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**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

 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 Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, Ms. 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]](#footnote-2)

 (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);[[2]](#footnote-3)

 (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).[[3]](#footnote-4)

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, 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 Kiribati's participation in the fourth cycle review.

6. Kiribati indicated that since the last review, it had taken significant legislative steps to enhance legal protection of concerned groups through amendments to the Family Peace Act 2014 which offered protection from sexual harassment and violence within families and 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 seeking an advisory opinion on the legal obligations of States in relation to climate change, while highlighting that the issues of sea level rise, coastal erosion and water salinity were tremendous challenges for the country. In this regard, it noted the successful completion of the national water and sanitation project in 2024 that provided 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 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 UPR cycle in 2020, a large number of States recommended measures to strengthen the protection of women and girls. Since then, Kiribati had enhanced its safe net mechanism 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 Kiribati 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 Kiribati Labor Code.

10. Kiribati also stated that it had underwent its first review for the ratification of the Convention Against Torture in August 2023. This was made possible with technical assistance from the OHCHR Regional Office for the Pacific located in Suva, Fiji and the training provided in Geneva in 2023 to the Pacific States. It emphasized that it had ratified the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and was considering accession to the Genocide Convention.

11. While acknowledging its limitations due to the narrow definition of discrimination in the Constitution, Kiribati reaffirmed its commitment to aligning 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 social, political, economic and cultural spheres, which was subject to its broader legislative reforms. In this regard, it emphasized that with UN support, it had made significant progress in recent years, including expansion of coordinated survivor focused services, establishment of the Kiribati Women and Children's Crisis Center, strengthening the safe net interagency protocol for gender-based violence response, development of the national counselling framework (2019–2025), introduction of revised standard operating procedures for police in gender-based violence cases, and launch of a toolkit on ending violence against women and disability inclusion.

12. Kiribati also highlighted that customary and traditional practices remained central to the lives of its people. However, legal barriers still existed that limited gender equality, including issues related to nationality transmission by Kiribati women to the children born abroad. It was in the early stages of addressing these 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 these 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. They were being implemented in schools alongside community outreach and teacher training to prevent abuse and promote respect within families.

15. Kiribati also noted that the Kiribati vision in 20 years (KV20) outlined its long-term development strategy, placing human rights and social protection at its core, which aimed to modernize legal frameworks to ensure freedom of speech, movement, religion and equality before the law, while respecting its 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 National Determined Contribution (NDC) Investment Plan and the NDC Roadmap (2021) to ensure that all Kiribati continued enjoying basic human rights in the face of climate change and natural disasters.

18. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan (2019-2028) and the National 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 outer islands.

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

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

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

22. The Bahamas acknowledged Kiribati's 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 tele-health initiatives aimed at improving access to medical services.

23. Brazil applauded Kiribati for its cooperation with special procedures and the submission of a national report to the Committee Against Torture. It encouraged Kiribati to ratify the OP-CAT, and praised efforts to provide sexual and reproductive health services, including for survivors of sexual violence.

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

25. Chile congratulated Kiribati for completing the review process of their national report to the Committee Against Torture. It also highlighted the establishment of the National Human Rights Task Force and the joint work between them and the International Labour Organization, aimed at improving the conditions of migrant workers.

26. China commended Kiribati for efforts to promote socio-economic 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, responding to climate change and strengthening its adaptation. It stated that this progress should be recognized by the international community.

27. Colombia made recommendations.

28. Costa Rica congratulated Kiribati for its leadership in climate resilience through implementing exclusive strategies which had mainstreamed gender and disability 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. It also commended Kiribati for the efforts 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 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, in particular combating gender-based violence and guaranteeing participation of women. It also welcomed the expansion of educational infrastructure in outer islands.

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

33. Fiji recognized Kiribati's rapid progress in its commitment to human rights. It 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, recognizing the importance of human rights reporting and follow-up.

35. Georgia welcomed Kiribati's accession 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 Kiribati's efforts to comply with key ratified international treaties, as well as its reporting to the UN Committee Against Torture. It expressed concern about: the lack of commitment to ratifying additional treaties; criminalization of homosexuality; and persisting sexual and gender-based violence.

37. Guyana commended Kiribati for the criminalization of domestic violence encouraging for the provision of statistics on prosecutions. It also welcomed the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the National Disability Policy and the Gender Equality and Women Development Policy (2019-2023).

38. The Holy See made recommendations.

39. Iceland made recommendations.

40. India appreciated the various public policies and plans implemented by Kiribati in the follow-up to the previous UPR recommendations. It also acknowledged the challenge faced by Kiribati, due to impacts of climate change and rise in sea-level, praising the measures being taken aimed at mitigating climate change.

41. Indonesia welcomed the ratification of four core international human rights instruments, encouraging Kiribati to accede to the ICCPR and ICESCR. It also acknowledged efforts to eradicate corruption and 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 the 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 facing threats to water and food security. It also welcomed the renewal of 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 CRC, CEDAW, CRPD and CAT. However, it had shown development in the acceptance of international human rights since the first cycle review and had progressed from two accessions at the first cycle review to another accession at the second and third cycle review respectively. In this regard, it stressed that the Government was considering the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. It also emphasized that due to resource constraints, the prospect of ratification of other human rights treaties by Kiribati was very much restricted by the ability to afford its related costs and the extent of the existing local 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 application of international human rights law at the country level. The Task Force was coordinated by the Ministry of Justice, whose 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 conducted an awareness raising training with parliamentarians and representatives of various ministries to inform them of the importance of national human rights institutions’ role in advancing human rights. It emphasized that it was willing to move forward when resources became available. In this regard, Kiribati would appreciate any financial or technical support from donor states, relevant UN entities and regional bodies.

48. Regarding the right to freedom of expression, Kiribati stated that in addition to state-run media, there were private and faith-based media and 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. Kiribati further stated that it had plans to review relevant provisions in the Citizenship Law, which allowed fathers but not mothers to confer citizenship to children born to married parents.

51. Kiribati reiterated the fact that it faced serious threats from climate change having had 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 undertaken to address these challenges and promote women's rights: firstly, the women 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. Gender-based violence and women’s empowerment programmes had also been systematically integrated into the draft Development Plan (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 nonviolent societal norms; thirdly, the standard operating procedure manual for 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, to increase the participation of women in political life, the Government conducted the Women Practice Parliament in 2023, with the aim of providing a platform for women to develop their leadership skills and knowledge of parliamentary processes where 36 women were attending the training from outer islands and from the capital. This women's mock parliament activity enabled one participant to run for parliament and was successful in having her been appointed Deputy Speaker of the House of Parliament, joined by four other female MPs for the next four years.

53. Regarding 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 older persons through their manifesto, which indicated the establishment of an elderly centre to foster and promote 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, monthly Senior Citizens Allowances and Disability Support Allowances to ensure 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 and outer islands with the technical support of development partners such as UNICEF, along with its 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 outer islands clinics, including both charters and fuel provisions, as well as 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 and Social Citizenship Education, as well as the Ministry of Justice to integrate sexual and reproductive health education in the school life skills curriculum. Community sessions had been facilitated by trained health educators and nurses. Outreach programmes had also been implemented in partnership with UNFPA and regional partners to reach remote communities and vulnerable population.

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

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

59. Kazakhstan commended Kiribati for efforts to promote gender equality, strengthen social protection, and 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. While noting that small States played a critical role in upholding and advancing international cooperation and international law, Lithuania welcomed Kiribati's support to 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 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 central body for coordinating, implementation, reporting and accountability under international human rights obligations. It also welcomed constructive engagement with treaty bodies.

65. The Marshall Islands commended Kiribati for its continued efforts to safeguard the rights and welfare of most vulnerable population, notably the development of the child protection referral pathway, which marked a significant advancement in the country's child protection framework. It also welcomed Kiribati's enduring commitment 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 to the CAT Committee, as well as Kiribati's collaboration with ILO on child labour.

68. Montenegro commended Kiribati for having submitted its initial periodic report to the CAT Committee. It also welcomed the Kiribati Gender Equality and Women Development Policy (2019-2023) while noting concerns about several related issues.

69. Morocco congratulated Kiribati for the efforts made since the last cycle, despite the major constraints faced by the country, in particular those relating to human and financial resources. It also welcomed the inclusive approach to taking great account of the voices of women, children and other specific groups in decision-making, in 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 previous cycle UPR recommendations. It further welcomed Kiribati's approach to climate change resilience and disaster risk management.

72. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended Kiribati for its contribution to COP29. It remained concerned about the criminalization of homosexuality, which exacerbated the stigma and vulnerability of the LGBTQI+ community. In this regard, it noted that even when rarely enforced, it hurt the dignity and safety of LGBTQI+ 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, including enhanced collaboration with international partners to strengthen the implementation of the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management. It also noted the steps taken to advance gender equality and child's 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 Kiribati's 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 Kiribati's constructive cooperation with treaty bodies.

78. Samoa acknowledged the continued challenges faced by Kiribati in implementing human rights recommendations, including those due to climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic. It also commended Kiribati for its child protection programmes, improved access to comprehensive healthcare services, and the Women Resilience to Disaster 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 country's gender equality and women development policy. It also commended Kiribati for efforts to improve access to sanitation in outer islands.

80. Slovenia commended Kiribati for efforts to empower women and include them in the disaster risk management initiatives, encouraged the country to uphold gender equality as a priority. It expressed concerned 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 others, by the Senior Citizens' Allowance and 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 having become the first Pacific State to submit a periodic report to the CAT Committee.

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 efforts to implement previous cycles review recommendations, as well as the measures taken to align domestic law with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and 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 legislation 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 amongst young boarding fishing vessels, which had been prohibited by the Government. It had also taken detailed legislative and actions aimed at guaranteeing child protection and welfare, raising awareness on children’s rights, and establishing referral pathway allowing child protection frontline services to be accessible to all, which were guaranteed and provided for through an extensive collaboration through different ministries.

89. Kiribati stated that the Government had been providing financial support known as DSA to improve the living standard of persons with disabilities. The Disability Division of the Ministry of Women, Sport, Youth and Social Affairs had been instrumental in encouraging and administering the National Policy (2018 – 2021) and was currently undertaking a review of the policy to assess its effectiveness in areas such as accessibility improvements, skills training provision, inclusion in decision-making, and alignment with CRPD principles and 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. Assistance included capacity-building initiatives, particularly in skills training for self-employment opportunities like sewing and agricultural work, aimed at improving the livelihoods of persons with disabilities. Kiribati’s commitment to an inclusive society was further reflected in infrastructure reforms. The Kiribati Building Act 2024 authorized the concerned Minister to enact a Building Code and Manual which encompassed 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 the Sustainable Development Goal 4. Kiribati provided free and compulsory primary education covering up to senior secondary levels.

91. Regarding measures taken to address the phenomenon of pregnant adolescents and enhance the protection and support to 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 under the 2015 Employment and Industrial Relations Code Act, Section 107 imposed a duty on employers to ensure that there was no discrimination at the place of work while setting out grounds of prohibition of discrimination.

93. With respect to the question on 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 (2006) and the Biosecurity Act (2011).

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

95. Kiribati also stated that 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 UN Women had had plans to enhance the function of the headquarters of the police on the main island by centralizing police prosecutors at the Kiribati police headquarters.

96. With respect 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 the part 13 of the Act, the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code would soon be reviewed.

97. Kiribati expressed appreciation to Member States and all participants who engaged constructively in the review. It also affirmed that the progress shared during this dialogue reflected Kiribati’s ongoing commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights. It also acknowledged that the extent of the progress had significantly been 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 of previous cycles reviews 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 this regard, Kiribati acknowledged that limited resources might hinder full implementation of some supported recommendations thus appealing all donor agencies and partners to consider the unique challenges faced by the country and support its efforts to develop sustainable and locally-appropriate strategies aimed at fulfiling its international obligations.

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

100. Kiribati reiterated thanks for the OHCHR Regional Office for the Pacific in Suva for its outstanding support in facilitating the remote participation in the review as its guidance and encouragement had been instrumental in successful preparations for the review. It also expressed equal gratitude to the OHCHR UPR Secretariat, 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 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); (Iran (Islamic Republic of)); (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); (Iran (Islamic Republic of)); (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 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 its 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 Social, Economic 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 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, in order to address existing challenges according to national realities and needs (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

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 national capacities of 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 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 UPR recommendations (Fiji);**

102.39 **Incorporate into its criminal legislation the obligations on 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, which ensure that the National Human Rights Task Force is equipped with 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 ratify the remaining core conventions, prepare and submit 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 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 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

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 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

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 socio-economic 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 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

102.79 **Increase efforts to strengthen 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, increased training for and retention of healthcare worker (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 and Response Plan (Guyana);**

102.85 **Legalize abortion in all circumstances (Iceland);**

102.86 **Promote access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including contraception, pre-natal care, safe delivery, and post-natal 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 health care (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 dropouts, including early warning systems, remedial programmes, interventions for boys, measures to ensure 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 dropouts including early warning systems, remedial programmes and monitoring of completion rates (Gambia);**

102.95 **Increase investment in rural and outer Kiribati islands to ensure that students access quality education, regardless of location or socio-economic status (South Africa);**

102.96 **Increase investment in quality education including to 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 socio-economic 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 drop-out 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 (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

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, 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 strengthening 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 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 amongst youth (Fiji);**

102.114 **Continue taking 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 Kiribati population 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 (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

102.118 **Bolster initiatives to mobilise 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 participation of women in decision making bodies (Nepal);**

102.133 **Continue to strengthen women's representation in Parliament through implementing measures to address any barrier that hinders women 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 **Voice their 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 (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

102.152 **Expand the National School Feeding Program 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 the 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 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 outer islands (Armenia);**

102.165 **Further promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities, 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 (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

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, as well as pass laws that protect LGBTI people 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 and expression and sexual 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:

* Pauline Beiatau, 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.

1. A/HRC/WG.6/49/KIR/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/49/KIR/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/49/KIR/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)