

Kiribati

Mid-term

Implementation

Assessment



*Promoting and strengthening
the Universal Periodic Review*
<http://www.upr-info.org>



Introduction

1. Purpose of the follow-up programme

The second and subsequent cycles of the review should focus on, inter alia, the implementation of the accepted recommendations and the development of the human rights situation in the State under review.

A/HRC/RES/16/21, 12 April 2011 (Annex I C § 6)

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process takes place every four and half years; however, some recommendations can be implemented immediately. In order to reduce this interval, we have created an update process to evaluate the human rights situation two years after the examination at the UPR.

Broadly speaking, *UPR Info* seeks to ensure the respect of commitments made in the UPR, but also, more specifically, to give stakeholders the opportunity to share their opinion on the commitments. To this end, about two years after the review, *UPR Info* invites States, NGOs, and National Institutions for Human Rights (NHRI) to share their comments on the implementation (or lack thereof) of recommendations adopted at the Human Rights Council (HRC) plenary session.

For this purpose, *UPR Info* publishes a Mid-term Implementation Assessment (MIA) including responses from each stakeholder. The MIA is meant to show how all stakeholders are disposed to follow through on, and implement their commitments. States should implement the recommendations that they have accepted, and civil society should monitor that implementation.

While the follow-up's importance has been highlighted by the HRC, no precise directives regarding the follow-up procedure have been set until now. Therefore, *UPR Info* is willing to share good practices as soon as possible, and to strengthen the collaboration pattern between States and stakeholders. Unless the UPR's follow-up is seriously considered, the UPR mechanism as a whole could be adversely affected.

The methodology used by UPR Info to collect data and to calculate index is described at the end of this document.

Geneva, 1st March 2013 (updated on 12 March)



Follow-up Outcomes

1. Sources and results

All data are available at the following address:

<http://followup.upr-info.org/index/country/kiribati>

We invite the reader to consult that webpage since all recommendations, all stakeholders' reports, as well as the unedited comments can be found at the same internet address.

8 stakeholders' reports were submitted for the UPR. 7 NGOs were contacted. 1 UN agency was contacted. The Permanent Mission to the UN was contacted. No domestic NHRI does exist.

3 NGOs responded to our enquiry. 1 UN agency (on behalf of several UN agencies) responded. The State under Review did not respond to our enquiry.

The following stakeholders took part in the report:

1. **UN Agencies:** UNICEF Field Office and UN Joint Presence - UNICEF, UN Women, UNDP and WHO (for HIV section) (UNICEF)
2. **NGOs:** (1) Earthjustice (EJ) (2) Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) (3) Te Toa Matoa (TTM)

IRI: 6 recommendations are not implemented, 19 recommendations are partially implemented, and 18 recommendations are fully implemented. No answer was received for 48 out of 92 recommendations and voluntary pledges (full list of unanswered recommendations is available at the end of this document).



2. Index

Hereby the issues which the MIA deals with:

| rec. n° | Issue | page | IRI |
|---------|---|---------|-----------------|
| 1 | Development | page 6 | fully impl. |
| 3 | Right to education,Rights of the Child | page 14 | - |
| 5 | International instruments,Rights of the Child,Women's rights | page 11 | partially impl. |
| 6 | International instruments,Rights of the Child,Torture and other CID treatment | page 11 | not impl. |
| 7 | International instruments,Women's rights | page 14 | partially impl. |
| 10 | Justice | page 12 | partially impl. |
| 11 | Rights of the Child | page 14 | fully impl. |
| 12 | National plan of action,Women's rights | page 15 | partially impl. |
| 17 | Disabilities,Right to education | page 10 | fully impl. |
| 18 | Labour,Rights of the Child,Treaty bodies | page 14 | partially impl. |
| 20 | Rights of the Child,Torture and other CID treatment | page 12 | not impl. |
| 23 | Right to education,Right to health | page 6 | fully impl. |
| 28 | Justice,Rights of the Child | page 12 | partially impl. |
| 29 | Labour,Rights of the Child | page 15 | partially impl. |
| 32 | HIV - Aids | page 6 | fully impl. |
| 33 | Disabilities,Rights of the Child | page 10 | partially impl. |
| 34 | Human rights education and training,Women's rights | page 7 | fully impl. |
| 37 | Women's rights | page 15 | partially impl. |
| 38 | International instruments | page 12 | not impl. |
| 39 | Human rights education and training | page 7 | partially impl. |
| 41 | International instruments | page 10 | not impl. |
| 43 | HIV - Aids | page 7 | fully impl. |
| 44 | Human rights education and training,Women's rights | page 8 | fully impl. |
| 45 | Right to education | page 8 | fully impl. |
| 47 | Women's rights | page 15 | partially impl. |
| 50 | Environment | page 8 | fully impl. |
| 51 | Civil society,Environment | page 9 | partially impl. |
| 53 | Women's rights | page 16 | partially impl. |
| 58 | Women's rights | page 16 | fully impl. |
| 59 | Women's rights | page 16 | fully impl. |
| 60 | Rights of the Child,Women's rights | page 17 | fully impl. |
| 65 | Environment,Technical assistance | page 20 | fully impl. |
| 66 | Human rights education and training | page 8 | fully impl. |
| 68 | International instruments,Rights of the Child,Women's rights | page 17 | partially impl. |
| 75 | International instruments | page 10 | not impl. |



| rec. n° | Issue | page | IRI |
|--------------------|---|-------------|-----------------|
| 76 | Rights of the Child, Torture and other CID treatment | page 18 | not impl. |
| 77 | Women's rights | page 15 | partially impl. |
| 81 | International instruments, Rights of the Child | page 13 | fully impl. |
| 82 | Rights of the Child | page 18 | fully impl. |
| 83 | Women's rights | page 18 | partially impl. |
| 85 | International instruments | page 13 | partially impl. |
| 87 | International instruments, Rights of the Child | page 19 | partially impl. |
| 88 | Civil society, Rights of the Child, UPR process, Women's rights | page 6 | partially impl. |
| 91 | Right to education, Rights of the Child | page 9 | fully impl. |



3. Feedbacks on recommendations

CP Rights

Recommendation n°88: *Involve civil society, including human rights non-governmental organizations, in the follow-up to this review, especially in addressing gender discrimination and domestic violence* (Recommended by United Kingdom)

IRI: *partially implemented*

UNICEF Field Office and UN Joint Presence - UNICEF, UN Women, UNDP and WHO (UNICEF) response:

Civil society, non-government organizations and faith-based organizations were involved in the CSW and MDG Post 2015 consultations in 2012. UN WOMEN supported members as for capacity development with in-country and regional training on human rights/strategies to end violence against women. Opportunities were given to apply for grants to address gender discrimination and domestic violence.

ESC Rights

Recommendation n°01: *Accelerate, as appropriate, the pursuit of the worthy objectives set out in the National Development Plan 2008-2011* (Recommended by Algeria)

IRI: *fully implemented*

UNICEF response:

Despite challenges good progress has been noted in the implementation of Kiribati Development Plan (KDP) 2008-2011. The assessment made by government and other donor partners shows that many targets have been achieved and the key policies are proposed to be rolled into the new (2012 -2017) KDP. For the first time the new KDP has been harmonized with [United Nations Development Assistance Framework].

Recommendation n°23: *Continue to implement programmes aimed at ensuring that all its people have free quality health and education services* (Recommended by Cuba)

IRI: *fully implemented*

UNICEF response:

This is happening. Health Services are free in Kiribati.

Recommendation n°32: *Strengthen efforts to combat the spread of HIV-AIDS* (Recommended by Germany)

IRI: *fully implemented*



UNICEF response:

VCCT, Youth Friendly health services, awareness raising activities are on-going. The National Strategic Plan is near finalization, training of service providers is being conducted and PPTCT activities are continuing. HIV preventive measures, and counselling & testing services are available in 10 clinics. C4D activities are on-going. Data recording need to be strengthened. UNICEF and other agencies are partnering with the Ministry of Health & Medical Services (MoHMS) to combat HIV and AIDS.

Recommendation n°34: *Train the police with regard to domestic and sexual violence against women* (Recommended by Germany)

IRI: *fully implemented*

UNICEF response:

For the last five years reporting on abuse against children and women have increased significantly. This shows the impact of community awareness campaigns. From the other side there is a big gap that persist between number of reported cases and trial carried out to ensure the perpetrators are punished for the committed violence. Serious work needs to be done with law enforcement bodies, governments officials to make sure the reported case are handled properly and the perpetrators are punished for their act. For the last three years community police, social welfare officers, domestic violence and sexual offences units have been trained on the techniques and procedures regarding how to prevent sexual abuse and domestic violence. The training package includes techniques on how better to assist the victims.

Recommendation n°39: *Institute mechanisms for the effective guarantee of the human rights of all its citizens, including awareness-raising activities* (Recommended by Japan)

IRI: *partially implemented*

UNICEF response:

Good progress has been achieved on the promotion of human rights. The government with support of UNICEF, UN Women and other agencies has been supporting a comprehensive media & community awareness campaigns on overall human rights with focus on protection and promotion of child and women's rights. Awareness creation is continuing through the radio programmes, street theatre by youth groups, etc. Some progress can be noted in the numbers of cases reported to MISA, Police stations and the Crisis Centre.

Recommendation n°43: *Provide training to medical doctors and cooperate with international organizations, especially the World Health Organization, and members of the international community on obtaining vaccinations to combat HIV-AIDS and to prevent its spread* (Recommended by Libya)

IRI: *fully implemented*

UNICEF response:

UNICEF is working very closely with Ministry of Health & Medical Services (MoHMS) in capacity building of service providers. Kiribati is a low prevalent country and in 2012 there were no new cases detected. However, ART services are available in selected clinics. WHO does not have any adviser in Fiji (to cover the Pacific region) at present to support HIV related activities in Kiribati.



Recommendation n^o44: *Raise awareness, through the media and educational means, of the value of human rights and respect for human rights, as well as violence against women (Recommended by Libya)*

IRI: *fully implemented*

UNICEF response:

Good progress has been achieved on the promotion of human rights. The government with support of UNICEF, UN Women and other agencies has been supporting a comprehensive media & community awareness campaigns on overall human rights with focus on protection and promotion of child and women's rights. Awareness creation is continuing through the radio programmes, street theatre by youth groups, etc. Some progress can be noted in the numbers of cases reported to MISA, Police stations and the Crisis Centre.

Recommendation n^o45: *Upgrade the efficiency and the skills of teachers (Recommended by Libya)*

IRI: *fully implemented*

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Recommendation n^o66: *Consider developing human rights education and training programmes in the context of upgrading its national education system (Recommended by Philippines)*

IRI: *fully implemented*

UNICEF response:

With support of Kiribati Education Improvement Plan (KEIP) the school curriculum has been updated and all teachers from S. Tarawa and some Islands have benefitted from the training package to improve their teaching skills.

Recommendation n^o50: *Redouble efforts and pursue activities aimed at ensuring respect for environmental legislation (Recommended by Morocco)*

IRI: *fully implemented*

UNICEF response:

Climate change policy is in a draft form.

Earthjustice (EJ) response:

Kiribati's commitment to the protection of the environment and biodiversity is demonstrated by its Environment Act of 1999, amended in 2007, which requires an environmental impact assessment and an environmental master plan prior to activities affecting the environment, including those offshore.

Kiribati is a signatory of the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD), which urges parties to establish "a system of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity". Kiribati has developed a "Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan" that commits it to meet the CBD goal of 10% of land and marine areas under conservation by 2020.

In January 2008, Kiribati established the second largest marine protected area in the world, protecting coral reefs, other marine habitats and biodiversity in the Pacific over 410,500 km². The Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA) contains one of the last intact coral reef archipelagic systems in the world, including eight coral atolls, two



submerged reef systems, seamounts, and deep sea habitats. It is a virtually uninhabited region where marine and avian species are abundant. The site was registered as a UNESCO World Heritage site in August 2010, becoming the first such site in Kiribati. With PIPA, Kiribati has exceeded its target of 10% of land and sea area having conservation status.

In June 2012, the Republic of Kiribati and the European Commission signed the Fisheries Partnership Agreement for Fisheries. This new protocol reduces tuna fishing by European ships in the waters of Kiribati from 16 to 10 ships, and revises harvest limits based on scientific assessment.

The government of Kiribati has also developed a number of multi-stakeholder committees and initiatives with civil society under the umbrella organization Kiribati Association of NGOs (KANGO).

Recommendation n°51: Study the possibility of developing a national environmental charter or a similar instrument to define the role and responsibilities of, as well as the coordination of action by, all relevant parties, including civil society (Recommended by Morocco)

IRI: partially implemented

UNICEF response:

Not much progress.

EJ response:

[See response to recommendation n° 50]

Recommendation n°91: The Government provides compulsory and free primary schools. There needs to be a system of checks to ensure that all children are allowed to go to school. Legislation provides that parents can be taken to court and charged if proved that they purposely hold their children from school. Due to financial constraints, some families may prefer boys go to school whilst girls are 'educated' at home. This practice is fast becoming extinct and education statistics have shown higher number of girls obtaining scholarships in past years. Primary, Secondary, Junior Secondary Schools (JSS) and Tertiary Institutions are highly subsidized by Government through provision of Teacher salaries, free equipment and other teaching materials. (Recommended by Kiribati)

IRI: fully implemented

Te Toa Matoa (TTM) response:

Government provides assistance to School for the disabled and Inclusion Education has been looked upon seriously so that Education for All is being followed. There is a survey being done by CBM Australia which aims to assist the Kiribati Government to develop an Inclusive Education Policy. The Kiribati Government is also working on a draft inclusive policy which the ministry of labour to follow. This will include accessibility in the work place and other disabled friendly components.



Indigenous & Minorities

Recommendation n°17: *Extend Government funding to schools for persons with disabilities* (Recommended by Canada)

IRI: *fully implemented*

UNICEF response:

For the last years the school for children with disabilities has been exclusively funded by AUSAID. The government is committed and Ministry of education has begun drafting the inclusive Education strategies and curriculum.

Recommendation n°33: *Take all measures necessary to address all forms of discrimination, including social discrimination and discrimination against children with disabilities in remote areas* (Recommended by Germany)

IRI: *partially implemented*

UNICEF response:

From 2011, Government of Kiribati-Women's Development Division in partnership with UN WOMEN, UNFPA, UNICEF, the Regional Rights Resource Team (RRRT) and Civil Organizations had undertaken preparatory work to support the implementation of the approved National Approach to Eliminating Sexual and Gender Based Violence – Policy and National Action Plan – 2011-2021. The draft Bill on the prevention of violence against women (The Family Peace Law) also offers some strong provisions to ensure the protection of women social rights. The comprehensive legislation reform to promote gender equality and prevent discrimination, violence against women is expected to commence in 2013.

The draft policy on people living with disabilities is still awaiting finalization. 2110 a comprehensive study on Children living with disabilities funded by UNICEF was conducted in Kiribati, Solomon Island and Vanuatu. The recommendations from the study are being implemented with support from UNICEF.

International Instruments

Recommendation n°41: *Establish a committee to study human rights conventions in order to pave the way for accession to such conventions* (Recommended by Libya)

IRI: *not implemented*

UNICEF response:

There's no special committee established to ensure the implementation of the above recommendation.

Recommendation n°75: *Make a long-term plan for the step-by-step ratification of or accession to all core international human rights instruments* (Recommended by Slovenia)

IRI: *not implemented*



UNICEF response:

No evidence that any thing has been done in this regard

Justice

Recommendation n°5: Take the measures necessary to bring its national legislations into conformity with its international obligations under the CEDAW and the CRC (Recommended by Algeria)

IRI: partially implemented

UNICEF response:

Kiribati made significant progress in strengthening compliance of its legal and policy framework with international norms and standards. In particular the Child, Young Persons and Family Welfare Bill was endorsed by cabinet. The bill will be finally passed in the second reading of the Parliament in April, 2013. The Juvenile Bill that will addresses child abuse, violence, sexual abuse, child labour and CSEC is expected to be finalized and approved by Parliament in September, 2013.

Child Protection has been included in the new Kiribati Development Plan (2013-2016), opening the way for further resource allocation in government budgeting for child protection related policy and services. A Child, Young Persons and Family Welfare Policy have been endorsed and Child Protection Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and training manual for community police have been drafted and submitted to the Commissioner of Police for endorsement. As a result of actions to strengthen child sensitive justice, more than 70% of young persons in conflict with the law have been diverted from the formal justice system and a new diversion policy has been drafted.

Recommendation n°6: Adopt effective measures to bring its national legislation, including customary law, into line with the provisions and principles of the CRC, particularly in the area of child protection and the prevention of corporal punishment, child abuse and child pornography (Recommended by Argentina)

IRI: not implemented

Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) response:

The legality of corporal punishment has not changed since the initial review and to our knowledge no measures have been taken towards drafting prohibiting legislation. As in 2010, corporal punishment of children is lawful in the home, penal institutions, care settings and as a sentence under customary law. Education law is silent on the issue.

UNICEF response:

In 2012 the government had drafted the Bill on non-corporal punishment in all Kiribati schools and this Bill is expected to be approved in the first quarter of 2013. The Education Act has been drafted in 2012 and awaiting endorsement/approval.



Recommendation n°10: *Ensure that human rights are afforded full legal protection* (Recommended by *Australia*)

IRI: *partially implemented*

UNICEF response:

There is a strong government commitment and will to ensure legal protection of all human rights to all Kiribati citizens. This commitment has been expressed by high government officials including the president in different forum. It should be noted that some progress has been made on awareness of legal education, community campaigns on basic rights and rights to legal protection. Judiciary, Women's Division & Child Protection programmes implemented by MISA has focused on community outreach campaigns to prevent violence and address its consequences.

Recommendation n°20: *Explicitly prohibit, in all fields, corporal punishment for children and adolescents, particularly in view of section 226 of the Penal Code, which permits reasonable punishments in penal institutions and by decree of Island Councils* (Recommended by *Chile*)

IRI: *not implemented*

GIEACPC response:

The legality of corporal punishment has not changed since the initial review and to our knowledge no measures have been taken towards drafting prohibiting legislation. As in 2010, corporal punishment of children is lawful in the home, penal institutions, care settings and as a sentence under customary law. Education law is silent on the issue.

Recommendation n°28: *Ensure the full implementation of juvenile justice standards* (Recommended by *Germany*)

IRI: *partially implemented*

UNICEF response:

In several countries, interventions continue to raise awareness and guide practice of members of the judiciary. In Kiribati, for example, the judiciary is continuing raising awareness raising on principles and procedures for handling cases involving children within the judiciary (i.e. island-based training conducted for lay-magistrates, and a national conference for all magistrates was organized in December, 2011 in line with established agreements and operational procedures). A manual for child protection and check list for magistrates have also been developed.

The Kiribati Police Service and the judiciary have advanced the ability to better report and document cases involving children with the introduction of an electronic data base (in lieu of manual registration which was previously the case). Police has commenced analysis of crimes involving children (victims and offenders) using the statistics from the database. Police SOPs and training package with monitoring and evaluation templates developed to track implementation and progress. Kiribati Police Service has developed sustained capacity to better handle children in contact with the law as victims, witnesses and/or offenders.

Recommendation n°38: *Further review and harmonize all relevant laws in accordance with the ratified human rights instruments* (Recommended by *Indonesia*)

IRI: *not implemented*

UNICEF response:

No specific progress has been noted. Note as [recommendation n° 85].

Recommendation n°81: Take further action to ensure for children their human rights under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including by establishing an effective mechanism for receiving, monitoring and investigating reports of child abuse and neglect (Recommended by Sweden)

IRI: *fully implemented*

UNICEF response:

Kiribati made significant progress in strengthening compliance of its legal and policy framework with international norms and standards. In particular the Child, Young Persons and Family Welfare Bill was endorsed by cabinet. The bill will be finally passed in the second reading of the Parliament in April, 2013. The Juvenile Bill that will address child abuse, violence, sexual abuse, child labour and CSEC is expected to be finalized and approved by Parliament in September, 2013.

Child Protection has been included in the new Kiribati Development Plan (2013-2016), opening the way for further resource allocation in government budgeting for child protection related policy and services. A Child, Young Persons and Family Welfare Policy have been endorsed and Child Protection Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and training manual for community police have been drafted and submitted to the Commissioner of Police for endorsement. As a result of actions to strengthen child sensitive justice, more than 70% of young persons in conflict with the law have been diverted from the formal justice system and a new diversion policy has been drafted.

For the last five years reporting on abuse against children and women have increased significantly. This shows the impact of community awareness campaigns. From the other side there is a big gap that persist between number of reported cases and trial carried out to ensure the perpetrators are punished for the committed violence. Serious work needs to be done with law enforcement bodies, governments officials to make sure the reported case are handled properly and the perpetrators are punished for their act. For the last three years community police, social welfare officers, domestic violence and sexual offences units have been trained on the techniques and procedures regarding how to prevent sexual abuse and domestic violence. The training package includes techniques on how better to assist the victims.

Recommendation n°85: Incorporate into domestic legislation the treaties that Kiribati has ratified (Recommended by Turkey)

IRI: *partially implemented*

UNICEF response:

Noted some progress in this regard to the above recommendation. The main focus areas on which the government had undertaken actions to harmonize domestic laws to the international standard are in relation to the CRC and CEDAW.



Women & Children

Recommendation n°3: *Enhance the enjoyment of the right to education, particularly for girls, and address the issue of sexual abuse and exploitation of children (Recommended by Algeria)*

IRI:-

UNICEF response:

UNICEF, UN Women and other agencies are working together (Adolescent Girls' Initiative, gender policy, National Youth Policy being implemented).

Recommendation n°7: *Adopt effective measures to overcome the inequality affecting women in accordance with the provisions of the CEDAW and recommendations of UNDP-UNIFEM (Recommended by Argentina)*

IRI: *partially implemented*

UNICEF response:

From 2011, Government of Kiribati-Women's Development Division in partnership with UN WOMEN, UNFPA, UNICEF, the Regional Rights Resource Team (RRRT) and Civil Organizations had undertaken preparatory work to support the implementation of the approved National Approach to Eliminating Sexual and Gender Based Violence – Policy and National Action Plan – 2011-2021. The draft Bill on the prevention of violence against women (The Family Peace Law) also offers some strong provisions to ensure the protection of women social rights. The comprehensive legislation reform to promote gender equality and prevent discrimination, violence against women is expected to commence in 2013.

Recommendation n°11: *Proceed with child protection legislative reform (Recommended by Australia)*

IRI: *fully implemented*

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Recommendation n°18: *Adopt policies and measures to combat child labour and the commercial exploitation of children, in accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Recommended by Chile)*

IRI: *partially implemented*

UNICEF response:

Kiribati made significant progress in strengthening compliance of its legal and policy framework with international norms and standards. In particular the Child, Young Persons and Family Welfare Bill was endorsed by cabinet. The bill will be finally passed in the second reading of the Parliament in April, 2013. The Juvenile Bill that will address child abuse, violence, sexual abuse, child labour and CSEC is expected to be finalized and approved by Parliament in September, 2013.

Child Protection has been included in the new Kiribati Development Plan (2013-2016), opening the way for further resource allocation in government budgeting for child protection related policy and services. A Child, Young Persons and Family Welfare Policy have been endorsed and Child Protection Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and training manual for community police have been drafted and



submitted to the Commissioner of Police for endorsement. As a result of actions to strengthen child sensitive justice, more than 70% of young persons in conflict with the law have been diverted from the formal justice system and a new diversion policy has been drafted.

Recommendation n°12: *Proceed with national plans of action on disabilities and on eliminating violence against women (Recommended by Australia)*

IRI: *partially implemented*

UNICEF response:

The National Plan on disabilities have been drafted and under discussion stage and expected to be finalized and approved by mid-year of 2013.

Recommendation n°29: *Establish a comprehensive child labour policy (Recommended by Germany)*

IRI: *partially implemented*

UNICEF response:

This item is on-going Child Protection (CP) Law reform and the issues of child labour will be addressed under the current CP law reform.

Recommendation n°37: *Take urgent steps to prevent and punish violence against women in all its manifestations (Recommended by Hungary)*

IRI: *partially implemented*

UNICEF response:

For the last five years reporting on abuse against children and women have increased significantly. This shows the impact of community awareness campaigns. From the other side there is a big gap that persist between number of reported cases and trial carried out to ensure the perpetrators are punished for the committed violence. Serious work needs to be done with law enforcement bodies, governments officials to make sure the reported case are handled properly and the perpetrators are punished for their act. For the last three years community police, social welfare officers, domestic violence and sexual offences units have been trained on the techniques and procedures regarding how to prevent sexual abuse and domestic violence. The training package includes techniques on how better to assist the victims.

Recommendation n°47: *Approve laws and implement programmes that ensure the elimination of gender inequality, in particular access to dignified working conditions, credit, land ownership and basic social services (Recommended by Mexico)*

IRI: *partially implemented*

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Recommendation n°77: *Adopt additional legislative measures on gender equality to ensure equal participation for women in all decision-making positions in all areas of public administration (Recommended by Spain)*

IRI: *partially implemented*

UNICEF response:

From 2011, Government of Kiribati-Women's Development Division in partnership with UN WOMEN, UNFPA, UNICEF, the Regional Rights Resource Team (RRRT) and Civil Organizations had undertaken preparatory work to support the



implementation of the approved National Approach to Eliminating Sexual and Gender Based Violence – Policy and National Action Plan – 2011-2021. The draft Bill on the prevention of violence against women (The Family Peace Law) also offers some strong provisions to ensure the protection of women social rights. The comprehensive legislation reform to promote gender equality and prevent discrimination, violence against women is expected to commence in 2013.

Recommendation n^o53: *Enact appropriate legislation that addresses violence against women, after consultation with relevant stakeholders* (Recommended by Netherlands)

IRI: partially implemented

UNICEF response:

Some progress noted. The Gender based violence study was conducted in 2008 and in 2011 the government adopted the national policy on gender. The legislation on the prevention and addressing violence against women has been drafted and currently under discussion for approval.

Recommendation n^o58: *Make available better support networks to protect women victims* (Recommended by New Zealand)

IRI: fully implemented

UNICEF response:

A National Task Force ('safenet') now exists which is a facility to look after victims of domestic violence. Additionally, will be important to highlight the existing support of the Crises center where the victims are given psycho –social support and counseling.(Women Catholic Crisis Centre is providing services for sheltering and counselling facilities). Alcohol Awareness Family Recovery (AAFR) is a community faith base organization which provides support to the victims of violence by offering a two weeks rehabilitation courses. The topics are: non-violence principles; forgiveness; spiritual rehabilitation, etc. The Standard Operating Procedure is now to be approved by competent bodies.

Recommendation n^o59: *Promote and support the participation of women in decision-making at all levels* (Recommended by New Zealand)

IRI: fully implemented

UNICEF response:

From 2011, Government of Kiribati-Women's Development Division in partnership with UN WOMEN, UNFPA, UNICEF, the Regional Rights Resource Team (RRRT) and Civil Organizations had undertaken preparatory work to support the implementation of the approved National Approach to Eliminating Sexual and Gender Based Violence – Policy and National Action Plan – 2011-2021. The draft Bill on the prevention of violence against women (The Family Peace Law) also offers some strong provisions to ensure the protection of women social rights. The comprehensive legislation reform to promote gender equality and prevent discrimination, violence against women is expected to commence in 2013.

Increased number of women in Parliament and also in local government is noted. UN Women is supporting training in governance to empower women.



Recommendation n°60: *Undertake further work to ensure that the law is adequate to prosecute cases involving domestic violence and that such laws are properly enforced through, for example, increased police capacity-building and the appointment of female officers (Recommended by New Zealand)*

IRI: *fully implemented*

UNICEF response:

For the last five years reporting on abuse against children and women have increased significantly. This shows the impact of community awareness campaigns. From the other side there is a big gap that persist between number of reported cases and trial carried out to ensure the perpetrators are punished for the committed violence. Serious work needs to be done with law enforcement bodies, governments officials to make sure the reported case are handled properly and the perpetrators are punished for their act. For the last three years community police, social welfare officers, domestic violence and sexual offences units have been trained on the techniques and procedures regarding how to prevent sexual abuse and domestic violence. The training package includes techniques on how better to assist the victims.

All police officers from all stations from S. Tarawa have been trained on techniques on how to better prevent domestic violence and address the consequences of violence in the community.

Good progress has been made in a number of Pacific Island Countries on strengthening capacity of the police to respond to child protection from the perspective of children in conflict with the law as well as child victims and witnesses. The work of the Kiribati Police has been strengthened with members of the judiciary and police continuing to display good understanding of child protection principles as few cases of children in conflict with the law are now appearing in court. These cases have been diverted from the formal justice system. Partnership between UNICEF, UN WOMEN, the Community Police and the Catholic Church and the Alcohol Awareness Family Recovery (AAFR) NGOS in Kiribati are providing counseling and alcohol awareness for young offenders in support of their social reintegration and breaking the cycle of criminal behavior.

Recommendation n°68: *Continue its efforts to promote and protect the rights of women and children in accordance with the obligations of the CEDAW and the CRC (Recommended by Philippines)*

IRI: *partially implemented*

UNICEF response:

For the CRC, refer to the response under [recommendation n°5] . In relation to the CEDAW, the progress is not very significant as women's issues are very sensitive in Kiribati culture and lack of political will. Due to lack of enough votes the promised gender Ministry could not be formed (some supporters were absent). There is a need to enhance coordination and give more focus to CEDAW law reform. The CEDAW initial State report is overdue.



Recommendation n^o76: *Prohibit the corporal punishment of children at home, at school, in penal institutions, in alternative-care settings and as a traditional form of sentencing* (Recommended by Slovenia)

IRI: *not implemented*

GIEACPC response:

The legality of corporal punishment has not changed since the initial review and to our knowledge no measures have been taken towards drafting prohibiting legislation. As in 2010, corporal punishment of children is lawful in the home, penal institutions, care settings and as a sentence under customary law. Education law is silent on the issue.

UNICEF response:

In 2012 the government had drafted the Bill on non-corporal punishment in all Kiribati schools and this Bill is expected to be approved in the first quarter of 2013. The Education Act has been drafted in 2012 and awaiting endorsement/approval.

Recommendation n^o82: *Take further action to ensure that children who have been subjected to sexual exploitation are treated as victims and that the perpetrators are brought to justice* (Recommended by Sweden)

IRI: *fully implemented*

UNICEF response:

For the last five years reporting on abuse against children and women have increased significantly. This shows the impact of community awareness campaigns. From the other side there is a big gap that persist between number of reported cases and trial carried out to ensure the perpetrators are punished for the committed violence. Serious work needs to be done with law enforcement bodies, governments officials to make sure the reported case are handled properly and the perpetrators are punished for their act. For the last three years community police, social welfare officers, domestic violence and sexual offences units have been trained on the techniques and procedures regarding how to prevent sexual abuse and domestic violence. The training package includes techniques on how better to assist the victims.

A National Task Force ('safenet') now exists which is a facility to look after victims of domestic violence. Additionally, will be important to highlight the existing support of the Crises center where the victims are given psycho –social support and counseling.(Women Catholic Crisis Centre is providing services for sheltering and counselling facilities). Alcohol Awareness Family Recovery (AAFR) is a community faith base organization which provides support to the victims of violence by offering a two weeks rehabilitation courses. The topics are: non-violence principles; forgiveness; spiritual rehabilitation, etc. The Standard Operating Procedure is now to be approved by competent bodies.

Recommendation n^o83: *Take further measures to eliminate violence and discrimination against women, including by criminalizing sexual harassment* (Recommended by Sweden)

IRI: *partially implemented*

UNICEF response:

From 2011, Government of Kiribati-Women's Development Division in partnership with UN WOMEN, UNFPA, UNICEF, the Regional Rights Resource Team (RRRT) and Civil Organizations had undertaken preparatory work to support the implementation of the approved National Approach to Eliminating Sexual and Gender Based Violence – Policy and National Action Plan – 2011-2021. The draft Bill on the prevention of violence against women (The Family Peace Law) also offers some strong provisions to ensure the protection of women social rights. The comprehensive legislation reform to promote gender equality and prevent discrimination, violence against women is expected to commence in 2013.

For the last five years reporting on abuse against children and women have increased significantly. This shows the impact of community awareness campaigns. From the other side there is a big gap that persist between number of reported cases and trial carried out to ensure the perpetrators are punished for the committed violence. Serious work needs to be done with law enforcement bodies, governments officials to make sure the reported case are handled properly and the perpetrators are punished for their act. For the last three years community police, social welfare officers, domestic violence and sexual offences units have been trained on the techniques and procedures regarding how to prevent sexual abuse and domestic violence. The training package includes techniques on how better to assist the victims.

Recommendation n°87: Implement outstanding legislative reforms to prevent violence against children and child abuse in accordance with its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Recommended by United Kingdom)

IRI: partially implemented

UNICEF response:

Kiribati made significant progress in strengthening compliance of its legal and policy framework with international norms and standards. In particular the Child, Young Persons and Family Welfare Bill was endorsed by cabinet. The bill will be finally is passed in the second reading of the Parliament in April, 2013. The Juvenile Bill that will addresses child abuse, violence, sexual abuse, child labour and CSEC is expected to be finalized and approved by Parliament in September, 2013.

Child Protection has been included in the new Kiribati Development Plan (2013-2016), opening the way for further resource allocation in government budgeting for child protection related policy and services. A Child, Young Persons and Family Welfare Policy have been endorsed and Child Protection Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and training manual for community police have been drafted and submitted to the Commissioner of Police for endorsement. As a result of actions to strengthen child sensitive justice, more than 70% of young persons in conflict with the law have been diverted from the formal justice system and a new diversion policy has been drafted.

Other

Recommendation n°65: *Actively pursue international cooperation aimed at adapting to the adverse effects of climate change* (Recommended by Philippines)

IRI: *fully implemented*

UNICEF response:

Climate change framework has been developed and 2012 Climate Change report has been launched. High level advocacy is on-going and UNSG visited Kiribati to enhance global commitment to climate change. The president of Kiribati is leading the process of Advocacy in favour of small Pacific island States on climate change, adaptation and mitigation.

Earthjustice (EJ) response:

Despite its limited capacity to minimize the effects of climate change on its citizens, the Republic of the Kiribati Islands (Kiribati) has taken steps to contribute to the protection of human rights from climate threats. From 2009-2011, the Government of Kiribati conducted the Kiribati Adaptation Project with support from the World Bank, the Global Environmental Facility, AusAID, NZAID, the Japan PHRD Climate Change Fund, and UNDP. The goal was to reduce Kiribati's vulnerability to climate change, climate variability and sea level rise. In 2011, the Government of Kiribati published a *Draft Framework Approach to Vulnerability & Adaptation Assessment* as well as a bilingual *Frequently Asked Questions on Climate Change* that summarized its adaptation efforts:

In Kiribati, development programs and projects have been initiated with the support of donor agencies in trying to reduce the vulnerability of a country to climate change. The Kiribati Adaptation Project is one of the major development projects undertaking adaptation measures such as improving coastal protection and water supply management around the island especially on South Tarawa. Increasing awareness on climate change to the public as well as engaging local communities to participate and took part in some of the activities to be undertaken as part of the adaptation programs. For example mangroves re-planting in some coastal areas on South Tarawa have been carried out engaging youth members and local communities to improve coastal protection management and protection of public infrastructure. These adaptation measures can help support the goal of adaptation in reducing the vulnerability towards future climate change effects and sea level rise.

Nevertheless, no amount of effort on the part of the Government of Kiribati will fully protect the human rights of the people of Kiribati, as long as climate change continues to:

- threaten the physical security and health of coastal communities (most of the population) with increased temperatures, sea level rise and increasingly severe storms and cyclones resulting in tidal surges, lowland flooding, beach and mangrove erosion, and the spread of vector-borne diseases;



- threaten Kiribati people's access to freshwater by increasing extremes of temperature and precipitation, increasing instances of drought, and by causing salt-water intrusion into groundwater due to lowland flooding and coastal erosion; and
- jeopardize food security by impeding the agricultural capacity of the islands and damaging ocean ecosystems such as reef fisheries on which the people of Kiribati rely for food.

On September 5, 2011, the UN Secretary General visited Kiribati and stressed that climate change poses a serious threat to the livelihood and the security of the atoll and its inhabitants, as well as to other small island nations in the Pacific. The Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, Ms. Catarina de Albuquerque, also noted the threats climate change poses to the inhabitants of Kiribati during her visit there in July 2012. She observed that because the atolls in Kiribati rise no higher than three meters above sea level, the country is extremely vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Communities on some of the outer islands, such as Abaiang, have already been forced to relocate due to coastal erosion and saltwater intrusion caused by sea level rise. Ms. De Albuquerque observed that the Government's commitment to address the effects of climate change has not fully translated into concrete actions to improve Kiribati people's enjoyment of human rights, including access to water and sanitation.

Climate change is already limiting access to sufficient clean and healthy freshwater on Kiribati. As the Government recognizes in its National Water Resources Policy, "the quantity of freshwater in the country is limited, demand is increasing and the quality of water is especially vulnerable." Water-borne diseases are increasingly common, diarrheal diseases are endemic, outbreaks of typhoid occur annually, and the country has the highest infant mortality rate in the Pacific.

In October 2012, Kiribati suffered from a severe high tide, which flooded some of the atolls and forced their communities into displacement. President Anote Tong has therefore entered into discussions with Fiji and East Timor to determine possibilities for future relocation.

In light of these harms, it is impossible for a nation like Kiribati, with limited resources and minimal contribution to climate change, to guarantee full protection of the human rights of its people. The primary responsibility for the harms to the human rights of the people of Kiribati caused by climate change falls not on the national authorities of Kiribati, but on the States most responsible for past and current emissions of climate pollutants. These polluting States must take responsibility for their share of the impacts of climate change on the enjoyment of the human rights of the people of Kiribati, implement effective measures to substantially reduce their emissions, and provide financial, technical and other support for measures to minimize the effects of climate change on the human rights of the people of Kiribati.

Special Rapporteur de Albuquerque acknowledged the responsibility of the major emitting nations during her visit. Ms. de Albuquerque observed that the government



of Kiribati's commitment to address the effects of climate change has not fully translated into concrete actions to improve inhabitants' enjoyment of human rights, including access to water and sanitation. But she stressed that those countries most responsible for the climate change crisis have a particular responsibility and therefore should be the front runners to urgently assist the most affected countries, such as Kiribati, in accordance with the legal obligations of States to prevent or remedy any denials of human rights caused by effects of their acts or omissions in other countries.

In sum, climate change poses serious threats to the enjoyment of human rights in Kiribati. Under international law, the primary obligation to prevent and minimize those threats lies with the nations that are responsible for the majority of historical and current emissions of global warming pollution. We encourage the Human Rights Council to recognize this obligation in the context of the Universal Periodic Review of Kiribati.



Methodology

A. First contact

Although the methodology has to consider the specificities of each country, we applied the same procedure for data collection about all States:

1. We contacted the Permanent Mission to the UN either in Geneva (when it does exist) or New York;
2. We contacted all NGOs which took part in the process. Whenever NGOs were part of coalitions, each NGO was individually contacted;
3. The National Institution for Human Rights was contacted whenever one existed.
4. UN Agencies which sent information for the UPR were contacted.

We posted our requests to the States and NHRI, and sent emails to NGOs and UN Agencies.

The purpose of the UPR is to discuss issues and share concrete suggestions to improve human rights on the ground. Therefore, stakeholders whose objective is not to improve the human rights situation were not contacted, and those stakeholders' submissions were not taken into account.

However, since the UPR is meant to be a process which aims at sharing best practices among States and stakeholders, we take into account positive feedbacks from the latter.

B. Processing recommendations and voluntary pledges

Stakeholders we contact are encouraged to use an Excel sheet we provide which includes all recommendations received and voluntary pledges taken by the State reviewed.

Each submission is processed, whether the stakeholder has or has not used the Excel sheet. In the latter case, the submission is split up among recommendations we think it belongs to. Since such a task is more prone to misinterpretation, we strongly encourage stakeholders to use the Excel sheet.

If the stakeholder does not clearly mention neither that the recommendation was “fully implemented” nor that it was “not implemented”, UPR Info usually considers the recommendation as “partially implemented”, unless the implementation level is obvious.



UPR Info retains the right to edit comments that are considered not to directly address the recommendation in question, when comments are too lengthy or when comments are defamatory or inappropriate. While we do not mention the recommendations which were not addressed, they can be accessed unedited on the follow-up webpage.

C. Implementation Recommendation Index (IRI)

UPR Info developed an index showing the implementation level achieved by the State for both recommendations received and voluntary pledges taken at the UPR.

The **Implementation Recommendation Index (IRI)** is an individual recommendation index. Its purpose is to show an average of stakeholders' responses.

The *IRI* is meant to take into account stakeholders disputing the implementation of a recommendation. Whenever a stakeholder claims nothing has been implemented at all, the index score is 0. At the opposite, whenever a stakeholder claims a recommendation has been fully implemented, the *IRI* score is 1.

An average is calculated to fully reflect the many sources of information. If the State under Review claims that the recommendation has been fully implemented, and a stakeholder says it has been partially implemented, the score is 0.75.

Then the score is transformed into an implementation level, according to the table below:

| Percentage: | Implementation level: |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 0 – 0.32 | Not implemented |
| 0.33 – 0.65 | Partially implemented |
| 0.66 – 1 | Fully implemented |

Example: On one side, a stakeholder comments on a recommendation requesting the establishment of a National Human Rights Institute (NHRI). On the other side, the State under review claims having partially set up the NHRI. As a result of this, the recommendation will be given an *IRI* score of 0.25, and thus the recommendation is considered as “not implemented”.

Disclaimer

The comments made by the authors (stakeholders) are theirs alone, and do not necessarily reflect the views, and opinions at UPR Info. Every attempt has been made to ensure that information provided on this page is accurate and not abusive. UPR Info cannot be held responsible for information provided in this document.



Uncommented recommendations

Hereby the recommendations which the MIA does not address:

| rec. n° | Recommendation | SMR | Response | A | Issue |
|---------|--|-----------|-------------|---|---|
| 2 | Consider the possibility of ratifying other core human rights instruments | Algeria | No Response | 3 | International instruments |
| 4 | Seek from the international community and United Nations specialized agencies the technical assistance necessary to establish a national human rights institution as well as to overcome the challenges and constraints listed in the national report | Algeria | No Response | 1 | NHRI, Technical assistance |
| 8 | Expand its definition of the concept of rape in such a way as to clearly prohibit sexual harassment, and also define domestic violence in its criminal law | Argentina | No Response | 5 | Rights of the Child, Women's rights |
| 9 | Ratify the CERD, the ICCPR and the Optional Protocols thereto, the ICESCR, the CAT and the Optional Protocol thereto, the Optional Protocols to the CRC, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto, and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance | Argentina | Rejected | 5 | International instruments |
| 13 | Issue a standing invitation to the special procedures | Canada | No Response | 5 | Special procedures |
| 14 | Amend its laws, including the Bill of Rights, to protect against discrimination on the basis of sex and to prohibit violence against women, including domestic violence | Canada | No Response | 5 | Women's rights |
| 15 | Become a party to the ICCPR, the ICESCR, the ICERD and the CAT, as well as the Rome Statute of the ICC | Canada | Rejected | 5 | CP rights - general, ESC rights - general, International instruments, Justice, Racial discrimination, Torture and other CID treatment |
| 16 | Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles | Canada | Rejected | 5 | NHRI |
| 19 | Adopt policies and measures to guarantee the rights of women in the social, economic and cultural fields, without any form of discrimination | Chile | Accepted | 4 | Women's rights |



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|----|---|---------|-------------|---|---|
| 21 | Extend a standing invitation to the special procedures mandate holders | Chile | No Response | 5 | Special procedures |
| 22 | Ratify the other pending universal human rights treaties | Chile | Rejected | 5 | International instruments |
| 24 | Decriminalize homosexuality by abrogating the legal provision that currently penalizes sexual relations with persons of the same sex, and sign the joint statement made in the General Assembly in December 2008 on human rights, sexual orientation and gender identity | France | No Response | 5 | Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity |
| 25 | Guarantee that its laws and policies are in conformity with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and take measures to combat practices that perpetuate discrimination against women and their marginalization, particularly with regard to their inheritance and citizenship, and adopt specific legislation properly penalizing domestic violence and promoting the participation of women in political life | France | No Response | 4 | International instruments, Women's rights |
| 26 | Sign those international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and also become a party to the Rome Statute of the ICC | France | Rejected | 5 | CP rights - general, ESC rights - general, International instruments, Justice |
| 27 | Take all measures necessary to prevent and combat violence against and the maltreatment of children, by setting up an effective mechanism for collecting, processing and investigating complaints, by promoting an awareness-raising campaign and by providing adequate protection for victims - and review and modify the articles of the 1977 Criminal Code concerning violence against children, the sexual exploitation of children, and the sale and trafficking of children | France | No Response | 5 | Human rights education and training, Rights of the Child, Trafficking |
| 30 | Establish a national human rights institution accredited by the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions | Germany | Rejected | 5 | NHRI |
| 31 | Review and transform the 1977 Penal Code with regard to violence against children, sexual abuse and exploitation, abduction, sales and trafficking | Germany | No Response | 3 | Rights of the Child, Trafficking |
| 35 | Abolish all provisions of laws and regulations that do not provide equal rights to women | Hungary | No Response | 5 | Women's rights |
| 36 | Ratify all core human rights treaties as soon as possible | Hungary | Rejected | 5 | International instruments |



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|----|---|-------------|-------------|---|---|
| 40 | Consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council | Latvia | No Response | 3 | Special procedures |
| 42 | Make greater efforts to establish a national institution for human rights and cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other relevant United Nations organs, and seek from the international community the necessary financial support to attain that objective | Libya | Rejected | 4 | NHRI, Technical assistance |
| 46 | Accede to the core international human rights instruments, namely, the ICCPR and the ICESCR | Maldives | Rejected | 5 | CP rights - general, ESC rights - general, International instruments |
| 48 | Earmark a larger budget for the educational sector, and revise existing educational legislation in order to ensure access to primary education for children of all regions | Mexico | Accepted | 5 | Right to education, Rights of the Child |
| 49 | Establish a national institution for human rights in accordance with the Paris Principles, seeking international technical cooperation if necessary | Mexico | Rejected | 5 | NHRI, Technical assistance |
| 52 | Amend its Constitution so as to expand the prohibited grounds of discrimination to include not only gender, but also sexual orientation, disability, health status and economic status | Netherlands | No Response | 5 | Disabilities, Poverty, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity, Women's rights |
| 54 | Review its legislation to ensure that restrictions on the freedom of expression do not go beyond those permitted by the ICCPR, even though Kiribati has not yet ratified it | Netherlands | No Response | 3 | Freedom of opinion and expression, International instruments |
| 55 | Amend its Constitution to include sex and gender as prohibited grounds of discrimination | New Zealand | No Response | 5 | Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity, Women's rights |
| 56 | Amend laws and change policies and practices that either expressly discriminate against or perpetuate discrimination against and the marginalization of women | New Zealand | No Response | 5 | Women's rights |
| 57 | Cease immediately the practice of not segregating women, children and men in prison facilities | New Zealand | No Response | 5 | Detention conditions, Rights of the Child, Women's rights |
| 61 | Consider signing and ratifying the ICCPR and the ICESCR | Norway | Rejected | 3 | CP rights - general, ESC rights - general, International instruments |



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|----|--|-------------|-------------|---|--|
| 62 | Ensure that all girls and women are accepted as students, independent of their status as engaged, married or pregnant | Norway | No Response | 4 | Right to education, Rights of the Child, Women's rights |
| 63 | Intensify its efforts to include gender as a discrimination ground in the Constitution | Norway | No Response | 4 | Women's rights |
| 64 | Review and amend all relevant legislation, including family law, inheritance law and domestic nationality and citizenship law, and the application thereof, in order to ensure equality between the sexes and compliance with the CEDAW | Norway | No Response | 5 | International instruments, Rights of the Child, Women's rights |
| 67 | Consider, with the support of the international community, the establishment of a national human rights institution | Philippines | No Response | 3 | NHRI, Technical assistance |
| 69 | Adopt and implement Penal Code reforms and other measures in compliance with international human rights standards in order to combat violence against children in all its forms, and provide adequate reintegration and rehabilitation for the victims | Slovakia | No Response | 4 | Rights of the Child |
| 70 | Further strengthen its educational system to guarantee unrestricted access to education for every member of the population | Slovakia | Accepted | 4 | Right to education |
| 71 | Ratify other principal international human rights instruments, particularly the ICCPR and the ICESCR | Slovakia | Rejected | 5 | CP rights - general, ESC rights - general, International instruments |
| 72 | Withdraw its reservations to the CRC and fully incorporate that instrument into its national legislation, as well as consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography | Slovakia | Rejected | 5 | International instruments, Rights of the Child |
| 73 | Amend the Constitution to include sex and gender as prohibited grounds of discrimination | Slovenia | No Response | 5 | Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity, Women's rights |
| 74 | Increase budgetary allocations to ensure equal access to free and quality primary education in all regions and to improve the physical infrastructure of schools, including teaching materials | Slovenia | Accepted | 4 | Right to education |



| | | | | | |
|----|---|----------------|------------------|---|---|
| 78 | Sign and ratify the CERD, the ICESCR and the Optional Protocol thereto, the ICCPR and the First Optional Protocol thereto, the Optional Protocol to the CEDAW, the CAT and the Optional Protocol thereto, the two Optional Protocols to the CRC, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto, and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance | Spain | Rejected | 5 | International instruments |
| 79 | Sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR | Spain | Rejected | 5 | Death penalty, International instruments |
| 80 | Urgently strengthen its commitment to the international human rights system in order to receive specialized help, through the extension of a standing invitation to all special procedures | Spain | No Response | 5 | Special procedures |
| 84 | Eliminate all forms of de facto discrimination against children belonging to economically disadvantaged families | Turkey | No Response | 4 | Rights of the Child |
| 86 | Amend its Constitution and its domestic legislation to prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender, to bring it into line with its CEDAW obligations | United Kingdom | No Response | 5 | International instruments, Women's rights |
| 89 | Promptly establish a National Human Rights Institution that operates in accordance with the Paris Principles, seeking international assistance as necessary | United Kingdom | Rejected | 5 | NHRI, Technical assistance |
| 90 | Fully implement, once adopted, a draft amendment to the Constitution that would protect against discrimination on the basis of sex and gender, and would seek to protect women's and children's rights regarding family law, sexual offences, domestic violence, property, the right to work, and inheritance law | United States | No Response | 5 | Labour, Rights of the Child, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity, Women's rights |
| 92 | The Government provides free access to health and medical services. To alleviate capacity constraints and improve services available, the government facilitates partnerships with both Taiwan and Australia for specialized medical teams to visit and provide specialized medical services. There is a team of Cuban doctors permanently based in Tarawa. The Government also continues to approve increased scholarship allocations for medical and nursing training overseas, mainly in Australia and Cuba. | Kiribati | Voluntary Pledge | 1 | Right to health |

A= Action Category (see on [our website](#))
SMR = State making recommendation

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