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Kiribati

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in reports of the treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, in reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. For the full texts, please refer to the documents referenced. The report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review, and developments during that period.

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I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

International human rights treaties²

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified/not accepted</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	CEDAW (2004)	CRPD (2013)	ICERD
	CRC (1995)		ICESCR ICCPR ICCPR-OP 2 CAT OP-CAT OP-CRC-AC OP-CRC-SC ICRMW ICPPED
<i>Reservations and/or declarations</i>	CRC (reservations: arts. 24, paras. 2 (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f), 26 and 28, paras. 1 (b), (c) and (d); declarations: arts. 12–16, 1995)		
<i>Complaints procedures, inquiries and urgent action³</i>			ICERD OP-ICESCR ICCPR ICCPR-OP 1 OP-CEDAW CAT OP-CRC-IC ICRMW OP-CRPD ICPPED

Other main relevant international instruments

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons		1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol
	1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness		Protocols I, II and III to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 ⁷
	Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 ⁴		Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide
	ILO fundamental conventions ⁵		Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
	Palermo Protocol ⁶		UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education
			ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189 ⁸

1. In 2013, the Special Rapporteur on water and sanitation recommended that Kiribati ratify ICCPR, ICESCR and other international human rights treaties to which the State is not yet a party.⁹ The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) recommended that Kiribati consider becoming a party to the Optional Protocol to CRPD so as to allow for individual complaints.¹⁰
2. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) reported that the Government had approved the withdrawal of all reservations to CRC. The Ministry of Women, Youth and Social Affairs (MWYSA) is finalizing the formal withdrawal process.¹¹
3. United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) indicated that Kiribati had ratified CEDAW in 2004 and, so far, has not been able to meet its reporting obligations under the Convention.¹²
4. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) noted that Kiribati was not a party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees nor its 1967 Protocol, and recommended that it accede to the 1951 Convention.¹³
5. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) encouraged Kiribati to ratify the 1960 Convention against Discrimination in Education.¹⁴
6. ESCAP recommended that the Government ratify ILO Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (No. 159), as agreed by the Pacific Disability Ministers (including Kiribati) in 2012. Ratification of Convention No. 159 would enhance equality of opportunity and treatment of persons with disabilities in the areas of employment and vocational training.¹⁵

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

7. The Special Rapporteur on water and sanitation noted that the definition of discrimination in the Constitution of Kiribati is much narrower than the definition contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or core international human rights treaties, and encouraged Kiribati to broaden the concept of discrimination contained in its Constitution, so as to reflect international norms and consensus on this matter.¹⁶ The Special Rapporteur also recommended that Kiribati consider revising the Constitution and include therein the human right to water and sanitation as well as other economic, social and cultural rights which are contemplated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and ICESCR.¹⁷

8. UNICEF recommended that the Constitution be amended to include sex, gender and disability as grounds for non-discrimination under article 15, and encouraged the Government to include provisions for the protection of the rights of children, including birth registration and the best interest of the child as the primary consideration in every matter concerning the child.¹⁸

9. UN-Women indicated that a bill to amend the Constitution to include sex and gender as prohibited grounds of discrimination did not have the required majority to allow for constitutional amendment and was therefore not passed.¹⁹

10. According to UN-Women, the Government passed a bill, in 2013, amending the Constitution to allow the set-up of the Ministry for Women, Youth and Social Affairs (MWYSA). UN-Women noted that the Ministry requires additional resources to be able to fulfil its mandate, including the setting up of a human rights unit.²⁰

11. ESCAP noted that the Government had indicated its willingness to consider a constitutional amendment to expand the prohibited grounds of discrimination to include disability. ESCAP recommended that the Government amend the Constitution to include disability as a prohibited ground of discrimination, in line with its obligations as a State party to CRPD.²¹ UNICEF reported that the Disability Policy had been finalized and would soon be presented to Cabinet for endorsement.²²

12. UNESCO encouraged Kiribati to enshrine the right to education in its Constitution.²³

13. UNESCO encouraged Kiribati to introduce a freedom of information act in line with international standards.²⁴

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

14. ESCAP recommended that the Government integrate the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities more systematically across all the key policy areas of the National Development Plan (2012-2015).²⁵ UNFPA noted that the National Development Plan (2012-2015) includes attention to gender-based violence as well as reproductive health services and information.²⁶

15. The Special Rapporteur on water and sanitation noted that there was no national human rights institution in Kiribati, and called on the Government to accept the recommendations made in that regard during the first cycle of the universal periodic review (UPR) in 2010 and to establish its own national human rights institution in compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles).²⁷

16. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) indicated that the National Approach to Eliminating Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Kiribati (2011-2021) promotes national

ownership through the following five key areas: (1) developing national leadership and commitments to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV); (2) strengthening legal frameworks, law enforcement and justice system; (3) building institutional and community capacity; (4) strengthening and improving preventive, protection, social, and support services; (5) eliminating and preventing SGBV through civic engagement and advocacy.²⁸

17. UNHCR welcomed Kiribati's participation in various regional and international mechanisms, including the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime; the Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference; the Nansen Initiative Pacific Consultation and the International Conference on Small Island Developing States.²⁹

18. UNESCO reported that the 2008-2011 strategic plan, "Quality education for all", proposes a range of strategies for improving the quality of educational services to better prepare young people in a changing regional and global environment.³⁰

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

19. The Special Rapporteur on water and sanitation recommended that Kiribati implement the recommendations of the 2010 universal periodic review and encouraged the Government to seek technical assistance from the relevant United Nations agencies, programmes and funds present in Kiribati and OHCHR regional office.³¹ UN-Women noted that, in response to recommendation 66.1 from the first cycle of the UPR,³² an interministerial human rights taskforce is being set up to include all existing national treaty committees.³³

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies³⁴

20. ESCAP recommended that Kiribati commence preparations early with a view to meeting its reporting obligation under CRPD and submitting its initial national report in 2015.³⁵

21. UNICEF encouraged the Government to complete the overdue CRC and CEDAW reports so as to allow for the continuation of the reporting process and the accountability of the Government.³⁶

1. Reporting status

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CEDAW	-	-	-	Initial and second reports overdue since 2005 and 2009
CRC	September 2006	-	-	Second to fourth reports overdue since 2011
CRPD	-	-	-	Initial report due in 2015

B. Cooperation with special procedures³⁷

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Current status</i>
<i>Standing invitation</i>	No	No
<i>Visits undertaken</i>	-	Water and sanitation (2012)
<i>Visits agreed to in principle</i>	-	-
<i>Visits requested</i>	-	-
<i>Responses to letters of allegation and urgent appeals</i>	During the period under review, no communications were sent.	

C. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

22. OHCHR Regional Office for the Pacific covers 16 countries, including Kiribati.³⁸ In 2014, at the invitation of the Government and in partnership with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community and UN-Women, OHCHR Regional Office organized a workshop for the Government and civil society to prepare for the second universal periodic review of Kiribati and the report under CEDAW.³⁹

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

A. Equality and non-discrimination

23. The Special Rapporteur on water and sanitation recommended that Kiribati give special attention to the UPR recommendations from the first cycle (2010) referring to gender equality and discrimination against women and women's participation.⁴⁰

24. UNFPA indicated that, with regard to progress on Millennium Development Goal 3 - Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women, parity had been achieved in educational access for girls and boys, and there had been an increase in female representation in Parliament. However, progress relating to participation of women in the economic field was slow.⁴¹

25. According to UN-Women, one of the key challenges in addressing gender inequality is the patriarchal attitude and mindset. UN-Women recommended greater advocacy, gender sensitization and transformational leadership training. It also recommended further measures to ensure equality and non-discrimination between women and men, in law and in practice, in all areas, including access to land and employment, as well as economic and political participation.⁴²

26. UNHCR stated that women could not pass Kiribati nationality to their children by descent if the child is born abroad, which is not in compliance with article 9, paragraph 2, of CEDAW, and that there is no provision in Kiribati's nationality law to ensure that

children found in the territory, but whose parents are unknown, acquire Kiribati nationality.⁴³

27. UNICEF indicated that, while the teenage pregnancy rate is considerably high (about 19 per cent), pregnant girls are not allowed to attend school. UNICEF recommended that pregnant girls be allowed to pursue their education in schools of their choice.⁴⁴

B. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

28. UN-Women noted that the passing of the Te Rau N te Mwenga (Family Peace) Act in 2014 provides for protection of victim/survivors of domestic violence and also renders domestic violence an offence.⁴⁵ UN-Women encouraged the effective implementation of the Act and recommended that further steps be taken to end violence against women, such as sending out a strong public message of zero tolerance, handling cases of violence against women with priority and ensuring access to justice and to redress for victims/survivors.⁴⁶

29. UNFPA⁴⁷ and UNICEF⁴⁸ noted that the recently adopted Kiribati Child, Young People and Family Welfare Act enhances protection to children and young people experiencing SGBV, including emotional, physical and sexual abuse, both within and beyond the family context, and also provides a legal mandate for social workers.

30. UN-Women, together with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNFPA, UNICEF and World Health Organization (WHO), worked with the Government on the Joint programme for the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence (ESGBV), in support of national efforts to address sexual and gender-based violence.⁴⁹ UN-Women indicated that a Task Force on ESGBV had been set up, comprising representatives from government offices and civil society, including faith-based organizations, to set directions on the implementation of the ESGBV Policy and Action Plan.⁵⁰

31. UNICEF recommended that Kiribati develop a child protection policy for educational institutions to ensure prevention of and appropriate response to violence and abuse in school settings.⁵¹

C. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

32. UNICEF stated that no children were currently held in the two prisons in South Tarawa. Based on information from unconfirmed sources, there are some cases of boys under 18 years being jailed on Kiritimati Island. UNICEF recommended that Kiribati finalize the Juvenile Justice Bill and ensure that international standards for children in contact with the law are reflected therein. UNICEF also recommended that the Government strengthen the understanding of stakeholders, including the judiciary, law enforcement officers, community leaders, the private sector and children, on the rights of children in contact with the law, including the rights of victims and witnesses and the process for offenders.⁵²

D. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

33. Noting that a significant number (25 to 30 per cent) of women are still missing out on the birth registration process, UNICEF recommended that the birth registration process be strengthened through regular, timely monitoring and streamlining of the process to allow greater access in all areas, including remote and isolated communities.⁵³

E. Freedom of expression and right to participate in public and political life

34. UNESCO encouraged Kiribati to decriminalize defamation and include it under the Civil Code in accordance with international standards, develop self-regulatory mechanisms of the media and strengthen the professional standards of journalism in the country.⁵⁴

35. UN-Women noted that there had been an increase in the number of women in decision-making positions and encouraged further improvement.⁵⁵ UN-Women recommended transformational leadership training for community leaders to create a platform that would lead to changing stereotypes, attitudes and mindsets. In addition, women should be encouraged to participate in formal decision-making structures at village level.⁵⁶

F. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

36. The Special Rapporteur on water and sanitation indicated that it was essential that Kiribati take urgent action to protect and conserve the precious groundwater resources in order to ensure sustainable water supply, particularly in South Tarawa, including by establishing a legal framework and reviewing the National Water Resources Policy so as to set realistic priorities.⁵⁷

37. The Special Rapporteur recommended that the monitoring of water quality be regularized through legislation⁵⁸ and that access to water and sanitation be affordable to all, in particular those who have a lower income. However, the price paid for water, sanitation and hygiene must not compromise access to other human rights such as food, housing or education.⁵⁹

G. Right to health

38. Regarding Millennium Development Goal 5 - Improve Maternal Health, UNFPA stated that mortality remained relatively high in Kiribati, with a low life expectancy at birth of 58 years for males and 66 years for females, in 2010. Contributing to low life expectancy are high infant and under-5 mortality rates. At 45 deaths per 1,000 live births, infant mortality is the second highest in the region.⁶⁰

39. During her mission, the Special Rapporteur on water and sanitation was shocked by the high infant and child mortality rates in the country. In order to significantly reduce preventable deaths of children, she recommended that the country address the essential issues of sanitation and hygiene as a matter of urgency.⁶¹

40. UNICEF recommended that Kiribati set up strong awareness-raising initiatives together with quality adolescent reproductive health services.⁶²

H. Right to education

41. UN-Women indicated that more than 10 per cent of children do not attend primary school and that the net enrolment rate between 2008 and 2010 had fallen from 92 to 84 per cent for boys and from 93 to 87 per cent for girls. UN-Women also noted that education facilities are often inadequate or in state of disrepair. Furthermore, the lack of sanitation amenities raises health issues and affects teenage girls' ability to attend school fully.⁶³

42. UNESCO encouraged Kiribati to take additional measures to further improve enrolment rates and to provide quality education at all levels.⁶⁴

I. Persons with Disabilities

43. ESCAP stated that the Education Act 2013 affirms the right of every child to education and prohibits discrimination against children with disabilities in respect of school enrolment.⁶⁵

44. ESCAP recommended that Kiribati address the special needs of persons with disabilities, in compliance with CRPD, to ensure their protection and safety in situations of risk, including natural disasters and humanitarian emergencies.⁶⁶

J. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

45. UNHCR noted that there are no asylum seekers, refugees or stateless persons in Kiribati.⁶⁷ UNHCR recommended that Kiribati close the remaining gaps in the Citizenship Law to prevent and reduce statelessness and to further comply with Kiribati's international legal obligations.⁶⁸

K. Right to development, and environmental issues

46. UNHCR welcomed the implementation of proactive initiatives and policies by the Government to prepare its population for the onset of climate change through mitigation, adaptation and relocation measures.⁶⁹ UNHCR recommended that Kiribati continue to actively participate in regional and international initiatives and fora to address the need for a more coherent and consistent approach to the protection of people who have been displaced due to natural disasters and climate change, and the prevention of future risk of statelessness amongst its population.⁷⁰

47. With regard to the impact of climate change, the Special Rapporteur on water and sanitation recommended that the Government take concrete and targeted steps within the maximum of available resources, including by seeking international cooperation aid and assistance⁷¹; establish a solid legal and institutional framework to implement the human rights to water and sanitation, taking into consideration changing climate and its impacts on water and sanitation⁷²; take greater ownership of its policies and priorities for the water, sanitation and hygiene sector and integrate donors' initiatives and funds into its activities.⁷³

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Kiribati from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/8/KIR/2).

² The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:

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

³ Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art. 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and ICCPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; CPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; ICCPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: ICCPED, art. 30.

⁴ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention). For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, at www.icrc.org/IHL.

⁵ International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour; Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

- ⁶ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
- ⁷ Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, at www.icrc.org/IHL.
- ⁸ International Labour Organization Convention No.169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries and Convention No.189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers.
- ⁹ A/HRC/24/44/Add.1, para. 63 (l).
- ¹⁰ ESCAP submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 1.
- ¹¹ UNICEF submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p.1.
- ¹² UN-Women submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 1.
- ¹³ UNHCR submission for the UPR of Kiribati, pp. 1 and 3.
- ¹⁴ UNESCO submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 6.
- ¹⁵ ESCAP submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 2.
- ¹⁶ A/HRC/24/44/Add.1, paras. 8 and 63 (n).
- ¹⁷ Ibid., para. 63 (n).
- ¹⁸ UNICEF submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 1.
- ¹⁹ UN-Women submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 1.
- ²⁰ Ibid., p. 3.
- ²¹ ESCAP submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 1.
- ²² UNICEF submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 1.
- ²³ UNESCO submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 6.
- ²⁴ Ibid.
- ²⁵ ESCAP submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 1.
- ²⁶ UNFPA submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 1.
- ²⁷ A/HRC/24/44/Add.1, paras. 9 and 63 (o).
- ²⁸ UNFPA submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 2.
- ²⁹ UNHCR submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 1.
- ³⁰ UNESCO submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 3.
- ³¹ A/HRC/24/44/Add.1, para. 63 (o).
- ³² A/HRC/15/3, para. 66.1.
- ³³ UN-Women submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 1.
- ³⁴ The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:
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| CEDAW | Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women |
| CRC | Committee on the Rights of the Child |
| CRPD | Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities |
- ³⁵ ESCAP submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 2.
- ³⁶ UNICEF submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 2.
- ³⁷ For the titles of special procedures, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx.
- ³⁸ See www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/AsiaRegion/Pages/AsiaPacificSummary.aspx.
- ³⁹ See <http://pacific.ohchr.org>; also UN Women submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 2.
- ⁴⁰ A/HRC/24/44/Add.1, para. 63 (o).
- ⁴¹ UNFPA submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 2.
- ⁴² UN-Women submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 4.
- ⁴³ UNHCR submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 4.
- ⁴⁴ UNICEF submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 2.
- ⁴⁵ UN-Women submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 1.
- ⁴⁶ Ibid., p. 5.
- ⁴⁷ UNFPA submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 1.
- ⁴⁸ UNICEF submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 2.
- ⁴⁹ UN-Women submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 3.
- ⁵⁰ Ibid.

- ⁵¹ UNICEF submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 6.
⁵² Ibid., p. 3.
⁵³ Ibid., p. 1.
⁵⁴ UNESCO submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 6.
⁵⁵ UN-Women submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 5.
⁵⁶ Ibid.
⁵⁷ A/HRC/24/44/Add.1, para. 60.
⁵⁸ Ibid., para. 63 (g).
⁵⁹ Ibid., para. 63 (i).
⁶⁰ UNFPA submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 4.
⁶¹ A/HRC/24/44/Add.1, para. 62.
⁶² UNICEF submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 5.
⁶³ UN-Women submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 5 and 6.
⁶⁴ UNESCO submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 6.
⁶⁵ ESCAP submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 1.
⁶⁶ Ibid., p. 3.
⁶⁷ UNHCR submission for the UPR of Kiribati, p. 1.
⁶⁸ Ibid., p. 5.
⁶⁹ Ibid., p. 2.
⁷⁰ Ibid., p. 3.
⁷¹ A/HRC/24/44/Add.1, para. 63 (a).
⁷² Ibid., para. 63 (b).
⁷³ Ibid., para. 63 (c).
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