

Tuvalu National Human Rights Action Plan 2016-2020





Tuvalu Human Rights National Action Plan 2016–2020

Produced by the Attorney General's Office of Tuvalu and
the Pacific Community



© Government of Tuvalu 2016

All rights for commercial/for profit reproduction or translation, in any form, reserved.

Original text: English

Pacific Community Cataloguing-in-publication data

Tuvalu Human Rights National Action Plan 2016 – 2020 / by the Attorney General’s Office of Tuvalu and the Pacific Community

1. Human rights — Tuvalu.
2. Human rights — Law and legislation — Tuvalu.
3. Social justice — Tuvalu.

I. Title II. Tuvalu III. Pacific Community

323.099682

AACR2

ISBN: 978-982-00-1046-8

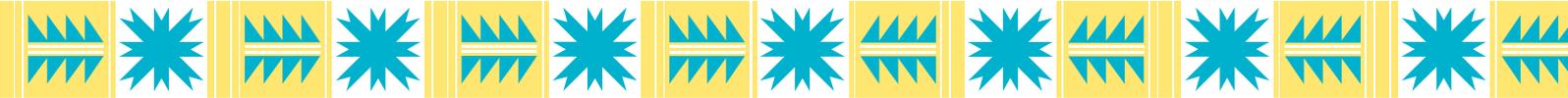
This publication has been produced with the assistance of the European Union. The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of the Attorney General’s Office of Tuvalu and the Pacific Community (SPC) and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

Prepared for publication at SPC’s Suva Regional Office
Private Mail Bag, Suva, Fiji, 2016

Printed by: Quality Print, Suva, Fiji

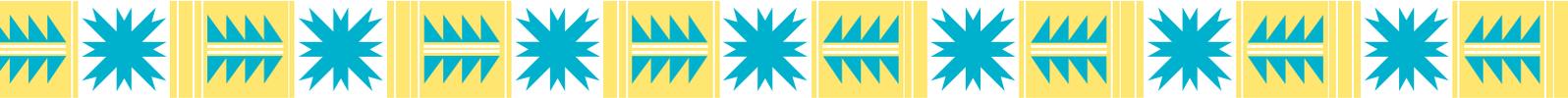
Contact for the National Action Plan 2016–2020:

The Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General
Vaiaku
Funafuti, Tuvalu



Contents

Foreword.....	iv
Prime Minister of Tuvalu.....	iv
Acknowledgments	v
List of Abbreviations	vi
Introduction	1
Tuvalu’s Human Rights Profile	2
Unratified Core Human Rights Treaties	2
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	2
Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council	2
Universal Periodic Review.....	2
Linking the NAP to the Te Kakeega III	4
Linking the NAP to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	7
Protection and Promotion of Human Rights in Tuvalu	16
Human rights issues in the Tuvalu community	21
Children’s Rights.....	26
Women’s Rights	29
Rights of Persons with Disabilities.....	33
Appendix 1, 2 and 3	35
References	40



Foreword

Prime Minister of Tuvalu



The Tuvaluan government is pleased to present its National Action Plan (NAP), which has been designed to reflect Tuvalu's commitment, priorities and concerted efforts towards building our nation where the human rights of our people are safeguarded and protected. As a small island nation, we can be proud that we are also the first among the Pacific Island states and one of the few countries in the world to have a comprehensive National Action Plan for human rights.

In relation to this endeavour, we thank all those who have been tasked with putting this living document together; especially the acting Attorney General, Laigane Italeli Maina, through her proficient leadership, and her team.

This National Action Plan has not been drawn in isolation from Tuvalu's existing human rights obligations as it also draws on Tuvalu's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) commitments, treaty body recommendations and our own internal priorities as stipulated in our national development plan, the *Te Kakeega III*.

When designing this National Action Plan, we were mindful of the challenges that come with implementing various commitments. Our main challenge is dealing with climate change and its adverse impact on the human rights of our people, but we are a resilient people and as a nation, we will continue to strive to better the lives of our people while raising our voices to highlight these impacts of climate change. We will call upon the donor communities and international communities, who demand so much of us, to also assist us in navigating through our challenges while continuing to improve the living conditions of our people. In doing so, no Tuvaluans will be left behind. Our development priorities will assist the marginalised, the old and the young, our men, women and children, our people with disabilities and all those who call Tuvalu home. It is in realising our most basic and fundamental rights that we realise our basic dignity and worth as human beings.

Tuvalu Mo Te Atua

Hon Enele Sosene Sopoanga
Prime Minister

Acknowledgments

The Government of Tuvalu expresses its sincere appreciation to the Pacific Community Regional Rights Resource Team (SPC RRRT), especially Mr. Romulo Nayacalevu, Senior Human Rights Adviser, for the technical assistance in the development of this National Action Plan.

The process of developing this plan was the result of a cabinet decision in 2016. The cabinet decision was the result of a human rights consultation, which was organised by SPC RRRT for the Tuvalu Members of Parliament in 2015.

SPC RRRT was assisted by UN Women and the UNICEF Pacific Office during the National Action Plan workshop. Workshop participants included government ministries, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other stakeholders. Participants guided the process and provided the information and priority areas that are reflected in this plan.

The government congratulates and thanks all ministries and departments for being part of this important process for Tuvalu. Special thanks to the acting Attorney General, Mrs. Laigane Italeli Maina, Mr. Efren Jogia, Senior crown counsel and the staff of the Attorney General's office for coordinating this process.



Tuvalu MP's Consultation on Human Rights and Good Governance by SPC RRRT, Funafuti 2015. It was following this MP's consultation that Cabinet approved the formulation of this NAP.



List of Abbreviations

AG	Attorney General
APF	Asia Pacific Forum on National Human Rights Institution
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
ComPol	Commissioner of Police
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
ILO	International Labour Organisation
MCT	Ministry of Communication and Transport
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MFATTEL	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade, Tourism, Environment and Labour
MHARD	Ministry of Home Affairs and Rural Development
MNR	Ministry of Natural Resources
MOFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
MPUI	Ministry of Public Utilities and Industries
NAP	National Action Plan
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OPs	Optional Protocols
OPL	Office of the People’s Lawyer
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PPDVP	Pacific Prevention on Domestic Violence Programme
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Islands Developing States
SPC RRRT	Pacific Community Regional Rights Resource Team
SPC RRRT CFO	Pacific Community Regional Rights Resource Team Country Focal Officer
TK III	<i>Te Kakeega III</i>
TNCW	Tuvalu National Council of Women
TPS	Tuvalu Police Service
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UNW	United Nations Women
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UN W	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women



Introduction

Tuvalu’s 1986 Constitution protects and promotes the human rights of Tuvaluans while recognising the importance of culture and traditions. Human Rights and culture are not opposing concepts but mutually reinforcing in that they promote the entitlements and privileges of all Tuvaluans to live a life that protects their humanity and dignity. The language of rights may be a ‘foreign’ concept to Tuvaluans, yet its realities are manifested in the daily needs of the people and it encompasses all human rights such as the right to life, education, health and housing, as well as freedom of expression, opinion, thought and religion, and even cultural rights.

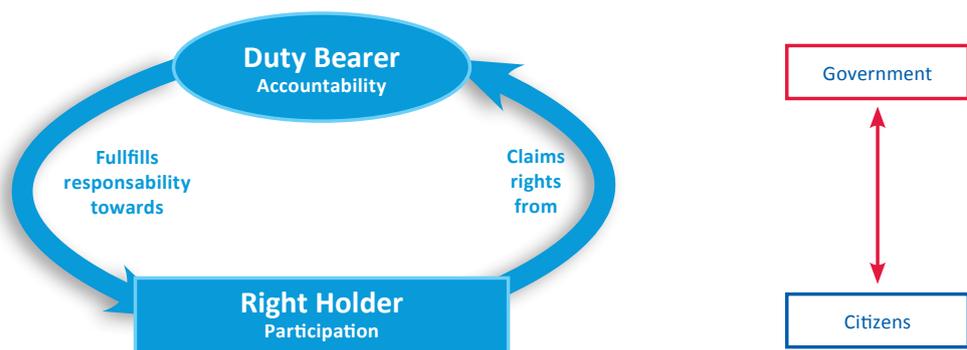
It is important for the state and its people to continue to work towards realising basic fundamental rights and freedoms. The state has the duty of realising and providing these rights to the people, and the people who are the rights holders have a duty to hold the state accountable for the realisation of their human rights (see diagram below). In Tuvalu, the discourse on human rights must consider the principles on which the Tuvaluan society is founded, including religious, cultural and traditional values. However for human rights to flourish in Tuvaluan society, there is a recognised need for ongoing dialogue between the government and the people of Tuvalu as they progressively respond to the changing needs of the Tuvaluan society with human rights principles.

This National Action Plan (NAP) captures Tuvalu’s existing commitments under human rights treaties to which it is a state party – the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). It also captures Tuvalu’s commitments under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the *Te Kakeega III- 2016–2020* (TK III). This NAP strives to consolidate the government’s human rights commitments in ensuring a systematic and coordinated approach to delivery of the government’s commitment and achieving other desired development outcomes in order to strengthen the realisation of human rights in Tuvalu.

As a small island nation, Tuvalu is constantly challenged by many competing factors and priorities that can hamper the realisation of fundamental human rights. One of the biggest threats to Tuvalu is climate change and its impact on the basic rights of Tuvaluans, such as the right to housing or food. The world, especially the big polluters, needs to keep its commitment to reducing carbon emissions, as well as commit more money and resources to assist small island nations like Tuvalu in preparation for the global and climatic changes that pose a great threat to the human rights and the dignity of Tuvaluans.

Development partners, including the Pacific Community, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Pacific Island Development Forum, United Nations agencies and international donors should work with the Tuvaluan Government in realising human rights, especially as envisioned in Tuvalu’s *Te Kakeega III* and captured in this NAP. Mutual cooperation and reciprocated ability will undoubtedly strengthen Tuvalu’s commitment to better protect the rights of its people, especially those who are most vulnerable and marginalised.

The reciprocal relationship Between rights holders and duty bearers





Tuvalu's Human Rights Profile

Ratification Table (As at December 2016)

Treaty	Date of Ratification/ Accession	Reporting Status
CEDAW	6 October 1999	Initial to 2nd Periodic Report Submitted: 2 July 2008 Reviewed: 2009 Concluding Observations Issued: 2009 3 rd – 5 th Periodic Report Submitted: 5 November 2012 Reviewed: 2015 Concluding Observations Issued: March 2015 5 th Periodic Report Due: March 2019
CRC	22 September 1995	Initial: 16 February 2012 Reviewed: 2013 Concluding Observations Issued: October 2013 2 nd – 4 th Periodic Report Due: October 2017
CRPD	18 December 2013	Initial Report Due: 18 January 2016

Source: http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/countries.aspx?CountryCode=TUV&Lang=EN

Unratified Core Human Rights Treaties

ICCPR – International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

ICESCR – International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

CAT – Convention against Torture, Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment

CERD – Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

CRWM – Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and their Families

CED – Convention against Enforced Disappearances

Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court

Not a State Party: https://asp.icc-cpi.int/en_menus/asp/states%20parties/asian%20states/Pages/asian%20states.aspx

Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council

Standing Invitation Issued to Special Procedures: 26 April 2013: http://spinternet.ohchr.org/_Layouts/SpecialProceduresInternet/StandingInvitations.aspx

Visit of Special Rapporteur on the Right to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation in 2010: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/AsiaRegion/Pages/TVIndex.aspx>

Universal Periodic Review

1st Cycle: 1 December 2008

2nd Cycle: 24 April 2013

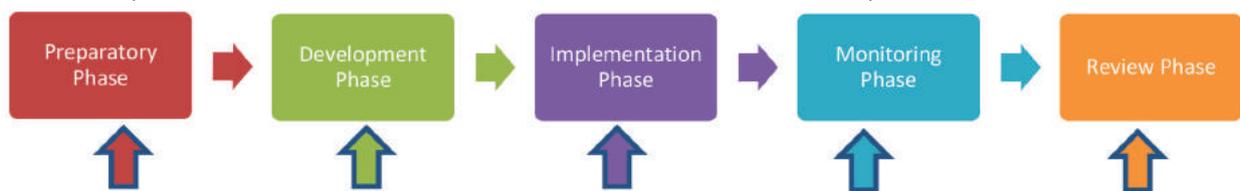
3rd Cycle: April-May 2018

Source: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/TVSession16.aspx>

Process for implementing this National Action Plan (NAP)

The Government of Tuvalu is committed to realising human rights in order to improve the lives of individuals in Tuvalu. The government is committed to advancing all of the responsibilities identified in this NAP. In implementing this plan, the government will look to donors, development partners and others for assistance in ensuring that the goals and objectives of this plan are realised. The TK III is the framework for ensuring that development priorities continue to be considered and prioritised for the most vulnerable people in the community.

The government’s human rights focal responsibilities are currently dealt with by the Office of the Attorney General. The overseeing of treaties is provided by the CRC, CEDAW and the CRPD taskforces. However, human rights is mainstreamed in government through key departments and ministries including the Office of the Prime Minister, which houses the Gender Affairs Department; the Ministry of Education, as, which houses the CRC (although discussions are ongoing to move the responsibilities of the CRC to the AG’s office); and the Ministry of Health. The process of implementation for this NAP is drawn from the Handbook on NAP by OHCHR and is as follows:



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with government and NGOs • Appoint focal ministry • Government endorsement • Public announcement • Organise meeting with stakeholders on plan • Establish coordinating committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent meetings of coordinating committee • Conceptualise plan • Establish Secretariat • Establish sectoral working groups • Consult with NGOs, donors, development partners and interest groups • Prepare baseline study • Identify priorities, issues of special focus, needs of vulnerable groups • Consider time frames • Cabinet approval 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch plan • Regular meetings of coordinating committee • Work with implementing partners • Action by implementing agencies and partners • Consultation and networking • Media and dissemination of strategies • Human rights education • Parliamentary endorsement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop reporting formats • Semi-annual assessments by coordinating committee • Input by civil society groups • Consultations and networking • Feedback to implementing agencies • Reports to parliament and general public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider annual reports on implementation • Appoint review panel • Reports to parliament and general public • Makes recommendations for successor plan
---	--	---	--	---

Linking the NAP to the Te Kakeega III

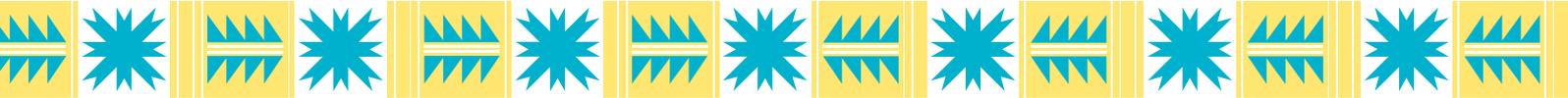
Tuvalu’s development priorities are found in the *Te Kakeega III*, which is the blueprint for the government’s action on improving the quality of life of the people of Tuvalu. While the *Te Kakeega III* is written in terms of development, most of the aspirations within this key government document are linked to human rights, including the rights to education, health, life, housing, employment, voting and participation in both national and local government. In order to fulfil these development goals, the government is also realising fundamental human rights that emanate from its obligations under international human rights instruments such as CEDAW, CRC, CRPD and the UPR process. The table below shows the linkage between the *Te Kakeega III* and the key human rights instruments that Tuvalu has ratified, including the Universal Declaration for Human Rights (UDHR), which is the world’s leading document on international human rights.

Table 1: The Linkage between the Development Priorities in the TK III to Human Rights

Te Kakeega III	Page	Rights	UDHR	CEDAW	CRC	CRPD
Climate Change	5–9		Affects all the fundamental human rights in these treaties			
Good Governance	10–15	Government	Article 21	Articles 3, 4	Article 3	Articles 3, 29
Laws of Tuvalu		Equality before the law	Article 6	Articles 2, 15	Article 2	Articles 4, 5, 12
Judiciary		Due process Independence Access to justice	Articles 8, 10, 11	Article 2 (c)	Articles 3, 40	Articles 3 13
Media		Freedom of expression	Article 19		Article 13	Article 8
Law Enforcement		Protection Arbitrary	Articles 5, 12			Articles 14, 15, 16
		Arrest	Article 9		Article 40	Articles 14, 29
Parliament		Right to choose government	Article 21	Article 7	Article 12	Article 29
Economy	16–20	Social security	Article 22	Articles 11 (1d), 14 (2c)	Article 26	Article 28
		Right to work	Article 23	Article 11	Article 32	Article 27
Health	20–23	Right to the highest attainable standard of health	Article 25	Articles 12, 14 (2 b)	Article 24	Article 25
		Right to life	Article 3		Article 6	Article 10



Te Kakeega III	Page	Rights	UDHR	CEDAW	CRC	CRPD	
Social	23–26			Articles 3, 14 (2a)		Article 28	
		Population			Article 16 (e)		
		Emigration	Freedom of movement	Article 13			Article 18
		Poverty	Adequate standard of living	Article 25	Article 14 (2h)	Article 27	Article 28
		Employment	Social security	Article 22	Articles 11(e), 14 (2c)	Article 26	Article 28
			Right to work	Article 23	Article 11 (2a)	Article 32	Article 27
		Community Affairs	Duties to the community/ inclusivity	Article 29	Article 14 (2f)	Article 29 (c, d)	Article 19
		Culture	Right to culture	Article 27		Articles 5, 29 (c), 31	Article 30
		Gender	Non-discrimination	Article 2	All articles	Article 2	Articles 5, 6
Falekaupule and Island Development	27–29		Article 29			Article 19	
		Falekaupule	Duties to the community/ inclusivity				
			Cultural Life	Article 27	Article 14 (2 h)	Articles 3, 5	Article 30
		Government	Right to health (water and sanitation)	Article 25	Articles 12, 14, (2b)	Article 24	Article 25
			Right to education	Article 26	Articles 10, 14 (2d)	Articles 28, 29	Article 24
			Right to work	Article 23	Articles 11, 14 (2e)	Article 32	Article 27
Sea Transport and Shipping Services	Freedom of movement	Article 13			Articles 9, 18		
Private Sector Development	30–26		Article 23	Articles 11, 14 (2e)	Article 32	Article 27	
			Rest and leisure	Article 24	Article 11	Article 31	Article 30
		Employment and Trade	Social security	Article 22	Article 11 (e)	Article 26	Article 28



Te Kakeega III	Page	Rights	UDHR	CEDAW	CRC	CRPD
Education and Human Resources Education and Training Youth and Sports	37–41	Right to Education	Article 26	Articles 10, 14 (2d)	Articles 28, 29	Article 24
Natural Resources Fisheries Agriculture Land and Sea	41–47	Affects a range of rights including food, life, health, property, etc.	See above as per the rights to health, life, property, etc.	See above as per the rights to health, life, property, etc.	Article 29 (e)	See above as per the rights to health, life, property, etc.
	As above		As above	As above		
Infrastructure and Support Services Water and Sanitation Telecom and Communications Public Works Maritime Services	48–54	Right to health	Article 25	Article 14 (2h)	Article 27	Article 28
		Freedom of information, expression	Article 19		Article 13	Article 21
		Accessibility				Article 9
		Freedom of movement	Article 13			Article 9
Environment	55–59	Affects a range of rights including food, life, health, property, etc.			Article 29 (e)	Articles 3, 4
Migration and Urbanisation	60–63					
Ocean and Seas	64–66					

Extract of SIDS ACCELERATED MODALITIES OF ACTION [S.A.M.O.A.] Pathway

...We reaffirm the importance of freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights, including the right to development and the right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to food, the rule of law, gender equality, women's empowerment, reducing inequalities and the overall commitment to just and democratic societies for development.

Linking the NAP to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

As a member of the international community, Tuvalu has committed to realising the SDGs. The SDGs complement Tuvalu’s ongoing and existing development priorities in the TK III as well as other international human rights commitments. The table below captures the complementarity between the SDGs, human rights generally and the recommendations from Tuvalu’s second cycle of the UPR. While there are 17 SDGs, this section does not exhaustively discuss all their linkages to human rights. However, as envisaged by the United Nations, the goals are, over a 15-year period, envisioned to *end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all*, while welcoming the participation of all people in a country. Tuvalu will continue to work with development partners and donors to realise progress around some of these crucial areas.

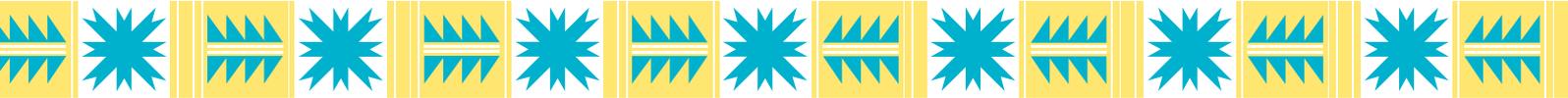
The TK III also draws from the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) S.A.M.O.A Pathway. This demonstrates the correlation between the existing commitments of Pacific governments to SDGs and the commitment of SIDS to the 15 priority areas that are within the SIDS strategy, which are drawn from the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy. These 15 priority areas include sustained and sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth with decent work for all; climate change, sustainable energy, disaster risk reduction, oceans and seas, food security and nutrition; water and sanitation; sustainable transportation; sustainable production and consumption; management of chemicals and waste; health and NCDs; gender equality and women’s empowerment; social development; biodiversity and invasive alien species.

Whether Tuvalu’s commitment is in the TK III or the SIDS Samoa Pathway, they are not isolated commitments to human rights but rather form part of the government’s commitment to improve the quality of life for people in Tuvalu (see below). Ultimately, the goal of SDGs and the Samoan Pathway is to reduce poverty, encourage sustainable development and ensure that all people have access to the most basic resources that will ensure the full realisation of their human rights. An illustrative guide of the SDGs and human rights from OHCHR follows this table.

Table 2: The linkages with Tuvalu’s Existing Human Rights Obligations

SDGs	Rights affected	UPR ¹ (2 nd Cycle)	CEDAW	CRC	CRPD
No Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dignity • Education • Health • Housing • Life • Property • Adequate standard of living 	Recommendation 82.59	Articles 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	Articles 26, 32, 6, 27	Articles 26, 27, 28, 10
Zero Hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life • Health • Employment • Education • Cruel and degrading treatment • Social security 	Recommendation 82.59	Articles 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	Articles 6, 24, 26, 32	Articles 10, 25, 28, 27

1. Tuvalu Working Group Report: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/TVSession16.aspx>



SDGs	Rights affected	UPR ¹ (2 nd Cycle)	CEDAW	CRC	CRPD
Good Health and Well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Life Security of person 	Recommendations 82.60–82.64	Article 12	Articles 24, 6	Articles 25, 10
Quality Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Life 	Recommendations 82.53–82.54, 82.65	Article 10	Articles 28, 29	Article 24
Gender Equality and Empowerment of women and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equality and fairness Freedom of association Freedom of Movement Freedom of thought Non-discrimination 	Recommendations 82.33–82.52, 82.56 Recommendations 82.21, 82.65, 82.30	Articles 1–16	Article 2	Articles 5, 6
Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health 	Recommendation 82.60–82.64	Article 12	Article 24	Article 25
Affordable and Clean Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health 		Article 11	Article 24	Article 25
Decent Work and Economic Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment Property Freedom of Association 		Articles 11, 13, 14	Articles 26, 32	Articles 27, 28
Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment Access 		Articles 11, 13, 15	Article 26	Article 27
Reduce Inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equality Equal protection of the law VAW 	Recommendations 82.33–82.52 Recommendations 82.31–82.32	Articles 1–16 Article 15	Article 2	Articles 5, 6

“Every child, every woman, every citizen, every community, should know these Sustainable Development Goals and own the rights under these goals. These goals must be advocated as widely as possible to all global citizens, through technological advances that we have for information and any communication, so that these goals can be understood, owned and adhered to by one and all. These goals must bring accountability to our leaders, to our development partners, to the private sector, to religious bodies and to the youthful generation. 8. We must aspire to deliver tangible outcomes in all countries and to be all inclusive in participation, design, decision making, and implementation and in the gains derived from them. Each country must take the reins and drive their own pursuits befitting their circumstances and capabilities.”

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Honourable Taukelina Finikaso at The 70th Session of the United Nations, General Assembly, General Debate October 2, 2015 New York
https://papersmart.unmeetings.org/media2/7651880/tuvalu-statement_minister_final.pdf

Sustainable Development Goals



End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Targets include eradicating extreme poverty; implementing social protection measures; and ensuring equal access of men and women to economic resources.



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

Targets include ending hunger and malnutrition; improving agricultural production, sustainable and resilient food production; correcting trade distortions, and ensuring functioning food commodity markets.



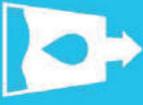
Ensure healthy lives and promote well – being for all at all ages

Targets include reducing maternal mortality; ending preventable child deaths; ending or reducing AIDS other diseases; universal health coverage, affordable essential medicines, sexual and reproductive health care; vaccine research, and access to medicines.

Related human rights *

- **Right to an adequate standard of living** [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11; CRC art. 27]
- **Right to social security** [UDHR art. 22; ICESCR art. 9; CRPD art. 28; CRC art. 26]
- **Equal rights of women in economic life** [CEDAW arts. 11, 13, 14(2)(g), 15(2), 16(1)]
- **Right to adequate food** [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11; CRC art. 24(2)(c)]
- **International cooperation**, including ensuring equitable distribution of world food supplies [UDHR art. 28; ICESCR arts. 2(1), 11(2)]
- **Right to life** [UDHR art. 3; ICCPR art. 6], particularly of women [CEDAW art. 12] and children [CRC art. 6]
- **Right to health** [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 12], particularly of women [CEDAW art. 12]; and children [CRC art.24]
- **Special protection for mothers and children** [ICESCR art.10]
- **Right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application** [UDHR art. 27; ICESCR art. 15(1)(b)]
- **International cooperation** [UDHR art. 28, DRtD arts. 3-4], particularly in relation to the right to health and children's rights [ICESCR art. 2(1); CRC art. 4]



<p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p> 	<p>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all</p> <p>Targets include universal access to free, quality pre-primary, primary and secondary education; improving vocational skills; equal access to education; expanding education facilities, scholarships, and training of teachers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to education [UDHR art. 26; ICESCR art. 13], particularly in relation to children [CRC arts. 28, 29]; persons with disabilities [CRC art. 23(3), CRPD art. 24]; and indigenous peoples [UNDRIP art. 14] • Equal rights of women and girls in the field of education [CEDAW art. 10] • Right to work, including technical and vocational training [ICESCR art. 6] • International cooperation [UDHR art. 28; DRTD arts. 3-4], particularly in relation to children [CRC arts. 23(4), 28(3)], persons with disabilities [CRPD art. 32], and indigenous peoples [UNDRIP art. 39]
<p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p> 	<p>Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p> <p>Targets include eliminating discrimination and violence against women and girls; valuing unpaid care and domestic work; ensuring the full participation of women; access to reproductive health care; and equal access of women to economic resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women [CEDAW arts. 1-5] and girls [CRC art. 2], particularly in legislation, political and public life (art. 7), economic and social life (arts. 11, 13), and family relations (art. 16) • Right to decide the number and spacing of children [CEDAW arts. 12, 16(1)(e); CRC art. 24(2)(f)] • Special protection for mothers and children [ICESCR art. 10] • Elimination of violence against women and girls [CEDAW arts. 1-6; DEVAW arts. 1-4; CRC arts. 24(3), 35] • Right to just and favourable conditions of work [ICESCR art. 7; CEDAW art. 11]
<p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p> 	<p>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p> <p>Targets include ensuring universal and equitable access to safe, affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for all; reducing pollution; increasing water-use efficiency; and promoting participatory management of water and sanitation services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to safe drinking water and sanitation [ICESCR art. 11] • Right to health [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 12] • Equal access to water and sanitation for rural women [CEDAW art. 14(2)(h)]

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Targets include ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

- **Right to an adequate standard of living** [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11]
- **Right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application** [UDHR art. 27; ICESCR art. 15(1)(b)]

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Targets include promoting sustained economic growth; improving resource efficiency in production and consumption; full and productive employment and decent work for all; eradicating forced and child labour and trafficking; protecting labour rights including those of migrant workers; and increasing access to financial services.

- **Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work** [UDHR art. 23; ICESCR arts. 6, 7, 10; CRPD art. 27; ILO Core Labour Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work]
- **Prohibition of slavery, forced labour, and trafficking of persons** [UDHR art. 4; ICCPR art. 8; CEDAW art. 6; CRC arts. 34–36]
- **Equal rights of women in relation to employment** [CEDAW art. 11; ILO Conventions No. 100 and No. 111]
- **Prohibition of child labour** [CRC art. 32; ILO Convention No. 182]
- **Equal labour rights of migrant workers** [CMW art. 25]

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

Targets include affordable and equitable access to quality infrastructure; employment generating industrialisation; access to financial services and markets; innovation and technology transfer, and increasing access to ICT.

- **Right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application** [UDHR art. 27; ICESCR art. 15(1)(b)]
- **Right to access to information** [UDHR art. 19; ICCPR art. 19(2)]
- **Right to adequate housing**, including land and resources [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11]
- **Equal rights of women to financial credit and rural infrastructure** [CEDAW art. 13(b), art. 14(2)]



<p>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p> 	<p>Reduce inequality within and among countries</p> <p>Targets include promoting higher growth rates for the bottom 40 per cent; promoting social, economic and political inclusion; reducing inequalities in opportunities and outcomes; ensuring social protection for all; securing participation in economic decision making; facilitating migration, and reducing transaction costs for migrant remittances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to equality and non-discrimination [UDHR art. 2; ICESCR art. 2(2); ICCPR arts. 2(1), 26; CERD art. 2(2); CEDAW art. 2; CRC art. 2; CRPD art. 5; CMW art. 7; DRtD art. 8(1)] • Right to participate in public affairs [UDHR art. 21; ICCPR art. 25; CEDAW art. 7; ICERD art. 5; CRPD art. 29; DRtD art. 8(2)] • Right to social security [UDHR art. 22; ICESCR arts. 9-10; CRPD art. 28] • Promotion of conditions for international migration [CMW art. 64] • Right of migrants to transfer their earnings and savings [CMW art. 47(1)]
<p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p> 	<p>Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <p>Targets include ensuring access to housing, basic services and public transport for all; participatory planning of human settlements; safeguarding cultural and natural heritage; and strengthening resilience to disasters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to adequate housing, including land and resources [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 11] • Right to participate in cultural life [UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 15; ICERD arts. 5, 7; CRPD art. 30; CRC art. 31] • Accessibility of transportation, facilities and services particularly of persons with disabilities [CRPD art. 9(1)], children [CRC art. 23], and rural women [CEDAW art. 14(2)] • Protection from natural disasters [CRPD art. 11]
<p>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p> 	<p>Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p> <p>Targets include achieving sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources; improving waste management; promoting sustainable public procurement; ensuring access to information; and building capacity for sustainable development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to health including the right to safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment [UDHR art. 25(1); ICESCR art. 12] • Right to adequate food and the right to safe drinking water [UDHR art. 25(1); ICESCR art. 11] • Right of all peoples to freely dispose of their natural resources [ICCPR, ICESCR art. 1(2)]



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Targets include strengthening resilience and adaptation to climate change and natural disasters, including in marginalised communities; implementation of the Green Climate fund.

- **Right to health** including the right to safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment [UDHR art. 25(1); ICESCR art. 12; CRC art. 24; CEDAW art. 12; CMW art. 28]
- **Right to adequate food & right to safe drinking water** [UDHR art. 25(1); ICESCR art. 11]
- **Right of all peoples to freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources** [ICCPR, ICESCR art. 1(2)]



Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Targets include reducing marine pollution; conserving coastal ecosystems, coastal marine areas and fish stock; securing market access for small scale fishers; protection of marine biodiversity.

- **Right to health** including the right to safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment [UDHR art. 25(1); ICESCR art. 12; CRC art. 24; CEDAW art. 12; CMW art. 28]
- **Right to adequate food & right to safe drinking water** [UDHR art. 25(1); ICESCR art. 11]
- **Right of all peoples to freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources** [ICCPR, ICESCR art. 1(2)]



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Targets include the sustainable management of freshwater, mountain ecosystems and forests; combatting desertification; halting biodiversity loss; combatting poaching and trafficking of protected species.

- **Right to health** including the right to safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment [UDHR art. 25(1); ICESCR art. 12; CRC art. 24; CEDAW art. 12; CMW art. 28]
- **Right to adequate food & right to safe drinking water** [UDHR art. 25(1); ICESCR art. 11]
- **Right of all peoples to freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources** [ICCPR, ICESCR art. 1(2)]



<p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p> 	<p>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p> <p>Targets include reducing all forms of violence; ending violence against and trafficking of children; promoting rule of law and justice for all; reducing illicit financial and arms flows, corruption and bribery; developing effective institutions; participation in decision making at all levels; legal identity for all.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to life, liberty and security of the person [UDHR art. 3; ICCPR arts. 6(1), 9(1); ICPEd art. 1] including freedom from torture [UDHR art. 5; ICCPR art. 7; CAT art. 2; CRC art. 37(a)] • Protection of children from all forms of violence, abuse or exploitation [CRC arts. 19, 37(a)], including trafficking (CRC arts. 34-36; CRC-OP1)] • Right to access to justice and due process [UDHR arts. 8, 10; ICCPR arts. 2(3), 14-15; CEDAW art. 2(c)] • Right to legal personality [UDHR art. 6; ICCPR art. 16; CRPD art. 12] • Right to participate in public affairs [UDHR art. 21; ICCPR art. 25] • Right to access to information [UDHR art. 19; ICCPR art. 19(1)]
<p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</p> 	<p>Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p> <p>Targets include strengthening domestic and international resources; debt sustainability; technology transfer and capacity building; promoting trade; enhancing policy and institutional coherence; respecting countries' policy space; promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships; measurements for progress, disaggregated data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of all peoples to self-determination [ICCPR, ICESCR art. 1(1); DRtD art. 1(1)] • Right of all peoples to development, & international cooperation [UDHR art. 28; ICESCR art. 2(1); CRC art. 4; CRPD art. 32(1); DRtD arts. 3-5] • Right of everyone to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application, including international cooperation in the scientific field [UDHR art. 27(1); ICESCR art. 15(1)] • Right to privacy [UDHR art. 12; ICCPR art. 17], including respect for human rights and ethical principles in the collection and use of statistics [CRPD art. 31(1)]

(*) This table is intended for illustrative purposes only. The listing of relevant rights is not exhaustive. Under international human rights law, and under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, data for all targets needs to be collected and disaggregated by the prohibited grounds of discrimination under international human rights law, including the respect, protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status. Obligations regarding international assistance and cooperation also apply to all Goals.



List of international human rights instruments:

- 1948 – Universal Declaration on Human Rights ([UDHR](#))
- 1965 – International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination ([CERD](#))
- 1966 – International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ([ICCPR](#))
- 1966 – International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ([ICESCR](#))
- 1979 – International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women ([CEDAW](#))
- 1984 – Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment ([CAT](#))
- 1986 – Declaration on the Right to Development ([UNDRTD](#))
- 1989 – Convention on the Rights of the Child ([CRC](#))
- 1990 – International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families ([CMW](#))
- 1993 – Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women ([DEVAW](#))
- 2000 – Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict ([OP-1](#))
- 2006 – Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities ([CRPD](#))
- 2006 – International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances ([ICPEP](#))
- 2007 – Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ([UNDRIP](#))



Protection and Promotion of Human Rights in Tuvalu

As a small under-developed island nation, Tuvalu will not shy away from its commitments and obligations in realising the basic and most fundamental human rights of its people. While working amidst developmental challenges and constraints, the government is committed to providing basic services and implementing its development priorities as reflected in the *Te Kakeega III*, in order to realise key priorities that will better protect and promote human rights in Tuvalu. The government is mindful that Tuvalu's commitments to human rights stems from a duty to promote and protect the rights of individuals as set out in its international human rights obligations. The government will therefore continue to work with its development partners and donors to strengthen its commitment to better realise the human rights of all Tuvaluans. Tuvalu is a state party to three core human rights treaties (CEDAW, CRC and CRPD). Tuvalu has also engaged with both cycles of the Universal Periodic Review (1999 and 2013) and has issued an open invitation to the United Nations Special Procedures in April 2013. In 2012, the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to water and sanitation visited Tuvalu and issued crucial recommendations that the government is in the process of implementing within its available resources and capacity.



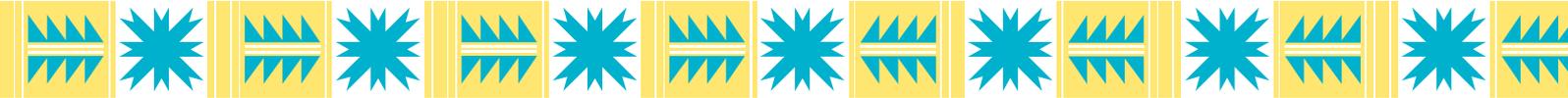
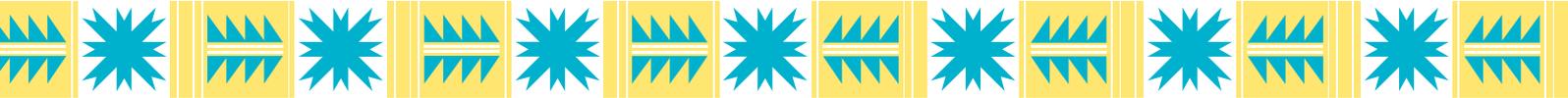


Table 3: Matrix for the Promotion of Human Rights in Tuvalu

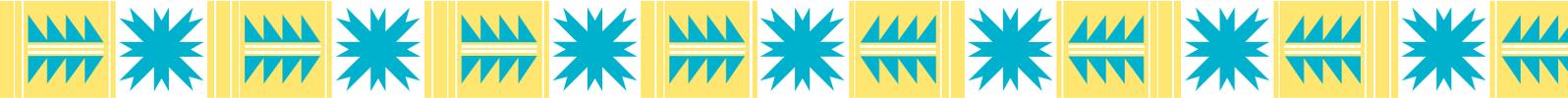
Goal	Objectives	Activities	Agency	Timeline	Indicators
Tuvalu's human rights commitments are strengthened by positive actions by the State	1. Tuvalu will work towards ratification of core human rights treaties and optional protocols	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cabinet paper on implications of ratification 2. Public consultations 3. Parliamentary discussions on ratification of core treaties including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. ICCPD ii. ICESCR iii. Torture (CAT) iv. CERD v. Migrant workers (CRMW) vi. Enforced disappearance (CED) vii. Optional protocols (CRC, CEDAW) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AG's Office • OPM • MFATTEL • MEYS • Tuvalu Media • Ombudsman's office 	Ongoing till 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet paper presented on implications for ratification of one or few core treaties • No. of discussions on ratification of remaining treaties • Treaties and OP's signed or ratified
			<p>Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPC RRRT • OHCHR • UNICEF • UNW 		
2. Tuvalu to submit treaty reports on time	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CRPD report is submitted to CRPD Committee. 2. CRC report is submitted to CRC Committee 3. CEDAW is submitted to CEDAW Committee. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Tuvalu's response to the issues raised in the CEDAW concluding comments (paragraph 14 and 22 (a) and (c) is submitted in particular, the repeal of discriminatory legislation; development of an action plan to implement the FPDVA and reform of Penal Code to include criminalisation of marital rape 4. Consultations carried out for each of the process above. 5. Technical assistance and funding is sourced for the government's reporting delegation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AG's office • MEYS • GAD • MFATTEL • MOH • Statistics 	July 2017 2017 2019	CRPD and CEDAW report submitted CRC periodic reports 2–4 to be submitted by 29 October 2017	
		<p>Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPC RRRT • PIFS • OHCHR • UNW • UNICEF 	February 2017	CEDAW concluding comments response is submitted by February 2017.	
		<p>CSO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fusi Alofa • TUFHA • TNCW • Youth 		No. of consultation on the reporting process of the treaties. Percentage of funds from budget for reporting work	
3. UPR report in 2017	3.1 Implementation of UPR recommendations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultations with both government and CSO 2. National report submitted 3. Awareness raised on UPR process. 4. Technical assistance and funding is sourced for government's official delegation to Geneva. 5. Government will work with partners and stakeholders to draft an implementation strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AG's office • MFATTEL <p>Possible Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RRRT CFO • OHCHR • PIFS 	2016–2020	Consultations held with government and CSO reps. Report submitted to Geneva. Implement-action plan designed and approved.



Goal	Objectives	Activities	Agency	Timeline	Indicators
	4. Public awareness, education and information of the core treaties that have been ratified by Tuvalu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Media awareness (talk back shows) of core treaties that Tuvalu is a state party to 2. Talk-back show in the media on CRC, CEDAW, CRPD and UPR respectively 3. Talk back show on new government initiatives around human rights 4. Tuvalu government will commit to making available online or link to relevant UN websites: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Concluding comments of treaty bodies for Tuvalu ii. UPR recommendations iii. Common Core document. iv. Government national reports to treaty bodies. 5. If possible the translation of core treaties in the Tuvaluan language. 6. Include the study of human rights in the education curriculum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AG’s Office • MEYS • Gender Affair’s Dept. • Ombudsman’s office • OPL • Tuvalu Media 	Ongoing till 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of media consultations on various HR issues by various stakeholders. • Increase in knowledge of human rights and treaties. • Creation of Tuvalu Govt. website with key documents uploaded
	5. Regional and international community engagement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue to engage the Human Rights Council with its processes including stronger push for a climate change and human rights declaration. 2. Engage with the Pacific Framework for Regionalism to ensure Tuvalu’s progress is monitored and issues raised through this process. 3. Strengthen its engagement with regional partners including the Pacific Community, PIFS, and PIDF in terms of realising human rights commitments including SDGs. 4. Strengthen engagement with UN agencies including OHCHR, UN Women, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCAP, ILO, etc. to work with Tuvalu in achieving its human rights commitments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFATTEL • AG’s office • OPM <p>Possible Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPC RRRT • PIFS • PIDF • UN Agencies in Suva and HQ • Commonwealth Sec. • ILO 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of international (including UNGA) and regional meetings where Tuvalu discusses human rights • No. of interventions on crucial issues affecting Tuvalu • No. of engagement on its human rights commitments that are supported by technical agencies, development partners and donors.

“...Still, whether or not a causal chain can be established between particular emissions of greenhouse gases and particular effects of climate change, States have obligations to address the harm climate change causes to human rights. In particular, States have legal obligations to provide international assistance and cooperation towards the full realization of human rights, regardless of the establishment of human rights violations. International cooperation requires State parties to refrain from actions that interfere, directly or indirectly, with the enjoyment of the rights to water and sanitation in other countries. Any activities undertaken within the State party’s jurisdiction should not deprive people in another country of the ability to realize the rights to water and sanitation.”...

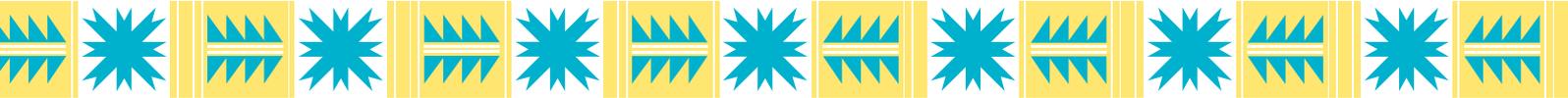
Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation - Mission to Tuvalu (A/HRC/24/44/Add.2) : http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?si=A/HRC/24/44/Add.2



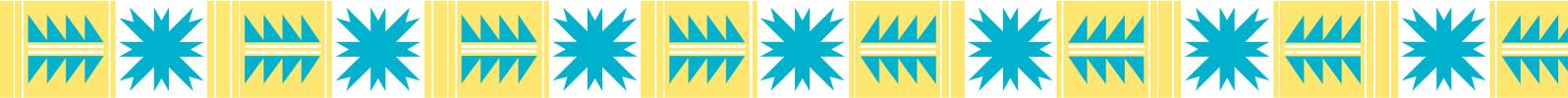
Goal	Objectives	Activities	Agency	Timeline	Indicators
	6. Strengthening of key government institutions dealing with human rights	1. Government will continue to strengthen key government institutions and departments that have human rights mandate to continue to improve on its roles and responsibilities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Government will strengthen the functions of the CRC and CEDAW taskforce and ensure strong commitments from taskforce members including focal points. ii. Government will continue to mainstream human rights and gender, as envisioned in the TK III, across government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPM • AG's office • MEYS • MOH • MFED • Gender Affair's Dept. • TPS • Ombudsman's office 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting minutes of taskforce show more govt. dept. involvement and commitment. • Regular taskforce meetings
	6.1 Ombudsman's office	2. In line with TK III, government will strengthen the office of the ombudsman including the recruitment of additional staff and allocation of financial resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ombudsman's office • MFED 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ombudsman's office adequately resourced • Increased budgetary allocation
	6.2 Judiciary	<p>In line with TK III, government will strengthen the judiciary including meeting staffing and resourcing needs to ensure that the judiciary continues to function independently and dispose cases in timely manner.</p> <p>3.1 In line with CEDAW Concluding Observations (CEDAW/C/TUV/CO/3-4), to ensure that there is good data collection system (desegregated by sex) within the judicial system to properly inform government on areas of intervention.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judicial Dept. • MFED 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judiciary adequately resourced • Permanent court house built. • No of cases disposed per year. • No of judgements that use human rights treaties or the Tuvalu Bill of Rights



National workshop on human rights and the law for Lay Magistrates conducted by SPC RRRT in 2013.



Goal	Objectives	Activities	Agency	Timeline	Indicators
	7. National Human Rights Institution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Finalise the scoping study on the feasibility of establishing an NHRI. Finalise cabinet paper on scoping study. Cabinet will consider further options on NHRI. Attorney General's office will work with key partners on the next steps towards an NHRI. If approved by Cabinet, Government to create an NHRI based on the suggestions of the Scoping Study carried out by SPC RRRT and APF. 	AG's office Ombudsman Partners SPC RRRT APF on NHRI Possible Partner OHCHR	July-Dec 2016 Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scoping study completed Cabinet paper presented to cabinet Next steps pursued by government. Development of enabling legislations Creation of an NHRI with budgetary allocations.
	8. Law reform	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The government will strengthen legislative frameworks for the protection and promotion of human rights in Tuvalu including continuation of the constitutional amendment process: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In line with TK III, the inclusion of gender as a prohibited ground of discrimination. Include disability as a prohibited ground of discrimination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AG's office OPM Parliament Gender Affairs Dept. MEYS MFED 	Per TK III (Pg. 73) review will take place per year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of anti-discriminatory laws passed or discriminatory provisions amended. No. of laws identified as discriminatory are marked for examination and repeal in line with CEDAW recommendations (CEDAW/C?TUV/CO/3-4 and 43)
	8.1 Penal Code	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Further review of the Penal Code to consider expanding the definition of rape to include marital rape and the use of objects and other instruments, including sanctioning situations where men and boys are also raped: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of human trafficking and other serious crimes as contained in the Rome Statute. 	AG's office	2017–2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review conducted Laws passed that provide these basic protections of human rights.
	8.2 Other laws	The government will ensure that new laws take into consideration the government's commitment under existing human rights treaties that Tuvalu is a state party to. Government will consult with key stakeholders on new laws that aim to limit certain rights; or laws that have an impact on the rights of women, children or people with disabilities.	AG's office	Per TK III timelines (Pg. 73)	



Human rights issues in the Tuvalu community

Human Rights need to be translated and communicated in a language that the community understands. The perception that human rights conflicts with cultural values and traditions may be based on bias, misunderstanding and lack of knowledge and awareness, and as such, it is imperative for the government of Tuvalu to design this framework as a guide to promoting, protecting and fulfilling the government's human rights commitments to its people.

Climate Change is a crucial issue that affects a range of rights, especially the right to life. The right to food, basic survival, and property are threatened with the increased frequency of changing weather patterns and natural disasters. The government will continue to raise the issue of climate change in international and regional forums to ensure that global action is mobilised. At home, the government will work on mitigation strategies as well as design frameworks and policies that will prepare Tuvalu for addressing the threats of climate change.

Benefits of National Action Plans

A national action plan will:

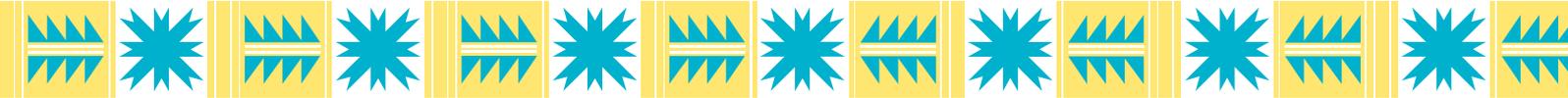
- review a country's human rights needs;
- raise awareness of human rights issues among government officials, security authorities, civil society organisations and the general public;
- mobilise a broad spectrum of society in a cooperative atmosphere;
- propose realistic activities;
- set achievable targets;
- promote linkages with other national programmes, particularly in the areas of development and education; and
- generate a commitment to action.

The outcomes of a national action plan will include:

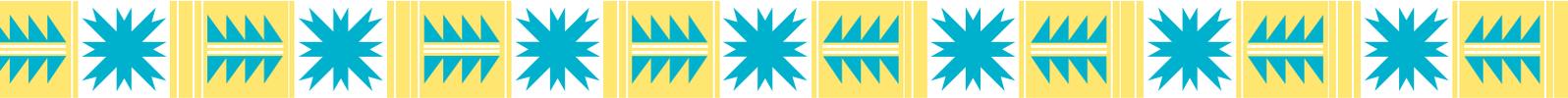
- stronger legal frameworks, embracing firmer adhesion to international norms, more effective incorporation of human rights standards in domestic law and more effective rule of law;
- better protection for individuals;
- stronger culture of human rights;
- stronger national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights;
- more effective social programmes that enhance the quality of life for all, particularly vulnerable groups; and
- improved national harmony, reducing risks of internal conflict.

Handbook for National Human Rights Action Plans of Action, OHCHR, August 2002

Despite its commitment to ensuring that all human rights obligations are met, the government acknowledges the significant limitations on resources and capacity to meet these obligations. The government will continue to progressively realise human rights issues within the current context and resources, and work towards fulfilling key priority areas including those identified in the *Te Kakeega III*.



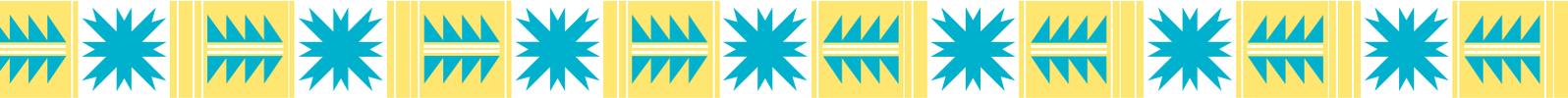
Goal	Objectives	Activities	Agency	Timeline	Indicator
Right to Health	The government is committed to improving and strengthening the health sector.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To work towards improvement in hospital infrastructure and services including review working condition of medical and nursing staff, and strengthening of SOPs dealing with infectious diseases, new diseases, etc. To build specialised medical skills by up-skilling doctors in a range of priority areas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To increase medical scholarships for about 2–3 students per year under existing and other overseas scholarship schemes To increase nursing scholarships especially specialised nursing practices including increase nursing practitioners 	MOH	Ongoing and per TK III Timeline (Pg. 77)	No. of SOPs developed to address emerging issues including new diseases, etc.
	Retention and upskilling measures for medical and nursing professionals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To increase medical scholarships for about 2–3 students per year under existing and other overseas scholarship schemes To increase nursing scholarships especially specialised nursing practices including increase nursing practitioners 			Reviews of working condition of medical and nursing professionals No. of scholarship awarded for medical/nursing studies including Master’s degree and further specialisation
	Water and Sanitation	<p>Continue to improve water supply especially clean, safer, drinking water through the provision of water purifier or purification tablets.</p> <p>Improve sanitation standards.</p> <p>Review recommendations by the Special Rapporteur on the right to water and sanitation (Pg. 19–20 of the SR’s report)² and map a strategy for implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPUI Falekaupules 	Ongoing	No. of tests on water content cleared of contamination No. of water tablets distributed and used No. of recommendations adopted by the Tuvaluan government
Education and Awareness	Review the education curriculum	<p>Review of education curriculum to include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Human rights and gender Good governance and leadership <p>Implementation of child protection strategies incorporated in MSS.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEYS AG’s office Gender Affair’s Dept. <p>Possible Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RRRT CFO 	Ongoing and per TK III timeline (Pg. 81)	Review of education curriculum Inclusion of HR and gender Inclusion of good governance and leadership
	The government will continue to strengthen community education and awareness on human rights and gender.	<p>Strengthen community outreach by holding workshops, training, consultations with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Falekaupules Kaupules Faith groups and churches Youth groups Women’s groups Persons with disabilities and their families 			Ongoing



Goal	Objectives	Activities	Agency	Timeline	Indicator
Infra-structure and Access	Housing	To ensure that new homes built meet minimum building structures: i. Set building code ii. Ensures basic sanitation and water is accessible iii. Reduce the number of buildings without good guttering and water tanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Public Utilities & Infra-structure 	Ongoing and per TK III timeline (Pg. 91)	Creation of a building code
	Transportation	Frequency of transportation to the outer islands. Sea-transport are accessible to persons with disabilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MCT 		No. of new buildings that meet minimum housing standards No. of people accessing clean water and proper sanitation Frequency of boat travels to the outer islands
Use of Force and Police Procedures	The government is committed to strengthening the Police force to respect and promote human rights and the rule of law.	1. Capacity building and training opportunities for the police on human rights especially on use of force and gender: i. Government will approach development partners and donors to assist Tuvalu in training programmes and related initiatives ii. The Tuvalu police will review and/or develop SOPs to ensure that the use of force is eliminated iii. Strengthen arrests, pre-trial, and detention procedures to safeguard against a person's constitutional rights and liberties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Police ▪ AG's Office ▪ Gender Affair's Dept. ▪ SPC RRRT CFO 	July 2016 and ongoing to 2020	No. of training programmes for the police on human rights, ROL and gender No. of initiatives taken to upskill police officers No. of complaints against police lodged No. of cases investigated and decisions taken.
	Investigation of all allegations of police abuse	The government will investigate all complaints about the police within accepted timeframes and proper oversight of investigation processes. All decisions on the outcome of the investigation to be made public in the interest of the public.	ComPol and his leadership team		No. of commendations for police officers on good policing practices
	Strengthen gender responsiveness of the police force	The government will work with the Police Commissioner to strengthen women's inclusion and participation within the Tuvalu Police Force including ongoing gender sensitisation training for police officers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ComPol and his leadership team ▪ Gender Affair's Dept. 		No. of female police officers hired by the Tuvalu Police No. of female officers promoted No. of gender training conducted for the police



Goal	Objectives	Activities	Agency	Timeline	Indicator
Freedom from Violence	The government is committed to addressing and reducing domestic violence.	1. Strengthen the implementation of the Family Protection and Domestic Violence Act 2014 including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Community awareness on the law through media campaigns and community visits ii. Strengthen the compilation of statistics received by the police and the judiciary of DV cases by having proper recording processes or SOP iii. Finalise the DV Fund via regulations iv. DV forms are made available including in government offices, churches and other venues v. Work with stakeholders to finalise the counsellors, etc. under the Act vi. Finalise the Implementation Plan of the DV Act vii. Ensures that the reporting process under the Act is complied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AG's office ▪ Gender Affair's Dept. ▪ TPF ▪ Judiciary ▪ Falekautapu <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ TNCW ▪ Fusi Alofa <p>Possible Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RRRT CFO ▪ UNW 	Ongoing	<p>Implementation plan endorsed</p> <p>Proper statistics compiled and documented</p> <p>DV Fund regulations finalised</p> <p>Other parts of the PRDVA implemented</p> <p>Reports submitted to parliament</p> <p>Public reports and statistics are accessible to the public</p>
		2. Review of the FPDVA to determine the effectiveness of its implementation.	As Above	Ongoing	Review conducted, recommendations sent to cabinet for consideration
	Tuvalu Police	The government is committed to ensuring the upskilling and the strengthening of the Tuvalu Police: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Police Service Regulation ii. PPDA – Radio programme and awareness with police iii. Raise awareness/training for police officers in the outer island 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ TPF ▪ Gender Affair's Dept. <p>Possible Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NZ Police ▪ PPDVP ▪ RRRT CFO 	Ongoing	<p>No. of training and upskilling for TPS</p> <p>No. of awareness/training for police officers in the outer island</p> <p>Level of police response and action on DV</p>
	Community awareness and education	The government will strengthen its community awareness programmes and education of people on domestic violence, the FPDVA, gender inequality and discrimination. Other activities include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. White ribbon Day ii. 16 days Activism against DV iii. International Women's Day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gender Affair's Dept. ▪ OPM ▪ Media ▪ SPC RRRT CFO 	Ongoing	<p>No. of training and awareness programmes initiated and carried out</p> <p>No. of public awareness conducted.</p>



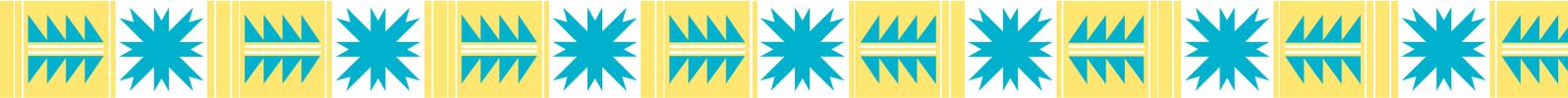
Goal	Objectives	Activities	Agency	Timeline	Indicator
Other Human Rights Priority	The government is committed to the protection, promotion and fulfilment of all human rights of citizens and people in Tuvalu.	The government will continue to work towards ensuring that it meets its commitment to the protection, promotion and fulfilment of human rights obligations including obtaining relevant advise and technical expertise on a range of human rights issues and concerns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OPM ▪ AG’s office ▪ Relevant and key government agencies <p>Possible Partners UN Agencies, SPC, PIFS, DFAT</p>	Ongoing	

Children’s Rights

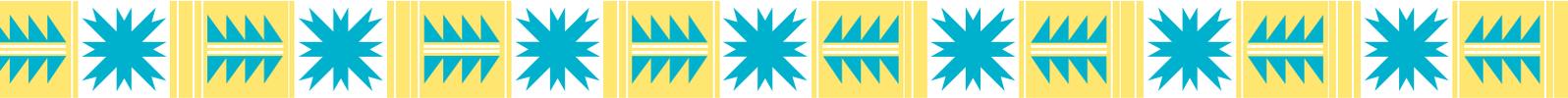
Tuvalu ratified the CRC in 1995 and submitted its initial and second periodic report in 2012. Tuvalu appeared before the CRC committee in 2013 via satellite at the UNICEF office in Suva. The concluding observations were issued by the committee later the same year and form the basis of the areas of this action plan that focus on children’s rights. A sample of the matrix compiled by the AG’s office with the Department of Education and UNICEF Pacific is attached as Annex II. The full matrix for Tuvalu’s next CRC report due in 2017 is available from the said agencies.

Table 5: Children’s Rights

Goal	Objectives	Activities	Agency	Timeline	Indicator
Legislative Framework	Tuvalu will review its laws that affect children in view of its CRC concluding comments	<p>To conduct a comprehensive legislative review to determine laws that may be inconsistent with Tuvalu’s obligations under the CRC and to amend, repeal or introduce new legislation that strengthens the protection of Tuvalu’s children in line with the CRC committee’s recommendations. Some of the laws that may need to be reviewed include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Constitution ii. Native Lands Act iii. Adoption of Children’s Act iv. Penal Code to include protection of children from commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking and prohibit life imprisonment of children, child labour, etc. v. Marriage Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AG’s office ▪ MEYS via CRC Task-force ▪ OPM ▪ Ministry of Natural Resources ▪ OPL <p>Possible Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF ▪ SPC RRRT ▪ UNDP ▪ UNOHCHR 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of laws reviewed ▪ No. of child-friendly legislation developed ▪ No. of legislation amended to reflect CRC



Goal	Objectives	Activities	Agency	Timeline	Indicator
Child Rights Policy Framework	Tuvalu will strengthen its work in developing and implementing a comprehensive policy and strategy for children.	Development of a comprehensive policy on children based on the principles and provisions of the CRC: i. Allocation of sufficient resources – technical and financial for implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MEYS ▪ CRC Task-force ▪ AG’s office 	Ongoing	Policy developed
			<p>Possible Partners</p> UNICEF, WHO		
Resourcing	Tuvalu will work within the TK III and its commitments under CRC to ensure sufficient resourcing of initiatives and programmes	Improve and strengthen budgetary allocation for the Ministry of Education to ensure all children continue to receive schooling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MFED ▪ MEYS ▪ MOH ▪ MHARD 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of budgetary increase ▪ No. of initiatives for children adopted and implemented by relevant government Ministry ▪ No. of new staff recruited including teachers, children’s health specialists, etc.
		Improve and strengthen budgetary allocation to the Ministry of Health to ensure Tuvaluan children have access to the highest standard of health services including immunisation programmes, dental clinics, healthy eating and physical exercises	<p>Possible partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF ▪ UNFPA 		
		Improve and strengthen budgetary and capacity support for children with disabilities in mainstream schools and as well as those receiving home-based education.	Proper costing of crucial activities and initiatives for children, and government committing to seek donor partners to assist in these areas.		
Violence against Children	In line with the Family Protection and Domestic Violence Act, Tuvalu commits to the eradication of violence against children	Strengthen frameworks, policies and laws that prohibit violence against children including corporal punishment: i. Address school bullying including in Vaitupu. ii. Amend section 28 of the Education Act to prohibit corporal punishment in schools. iii. Raise awareness including during White Ribbon Day on prohibition of corporal punishment iv. Abolish corporal punishment as a form of sentence issued by the island courts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MEYS ▪ TPS ▪ CRC Task-force ▪ AG’s office 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of laws, frame-works approved that prohibit VAC ▪ No. of policies and related frameworks that prohibit VAC ▪ No. of cases of awareness on VAC
	Sexual Abuse	Review legislation to ensure adequate protection of children from sexual abuse: i. Expand the definition of rape to include penetration by other forms including objects, other body parts, etc. ii. Repeal section 156 (5) of the Penal Code. iii. Strengthen child protection system through child pornography laws or framework. iv. Review and strengthen legal frameworks around commercial sexual exploitation of children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AG’s office ▪ CRC Task-force 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of reviews conducted on legal frameworks to ensure protection of children from sexual offences. ▪ No. of laws passed to ensure stronger protection of children from sexual offences



Goal	Objectives	Activities	Agency	Timeline	Indicator
Child Protection	The government will strengthen child protection frameworks to ensure that Tuvaluan children are safeguarded and protected within sound legal framework.	Establish alternative care settings for children who are victims of crimes by their immediate family members.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Welfare ▪ MEYS ▪ AG's office ▪ MFED ▪ MOH 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of cases of awareness made around child protection. ▪ No. of laws and practices around adoption reviewed in line with Tuvalu's CRC commitments ▪ Percentage increase of health budget especially around children's health. ▪ No. of targeted interventions looking at children's health.
		Strengthen programmes and initiatives that create awareness on child protection among the community. Revise child adoption practices and laws to ensure that the best interests of the child are safeguarded through the process. These include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthening the social welfare system to assist and guide the court on care and home settings for the adopted child and make appropriate recommendations to the court. ii. Revise the annulment of custody provisions of the Native Lands Act to uphold the best interest of the child. 	Possible Partners UNICEF		
		In line with the S.A.M.O.A Pathway; Health and Social development plans and in line with TK III , strengthen the primary and preventative health care system to ensure that all children access basic health services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MOH ▪ Finance 		
Data Collection	In line with the recommendations by the Committee on the Rights of the Child to Tuvalu the government will conduct a baseline study Strengthen statistics and data collection and analysis to inform planning and policy.	The government will work towards conducting a baseline study on crucial issues affecting children including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Poverty ii. Standard of living – access to water and sanitation including children living in elderly headed households iii. Health iv. Education v. Access to basic services vi. Children in vulnerable situations vii. Impact of climate change on children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MEYS ▪ MOH ▪ Social Welfare ▪ MFED ▪ CRC Taskforce ▪ Climate change dept. 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Baseline Study conducted
		In line with CRC recommendations, the government will work with the National Statistics office to strengthen data collection and analysis..	Possible Partners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF ▪ National Statistics office ▪ DFAT 		

“Tuvalu has carried out various assessments on how to implement the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and is awaiting feedback and recommendations from the CRC Committee towards the implementation of the recommendations. The Government of Tuvalu, through its national CRC Taskforce, will consider and progressively realise the Committee’s recommendations. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports is responsible for the submission of and also the implementation of the CRC State Report and its recommendations.”

Tuvalu 2nd National Report to the UPR: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/TVSession16.aspx>

Goal	Objectives	Activities	Agency	Timeline	Indicator
Education	In line with existing commitment to the CRC and the government's development priorities in the TK III, the government will ensure that education rights of children are realised.	<p>The government will strengthen its commitment towards the education sector including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Identify and address the hidden costs relating to children's education. ii. Upgrade and/or increase teachers and improve teaching skills including specialised training on children with disabilities. iii. Ensure integration of early childhood development within the formal education system. iv. Continue maintenance and upgrading of school facilities to include reasonable access for children with disabilities. v. Introduce technical and vocational training in accordance with the needs of the labour market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MEYS ▪ CRC Taskforce ▪ MFED 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased budgetary allocation to address deficiencies and programmes that ensures children's access to education. ▪ No of schools upgraded and maintained. ▪ Technical or vocational school established.
			<p>Possible Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF 		
Others	Awareness	Government will continue to raise awareness on issues around the CRC including corporal punishment, health, education and other rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Media ▪ CRC Taskforce 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of cases of awareness on CRC and other laws affecting children.

Tuvalu's CRC documents can be found here: http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/countries.aspx?CountryCode=TUV&Lang=EN

Women's Rights

Tuvalu ratified CEDAW on 6 September 1999. Tuvalu submitted its initial report and second report in 2009 while the 3rd and 4th periodic reports were submitted in 2012. Tuvalu appeared before the CEDAW committee in Geneva in 2015. The concluding observations issued by the committee form the basis of the areas of this action plan that focus on women's rights. A draft matrix compiled by the Gender Affairs Department under the Prime Minister's Office is attached as Annex III. Tuvalu's next report to the committee is due in 2019. Furthermore, Tuvalu's commitment to gender equality is stipulated in the TK III (Pages 25–26) and over the years, Tuvalu has significantly progressed in the areas of gender equality and continues to address the systemic issue of violence against women. The Family Protection and Domestic Violence Act 2014 marks a significant milestone in ensuring women in our society are better protected. The government will continue to strengthen various areas including political representation of women both at the national and local governmental level through their participation in the Falekaupules (see TK III, Page 78). The government is committed to amending existing laws to close legal gaps, particularly those relating to inheritance, marriage, and asset related policies with gender dimensions (TK III, Page 25).

“Women in Tuvalu are beginning to be more active and participate more in societal activities as a result of the ongoing processes of awareness programs undertaken by the Department of Women in conjunction with the Tuvalu National Council of Women (TNCW) and other concerned departments. Most of these awareness programs such as consultations, trainings and workshops are achieved through funding from overseas donors. Without the financial assistance from donor partners, there is very limited financial resource to improve and promote human rights related issues within the community.”

Tuvalu Government CEDAW National Report, 12 November 2012: http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/countries.aspx?CountryCode=TUV&Lang=EN

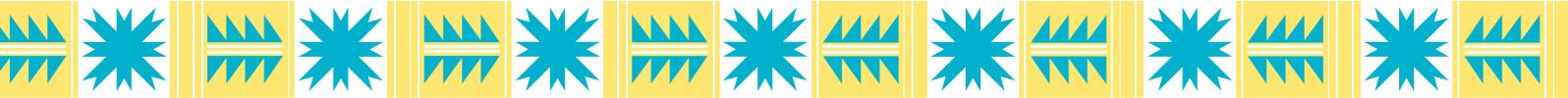


Table 6: Women’s Rights

Goal	Objectives	Activities	Agency	Timeline	Indicator
Legislative Framework	Tuvalu will review its laws that may be discriminatory against women	To conduct a comprehensive legislative review to determine laws that may be inconsistent with Tuvalu’s obligations under the CEDAW and to amend or repeal discriminatory laws and introduce new legislation that strengthens the protection of women in Tuvalu in line with CEDAW and TK III (Pg. 25). Some of these laws that may need to be reviewed include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Principles of equality included in the Constitution ii. Penal Code – limitations of the definition of rape provisions including marital rape, and abortion especially where a woman’s life is under threat iii. Native Lands Act 1956 iv. Marriage Act v. Tuvalu Lands Code 1962 vi. Employment Act 1966 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AG’s office ▪ OPM/Gender Affair’s Dept. ▪ Ministry of Natural Resources ▪ Falekaupule ▪ Kaupule 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of laws reviewed in line with commitments under CEDAW ▪ No. of laws created that promote gender equality. ▪ Increased data collection by the different stakeholders ▪ Increased reporting of DV offences
	Implementation of new laws	The government will strengthen the implementation of new legislation especially the Family Protection Act. Issues to be addressed include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Establishing safe homes for survivors of domestic violence ii. Strengthen the data collection of the number of complaints received by police, prosecutions and convictions etc. iii. Reporting for DV offences iv. Awareness v. Accessibility of forms for protection orders etc. especially for women outside the Funafuti. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OPM ▪ Police ▪ Judiciary ▪ AG’s office ▪ Media ▪ Gender Affair’s Dept. ▪ MFED 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of cases of awareness made on DV laws ▪ No. of women accessing and using the forms. ▪ No. of protection orders issued by the police and the courts. ▪ No. of convictions entered under the DV Act
	Access to Justice	The government will ensure that women have greater access to justice by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthening and resourcing the Office of the People’s Lawyer to be able to assist disadvantaged women access legal services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OPL ▪ AG’s office ▪ Falekaupule ▪ Gender Affair’s Dept. ▪ Media 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of cases dealt with by the Magistrates court from the filing of the initial complaint.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Enhanced awareness of women’s rights by the community and especially by women including women in the outer islands 		Ongoing



Goal	Objectives	Activities	Agency	Timeline	Indicator
Participation in Public and Political Life	In line with TK III, Tuvalu will strengthen women's political and public participation	The government will strengthen women's participation in public life including by ensuring the recruitment process is equitable and takes into consideration the importance of gender balance in senior management as well as in the diplomatic corp.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OPM ▪ Human Resource & Management ▪ Gender Affairs Dept. ▪ Falekaupule 	Ongoing to 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of women recruited into senior roles in government including in diplomatic missions. ▪ Budgetary allocation towards implementation ▪ No. of islands visited ▪ No. of cases of awareness made ▪ Cabinet paper on TSM ▪ No. of relevant training targeting strengthening/enhancing of women's skills
		Implement the National Gender Policy 2013. Raising awareness of TSM including to the outer islands: i. As per TK III, government to consider introducing TSM to address gender inequality in parliament with two reserved seats for women Provide training for women on public/political participation including other skills such as leadership, governance, management, campaigning, constituency building, etc. Per TK III, amending the Falekaupule Act to emphasise women's participation in local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OPM ▪ Gender Affairs Dept. Possible Partners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pacific Community (Gender Div. and RRRT) ▪ UN Women ▪ UNDP 		

DFAT also partners with the Tuvalu government by supporting key activities under the Pacific Women Tuvalu Gender Country Plan which complements the activities identified above.



Tuvalu Delegation, the Attorney General, Eselelofa Apinelu; the former Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs and current Prime Minister, Hon. Enele Sopoanga, and Ms Manaema Takashi (Foreign Service officer) at the Human Rights council podium in Geneva during Tuvalu's first UPR engagement in 2009.



Goal	Objectives	Activities	Agency	Timeline	Indicator
Services	<p>In line with TK III and commitments under CEDAW, government will continue to ensure access to crucial government services.</p> <p>Government through the Dept. of Women, MOH and the OPM will work with donors and development partners in these areas to ensure a coordinated approach to meeting key priorities around women's human rights</p>	<p>The government will ensure that:</p> <p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthen efforts to retain girls in school, including young mothers. ii. Encourage more girls to enrol in male dominated fields including science, technology, engineering etc. iii. Improve sanitation facilities in schools, increasing girl's dormitories facilities, etc. <p>Health</p> <p>Strengthen obstetric health services for women including pre- and post-natal services</p> <p>Ensure women have access to free and confidential family planning and counselling services including on the prevention of early pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases</p> <p>Employment</p> <p>In line with TK III, government will open the National Labour Migration Policy to ensure women have better access to the labour migration markets and opportunities especially in the service sectors and in countries such as NZ, Australia and the Cook Islands</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OPM ▪ MEYS ▪ Falekaupules <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Health ▪ Gender Affairs Dept. <p>Possible Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ TUFHA ▪ UNW ▪ UNFPA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MFATTEL ▪ Gender Affairs Dept. 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of girls in schools ▪ No. of scholarships offered to women ▪ No. of scholarships offered to women in specific fields such as engineering, science, technology, etc. ▪ No of school facilities upgraded and improved ▪ No. of doctors and nursing professional dealing with women's health ▪ No. of laws revised that are discriminator to women. ▪ No. of women accessing overseas employment under the Labour Migration Policy.
Data Collection and Analysis	In line with the recommendations by the CEDAW Committee, the government will strengthen statistics and data collection	The government will ensure that its data collection methods are strengthened and disaggregated by sex, age, race, geographical background, socio-economic background, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Statics Dept. ▪ Census Dept. ▪ Gender Affairs Dept. ▪ Finance 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data collected are disaggregated. ▪ Relevant data is collected by Govt.
Gender Mainstreaming in Government Processes	Ensuring gender is mainstreamed in government processes	<p>In line with the TK III, the government commits to ensuring that gender is mainstreamed in government departments and ministries including awareness on gender equality, women's economic empowerment, political participation, etc.</p> <p>Strengthen initiatives aimed at gender equality within government; everyone counts (Pg. 26 TK III)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gender Affairs Dept. to all govt. departments and ministries 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of gender policies or SOPs in govt. departments. ▪ No. of cases of awareness on gender carried out by govt.

Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Tuvalu ratified the CRPD in 2013 and is due to submit its initial report in 2016. While this section is filled without reference to any concluding comments, as is the case in the women’s and children’s rights section, it takes into consideration Tuvalu’s obligations under the substantive articles in the CRPD. It then links these rights of persons with disabilities to the commitments of the government under the TK III. The obligations identified under this action plan are not new or additional obligations to the government’s overall existing commitments and obligations; rather, they complement the development commitments under the TK III and SDGs. DFAT is also supporting a Disability Study in Tuvalu with key partners Fusi Alofa and the Government of Tuvalu which will continue to inform further areas of intervention and support around disability rights.

Goal	Objectives	Activities	Agency	Timeline	Indicator
Access	Education	Further to TK III, inclusive system of education to be pursued: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To review government allocation to Fusi Alofa in line with increasing demands to provide such services. To strengthen partnership with Fusi Alofa to ensure broader consultation on education curriculum that is inclusive. To strengthen initiatives aimed at mainstreaming students with disabilities in primary and secondary schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MEYS ▪ OPM – Social Welfare <p>National Partners on all these key activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fusi Alofa ▪ Red Cross 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education policies include people with disabilities. ▪ No. of scholarships given for specialised disability courses. ▪ No. of capacity building activities and training to MOE staff on disability.
		<p>Teachers receive specialised disability training to ensure they are able to teach students with disabilities in mainstream schools.</p> <p>Government to invest or seek donor support in providing specialised transportation for children with disabilities</p>	<p>Regional Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SPC RRRT ▪ PIFS ▪ UNESCAP ▪ UNICEF 		
	Health	<p>Government to strengthen or build upon existing professional medical services including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Recruiting or have a locum opportunity for specialists including therapists such as occupational, speech therapy. Prostheses services to cater for needs of amputees. Proper medical equipment and expertise that can diagnose disabilities during pregnancies and early childhood. Strengthen care options for people with mental disabilities. <p>Government will work with donor partners to provide scholarships for the specialised study of different areas of medicine including psychiatry, gynaecology, physiotherapy, etc.</p>	<p>MOH</p> <p>Govt. will work with traditional donors including Australia Aid, NZ Aid, Cuba and Taiwan Aid etc. for specialised scholarship opportunities for studies in specialised areas</p>	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of scholarships provided for specialised medical training including psychiatry. ▪ No. of pieces of equipment acquired or purchased for ante and post-natal care. ▪ No. of opportunities created for specialised medical services for people with disabilities



Employment	To ensure that persons with disabilities are provided the opportunities to allow them to access employment	Government is committed to providing vocational and basic training to ensure that persons with disabilities are able to access employment. Government will consider introducing programmes including affirmative action that will allow persons with disabilities to have employment opportunities with the civil services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OPM ▪ MOH ▪ Dept. of Human Resource ▪ MFED 	Ongoing	<p>No. of disabled persons employed</p> <p>No. of affirmative action programmes introduced and implemented by government.</p> <p>No. of training programmes provided to persons with disabilities</p>
Social Security		<p>Government to review existing social security policy to ensure more accessibility to persons with disabilities:</p> <p>i. Pursue discussions with the community (especially families with persons with disabilities) around proper allowance for carers and families of persons with disabilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OPM ▪ Human Resource ▪ MFED ▪ TNPF 	Ongoing and per TK III timelines	<p>Social security system and programmes reviewed</p> <p>No. of discussions held with people with disabilities and carers on social security issues.</p>
Awareness on Disability Treaties and Laws	Training and capacity building	To continue to engage with communities on the outer islands through training and awareness in the islands on disability laws and policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tuvalu Media ▪ AG's office ▪ MOH 	Ongoing	<p>No. of training programmes carried out in the outer islands.</p> <p>No. of persons with disabilities involved in the training.</p> <p>Data disaggregated by sex</p>
Infra-structure		<p>Government to invest in making government services and buildings reasonably accessible for persons with disabilities:</p> <p>i. Government to ensure that draft building code is finalised and has provisions for reasonable access to public services and utilities.</p>	MPUI	Ongoing and per TK III timelines	<p>No. of new buildings that are disability accessible.</p> <p>No. of improvement to existing structures to assists accessibility for persons with disabilities</p>

“The need for integration and inclusion of women and girls with disabilities in all aspects of society is set out in international human rights conventions. Most Pacific Island countries have ratified one or two relevant conventions and some of their constitutions provide for some human rights. Despite these efforts, the challenge has not yet been met. The data, research and anecdotal evidence drawn on by this study show that, despite some helpful laws, policies and systems of practice in some countries, compared to their disabled male or non-disabled female peers..., women with disabilities: are less educated; experience higher rates of unemployment; are more likely to be abused; are poorer; are more isolated; experience worse health outcomes; generally have lower social status....”

Pacific Sisters with Disabilities: at the Intersection of Discrimination; UNDP 2009
<http://wwda.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/pacificsisters1.pdf>

Appendix 1, 2 and 3

With relevant focal points in the Women's Affairs Department dealing with Tuvalu's CEDAW obligations, the Ministry of Education and Attorney General's office dealing with CRC and the Attorney General's office dealing with CRPD and the UPR, these taskforces will draw upon technical support from UN Agencies and SPC RRRT. In conjunction with this NAP, these agencies will continue to support the design and implementation of matrices that contain all the recommendations received from both treaty committees and UPR and use it to track progress on the recommendations specific. A sample of the UPR, CRC and CEDAW observations and recommendations are annexed herein. The full matrices for CEDAW, CRC and the UPR can be obtained from the Office of the Attorney General.

... "Tuvalu is immensely encouraged, by the actions of world leaders this week, by the strong leadership of our Secretary General, and the goodwill of humanity. The adoption of the New York Declaration on the Movement of Migrants and Refugees, and the compounding commitment to SDG 2030, and the many countries that have ratified the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, have given us renewed trust and confidence in the work of this Body, the UN, to rise to our hope for the security, progress, and protection of our human rights. But this said, we must deliver on our words...."

On development, we are pleased that we now have a united front - our Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 underpinned by the foundational principles of interdependence, universality and solidarity. No country big or small, rich or poor can do it alone. We must collaborate in durable and genuine partnerships on all the Sustainable Development Goals, to benefit us all. Our urgent focus must be for the individuals at the margins of our societies, who can easily be left behind; honoring their basic inequities and insecurities with practical and timely remedies. We are indeed their beacon of hope and our Agenda 2030 must deliver in guaranteeing the fundamental rights and welfare of all citizens, current as well as future generations.

The oceans ahead are rough and tough. More than ever we need more moral and soul searching, other than just regurgitating good governance and political solutions. More than ever we also need the helping hand of Almighty God, to guide us in our work. We must bring GOD to the center of our human and UN endeavours to ensure reaching our destiny"...

Prime Minister Enele Sopoanga, MP;
Statement delivered at the 71st Session of the United Nations General Assembly
General Debate September 23, 2016 New York.

Recommendation	Cycle	Position	Full list of rights/ affected persons	Status of implementation (indicate if implemented)/ Comments	Responsible institutions	Timeframe	Indicator
Right or area: 2.1. Acceptance of international norms							
<p>CORE TREATIES</p> <p>82.1. Continue the efforts to achieve accession to the main human rights international instruments and their consistent incorporation into domestic legislation (Costa Rica);</p> <p>82.2. Consider ratifying new international human rights instruments which would assist in strengthening its legal and institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights (Nicaragua);</p> <p>82.3. Continue its efforts to accede to the remaining core international human rights treaties, which will strengthen the domestic legislation with regard to the promotion and protection of human rights, including freedom of religion or belief (Turkey);</p> <p>82.4. Work closely with the OHCHR and the Council for considering eventual participation to the core international instruments on human rights (Viet Nam);</p> <p>82.5. Further continue internal consultations and request the technical assistance of relevant UN institutions with regards to the accession to the core international human rights treaties (Azerbaijan);</p> <p>Source: A/HRC/29/5/Add.</p>	2	<p>Accept</p> <p>Accept</p> <p>Accept</p> <p>Accept</p> <p>Accept</p>					

Tuvalu CRC Periodic Review Sept 2013 – CRC Committee Concluding Observations and Recommendations

Ministry/ Department Concerned:	Cluster/Thematic Area	CRC Committee Comments	CRC Committee Recommendations	State Action Point
General Measure of Implementation				
Ministry of Education, Youth & Sports Gender Affairs Department AGs Office	General Measure of Implementation Legislation	The Committee notes as positive the existence of some legal measures, which safeguard the rights of the child in the State party as well as the formulation of the Family Protection and Domestic Violence Bill. The Committee is, however, concerned that a comprehensive review of all laws relating to children has not been undertaken in the light of the Convention and that the enactment of the Family Protection and Domestic Violence Bill has been delayed.	1) With reference to its General Comment No. 5 (2003) on the general measures of implementation for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Committee urges the State party to undertake a comprehensive legislative review to ensure compliance of its legislation with the principles and provisions of the Convention and expedite the enactment of the Family Protection and Domestic Violence Bill. The Committee encourages the State party to seek the necessary technical and financial support from international and regional organizations, including UNICEF and OHCHR.	Ongoing Radio programs to residence on Funafuti and to outer islands. Lands (MNR) – Ongoing on equally distribute amongst Kaitasi State in its attempt to harmonise its domestic legislation particularly those relating to children in light of the Convention. As part of its National Plan assigned the AG's Office to look into relevant laws that are discriminatory and not in compliance with treaties that the State has ratified. The AGs office is firstly looking into the Constitutional review for which correspondence with respective donors on assistance to recruiting a TA to assist with the review has been attended to. As for reforms to others laws such as the Native Lands Act, the Adoption of Children's Act, the Penal Code, Marriage Act etc is planned to be proceeded upon once the Constitutional reform has reached completion however the alternative is to proceed with reform on piece meal basis. The Family Protection Act Domestic Violence Bill has been passed and its commencement date is the 18 th December, 2014 and is now the Family Protection and Domestic Violence Act 2014. The office is now streamlining its implementation process. Education/in progress to review the Education Act to take into consideration all mentioned. Ongoing Radio Program to reach outer islands

UN CEDAW Committee Concluding Observations CEDAW 2015

Issues	Propose Activities (CEDAW Committee Recommendations)	Te Kakeega III	Ministry/Department responsible	Time frame	Progress/Activities up to date & Comments
Para 10: CEDAW Domesticated (incorporated into the legal order)	Proceed without delay with the full incorporation of the Convention into its national legal order	AG			Aware of the need to amend section 27 (1) of the Constitution. Not yet known when??? DV Act enacted Process of implementation is still in process Review of Constitution to include anti-discrimination on the basis of gender and disability/other enabling laws to follow review to incorporate principles of CEDAW - Proposing for a safe house - Continuous training of police
Para 12: Constitution - incorporated the principles of equality	Amendment of section 27(1) of the Constitution as well as other legal legislation				Ongoing Constitutional Review
Para 14: Review of discriminatory laws	Conduct a holistic review of its legislation and adopt a clear time frame. Amend or repeal discriminatory legislation: Penal Code 1978; the Native Lands Act of 1956, the Marriage Act 9Cap 29), the Tuvalu Lands Code of 1962, the Falekaupule Act of 1997 and the Employment Act of 1966	AG			In the process: Amendment to Employment Act Marriage Act/age of marriage is now 18 and marriage under 21 years needs consent from both parents

UN CEDAW Committee Concluding Observations (Contd)

CEDAW 2015

Issues	Propose Activities (CEDAW Committee Recommendations)	Te Kakeega III	Ministry/Department responsible	Time frame	Progress/Activities up to date & Comments
Para 16: Access to Justice (lack of disaggregated data on complaints filed by women and their outcome)	<p>a) Set up a complaints mechanism to ensure women have effective access to justice and collect data on the number of complaints filed by women, the types of complaints received and their outcomes.</p> <p>b) Establish specific remedies to provide redress for women in the justice system and raise public awareness of the importance of addressing violations of women's rights through judicial remedies;</p> <p>c) Strengthen the justice system, including the Office of the People's Lawyer, by enhancing its human, financial and technical resources, deploy judges and legal practitioners to the outer islands and ensure the provision of free legal aid to women without sufficient means to claim their rights and;</p> <p>d) Enhance women's awareness of their rights and the means to enforce them, including by strengthening cooperation with civil society organizations, in particular community-based women's association.</p>		Magistrate/Police		<p>Ongoing awareness on HR and Women's right.</p> <p>a) Stats Deprt – Police women dealing with women victims</p> <p>B) GAD – empowerment of women victims of following up of file cases and data</p> <p>Police trainings</p> <p>b) Peoples lawyer – awareness programs</p> <p>c) 16 days of activities</p> <p>d) Police training on gender and equity</p>



References

- *Handbook on National Human Rights Plans of Action*; Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNITED NATIONS New York and Geneva 29 August 2002
- *Te Kakeega III* – National Strategy for Sustainable Development 201-2020, Government of Tuvalu, 2016, Funafuti, Tuvalu.

United Nations Human Rights Reports

Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

National Report: CEDAW/C/TUV/3-4; 13 February 2013;

Concluding Observation of the CEDAW Committee: CEDAW/C/TUV/CO/3-4; 10 March 2015

Document Source: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Geneva, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/AsiaRegion/Pages/TVIndex.aspx>

Convention on the Rights of the Child

National Report: CRC/C/TUV/1; 10 October, 2012.

Concluding Observation of the CEDAW Committee: CRC/C/TUV/CO/1, 29 October 2013

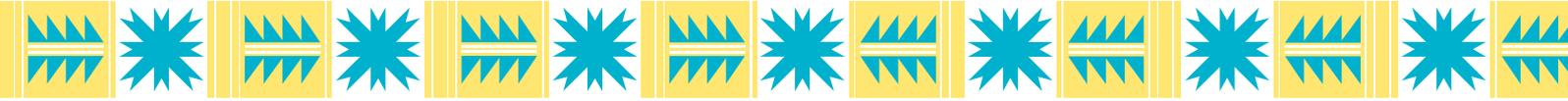
Document Source: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Geneva, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/AsiaRegion/Pages/TVIndex.aspx>

Universal Periodic Review

National Report: A/HRC/WG.6/16/TUV/1; 25 January 2013

Working Group Report: A/HRC/24/8 A/HRC/24/8; 5 July 2013

Document Source: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Geneva, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/TVSession16.aspx>



...”Today, we stand here facing one of the greatest challenges of humankind, - climate change. We are at a critical point of history. While we condemn in the strongest sense the barbaric acts inflicted by terrorists on the French people and others, we must seize the opportunity of COP21 to exert the strongest leadership to protect and save human beings from the catastrophic impacts of climate change. We must have the greatest possible political will here in Paris. For a country like Tuvalu, our survival depends on the decisions we take at this Conference. Let me emphasize this point. Our survival as a nation depends on the decisions we take at this Conference. This is not a simply stepping-stone to a better future. We stand on a cliff edge. Either we stand united and agree to combat climate change or we all stumble and fall and condemn humanity to a tragic future... This is the time. We must all stand together and reshape our future. A new, comprehensive treaty on climate change is in our reach. Lets do it now. Let’s do it for the future of humanity. Let’s do it for Tuvalu. For if we save Tuvalu we save the world...”

Prime Minister Enele Sopoanga,
Speech delivered at the Leaders Events for Heads of
State and Government at the Opening of the COP21,
30th November 2015.



Designed by SPC

Funded by the EU



Pacific
Community
Communauté
du Pacifique



EUROPEAN UNION

**Australian
Aid** 