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**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Fifty-first session**  
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## **Saint Kitts and Nevis**

### **Compilation of information prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights**

#### **I. Background**

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the outcome of the previous review.<sup>1</sup> It is a compilation of information contained in relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

#### **II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with human rights mechanisms**

2. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis ratify: the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.<sup>2</sup>

3. The Committee also recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.<sup>3</sup>

4. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted that the adherence of Saint Kitts and Nevis to the nine major international human rights instruments would enhance the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms in all aspects of life. The Committee therefore encouraged Saint Kitts and Nevis to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.<sup>4</sup>

5. The United Nations country team reiterated that Saint Kitts and Nevis had not ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the sale of children,



child prostitution and child pornography or the Optional Protocol to the Convention on a communications procedure.<sup>5</sup>

6. The United Nations country team noted that Saint Kitts and Nevis had not ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It strongly recommended that the State ratify that treaty to ensure stronger protection and fulfilment of rights, including in the areas of justice, the protection from violence and access to remedies.<sup>6</sup>

7. The country team noted that Saint Kitts and Nevis had experienced some delay in submitting reports to treaty bodies, including reports to the Committee against Torture, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.<sup>7</sup>

8. The country team stressed that Saint Kitts and Nevis had not yet issued a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders. A request for a country visit from the Special Rapporteur on the human right to a clean and healthy environment was still pending. The country team recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis consider issuing a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders and continue efforts to submit overdue reports to the treaty bodies.<sup>8</sup>

9. The Committee on the Rights of the Child advised Saint Kitts and Nevis to consider ratifying the Convention on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance and the Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Cooperation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children.<sup>9</sup>

### **III. National human rights framework**

#### **1. Constitutional and legislative framework**

10. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis develop a comprehensive policy on children that encompassed all areas covered by the Convention on the Rights of the Child and develop a strategy with the elements necessary for its application and sufficient human, technical and financial resources.<sup>10</sup>

11. The United Nations country team reported that, during the previous review cycle, a recommendation had been made to incorporate fully the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into the national legal framework and Saint Kitts and Nevis had acknowledged the importance thereof.<sup>11</sup>

12. In that regard, the country team reported that national consultations aimed at reviewing and amending key pieces of child-related legislation, including the Marriage Act, the Child Justice Act, the Education Act and the Defence Force Act, had already been initiated. Saint Kitts and Nevis was committed to aligning those laws with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and was working towards the swift adoption of the Social Protection Bill. Through that process, it aimed to ensure full conformity with the Convention and to establish a more cohesive and rights-based legislative framework for children.<sup>12</sup>

#### **2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures**

13. The Committee on the Rights of the Child reiterated its previous recommendations and urged Saint Kitts and Nevis to update the strategy for preventing and combating child abuse and neglect and adopt a national plan of action, and to implement effectively the Domestic and Sexual Violence Complaints and Response Protocol and promptly finalize and launch the national child protection protocol.<sup>13</sup>

14. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis provide adequate human, technical and financial resources to the national gender machinery in Saint Kitts and the Department of Gender Affairs of Nevis to enable them to effectively fulfil their mandate for the promotion of gender equality and gender mainstreaming, and combat gender-based violence against women.<sup>14</sup>

15. The same Committee also recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis institutionalize coordination mechanisms to ensure systematic gender mainstreaming in all policy arenas in order to enhance the coherence and complementarity of programmes and initiatives on both islands.<sup>15</sup>

16. The United Nations country team reported that, since the previous cycle of the universal periodic review, Saint Kitts and Nevis had not made much progress in establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) and recommended that it consider establishing such an institution.<sup>16</sup>

17. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis establish a national human rights institution with adequate human, technical and financial resources to discharge its mandate effectively, independently and in compliance with the Paris Principles.<sup>17</sup>

## **IV. Promotion and protection of human rights**

### **A. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law**

#### **1. Equality and non-discrimination**

18. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis strengthen its implementation of the existing legislation, policies, strategies and action plans relating to non-discrimination with regard to children and prohibit discrimination against children based on sexual orientation. It also recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis increase its efforts to end discrimination against children in disadvantaged situations, including children with disabilities, girls and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex children; and systematically conduct media campaigns to change social norms and behaviours that contributed to discrimination, raise public awareness regarding the prohibition of discrimination and promote tolerance and respect for diversity.<sup>18</sup>

19. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted that the Constitution prohibited discrimination of any kind, including on the basis of sex. It also noted that Saint Kitts and Nevis was currently discussing the formation of an interministerial committee to review and adjust the constitutional definition of discrimination. It noted with appreciation the landmark ruling by the High Court declaring all laws criminalizing same-sex intimacy unconstitutional.<sup>19</sup>

20. The same Committee, however, noted with concern the lack of measures or a time frame to adopt a comprehensive definition of discrimination against women that encompassed direct and indirect discrimination in the public and private spheres, including intersecting forms of discrimination, in accordance with articles 1 and 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; and the lack of effective implementation of legislation and policies related to gender equality and the advancement of women to ensure substantive equality of women and men in all spheres covered by the Convention, as well as the absence of monitoring mechanisms.<sup>20</sup>

21. The same Committee recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis adopt, within a clear time frame, a comprehensive definition of discrimination that prohibited discrimination against women and that it would ensure that robust monitoring mechanisms were established to ensure implementation of all related legislation.<sup>21</sup>

#### **2. Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture**

22. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis amend the Criminal Code and relevant legislation to criminalize all forms of gender-based violence against women and girls, including physical, psychological, sexual, economic and domestic violence, as well as rape, including marital rape, child sexual abuse and sexual harassment.<sup>22</sup>

23. The same Committee recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis encourage reporting of all forms of gender-based violence against women and girls, including by strengthening procedures for confidential reporting of sexual and domestic violence and establishing a State-funded toll-free 24/7 hotline for reporting domestic violence incidents.<sup>23</sup>

24. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about the high rate of homicide among children due to youth gang violence. It recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis strengthen its efforts regarding the suppression of gangs and firearms control.<sup>24</sup>

25. The same Committee was deeply concerned that the climate of fear, insecurity, threat and violence linked to youth gangs impeded children from enjoying their childhood and adolescence. The Committee urged Saint Kitts and Nevis to evaluate the effectiveness of the Gang (Prohibition and Prevention) Act; and to develop comprehensive strategies to tackle youth gangs effectively and establish a gang-prevention steering committee to provide leadership, technical assistance and recommendations for addressing youth gang-related problems.<sup>25</sup>

26. The same Committee encouraged Saint Kitts and Nevis to address the social factors and root causes of gang violence and crime linked to drugs among adolescents, including by means of policies for the social inclusion of marginalized adolescents; and to adopt programmes that provided children in gangs with assistance and protection to enable them to leave gangs and be reintegrated into society.<sup>26</sup>

27. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) reported that corporal punishment remained lawful in educational settings, as the Education Act of 2005 permitted its use when deemed the only suitable or effective form of discipline.<sup>27</sup>

### **3. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law**

28. The United Nations country team reported that prison overcrowding remained a significant challenge, as the prison in Basseterre, designed for approximately 60 inmates, consistently held a population far exceeding that capacity. Recent reports indicated numbers ranging from 260 to 320 inmates. That severe overcrowding had a direct negative impact on sanitation, access to basic necessities and the overall well-being of prisoners.<sup>28</sup>

29. The country team also stated that a notable concern was the commingling of pretrial detainees with convicted prisoners in the prison in Basseterre. That practice was contrary to international standards, which advocated for the separation of those awaiting trial from those who had been convicted. Pretrial detainees constituted a significant proportion (around 30 per cent) of the prison population and the length of pretrial detention varied.<sup>29</sup>

30. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women urged Saint Kitts and Nevis to review its legislation to ensure that women without sufficient means and women belonging to disadvantaged groups had access to free legal aid and waivers of court fees, and to amend all legal provisions that, whether directly or indirectly, created different standards with respect to accessing justice for women of different socioeconomic status.<sup>30</sup>

31. The same Committee recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis make provision for continuous and gender-responsive training for the judiciary, law enforcement personnel, health professionals and social workers on the strict application of criminal law provisions on gender-based violence against women, gender-sensitive investigation and interrogation procedures, and victim support legislation and programmes.<sup>31</sup>

32. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis strengthen the capacity and integrated approach of professionals working with families and children, in particular family judges, law enforcement personnel, social workers and service providers, to ensure family-based alternative care responses and to enhance their awareness of the rights and needs of children deprived of a family environment.<sup>32</sup>

33. The same Committee urged Saint Kitts and Nevis to bring the child justice system fully into line with the Convention and other relevant standards. In particular, the Committee urged Saint Kitts and Nevis to implement the proposed amendments to the Child Justice Act and expeditiously establish the children's and family court and procedures with adequate

human, technical and financial resources, to designate specialized judges for children and to ensure that such specialized judges received appropriate training.<sup>33</sup>

34. Similarly, the Committee also recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis raise the legal age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years of age and speed up court procedures involving children in the administration of child justice and actively promote non-judicial measures, such as diversion and mediation, for children and ensure that health and psychosocial services were provided to such children.<sup>34</sup>

#### **4. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life**

35. UNESCO recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis decriminalize defamation and include it in civil defamation legislation that met international standards. It also recommended that the Government ensure that the access to information legal framework was consistent and in accordance with international standards and consider strengthening the implementation of the Freedom of Information Act by raising public awareness of access rights and training public authorities in the processing of information requests.<sup>35</sup>

#### **5. Right to marriage and family life**

36. The United Nations country team recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis prioritize legal reforms to remove all legal exceptions that permitted marriage under 18 years of age and implement public awareness initiatives to eliminate child marriage and protect the rights and well-being of all children.<sup>36</sup>

#### **6. Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in person**

37. Recalling its general recommendation No. 38 (2020) on trafficking in women and girls in the context of global migration, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis ensure sufficient human, technical and financial resources for the effective implementation and monitoring of anti-trafficking laws and programmes to ensure that all cases of trafficking in women and girls were investigated and prosecuted and the perpetrators were adequately punished; ensure effective mechanisms for the early identification and referral of victims to appropriate support services, including shelters and counselling and reintegration programmes; and strengthen the protection and reintegration of women and girls who were victims of trafficking.<sup>37</sup>

#### **7. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work**

38. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women drew attention to target 8.5 of the Sustainable Development Goals, to achieve by 2030 full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.<sup>38</sup>

39. The same Committee recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis amend the Equal Pay Act, in line with the observations of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Organization, to include the principle of equal remuneration of women and men for work of equal value.<sup>39</sup>

#### **8. Right to an adequate standard of living**

40. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that the Government ensure that children and their families living in poverty, particularly female-headed households, received adequate financial support and free and accessible services without discrimination.<sup>40</sup>

41. The United Nations country team reported that, according to the Voluntary National Review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Implementation in Saint Kitts and Nevis in 2023, approximately 17.1 per cent of the population had been classified as poor in 2018. Poverty was concentrated in female-headed households and in households with a higher number of children. Female-headed households comprised over 40 per cent of all households, but represented 57 per cent of all households living in poverty. Furthermore, children were overrepresented among those living in poverty.<sup>41</sup>

42. The country team noted that the prevalence of child labour in Saint Kitts and Nevis was negligible, but it was a growing social issue and, without the necessary economic and social support system, it could worsen. The pathways into child labour had been highlighted as weak parental practices, prolonged school absenteeism, household poverty, child maltreatment and the education system not meeting the needs of its students.<sup>42</sup>

## **9. Right to health**

43. The United Nations country team reported that Saint Kitts and Nevis had supported the recommendation from the previous universal periodic review cycle that it take steps to reduce the rate of teenage pregnancy, including by removing barriers to safe and confidential access to family planning services and information for those adolescents that had reached the legal age of consent. Nevertheless, Saint Kitts and Nevis had noted various recommendations related to developing national legislation to ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services and to continue to strengthen efforts to improve access to healthcare for all, including access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services and information.<sup>43</sup>

44. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis expand the coverage of health services for children through public spending; continue to promote breastfeeding in the workplace through flexible working arrangements and awareness-raising campaigns; systematically collect data on food security and nutrition for children; and develop a national nutrition policy.<sup>44</sup>

## **10. Right to education**

45. The Committee on the Rights of the Child requested Saint Kitts and Nevis to continue implementing the new curriculum in both primary and secondary schools and ensure that human rights education and the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child were integrated into the new mandatory school curriculum and in teacher training and professional education, taking into account the framework of the World Programme for Human Rights Education.<sup>45</sup>

46. The same Committee also recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis improve retention rates, in particular of boys, at the secondary-school level by strengthening the programmes for empowering boys enrolled in secondary school and implementing the policy of a five-year course of secondary education.<sup>46</sup>

47. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis strengthen efforts to raise awareness among adolescent girls to curb the high rates of early pregnancy and subsequent interruption of schooling, and increase support to young mothers to continue with their education; and amend school curricula to provide mandatory universal, age-appropriate, comprehensive gender and sexuality education, addressing issues of responsible sexual behaviour, with special attention to the prevention of early pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases.<sup>47</sup>

48. The United Nations country team recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis develop policies that focused on reducing disparities in educational access and outcomes between different socioeconomic groups, fully integrate comprehensive sexuality education into the Health and Family Life Education curriculum and develop social programmes for out-of-school adolescents and youth.<sup>48</sup>

## **11. Development, the environment, and business and human rights**

49. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis ensure that buildings and infrastructure were safe for children and resilient to climate and natural hazards; and increase children's awareness and preparedness for climate change and natural disasters by incorporating the subjects into the school curriculum and teacher training programmes.<sup>49</sup>

50. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis include a gender perspective in national policies and actions plans on climate change and disaster response and risk reduction, targeting women not only as

being disproportionately affected by the effects of climate change and disasters, but also as active participants in the formulation and implementation of such policies.<sup>50</sup>

51. The United Nations country team recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis develop comprehensive legislative frameworks for climate change adaptation and mitigation, and ensure the meaningful participation of women, children, persons with disabilities and local communities in their design and implementation.<sup>51</sup>

52. The country team recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis strengthen efforts to ensure that women were meaningfully engaged in the development and implementation of climate change and disaster risk reduction policies, and integrate human rights principles, including participation, accountability and non-discrimination, into all climate policies and adaptation plans.<sup>52</sup>

## **B. Rights of specific persons or groups**

### **1. Women**

53. The United Nations country team recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis strengthen the legislative framework to respond to violence against women and other vulnerable groups, including by developing a sexual harassment law and finalizing the national child protection protocol.<sup>53</sup>

54. The country team encouraged continued investment in public education efforts to shift societal attitudes toward gender-based violence, including to address harmful social norms and masculinities that enabled gender-based violence. Among various measures, the country team recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis strengthen victim support services, including by developing adequately funded State-run emergency shelters and long-term housing for victims of gender-based violence and their children, and implement a comprehensive national action plan against gender-based violence, integrating data, successes and lessons learned from the National Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan 2022–2027.<sup>54</sup>

55. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women welcomed the international support for the Sustainable Development Goals and called for the realization of *de jure* (legal) and *de facto* (substantive) gender equality, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, throughout the process of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Committee recalled the importance of Goal 5 and of the mainstreaming of the principles of equality and non-discrimination throughout all 17 Goals. It urged the Government to recognize women as the driving force of the sustainable development of Saint Kitts and Nevis, and to adopt relevant policies and strategies to that effect.<sup>55</sup>

56. Recalling article 4 (1) of the Convention and its general recommendation No. 25 (2004) on temporary special measures, the same Committee recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis implement temporary special measures, particularly in relation to women in rural areas and in agriculture, aimed at accelerating the substantive equality of women and men in all areas of the Convention in which women were underrepresented or disadvantaged, including political and public life, together with a system to monitor their implementation and the progress achieved.<sup>56</sup>

### **2. Children**

57. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis ensure the realization of children's rights in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child throughout the process of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and urged it to ensure the meaningful participation of children in the design and implementation of policies and programmes aimed at achieving all 17 Sustainable Development Goals as far as they concerned children.<sup>57</sup>

58. The same Committee recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis review and bring national legislation and practice, including the Marriage Act, the Child Justice Act, the

Education Act and the Defence Force Act, into full conformity with the Convention and review child protection and child justice legislation.<sup>58</sup>

59. Recalling its general comment No. 19 (2016) on public budgeting for the realization of children's rights, the Committee recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis conduct a comprehensive assessment of the budgetary needs of children and allocate adequate resources, in accordance with article 4 of the Convention, for the implementation of children's rights, and increase the budget allocated to social protection and child development.<sup>59</sup>

60. It recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis utilize a child rights-based approach in the elaboration of the State budget by implementing a tracking system for the allocation and use of resources for children throughout the budget and for impact assessments on how investments in any sector could serve the best interests of the child, ensuring that the impact of such investment was measured; and ensure transparent and participatory budgeting through public dialogue, especially with children.<sup>60</sup>

61. The same Committee reiterated its previous recommendations and recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis expeditiously improve its data collection system and ensure that data collected on children's rights covered all areas of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, particularly children with disabilities, violence against children and social protection, with data disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location and socioeconomic and migrant status. It also recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis ensure that statistical data and indicators on children's rights were shared among the ministries concerned and used in the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects for the effective implementation of the Convention.<sup>61</sup>

62. The Committee recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis ensure that all children had access to: confidential, child-friendly and independent complaint mechanisms in schools, foster-care systems and alternative care and detention settings for reporting all forms of violence, abuse, discrimination and other violations of their rights; and legal support and age-appropriate information on access to counselling and remedies, including compensation and rehabilitation.<sup>62</sup>

### 3. Stateless persons

63. Taking note of target 16.9 of the Sustainable Development Goals, the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Saint Kitts and Nevis: review its legislation on and the record management process for birth registration and speed up the digitalization of birth registration; abolish the requirement for the full cost associated with childbirth to be paid in order to receive a birth certificate, particularly in Nevis, and ensure that all children were properly registered at birth and had access to their birth certificate; consider ratifying the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness; seek technical assistance from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), among others, for the implementation of the recommendations on birth registration.<sup>63</sup>

#### Notes

<sup>1</sup> A/HRC/47/7, A/HRC/47/7/Add.1 and A/HRC/47/2.

<sup>2</sup> CRC/C/KNA/CO/2, para. 67.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> CEDAW/C/KNA/CO/5-9/Rev.1, para. 50.

<sup>5</sup> United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Saint Kitts and Nevis, para. 3.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., para. 4.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., para. 6.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., paras. 7 and 8.

<sup>9</sup> CRC/C/KNA/CO/2, para. 40 (b).

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., para. 10.

<sup>11</sup> United Nations country team submission, para. 9.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., para. 9.

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- 13 [CRC/C/KNA/CO/2](#), para. 33 (a) and (b).  
14 [CEDAW/C/KNA/CO/5-9/Rev.1](#), para. 15 (a).  
15 *Ibid.*, para. 15 (b).  
16 United Nations country team submission, paras. 11 and 12.  
17 [CEDAW/C/KNA/CO/5-9/Rev.1](#), para. 17.  
18 [CRC/C/KNA/CO/2](#), para. 23.  
19 [CEDAW/C/KNA/CO/5-9/Rev.1](#), para. 10.  
20 *Ibid.*, para. 10 (a) and (b).  
21 *Ibid.*, para. 11.  
22 *Ibid.*, para. 23 (a).  
23 *Ibid.*, para. 23 (b).  
24 [CRC/C/KNA/CO/2](#), paras. 25–26.  
25 *Ibid.*, para. 38 (a) and (b).  
26 *Ibid.*, para. 38 (c) and (d).  
27 UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Saint Kitts and Nevis, para. 6.  
28 United Nations country team submission, para. 27.  
29 *Ibid.*  
30 [CEDAW/C/KNA/CO/5-9/Rev.1](#), para. 13.  
31 *Ibid.*, para. 23 (e).  
32 [CRC/C/KNA/CO/2](#), para. 42 (e).  
33 *Ibid.*, para. 65 (a).  
34 *Ibid.*, para. 65 (b) and (c).  
35 UNESCO submission, paras. 19–21.  
36 United Nations country team submission, para. 42.  
37 [CEDAW/C/KNA/CO/5-9/Rev.1](#), para. 25 (a) and (b).  
38 *Ibid.*, para. 31.  
39 *Ibid.*, para. 31 (a).  
40 [CRC/C/KNA/CO/2](#), para. 52.  
41 United Nations country team submission, para. 31.  
42 *Ibid.*, para. 32.  
43 *Ibid.*, para. 36.  
44 [CRC/C/KNA/CO/2](#), para. 46.  
45 *Ibid.*, para. 55 (a) and (b).  
46 *Ibid.*, para. 55 (c).  
47 [CEDAW/C/KNA/CO/5-9/Rev.1](#), para. 29 (b) and (c).  
48 United Nations country team submission, para. 48.  
49 [CRC/C/KNA/CO/2](#), para. 54 (d) and (e).  
50 [CEDAW/C/KNA/CO/5-9/Rev.1](#), para. 41.  
51 United Nations country team submission, para. 25.  
52 *Ibid.*, para. 25.  
53 *Ibid.*, para. 54.  
54 *Ibid.*  
55 [CEDAW/C/KNA/CO/5-9/Rev.1](#), para. 6.  
56 *Ibid.*, para. 19.  
57 [CRC/C/KNA/CO/2](#), para. 5.  
58 *Ibid.*, para. 8 (a) and (c).  
59 *Ibid.*, para. 13 (b).  
60 *Ibid.*, para. 13 (c) and (d).  
61 *Ibid.*, para. 14 (a) and (b).  
62 *Ibid.*, para. 16.  
63 *Ibid.*, para. 29.
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