



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
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Barbados

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.¹ 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 Barbados ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.²

3. The Committee on the Rights of the Child also recommended that Barbados consider ratifying 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 Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol; and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.³

4. The United Nations subregional team noted that the progress of Barbados in signing or ratifying outstanding international human rights instruments had slowed.⁴

5. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) noted that Barbados was not a State party to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, of 1951, nor to its 1967 Protocol.⁵ UNHCR recommended that Barbados accede to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, of 1951, and to its 1967 Protocol, and consider including provisions on the establishment of a designated authority for receiving asylum applications, on the prohibition of refoulement, and on the non-penalization clause, preventing the penalization of refugees who had entered the State unlawfully, in the revised Immigration Act.⁶



6. UNHCR noted that Barbados was not a State party to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.⁷ UNHCR recommended that Barbados accede to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and withdraw its reservations to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.⁸

7. The United Nations subregional team noted that on 1 September 2022, Barbados had lodged its instrument of ratification of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) and had become the second Caribbean country to do so. It would enter into force for Barbados in 2023.⁹

8. The subregional team also noted that Barbados had been delayed in submitting its overdue reports to treaty bodies, including its reports to the Human Rights Committee, since 2011, to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, since 2007, and to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, since 1991.¹⁰

9. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Barbados cooperate with the Organization of American States (OAS) on the implementation of the Convention and other human rights instruments, both in Barbados and in other OAS member States.¹¹

10. The United Nations subregional team stated that Barbados had not yet issued a standing invitation to special procedures.¹²

11. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) noted that Barbados was covered by a human rights adviser deployed by OHCHR, who had been advising in areas such as non-discrimination and human rights training for law enforcement officials.¹³

III. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

12. The United Nations subregional team noted that Barbados had become a parliamentary republic on 30 November 2021, following a constitutional amendment introduced in Parliament on 20 September 2021 and 55 years after becoming an independent nation State.¹⁴

13. The subregional team stated that in June 2022, a group of 11 persons had been sworn in as members of the Constitutional Reform Commission, with a view to reviewing the constitutional structure and looking at mechanisms required given the country's new republican status.¹⁵

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

14. The United Nations subregional team noted that since 2018, Barbados had made limited progress in establishing a national human rights institution. The subregional team noted that the Office of the Ombudsman, responsible for addressing complaints against government authorities in administrative matters, was appointed by the President, on the basis of a recommendation from the Prime Minister and approval by Parliament.¹⁶

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

15. The United Nations subregional team noted that Barbados had passed the Employment (Prevention of Discrimination) Act, 2020, and that section 3 (2) of the Act enumerated 19 prohibited grounds of discrimination, among which were race, origin, colour, sex, sexual orientation, social status, marital status, medical condition, disability and age.¹⁷

16. The Committee on the Rights of the Child, while noting that the Constitution of Barbados provided for non-discrimination on the grounds of race, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed and sex, was concerned at the persistent discrimination against migrant children and children with disabilities.¹⁸

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

17. The United Nations subregional team noted that, since the passing of the constitutional amendment bill in 2019, which had removed the mandatory death sentence for those convicted of murder, there had not been additional changes. The amendment had not eliminated the option of imposing the death penalty but instead had given discretion on this matter to the presiding judge.¹⁹

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

18. The United Nations subregional team noted that one United Nations Development Programme regional assessment of the justice system, which included Barbados, had identified a backlog of cases, especially in the criminal justice system, and the overuse of pretrial detention.²⁰

19. The United Nations subregional team noted that the Prevention of Corruption Act, 2021 had provided for the prevention, investigation and prosecution of acts of corruption, had defined a range of potential acts committed by public officials and had articulated the range of related investigations and penalties.²¹

20. The Committee on the Rights of the Child noted the information provided by Barbados on the current review of its juvenile justice system and the elaboration of the Draft Juvenile Justice Bill.²² The Committee urged Barbados to expedite the adoption of the new juvenile justice legislation and raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility; ensure that the new juvenile justice system was in line with the principles of the Convention and was applicable to all persons under the age of 18 years; ensure the provision of qualified and independent legal aid to children in conflict with the law at an early stage of the procedure; ensure that children were not detained together with adults; and establish separate facilities for children in need of care and protection and for children deprived of their liberty.²³

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

21. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) noted that under article 3 of the Defamation Act, defamation remained a criminal offence and the plaintiff brought an action for defamation rather than an action for libel or for slander.²⁴ UNESCO recommended that Barbados decriminalize defamation and place it within a civil code that was in accordance with international standards, continue to pursue drafting an access-to-information law that was in accordance with international standards, and strengthen the independence of broadcast licensing in line with international standards.²⁵

5. Right to marriage and family life

22. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that although the minimum age for marriage was 18 years, children could still be married from the age of 16 with the consent of their parents.²⁶ The Committee recommended that Barbados amend its Family Law Act to remove any exception to the minimum age of marriage which was set at 18 years.²⁷

23. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Barbados expedite the ongoing reform process in the area of family law, and the establishment of the Family Court, and that it take all necessary measures to strengthen its international cooperation by concluding bilateral, multilateral and regional agreements on protection of children in cases of cross-border child-related family disputes.²⁸

24. The United Nations subregional team noted that the Constitution Act, 2000-18 provided for a child at the date of birth to automatically receive Barbadian citizenship, from either parent who was born in Barbados; however, that provision did not confer similar rights on a Barbadian parent who received citizenship by descent.²⁹

6. Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

25. The Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Organization was concerned about trafficking of children in the country and requested Barbados to take the necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation of the Trafficking in Persons Prevention Act 2016-9.³⁰

26. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned at the high level of internal trafficking of children, and that Barbados was a source and destination country for trafficking of children for labour and sexual exploitation.³¹ The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Barbados conduct awareness-raising activities in order to make parents and children aware of the dangers of trafficking, and that it further strengthen regional and international cooperation to combat trafficking in children, including through the conclusion of bilateral and multilateral agreements.³²

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

27. The United Nations subregional team reported that unemployment had risen in 2020, in comparison to 2019.³³

28. The ILO Committee of Experts was concerned about the gender pay gap and occupational segregation. It asked the country to reduce the earnings gap between men and women and to increase the employment of women in jobs with career opportunities and higher pay; and to address occupational gender segregation, and increase the employment of women and men in sectors and occupations in which they were underrepresented.³⁴

8. Right to an adequate standard of living

29. The United Nations subregional team noted that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic had increased poverty, stating that an estimated 41.6 per cent of persons surveyed in Barbados in 2020 had reported that they were not able to meet their household needs.³⁵

30. The subregional team stated that Barbados was one of the most densely populated countries in the region, and it was considered highly urbanized, even though a proportion of urban developments took place in areas classified as informal, not in conformity with land tenure, physical planning and/or health laws and regulations.³⁶

31. The subregional team noted that according to a series of surveys led by the World Food Programme, the impacts of the cost-of-living crisis were having a major effect on people who were still reeling from the effects of the pandemic. Heavy import dependency in the Caribbean economies on fuel, food products and agricultural inputs meant that global changes in prices could further drive inflationary trends in the region. The survey for Barbados found, in August 2022, that 39 per cent of households had seen disruption in their livelihood, and as many as 49 per cent had experienced a reduction or loss of income. Of serious concern were the findings that 42 per cent of the respondents had reduced their food consumption, and that 25 per cent, or one person in four, reported a lack of food stock in August 2022, as opposed to 12 per cent in February 2022.³⁷

32. The subregional team noted that the assessment of food supply and of nutritional outcomes, carried out with support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, had included recommendations for the strategic application of incentives to increase the availability of vegetables and of disincentives to reduce the consumption of fats and sugars, as well as on the basic need for agricultural policy and food policy.³⁸

33. The subregional team reported that an impressive 98.5 per cent of the population had drinking water coverage and 98.1 per cent had access to sanitation; however, Barbados had ranked among the 10 most water-stressed countries in the world. There was an identified risk of groundwater contamination affecting access to safe drinking water for personal and domestic use.³⁹

9. Right to health

34. The United Nations subregional team reported that Barbados had the highest level of health spending in the Eastern Caribbean, at 6.5 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP),

and that this was due mainly to the universal health-care system.⁴⁰ It noted that despite the level of expenditure on health, chronic non-communicable diseases had challenged the health-care systems.⁴¹ The subregional team noted that the ratio of debt to GDP (147 per cent in 2020 and 135.4 per cent in 2021) had increased as revenues had dropped, and that expenditure had risen in response to increased needs for health care and social spending to help cushion the impacts of the pandemic; the situation had been further complicated by the triple global crisis of 2022 (food, fuel and finance).⁴²

35. The Committee on the Rights of the Child remained concerned at the lack of access to sexual and reproductive health information and services. The Committee was also concerned at the growing consumption of alcohol and drugs by children and adolescents in Barbados.⁴³ The Committee recommended that Barbados adopt a comprehensive sexual and reproductive health policy for adolescents and ensure that sexual and reproductive health education was part of the mandatory school curriculum and targeted at adolescent girls and boys, paying special attention to preventing early pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS.⁴⁴

36. The United Nations subregional team recommended that Barbados formulate legislation to guarantee access to sexual and reproductive health services for all segments of the population without restrictions in terms of age, marital status and third-party authorization requirements; and that it develop an integrated sexual and reproductive health policy, to implement the sexual and reproductive health legislation.⁴⁵

10. Right to education

37. The United Nations subregional team noted that the education system in Barbados was one of the most advanced among the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) countries and that traditionally high public investment in education had contributed to high literacy rates (99.6 per cent). Challenges to the overall performance of the education sector included the insufficiently trained teachers, sporadic maintenance of school infrastructure, and inadequate investments in materials and tools for enhancing delivery.⁴⁶

38. The Committee on the Rights of the Child welcomed efforts made by Barbados to improve the enjoyment of the right to education; however, it was concerned at the lack of information on dropout rates among girls due to early pregnancy.⁴⁷

39. The same Committee recommended that Barbados undertake a study on school dropout, ensure that girls were not expelled from school because they were pregnant, and ensure the adoption and implementation of re-entry policies enabling adolescent mothers to return to school after pregnancy.⁴⁸ The United Nations subregional team noted that the impending public education reform would take this into consideration.⁴⁹

40. UNESCO referred to a recommendation from the third cycle of the universal periodic review on ensuring the right of pregnant girls to remain in formal education.⁵⁰ However, there was no evidence in legislation of provisions to ensure that girls could remain in school while pregnant or return after pregnancy. UNESCO noted that a new gender policy was in the process of being developed, though no information on its finalization and publication was available.⁵¹ UNESCO recommended that Barbados make the new gender policy accessible, if it was adopted, and place special emphasis on the implementation of provisions to expressly permit pregnant girls' continuation of education and right to return after pregnancy.⁵²

41. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Barbados further strengthen its efforts to improve access to quality early childhood care and education and that it collect disaggregated data on early childhood care.⁵³

42. The United Nations subregional team recommended that Barbados mandate the inclusion and delivery of age-appropriate sexual and reproductive health education into the Health and Family Life Education Programme and for out-of-school adolescents and youth; and that it enact laws protecting against the withdrawal of pregnant learners from formal education and guaranteeing re-entry of pregnant learners to schools.⁵⁴

43. UNESCO stated that in order to ensure that inclusion of persons with disabilities in education was continued, and in line with relevant recommendations from the third cycle of

the universal periodic review,⁵⁵ the Minister of Education had announced in July 2019 that a new special education policy would be approved, however no such policy announced in 2019 could be located.⁵⁶ UNESCO recommended that Barbados place special emphasis on the special education policy to ensure disabled persons' inclusion in education.⁵⁷

44. UNESCO noted that in September 2021, Barbados had taken the decision to facilitate online instruction due to increasing spread of the COVID-19 virus among the population. Nevertheless, the road map acknowledged certain challenges with exclusively online learning, which included reduced collaborative learning; inequality of access to devices, to Wi-Fi and to electricity; impairment of the attainment of relevant developmental milestones; absence of the social interaction necessary for child development; and limited opportunities for students to develop skills in particular subject areas.⁵⁸

11. Cultural rights

45. UNESCO encouraged Barbados to fully implement the relevant provisions that promoted access to and participation in cultural heritage and creative expressions and, as such, were conducive to implementing the right to take part in cultural life as defined in article 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Barbados was also encouraged by UNESCO to give due consideration to the participation of communities, practitioners, cultural actors, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from civil society, as well as of vulnerable groups, and to ensure that equal opportunities were given to women and girls in order to address gender disparities.⁵⁹

12. Development, the environment, and business and human rights

46. The United Nations subregional team noted that climate change, natural hazards and environmental degradation constituted a challenge to the population and threatened livelihoods as well as the production of food from land and sea for local consumption and for exports.⁶⁰ It noted that a transition to inclusive, resilient and environmentally sustainable blue and green economies had been proposed as key to achieving growth and prosperity.⁶¹

B. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women

47. The United Nations subregional team noted that the Employment (Prevention of Discrimination) Act, 2020 provided for the prevention of discrimination, and also prohibited testing for medical conditions as a condition for employment.⁶²

48. The subregional team noted that the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) had signed a memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Labour on managing gender-based violence in the workplace.⁶³

49. UNHCR noted that gender equality remained a concern, as Barbadian law did not permit Barbadian women to confer nationality on their children born abroad.⁶⁴ UNHCR recommended that Barbados amend its nationality laws to ensure gender equality between Barbadian mothers and fathers with respect to their ability to confer nationality on their children in all circumstances.⁶⁵

50. The United Nations subregional team noted that physical distancing measures, including business and school closures implemented to contain the spread of COVID-19, had resulted in many challenges, including increased gender-based violence.⁶⁶ The subregional team recommended that Barbados develop and implement the Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence and strengthen the Gender-based Violence Referral and Information Management Systems.⁶⁷

2. Children

51. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned at the delay in adopting the new legislation, and at the fact that some parts of the country's legislation were yet to be

harmonized with the Convention on the Rights of the Child in the areas of the definition of the child, the administration of juvenile justice, violence against children, and custody.⁶⁸

52. The United Nations subregional team noted that the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was supporting the Government in reviewing the Child Care and Protection Bill, 2022 and the Child Justice Bill, 2019, which were aimed at removing some forms of discrimination in regard to children. The subregional team added that the current drafts, *inter alia*, raised the age of criminal responsibility from 11 to 12 years, eliminated "status offences", introduced diversion into the criminal justice system, created more sentencing options for children in conflict with the law, and abolished the use of corporal punishment as a possible sentence and in childcare centres.⁶⁹

53. The Committee on the Rights of the Child remained concerned that the legislation of Barbados did not provide strong protection against child sexual abuse.⁷⁰ The Committee urged Barbados to adopt appropriate laws that clearly and explicitly defined and prohibited child sexual abuse and exploitation, and to ensure the development of programmes and policies for the prevention, recovery and social reintegration of child victims.⁷¹

54. UNESCO noted that legislation expressly granted the right to parents and educational personnel to utilize corporal punishment in general, and explicitly in educational settings under article 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, as amended in 1996, and article 18 of the Education Regulations, 1982.⁷² The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Barbados to explicitly prohibit in legislation corporal punishment in all settings, including at home, in schools and in the justice system, without any exception; to ensure that the prohibition of corporal punishment was adequately monitored and enforced; and to conduct awareness-raising programmes, including campaigns, training sessions and other activities, to promote a change in the mindset on corporal punishment in all settings.⁷³

55. The United Nations subregional team noted that steps had been taken in the Child Care and Protection Bill, 2022 and the Child Justice Bill, 2019 to eliminate the practice of corporal punishment in childcare facilities and as a punishment for children guilty of criminal offences. It added that, to date, there was no public policy to remove it as a sentence for children and as a form of discipline in childcare centres.⁷⁴

56. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Barbados establish a national database on all cases of domestic violence against children, and undertake a comprehensive assessment of the extent, causes and nature of such violence; and encourage community-based programmes aimed at preventing and tackling domestic violence, and provide training support.⁷⁵

57. The ILO Committee of Experts was concerned about hazardous work among children and urged the country to take the measures necessary to ensure that the determination of types of hazardous work prohibited for persons under the age of 18 was included in national legislation.⁷⁶ The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Barbados to harmonize the legislation on child labour with international standards, to establish a clear minimum age for children's work, to explicitly prohibit the employment of children under the age of 18 in hazardous work and to establish a list of hazardous occupations.⁷⁷

58. While appreciating a noticeable development with regard to improving data collection on the situation of children, the Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that the collection of data on the status of children's rights remained weak.⁷⁸ The Committee recommended that Barbados improve its system of collecting data on all aspects of children's rights up to the age of 18, covering all areas of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, with disaggregation by age, sex, disability, geographical location and ethnic origin; and that it take into account the conceptual and methodological framework set out in the OHCHR report entitled *Human Rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation*.⁷⁹

59. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Barbados take measures to establish a specific mechanism for monitoring children's rights, either within the Office of the Ombudsman or separately, that was able to receive, investigate and address complaints by children in a child-sensitive manner.⁸⁰

3. Persons with disabilities

60. The United Nations subregional team noted that the National Commission on Persons with Disabilities was currently conducting national consultations on issues affecting persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities. The subregional team added that the most recent information available indicated that employment rate of persons with disabilities was low.⁸¹

61. The Committee on the Rights of the Child noted with appreciation the adoption of the Policy on Persons with Disabilities, the development of special curricula and individualized education plans, and the establishment of the first secondary school and vocational centre for adolescents with special needs.⁸² The Committee was concerned at the lack of information on the implementation of the Policy, as well as on measures taken in respect of children with disabilities concerning assessment, prevention, early detection, intervention, treatment and rehabilitation, their access to social services, inclusive education, and funding available to support the programmes and policies.⁸³

62. The Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Barbados to strengthen its efforts to improve inclusive education and ensure that inclusive education was given priority over the placement of children in specialized institutions and classes; take immediate measures to ensure that children with disabilities had access to health care, including early detection and intervention programmes; and undertake awareness-raising campaigns aimed at combating the stigmatization and prejudice against children with disabilities.⁸⁴

4. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

63. The United Nations subregional team noted that in the Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022–2026, concern had been expressed that different segments of the population in vulnerable situations faced limitations on benefiting from socioeconomic opportunities for development, because of factors such as gender identity. The United Nations recognized remaining legislative gaps in the protection of the rights of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex population, as well as in policies to address inequalities and discrimination patterns.⁸⁵

5. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

64. UNHCR noted that Barbados had passed neither legislation nor administrative regulations on asylum or refugee status, nor had it established a formal national asylum procedure.⁸⁶

65. UNHCR stated that migration matters were regulated by the 1966 Constitution of Barbados, the Barbados Citizenship Act and the 1976 Immigration Act. It noted that the Immigration Act was currently under revision, but UNHCR had not had the opportunity to review and comment on it. UNHCR also added that policies regarding visa issuance and entry requirements for foreign nationals varied, but that all CARICOM nationals were automatically granted a six-month stay and were subject to less stringent entry requirements.⁸⁷

66. UNHCR recommended that Barbados adopt national legislation providing a definition of the term “refugee”, and defining the eligibility for refugee protection, the procedures for refugee status determination, the procedures to be followed with regard to determining identity, and to travel documents and permits, and the other rights and obligations of refugees, as well as the role of UNHCR.⁸⁸ UNHCR also recommended that Barbados consider availing itself of UNHCR technical support in drafting refugee legislation, providing capacity-building for government officials, sharing good practices, and making use of quality assurance tools.⁸⁹

67. The ILO Committee of Experts was concerned about the compulsory transfer of earnings from migrants participating in the Farm Labour Programme, and urged Barbados to discontinue the practice of forcing migrant workers enrolled in the programme to remit a certain percentage of their wages to cover administrative costs. It also requested Barbados to take the necessary measures to ensure that migrants for employment were permitted to transfer such part of their earnings and savings as they desired.⁹⁰

6. Stateless persons

68. UNHCR noted that nationality was governed by the 1966 Constitution of Barbados and the 1966 Barbados Citizenship Act. The nationality framework incorporated *jus soli* and *jus sanguinis* provisions for the determination of Barbadian citizenship. It was the understanding of UNHCR that the Government intended to adopt a new act on citizenship in 2022–2023.⁹¹

69. UNHCR recommended that Barbados establish a procedure for the determination of statelessness to identify stateless persons within its territory; and consider availing itself of UNHCR technical support in drafting nationality legislation, providing capacity-building for government officials, and sharing good practices.⁹²

Notes

- 1 See [A/HRC/38/12](#), [A/HRC/38/12/Add.1](#) and [A/HRC/38/2](#).
- 2 [CRC/C/BRB/CO/2](#), para. 62.
- 3 *Ibid.*, para. 63 (a)–(f).
- 4 United Nations subregional team submission for the universal periodic review of Barbados, p. 2.
- 5 UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Barbados, p. 1.
- 6 *Ibid.*, p. 3.
- 7 *Ibid.*, p. 2.
- 8 *Ibid.*, p. 4.
- 9 *Ibid.*, p. 2.
- 10 United Nations subregional team submission, p. 2.
- 11 [CRC/C/BRB/CO/2](#), para. 64.
- 12 United Nations subregional team submission, p. 2.
- 13 OHCHR, *United Nations Human Rights Report 2021*, pp. 169 and 264–268.
- 14 United Nations subregional team submission, p. 1.
- 15 *Ibid.*, p. 3.
- 16 *Ibid.*, p. 4.
- 17 *Ibid.*, p. 3.
- 18 [CRC/C/BRB/CO/2](#), para. 21.
- 19 United Nations subregional team submission, p. 3.
- 20 *Ibid.*, pp. 4–5.
- 21 *Ibid.*, p. 4.
- 22 [CRC/C/BRB/CO/2](#), para. 60.
- 23 *Ibid.*, para. 61 (a)–(e) and (g).
- 24 UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Barbados, para. 6.
- 25 *Ibid.*, paras. 18–19 and 21.
- 26 [CRC/C/BRB/CO/2](#), para. 19.
- 27 *Ibid.*, para. 20.
- 28 *Ibid.*, para. 40 (a) and (c).
- 29 United Nations subregional team submission, p. 3.
- 30 See https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID,P13100_COUNTRY_ID:4124154,103218:NO.
- 31 [CRC/C/BRB/CO/2](#), para. 58.
- 32 *Ibid.*, para. 59 (b)–(c).
- 33 United Nations subregional team submission, p. 6.
- 34 See https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID,P13100_COUNTRY_ID:4123351,103218:NO.
- 35 United Nations subregional team submission, p. 5.
- 36 *Ibid.*, p. 9.
- 37 *Ibid.*, p. 9.
- 38 *Ibid.*, p. 10.
- 39 *Ibid.*, p. 11.
- 40 *Ibid.*, p. 8.
- 41 *Ibid.*, p. 8.
- 42 *Ibid.*, pp. 1–2.
- 43 [CRC/C/BRB/CO/2](#), para. 47.
- 44 *Ibid.*, para. 48 (a)–(b).
- 45 United Nations subregional team submission, p. 13.
- 46 *Ibid.*, p. 7.

- 47 [CRC/C/BRB/CO/2](#), para. 49.
48 Ibid., para. 50 (a)–(c).
49 United Nations subregional team submission, p. 7.
50 [A/HRC/38/12](#), para. 96.96 (Jamaica).
51 UNESCO submission, para. 11.
52 Ibid., para. 17.
53 [CRC/C/BRB/CO/2](#), para. 52.
54 United Nations subregional team submission, p. 13.
55 [A/HRC/38/12](#), para. 96.92 (Libya), and para. 96.133 (State of Palestine).
56 UNESCO submission, para. 12.
57 Ibid., para. 17.
58 Ibid., para. 15.
59 Ibid., para. 22.
60 United Nations subregional team submission, p. 2.
61 Ibid., p. 2.
62 Ibid., p. 11.
63 Ibid., p. 11.
64 UNHCR submission, p. 3.
65 Ibid., p. 4.
66 United Nations subregional team submission, p. 5.
67 Ibid., p. 13.
68 [CRC/C/BRB/CO/2](#), para. 5.
69 United Nations subregional team submission, p. 3.
70 [CRC/C/BRB/CO/2](#), para. 35.
71 Ibid., para. 36 (a) and (d).
72 UNESCO submission, para. 13.
73 [CRC/C/BRB/CO/2](#), para. 32 (a)–(b) and (f).
74 United Nations subregional team submission, p. 12.
75 [CRC/C/BRB/CO/2](#), para. 34 (a)–(b).
76 See https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID,P13100_COUNTRY_ID:4124154,103218:NO.
77 [CRC/C/BRB/CO/2](#), para. 57 (a).
78 Ibid., para. 13.
79 Ibid., para. 14 (a)–(c).
80 Ibid., para. 16 (a).
81 United Nations subregional team submission, p. 12.
82 [CRC/C/BRB/CO/2](#), para. 45.
83 Ibid., para. 45.
84 Ibid., para. 46 (b)–(c) and (e).
85 United Nations subregional team submission, p. 12.
86 UNHCR submission, p. 1.
87 Ibid., p. 1.
88 Ibid., p. 3.
89 Ibid., p. 3.
90 See https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID,P13100_COUNTRY_ID:4118570,103218:NO.
91 UNHCR submission, p. 2.
92 Ibid., p. 4.
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