



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirty-eighth session
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Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Solomon Islands*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 12 stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations² and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies³

2. Center for Global Nonkilling (CGNK) encouraged the Solomon Islands to swiftly ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.⁴ CGNK also recommended the ratification of the second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR) aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.⁵

3. CGNK further recommended that the Solomon Islands ratify the Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance while noting that there were no cases of enforced disappearance listed by the Working Group on enforced disappearances in the country.⁶

4. ECPAT International noted that Solomon Islands had failed to ratify a number of crucial instruments aimed at protecting children from sexual exploitation. Despite signing the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography in 2009, it had yet to ratify or accede to the treaty. Further, the country had yet to sign or ratify the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.⁷ Joint Submission 4 (JS4) recommended that the Solomon Islands promptly ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.⁸

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



5. People With Disability Solomon Islands (PWDSI) strongly called on the Solomon Islands to immediately ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.⁹

6. Parliamentarians for Global Action and World Federalist Movement/Institute for Global Policy recommended that the Solomon Islands ratify and implement the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court.¹⁰ It also recommended that the Solomon Islands ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide¹¹ and accede to the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity.¹²

7. Oceania Human Rights (OHR) recommended that the Solomon Islands issue an open invitation to all UN Human Rights Council Special Procedures; host a National Determined Contribution process for the Paris Agreement and UN SDGs Voluntary National Review rooted in the human rights framework that is participatory and inclusive of all citizens.¹³ It also recommended that the Solomon Islands immediately call and coordinate with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and universities in the region for a national meeting that will provide the skills and strategies to assist the Government to fulfil its responsibilities under international human rights law.¹⁴

8. CGNK recommended that Solomon Islands, as well as to all States in Oceania, set up a regional human rights legal mechanism since there was no judicial human rights regional body in the Pacific region.¹⁵ OHR also made a similar recommendation.¹⁶

B. National human rights framework¹⁷

9. OHR recommended that the Solomon Islands establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles and with the full participation of civil society.¹⁸

10. JS4 welcomed the establishment of the Anti-Human Trafficking Advisory Committee.¹⁹

11. While commending the Solomon Islands for passing of the Anti-Corruption Act (ACA 2018) in 2018, after two years of development,²⁰ TSI recommended that Solomon Islands urgently recruit the Director General to enable the appointment of the Integrity Officers as per the ACA 2018, and to urgently implement the Act to combat the corrupt actions that took place within the public service.²¹

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Cross-cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination²²

12. Joint Submission 1 (JS1) noted that there were currently no laws prohibiting discrimination against a person based on their sexual orientation or gender identity. It also noted that consensual sex between same-gender partners was criminalized.²³ In this regard, JS1 recommended that the Solomon Islands amend the Constitution to include sexual orientation and gender identity as prohibited grounds for discrimination.²⁴

Development, the environment, and business and human rights²⁵

13. JS1 stated that rising sea levels had resulted in unprecedented threats to the Solomon Islands, which had disrupted fish migratory patterns leading to food insecurity. This threatened traditional lifeways, such as fishing and seafaring, peace and stability, as well as loss of culturally significant sites and indigenous lands.²⁶ In addition, Joint Submission 3 (JS3) noted that the disruption to education, due to flooding of septic tanks, flash floods and oil leakage in waterbodies, changing water course and sedimentation of drinking water

sources caused by continuous logging activity further impacted food and water security of the island inhabitants.²⁷

14. Joint Submission 2 (JS2) highlighted that the people living on the atolls and low lying islands continued to face severe effects of climate change such as inundation and salt water intrusion, due to continuous sea level rise and frequent extreme climatic events. JS2 expressed concern about the limited actions undertaken by the Government to address the needs of people living on these atolls and low lying islands, especially on their need to relocate to safer places.²⁸ In this regard, JS2 urgently called upon the Government to immediately carry out investigations, assessments and consultations with the affected communities as soon as possible.²⁹

15. JS2 also expressed concern about the low budget allocation for climate change work by the Government as reflected in its Recurrent and Development Budget Allocation 2020 for the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology.³⁰ It recommended that the Government increase its Recurrent and Development budget for climate change work and have a specific allocation for resettlement or relocation.³¹ It also called on the Government to provide budget support for initial assessments and consultation for the people in low lying islands, atolls and vulnerable coastal communities within the Solomon Islands on resettlement and relocation plans.³²

16. OHR noted that the country's most vulnerable sectors to climate change effects were agriculture and food security, water supply and sanitation, human health, human settlements, fisheries, and marine resources, coastal protection, infrastructure, waste management, and tourism.³³

17. OHR recommended that the Solomon Islands establish a National Climate Change Council and thematic working groups in order to provide technical and strategic support and advice to the lead agency and the National Climate Change Council on climate change issues.³⁴

18. OHR stated that the Solomon Islands' should develop and maintain strong partnerships and work cooperatively with its national partners, stakeholders, regional and international organizations and institutions, and development partners to address climate change.³⁵ OHR also recommended that Solomon Islands work closely with its citizens to re-dedicate itself to environmental protection.³⁶

19. JS3 noted that the diversion of the economy towards logging had impacted farming and traditional ways of life, due to destruction of forests and unavailability of food.³⁷ Moreover, food security and income generation that were largely dependent on agriculture and marine resources were threatened by logging³⁸ since the marine ecosystem was severely affected, due to soil erosion and wharf construction.³⁹

20. JS3 also noted that in Laovavasa, in Guadalcanal Island, illegal logging activities had left behind great devastation such as destruction of other small trees, pollution and loss of fertility of soil, soil erosion, dried water resources, flash floods and droughts and sever destruction to forests.⁴⁰ The lack of windbreak provided by forests exposed cleared land and villages to stronger winds, endangering agriculture and putting settled areas at greater risk during storms.⁴¹ JS3 recommended that the Solomon Islands protect human rights against abuses and environmental degradation by logging companies and ensure effective remedies when abuses have occurred.⁴²

21. JS3 further noted the claim of the Tamboko communities, adjacent to the logging operation, that women were not consulted regarding the possible mitigation plan on the adverse impact of logging on their livelihood.⁴³ JS3 recommended that the Solomon Islands undertake awareness-raising programmes on the environmental, social and human rights impacts of logging and on the rights and protections people shall enjoy, including programmes targeting women and youths.⁴⁴

22. JS3 also noted the lack of adequate consultations with communities in regard to mining activities.⁴⁵ JS3 recommended that the Solomon Islands take appropriate legislative and administrative measures to ensure that the use of exploitation of natural resources does

not infringe the rights of local communities to dispose freely of their lands, territory, and natural resources in accordance with international standards.⁴⁶

2. Civil and political rights

Right to life, liberty and security of person

23. JS4 noted that prevalence rates of family sexual violence in the Solomon Islands, including physical and sexual abuse were one of the highest in the world, reported at approximately 64 per cent in 2018.⁴⁷

24. JS4 recommended that the Solomon Islands modify Article 233 of the Penal Code in order to prohibit corporal punishment in all settings, including in the family home, in schools, in alternative care settings, in day-care and penal institutions, without any exception.⁴⁸

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law⁴⁹

25. OHR recommended that Solomon Islands re-commit itself to peace and justice throughout the country ensuring a strong mechanism that promotes conflict resolution.⁵⁰

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life⁵¹

26. TSI stated that the Solomon Islands needed to enact laws that give rights to the citizens on information, which will enable citizens to freely have access to information and educate themselves about issues and developments in the Solomon Islands. TSI recommended that the Solomon Islands develop a right to information law and fully fund its implementation.⁵²

Prohibition of all forms of slavery⁵³

27. JS3 noted that the Solomon Islands was a source, transit, and destination country for local and Southeast Asian men and women subjected to forced labour and forced prostitution, and local children subjected to sex and labour trafficking. Trafficking was closely linked to logging and mining activities, with such abuses often occurring at logging camps.⁵⁴

28. JS4 recommended that the Solomon Islands strengthen efforts to combat human trafficking at the source, and continue investing efforts to prevent human trafficking with special attention to cases of adolescents and girls.⁵⁵

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

29. JS4 recommended that the Solomon Islands effectively and promptly implement existing policies in order to ensure equal opportunities and equal pay for women.⁵⁶

Right to an adequate standard of living

30. JS1 noted that over 65 per cent of housing in informal settlements lacked durability. The settlements, some of which were located on steep slopes, were at high risk of collapsing in the event of a natural disaster leaving residents in a situation of extreme vulnerability.⁵⁷

31. JS3 recommended that the Solomon Islands ensure access to sufficient safe drinking water and adequate sanitation for the entire population.⁵⁸

Right to health⁵⁹

32. JS3 highlighted that climate change had increased health risks in the country. Particularly concerning were “vector-borne diseases, respiratory diseases, waterborne and foodborne diseases, malnutrition, and non-communicable diseases.”⁶⁰

33. JS4 noted that the insufficient number of health care personnel made access to health difficult for many individuals, especially for marginalized communities living in remote and rural areas. Individuals had to travel to neighbouring islands to receive health care, and oftentimes lack transportation.⁶¹ In this regard, JS4 recommended that the Solomon Islands adopt all necessary measures to improve the quality of public health services, including the equal distribution of adequate and qualified medical staff between urban and rural areas.⁶² It also recommended that the Solomon Islands reduce the disparities in access to health care by providing transportation to individuals in disadvantaged neighbourhoods in need of medical attention.⁶³

34. SIPPA recommended that the Solomon Islands ensure the provision of and access to age-appropriate information, education and adolescent-friendly comprehensive, quality and timely sexual and reproductive health services at both government and non-government led health facilities for adolescents and youth, including those with disabilities.⁶⁴

*Right to education*⁶⁵

35. SIPPA noted that due to various challenges such as poverty, lack of access to education in rural areas, lack of tertiary education or vocational opportunities, many young people either dropped out or did not continue their education.⁶⁶

36. JS2 recommended that the Government ensure that basic education was free and of good quality, for all children to be able to access and benefit from. There should be no parents' contributions imposed by schools, and the level of financial support provided to schools needed to be reviewed.⁶⁷

37. JS4 reported that the quality of education in certain provinces is disproportionately lower than others.⁶⁸ JS4 therefore recommended Solomon Islands to adopt all necessary measures to facilitate access for children and teachers to schools in remote and rural areas, by building new education facilities and providing adequate roads and public transportation.⁶⁹ JS4 recommended that the Solomon Islands undertake specific measures to improve the quality of education in rural and urban sectors, including through the provision of adequate classrooms, school materials as well as adequate remuneration and training for teachers.⁷⁰

38. JS4 recommended that the Solomon Islands empower vulnerable groups, especially low income families, by raising awareness campaigns on the importance of education and by providing financial support to allow children to attend school.⁷¹

39. JS2 also recommended that the link between education and the workforce be strengthened to address the skills mismatch, adjust learning modalities and curricula as necessary, and ensure that education supports sustainable livelihoods in urban and rural communities.⁷²

40. JS2 further noted that accurate data on and understanding of the special learning needs of children with disabilities throughout the Solomon Islands was limited. As a result, specific teaching materials and aids had not been developed or distributed to schools. The Government and its donors were not currently directing any budgetary support to address and mainstream inclusivity.⁷³ In this regard, JS2 called upon the Government to ensure that budget and staffing of the Inclusive Education Unit is increased to effectively implement the inclusive Education Policy⁷⁴, support research to determine the actual number and need of children and adults with disabilities and special needs that access the education system⁷⁵, and ensure that teachers are provided with practical in-service inclusive education courses.⁷⁶

41. JS4 expressed concern that human rights education was not part of school programmes, nor of teachers' training. Most individuals in the Solomon Islands did not have sufficient knowledge and understanding of their human rights.⁷⁷ JS4 recommended that the Government include human rights education in school programmes and in teachers' training programmes.⁷⁸

42. OHR recommended that the Solomon Islands work with regional and international NGOs to conduct trainings in human rights education and that the Solomon Islands

translate the various international instruments it had ratified into the indigenous languages of its citizens.⁷⁹

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

*Women*⁸⁰

43. PWDSI recommended that the Solomon Islands urgently endorse the relevant gender policies and provide respective budgetary allocation for implementation, including specific allocation for the inclusion of women and girls with disabilities across the programme cycle.⁸¹

44. JS4 recommended that the Solomon Islands enhance efforts to promote women's rights by raising awareness campaigns and adopting formation and education courses for women.⁸²

45. JS3 recommended that the Solomon Islands ensure effective protection against violence against women and children, including sexual abuse and exploitation and domestic violence, with a focus on communities affected by logging activities.⁸³

46. JS4 also recommended that the Solomon Islands strengthen its efforts in combating violence against women by raising awareness of the harmful consequences of violence against women, bringing perpetrators to justice, and ensuring victims have quality services available to them.⁸⁴

47. JS2 noted the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs' (MWYCFA) Temporary Special Measures intended to allocate 3 reserved seats for women in Provincial Assemblies to advance women in leadership and decision making.⁸⁵ However, the current *Provincial Government Act 1997* restricted Provinces from setting quotas for women on their Provincial Assemblies.⁸⁶ In this regard, JS2 recommended that the National Parliament pass and enforce legislation to remove this limitation⁸⁷ and that the Government fully support the awareness on Temporary Special Measures and the processes to further implement the measure, including changes in laws to fast track them to further women's political participation.⁸⁸

48. JS2 also recommended that the Government consider the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA), women's rights organizations and CSOs, including National Council of Women, and development actors work with the Political Parties Commission to advocate for parties complying with the 10 per cent women candidates' provision, including encouraging better enforcement of the law and assisting in linking parties with aspiring woman candidates through the dissemination of manifestos.⁸⁹

49. JS2 further recommended them to ensure gender awareness programmes – both specific to women's leadership and more broadly – are locally owned, developed and informed, are linked to local ideas and policies, incorporate the history of patriarchy and how it informs the bedrock of cultural and gender based norms, recognize cultural diversity across Solomon Islands, and the need to tailor messaging to different contexts⁹⁰ and for the above parties to support aspiring women candidates to have access to skills development throughout the electoral cycle.⁹¹ JS2 recommended Government and donor agencies support and resource the work of women's rights organizations, CSOs and the National Women's Forum in advocating TSM while ensuring that initiatives are locally led.⁹²

50. JS2 noted that in the current national government, there are 3 female parliamentarians out of 50 Parliamentarians. At the provincial level, out of 172 seats, there are only 4 women. Money politics is another challenge because women have limited access to finances and are prone to be subjected to violence if they receive campaign contributions which are likely to be given by businesses or supporters who are men.⁹³

51. JS2 also noted the 2014 Political Parties Integrity Act 2014, which provided that a political party shall reserve for women, at least ten per cent of the total number of candidates it selects and endorses to contest an election.⁹⁴ In this regard, JS2 recommended that the Solomon Islands amend the Act to ensure that the critical mass of 30 per cent for women candidates is set out as a compulsory threshold in the Political Parties Integrity Act⁹⁵, to impose effective sanctions where political parties do not comply with the

requirement for the 30 per cent threshold of the total number of women endorsed as candidates.⁹⁶

52. SIPPA noted that only 24 per cent of married women and 8 per cent of sexually active unmarried women used modern contraceptive methods to prevent pregnancy. SIPPA added that in the Solomon Islands, 35 per cent of married women and 83 per cent of sexually active unmarried women were not using contraception despite wanting to avoid pregnancy (unmet need for family planning). Sexually active women aged 15-19 years had a particularly low uptake, amongst both married (7 per cent) and sexually active unmarried (5 per cent) women.⁹⁷

53. JS1 stated that women's right to education was not currently being adequately protected or ensured, with 54.5 per cent fulfilment for women vs. 57 per cent for men. The percentage for women had decreased by 4.5 per cent since the submission of the last UPR in 2015 (from 59 per cent to 54.5 per cent).⁹⁸

*Children*⁹⁹

54. JS4 recommended that the Solomon Islands make birth registration accessible to all, especially to individuals living in remote and rural areas, by implementing mobile birth registrations and eliminating penalties for late registrations.¹⁰⁰

55. ECPAT International noted that with the passing of the Immigration Act 2012 and Penal Code (Sexual Offences) Amendment Act 2016, the Solomon Islands had aligned its national legislation with international standards in terms of protecting children from exploitation in prostitution and from being trafficked for sexual purposes. However, important omissions persisted within the legislation that may leave children vulnerable to being sexually exploited.¹⁰¹

56. ECPAT International also noted that there were no provisions under Solomon Islands law that define or criminalize forms of online child sexual exploitation other than child sexual abuse materials, such as live streaming of sexual abuse material, online grooming, online sexual extortion or unsolicited sexting. Further, the law criminalizing child sexual abuse materials and associated conducts did not explicitly refer to offences committed in the online environment. Another omission in the law relating to child sexual abuse materials was the lack of an exemption clause concerning sexting between minors. The lack of such a clause may result in children becoming offenders for engaging in consensual sexting between peers or creating child sexual abuse materials in an abusive or exploitive situation.¹⁰²

57. ECPAT International stated that children who were being used as nightclub, motel and casino workers in Honiara were being offered to clients for sexual services as part of their employment.¹⁰³

58. ECPAT International also stated that the increasing use of mobile phones and the proliferation of Internet access presented potential and growing new vulnerabilities to the sexual exploitation of children in the online environment, including perpetrators' new ways to groom and exploit children.¹⁰⁴

59. ECPAT International noted that there were no provisions under the Solomon Islands legislation that criminalized forced marriage. Under the Islanders Marriage Act, children aged 15 and over may marry with the consent of a parent, guardian or judge. It recommended that the law be amended so as to ensure that marriage before the age of 18 is strictly prohibited without exception.¹⁰⁵ Similarly, JS4 recommended that the Solomon Islands redouble efforts to combat the sale of children by criminalizing the sale of young girls as brides.¹⁰⁶

60. JS4 noted that young girls in the Solomon Islands continued to be a vulnerable group and faced great danger due to the persistence of harmful practices against them in the country.¹⁰⁷ JS4 recommended that the Solomon Islands take all needed measures by improving law enforcement to ensure the full implementation of existing domestic legal frameworks protecting children from all forms of violence.¹⁰⁸

61. JS4 recommended that the Solomon Islands ensure the full protection of children, particularly children living in rural areas, by providing training to parents and teachers on alternative, non-violent forms of discipline.¹⁰⁹ It also further recommended that the Government strengthen its efforts to implement more effective policies to protect children, especially young girls, against violence.¹¹⁰

62. JS4 expressed concern that economic exploitation of children was still very common in the Solomon Islands. Poverty was currently the main contributing factor to child labour, and while primary school was not yet compulsory, children were forced by family members to enter the workforce.¹¹¹

63. JS4 also noted that though the Solomon Islands had established some work regulations for children, its legal framework did not clearly prohibit children from engaging in hazardous work. Many children, especially boys, were exposed to dangerous work conditions, such as working in high temperatures and with dangerous chemicals. JS4 recommended that the Solomon Islands increase the minimum work age to 15 and ensure legal frameworks clearly prohibit children under the age of 18 from working in hazardous conditions and occupations.¹¹²

64. JS4 recommended that the Solomon Islands strengthen its efforts to improve access to basic health-care services for all children, particularly in rural and remote areas, by implementing mobile clinics.¹¹³

65. JS3 noted that the high cost for primary and secondary education had been considered as a contributing factor for parents living in rural areas to work and engage in logging activities.¹¹⁴ Parents placed great hope on what education would bring for their children and were willing to sacrifice their long-term economic future for it.¹¹⁵ JS3 recommended that the Government extend universal free education to the secondary level.¹¹⁶

*Persons with disabilities*¹¹⁷

66. PWDSI recommended that the Solomon Islands endorse the revised Solomon Islands National Disability Inclusive Development Policy and develop a costed implementation plan and allocate budgetary and human resource for the implementation of the new Solomon Islands National Disability Inclusive Development Policy, including resourcing of the Organization's of Persons with Disabilities through the Ministry of Health and Medical Services. It also recommended that the Solomon Islands establish a Coordination Council and Secretariat to ensure effective implementation, monitoring and coordination of all Disability programmes, projects and activities in the country.¹¹⁸

67. PWDSI further recommended that the Government through the Ministry of Health and Medical Services urgently develop a partnership agreement with civil society organizations working to promote the rights of people with disabilities.¹¹⁹ It also recommended that the Government collaborate with PWDSI, Ministry of Justice and Legal Services (MJLA) and other key stakeholders to immediately begin work on the proposed Disability Bill, using the findings of the legislative reviews to inform the Disability Bill in compliance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.¹²⁰

68. Moreover, PWDSI recommended that the Government urgently endorse the Solomon Islands Disability Inclusive Education Policy and ensure commitment in budgetary allocation to the Ministry of Education for the inclusion of children and persons with disabilities attain the highest level of education.¹²¹

69. JS2 noted that access to financial resources was a main barrier to advance education opportunities. Government grants were currently completely inadequate to provide for the level of support required to ensure that children with disabilities are well supported and are learning effectively in mainstream classes. It also noted that up to 15 per cent of the population were living with disabilities, meaning most children with disabilities, did not receive any education.¹²²

*Minorities and indigenous peoples*¹²³

70. JS1 highlighted that due to climate change, sea levels in the Solomon Islands were rising at unprecedented rates and in 2016, five of the Solomon Islands were lost due to rising sea levels forcing relocations of indigenous communities because they rely on the land for subsistence, forced relocation also threatens their right to food and their economy.¹²⁴

71. JS1 also noted that much of the Indigenous population lived in informal settlements. Over 65 per cent of housing in informal settlements lacked durability, meaning that it would likely not withstand strong winds or earthquakes.¹²⁵

Notes

¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org. (One asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with “A” status).

*Civil society**Individual submissions:*

CGNK	Centre for Global Nonkilling, Hawaii, United States;
ECPAT International	Sexual Exploitation of Children in Solomon Islands, Bangkok, Thailand;
OHR	Oceania Human Rights, Hawaii, United States;
PGA	Parliamentarians For Global Action, New York, United States;
PWDSI	People With Disability Solomon Islands, Honiara, Solomon Islands;
SIPPA	Solomon Islands Planned Parenthood Association, Honiara, Solomon Islands;
TSI	Transparency Solomon Islands, Honiara, Solomon Islands;
WFM/IGP	World Federalist Movement/Institute for Global Policy, New York, United States.

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Cultural Survival, Massachusetts, United States; The American India Law Clinic of the University of Colorado, Colorado, United States;
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Development Services Exchange (DSE); Honiara, Solomon Islands; Solomon Islands Development Trust (SIDT), Honiara, Solomon Islands, Honiara, Solomon Islands; Coalition for Education Solomon Islands (CESI), Honiara, Solomon Islands; Solomon Islands Indigenous People Human Rights Advocacy Association (SIIPHRAA), Honiara, Solomon Islands; Women’s Rights Action Movement (WRAM), Honiara, Solomon Islands;
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: Franciscans International (FI), Geneva, Switzerland; Society of Saint Francis, Province of Solomon Islands; Dominicans for Justice and Peace, Geneva, Switzerland; Dominican Network in Solomon Islands;
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: IIMA - Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice, Rome, Italy; VIDES International - International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education, Ghana.

² The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR;
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW;
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure;
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD;
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance;
SI	Solomon Islands.

- ³ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/14, paras. 99.1–99.5, 99.8–99.9, 100.1–100.39.
- ⁴ CGNK, para. II.
- ⁵ CGNK, para. III.
- ⁶ CGNK, para. IV.
- ⁷ ECPAT International, para. 13.
- ⁸ JS4, para. 9 c).
- ⁹ PWDSI, para. 5.1.2.1.
- ¹⁰ PGA, paras. 12 and 14; WFM/IGP recommendations 3.1.1–2.
- ¹¹ PGA, para. 13; CGNK, para. I.
- ¹² PGA para. 15.
- ¹³ OHR, Recommendation 4.
- ¹⁴ OHR recommendation 1.
- ¹⁵ CGNK, para. V.
- ¹⁶ OHR recommendation 3.
- ¹⁷ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/14, paras. 99.7, 100.40, 100.44, 100.46–100.54, 100.61.
- ¹⁸ OHR, Policy Recommendations Para 1.
- ¹⁹ JS4, para. 29.
- ²⁰ TSI, Key Issues and Recommendations 1.
- ²¹ TSI Key Issues and Recommendation 1.
- ²² For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/14, paras. 100.43, 100.45, 101.1–101.6.
- ²³ JS1, page 4.
- ²⁴ JS1, page 8.
- ²⁵ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/14, paras. 99.6, 99.48, 99.55, 100.43, 100.45, 100.76, 100.78.
- ²⁶ JS1, page 3.
- ²⁷ JS3, para. 30.
- ²⁸ JS2, para. 8.
- ²⁹ JS2, para. 9.
- ³⁰ JS2, para. 14.
- ³¹ JS2, para. 15.
- ³² JS2, para. 16.
- ³³ OHR, page 1.
- ³⁴ OHR, Policy Recommendations Para 2.
- ³⁵ OHR Policy Recommendations, Para 3.
- ³⁶ OHR, Recommendation 4.
- ³⁷ JS3, para. 16.
- ³⁸ JS3, para. 17.
- ³⁹ JS3, para. 18.
- ⁴⁰ JS3, para. 14.
- ⁴¹ JS3, para. 15.
- ⁴² JS3, Recommendation 1.
- ⁴³ JS3, para. 38.
- ⁴⁴ JS3, Recommendation 4.

- 45 JS3, para. 41.
- 46 JS3, Recommendation 5.
- 47 JS4, para. 25.
- 48 JS4, 20 a).
- 49 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/14, paras. 99.45-99.47, 100.68.
- 50 OHR, Recommendation 5.
- 51 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/14, para. 100.69.
- 52 TSI Key Issues and Recommendation 2.
- 53 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/14, paras. 100.44, 100.63, 100.65–100.67.
- 54 JS3, para. 31.
- 55 JS4, para. 30 b).
- 56 JS4, para. 26 a).
- 57 JS1, page 3.
- 58 JS3, Recommendation 8.
- 59 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/14, paras. 99.49–99.50.
- 60 JS3, para. 42.
- 61 JS4, para. 22.
- 62 JS4, para. 23 b).
- 63 JS4, para. 23 c).
- 64 SIPPA, Recommendation 1.
- 65 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/14, paras. 99.51–99.55, 100.70–100.71.
- 66 SIPPA, para. 16.
- 67 JS2, para. 20.
- 68 JS4, para. 13.
- 69 JS4, para. 15 a).
- 70 JS4, para. 15 c).
- 71 JS4, para. 15 b).
- 72 JS2, para. 27.
- 73 JS2, para. 28.
- 74 JS2, para. 30.
- 75 JS2, para. 31.
- 76 JS2, para. 32.
- 77 JS4, para. 14.
- 78 JS4, para. 15 d).
- 79 OHR recommendation 2.
- 80 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/14, paras. 99.16-99.43, 100.41, 100.42, 100.62, 100.64.
- 81 PWDSI, para. 5.6.2.1.
- 82 JS4, para. 26 c).
- 83 JS3, Recommendation 7.
- 84 JS4, para. 26 b).
- 85 JS2, para. 35.
- 86 JS2, para. 36.
- 87 JS2, para. 38.
- 88 JS2, para. 40.
- 89 JS2, para. 42.
- 90 JS2, para. 39.
- 91 JS2, para. 41.
- 92 JS2, para. 43.
- 93 JS2, para. 44.
- 94 JS2, para. 48.
- 95 JS2, para. 50.
- 96 JS2, para. 51.
- 97 SIPPA, paras. 5-6.
- 98 JS1, page 4.
- 99 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/14, paras. 99.10–99.11, 99.13–99.15, 100.56–100.60.
- 100 JS4, para 17 a).
- 101 ECPAT International, para. 13.
- 102 ECPAT International, para. 15.
- 103 ECPAT International, para. 7.
- 104 ECPAT International, para. 8.
- 105 ECPAT International, para. 18.

- ¹⁰⁶ JS4, para. 9 a).
¹⁰⁷ JS4, para. 8.
¹⁰⁸ JS4, para. 20 c).
¹⁰⁹ JS4, para. 20 b).
¹¹⁰ JS4, para. 9 b).
¹¹¹ JS4, para. 27.
¹¹² JS4, para. 30 a).
¹¹³ JS4, para. 23 a).
¹¹⁴ JS3, para. 35.
¹¹⁵ JS3, para. 36.
¹¹⁶ JS3, Recommendation 10.
¹¹⁷ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/14, paras. 99.12, 100.73–100.75.75.
¹¹⁸ PWDSI, para. 4.2.2.1.
¹¹⁹ PWDSI, para. 5.3.2.1.
¹²⁰ PWDSI, para. 5.4.2.1.
¹²¹ PWDSI, para. 5.5.2.1.
¹²² JS2, para. 18.
¹²³ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/32/14, para. 100.72.
¹²⁴ JS1, para. iii.
¹²⁵ JS1, page 3.
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