing climate-resilient education and strengthening community-based disaster risk reduction programmes (Samoa);
- 102.111 Strengthen women's participation programmes in climate adaptation policies, ensuring their leadership in community decision-making (Dominican Republic);
- 102.112 Consolidate climate education strategies in the school curriculum, integrating scientific knowledge, local knowledge and youth participation (Dominican Republic);
- 102.113 Integrate climate change and sexual and reproductive health and rights into the education curricula as entry points for building climate resilience among youth (Fiji);
- 102.114 Continue making efforts to secure support and assistance from the international community in pursuing climate change adaptation and mitigation plans (India);

102.115 Consider the implementation of legal frameworks to ensure the protection of the population of Kiribati following forced displacement due to climate reasons (Chile);

102.116 Continue its efforts to address the human rights impacts of nuclear testing (Marshall Islands);

102.117 Ensure effective redress for survivors of nuclear testing and their descendants by conducting a comprehensive investigation into the facts, guaranteeing transparency through the dissemination of information, and formally recognizing the hardships they have experienced (Islamic Republic of Iran);

102.118 Bolster initiatives to mobilize international support to secure an effective remedy for survivors of the nuclear tests and their descendants, more especially from those countries that are responsible for the enduring impact on the I-Kiribati's full enjoyment of human rights (South Africa);

102.119 Request international cooperation to assess and remediate environments contaminated by the use and testing of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices, as well as to provide victims assistance in the form of healthcare, psychosocial support, socioeconomic inclusion, support for victim advocacy associations, and risk education (Panama);

102.120 Improve access in rural areas to essential resources such as food, water and housing, in order to mitigate the effects of climate change (Cyprus);

102.121 Strengthen the legal framework and develop policies to address climate change that guarantee human rights, including the right to nationality, basic services, and protection against statelessness caused by displacement (Costa Rica);

102.122 Advance effective implementation of the 2023–2032 national action plan for the elimination of gender-based violence (Chile);

102.123 Continue taking measures for effective promotion of gender equality and elimination of discrimination against women (India);

102.124 Amend the Constitution to include “gender” as prohibited grounds for discrimination, and review and revise all relevant laws, policies and practices that discriminate against or marginalize women and girls (Germany);

102.125 Adopt a law on gender parity with a view to achieving equal representation of women in all areas of political and public life, including in the Parliament, the Government and the community councils (Montenegro);

102.126 Consider adopting temporary special measures, including statutory quotas for the representation of women in parliament and government, to achieve substantive equality in all areas in which women are underrepresented (South Africa);

102.127 Consider amending the Nationality Law to ensure that all children can acquire nationality and access essential services (Philippines);

102.128 Promote gender equality in access to land and nationality, ensuring that women have the same rights as men to pass on nationality to their children and spouses and to participate in the negotiation of land agreements (Costa Rica);

102.129 Increase women's participation in political life, including through awareness-raising and leadership trainings for women, to ensure equal representation between men and women (Indonesia);

102.130 Strengthen the participation of women in community and political leadership through the introduction of leadership education at community levels and as part of education curricula (Fiji);

- 102.131 Increase efforts to ensure full participation of women in public life, including in the workplace (Italy);
- 102.132 Scale up efforts in increasing the participation of women in decision-making bodies (Nepal);
- 102.133 Continue to strengthen women's representation in Parliament by implementing measures to address any barrier that hinders women's participation in politics (New Zealand);
- 102.134 Develop policies and programmes aimed at empowering women (Iraq);
- 102.135 Continue to take effective measures to address the structural obstacles faced by women, children and vulnerable groups (China);
- 102.136 Continue improving access to education for girls and young mothers, especially in rural areas and peripheral islands, by supporting school reintegration, providing sexual and reproductive health education for adolescents and investing in school infrastructure (Costa Rica);
- 102.137 Provide comprehensive sexuality education in and out of school settings (Iceland);
- 102.138 Continue to develop and implement national programmes to promote women's participation in all aspects of the country's political and social life (Cuba);
- 102.139 Ensure that cases of women and girls who are victims of gender-based violence, particularly sexual violence, are promptly investigated, prosecuting the accused and duly punishing the perpetrators (Colombia);
- 102.140 Continue to take all appropriate measures to combat sexual and gender-based violence, especially domestic violence (Italy);
- 102.141 Strengthen measures to reduce violence against women and children, including greater access to legal protection and support services for survivors and improved prevention and response training for police and judiciary officials (New Zealand);
- 102.142 Strengthen measures to combat all forms of gender-based violence, including through prompt investigation and prosecution of cases and comprehensive support for survivors (Philippines);
- 102.143 Make efforts to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence, with a focus on strengthening support services for survivors of such violence (Lesotho);
- 102.144 Take concrete action to address sexual and gender-based violence, particularly against women and girls (Germany);
- 102.145 Strengthen and expand protocols for victims of gender-based violence to ensure their effective and mandatory implementation, thus contributing to strengthening Kiribati's regulatory efforts in this area (Spain);
- 102.146 Take concrete measures to address the scourge of violence and abuse against women and children, in particular by working to break the cultural silence around this problem and ensuring that victims receive the justice and support they need (Holy See);
- 102.147 Strengthen laws aimed at eradicating all forms of gender-based violence, while allocating sufficient resources to ensure effective support services for victims and the prevention of such violence (Switzerland);
- 102.148 Ensure the effective implementation of the State policy to prevent gender-based violence (Kazakhstan);
- 102.149 Enact comprehensive legislation to combat all forms of gender-based violence, including physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence as well

as trafficking, sexual harassment and stalking, and ensure remedies for victims and survivors (Ireland);

102.150 Promote effective implementation of the Family Peace Act through institutional capacity-building and community-based responses to gender-based violence (Maldives);

102.151 Develop and implement a National Gender Based Violence Prevention Strategy, engaging key sectors such as education, faith, sports, media and workplaces to transform harmful gender norms (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

102.152 Expand the National School Feeding Programme to include primary school students, in an effort to improve childhood nutrition and support educational outcomes across all age groups (Bahamas);

102.153 Develop support measures for pregnant girls and teenage mothers, allowing them to continue their studies without discrimination (Dominican Republic);

102.154 Accelerate the implementation of a national early childhood care policy that guarantees teacher training and adequate coverage on all islands (Dominican Republic);

102.155 Take further measures to protect the rights of children, including by combating child labour, domestic violence and violence in school, as well as early and forced marriage (Italy);

102.156 Take concrete measures to combat violence against children, and strengthen child protection services, particularly by adopting legislation to prevent child labour and child marriage (Portugal);

102.157 Eliminate child marriage (Iceland);

102.158 Enhance efforts to promote positive parenting programmes, with the aim of eradicating all acts of physical violence against children in family settings (Lithuania);

102.159 Continue to strengthen mechanisms for the protection of children against all forms of violence and abuse, and to update related legislation (Jordan);

102.160 Strengthen national child protection by ensuring the effective implementation of child protection laws, and establish a comprehensive child health programme (Gambia);

102.161 Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in law in all settings, including the home (Estonia);

102.162 Further strengthen efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against children, including children living in poverty, girls, and children with disabilities (Georgia);

102.163 Continue its efforts to put in place adequate social protection policies and make appropriate budgetary allocations to support children in vulnerable situations in order to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 4 (Mauritius);

102.164 Strengthen policies aimed at protecting the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities, especially in the outer islands (Armenia);

102.165 Further promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities, and consider updating the National Disability Policy Plan (Lithuania);

102.166 Continue mainstreaming disability issues into all national development plans and ensure their representation in decision-making processes (Jordan);

102.167 Decriminalize homosexuality and consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Germany);

102.168 Decriminalize consensual same-sex relations between adults by amending sections 153, 154 and 155 of its Penal Code (Canada);

102.169 Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex by introducing legislation to amend the Penal Code (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

102.170 Adopt measures toward the decriminalization of same-sex sexual relations between consenting adults (Chile);

102.171 Amend the Penal Code to decriminalize and legalize same-sex relations between consenting adults (Iceland);

102.172 Decriminalize same-sex sexual relations between consenting adults, and pass laws that protect LGBTI persons from discrimination (Spain);

102.173 Ensure the rights of LGBTI individuals by amending discriminatory laws and decriminalizing consensual same-sex relations (Switzerland);

102.174 Guarantee constitutional protection from discrimination on the basis of gender identity and sexual orientation to ensure full alignment with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and take action to decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Ireland);

102.175 Update Kiribati's Penal Code to decriminalize all forms of consensual sexual relations between adults and to more effectively address sexual exploitation (Australia);

102.176 Protect the rights of LGBTQIA+ persons, decriminalize consensual same-sex relations and guarantee protection from discrimination on the basis of gender, gender identity and expression and sexual orientation (Brazil);

102.177 Criminalize all forms of discrimination against persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics (Iceland);

102.178 Introduce a transparent administrative self-identification process for legal gender recognition free from intrusive requirements (Iceland);

102.179 Ban conversion therapy (Iceland);

102.180 Accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Uruguay);

102.181 Strengthen protection measures for displaced persons in contexts of disasters or adverse effects of climate change, including through the elimination of gender discrimination in the transmission of nationality, in order to prevent statelessness (Mexico);

102.182 Introduce additional safeguards to prevent statelessness, including for children of Kiribati women born abroad (Colombia);

102.183 Introduce additional safeguards to prevent statelessness, including for children born abroad to women nationals of Kiribati, in accordance with international commitments to eliminate statelessness and ensure non-discrimination in nationality laws (Uruguay).

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

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Kiribati was headed by Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, Ms. Kaaro NEETI and composed of the following members:

- Hon. Martin Moreti, Honorable Minister, MOJ;
 - Pauline Beiatu, Attorney-General, Office of Attorney-General (OAG);
 - Tumai Timeon, Solicitor-General, Office of Attorney-General (OAG);
 - Abiteta Teitlbwebwe, Chargé d'affaires and Interim Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Kiribati in Geneva, MFAI;
 - John Marazita, Liaison Officer, ILO/WHO, MEHR/MHMS;
 - Aretaake lentaake, Director of Human Rights, MOJ;
 - Tarota Bwebwetara, Principal Women's Development Officer, MWYSSA;
 - Bureaa Amon, Principal Social Welfare Officer, MWYSSA;
 - Teriinga Miita, Principal Disability Inclusion Officer, MWYSSA;
 - Tinia M Raj, Senior Assistant Secretary, MHMS;
 - Aileen Bauro, Human Rights Officer, MOJ;
 - Taonibeia Mwakutl, Human Rights Officer, MOJ;
 - Tiiranga Bwamaere, Human Rights Officer, MOJ;
 - Rubetera Metutera, Human Resource Officer, MISE;
 - Kasey Elliot, Desk Officer, MFAI;
 - Kariea Akau, Assistant Secretary, MOE.
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