

2RP: Responses to Recommendations & Voluntary Pledges

SAINT LUCIA

Second Review Session 23

Review in the Working Group: 5 November 2015
Adoption in the Plenary: 17 March 2016

Saint Lucia's responses to recommendations (as of 17.06.2016):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
No response, all pending	Out of 121 recommendations, 91 were accepted in full, 1 was partially accepted, ¹ and 30 were noted	According to the HRC Vice President, 91 recs were accepted, 30 were noted (see note 1)	Accepted: 92 Noted: 30 Total: 122

Paragraph headers are as in the Report of the Working Group, but the nature of responses to recommendations may have subsequently been changed.

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/31/10:

The following recommendations will be examined by Saint Lucia, which will provide responses in due time but no later than at the thirty-first session of the Human Rights Council, in March 2016:

A - 88.1 Ratify the international human rights instruments to which it is not a party and bring its internal legal framework into line with international obligations (Trinidad and Tobago);

¹ In rec 88.64, as the part accepted and the part not accepted were clearly identified, the recommendation has been split into two, one accepted and one noted. The total number of recommendations is now 122 (one more recommendation).

A - 88.2 Strengthen its efforts to accede to international instruments to which Saint Lucia is not a party yet and strengthen its cooperation with the universal system of human rights in order to promote compliance with its obligations in this area, as previously recommended (Mexico);

A - 88.3 Continue considering the ratification of the main human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party (Nicaragua);

A - 88.4 Complete the internal procedure necessary for the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, while putting in place the necessary mechanisms to proceed with the signature and ratification of other international human rights agreements that are still pending (Spain);

A - 88.5 Ratify human rights conventions, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol (Sierra Leone);

A - 88.6 Fully implement accepted recommendations from the first universal periodic review concerning the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocols, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol, as well as the accession to their inquiry and inter-State complaints procedures, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (France);

A - 88.7 Consider expediting steps to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which are treaties that Saint Lucia accepted in the first cycle review to become a party to (Ghana);

A - 88.8 Progress in the process of ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child signed in 2011 (Chile);

A - 88.9 Ratify core international human rights instruments, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocols, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol (Germany);

A - 88.10 Ratify and implement the remaining core human rights treaties, in particular the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention against Torture, as previously recommended (Slovenia);

A - 88.11 Swiftly ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Portugal);

A - 88.12 Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Georgia) (Paraguay);

N - 88.13 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro);

N - 88.14 Ratify the second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Uruguay);

N - 88.15 Establish a formal moratorium with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);

N - 88.16 Sign the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as well as establish a moratorium on executions with a view to formally abolishing the death penalty (Portugal);

A - 88.17 Ratify and implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Australia);

A - 88.18 Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Morocco);

A - 88.19 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Ecuador);

A - 88.20 Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Algeria);

A - 88.21 Accede to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Paraguay);

A - 88.22 Ratify the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol, as well as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Chile);

A - 88.23 Ratify the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol (Costa Rica) (Guatemala) (Uruguay);

A - 88.24 Ratify the Convention against Torture (Denmark) (Montenegro);

A - 88.25 Further strengthen the efforts to combat acts of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, including to consider the ratification of the Convention against Torture (Indonesia);

A - 88.26 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Uruguay);

A - 88.27 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);

A - 88.28 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Guatemala);

A - 88.29 Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);

A - 88.30 Fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Portugal);

A - 88.31 Take legislative measures to fully implement the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Namibia);

A - 88.32 Bring its laws in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Portugal);

A - 88.33 Strengthen implementation of its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child by adopting legislation based on the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States model Children (Care and Adoption) Bill, model Status of Children Bill, and model Child Justice Bill (Canada);

N - 88.34 Remove, in the process of legal and constitutional reform, any legal distinction between children born in and outside of marriage; amend its law to ensure that no person may be sentenced to

the death penalty for a crime alleged to have been committed as a child; and prohibit corporal punishment in school and care settings as well as in detention (Ireland);

A - 88.35 Take legislative measures to ensure non-discrimination against children in all settings and fully implement the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Namibia);

N - 88.36 Set up a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone);

N - 88.37 Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Guatemala) (Mexico);

N - 88.38 Establish a human rights institution (Algeria);

N - 88.39 Take the necessary measures for the establishment of a National Human Rights Institution (Paraguay);

N - 88.40 Continue its efforts in establishing a National Human Rights Institution, in line with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);

N - 88.41 Redouble efforts to secure support from the United Nations and international organizations in establishing an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Philippines);

A - 88.42 Explore diverse options to improve the coordination of human rights, including, but not limited to, the establishment of a single mechanism such as a National Human Rights Institution (Jamaica);

A - 88.43 Strengthen the office of the Ombudsman in the protection of the rights of nationals (Barbados);

A - 88.44 Continue to successfully promote human rights by reinforcing and increasing the capacity of the Office of the Ombudsman (Haiti);

A - 88.45 Provide the National Action Child Protection Committee (NACPC) with sufficient authority and resources to effectively implement and coordinate comprehensive, coherent and consistent child rights policies (Trinidad and Tobago);

A - 88.46 Continue its efforts towards protecting the rights of women and children (Morocco);

A - 88.47 Extend a standing invitation to the United Nations Special Procedures for human rights (Guatemala);

A - 88.48 Seek financial and technical assistance from international sources, including from the OHCHR for implementing international human rights obligations and for facilitating human rights training and education (Sierra Leone);

A - 88.49 Continue to avail itself of bilateral and international partnerships, including with various United Nations Funds, Programmes and Specialized Agencies, in areas which prove beneficial to the country (Bahamas);

A - 88.50 Intensify its direct engagement with the OHCHR in order to ensure that the country receives coherent, appropriate, tailor-made assistance from the United Nations as a whole (Jamaica);

A - 88.51 Engage closely with civil society in the follow-up on the recommendations of the Human Rights Council (Trinidad and Tobago);

A - 88.52 Establish a system for monitoring international recommendations (Paraguay);

A - 88.53 Enact comprehensive legislation that fully guarantees the application of the principle of non-discrimination and ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights by every member of society (South Africa);

A - 88.54 Mainstream gender equality policies in the education sector, ensuring that gender issues and sensitivity training become an integral, substantive and mandatory component of all teacher training at all levels (South Africa);

A - 88.55 Review the effectiveness of government mechanisms intended to support the achievement of gender equality (South Africa);

A - 88.56 Systematically adopt policies that promote gender equality in the education sector and ensure that gender issues are included in education as an integral, substantive and mandatory component of the training of teachers and students in all levels (Panama);

A - 88.57 Take active measures to review its national legislation with the aim of eliminating existing gender-based discriminatory provisions (Namibia);

A - 88.58 Ensure the implementation of gender equality policies, including through mainstreaming gender equality training in the education sector (Slovenia);

A - 88.59 Strengthen the fight against discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (France);

N - 88.60 Adopt legislation prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity and repeal all legal provisions criminalizing sexual acts between consenting adults of the same sex (Slovenia);

N - 88.61 Repeal all legislation which may discriminate against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Australia);

N - 88.62 Introduce legal and practical measures aimed at eliminating discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, including by raising public awareness of the issue, by passing appropriate anti-discrimination legislation and by repealing discriminatory legislation (Germany);

N - 88.63 Take effective measures towards the prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sex, sexual orientation and gender identity, and holding accountable individuals responsible for acts of violence committed against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Brazil);

88.64 A - Engage with civil society organisations representing lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons to implement education on human rights and anti-discrimination awareness-raising programmes as well as

N - reviewing legislation that is discriminatory to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and arbitrarily interferes with the right to privacy, as it encourages stigmatisation of such persons (Netherlands);

N - 88.65 Implement the recommendations of its Constitutional Reform Committee and establish separate legislation to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation (Canada);

N - 88.66 Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex (Spain);

N - 88.67 Decriminalize same-sex sexual conduct between consenting adults by reforming the penal code (United States of America);

N - 88.68 Repeal laws and Penal Code provisions prohibiting and punishing consenting sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Uruguay);

N - 88.69 Repeal all provisions criminalizing sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex, and incorporate sexual orientation as a basis for unlawful discrimination in all areas of labour legislation (Chile);

A - 88.70 Carry out campaigns of awareness and promotion of social change in relation to non-discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation aimed, inter alia, to avoid homophobic aggression (Spain);

A - 88.71 Carry out education and awareness-raising programs on the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Uruguay);

N - 88.72 Establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to the definitive elimination of the death penalty from the legislation (Spain);

N - 88.73 Take measures aimed at the abolition of the death penalty in law and commit to this abolition at the international level, particularly by voting in favour of General Assembly resolutions prescribing a moratorium on this punishment (France);

N - 88.74 Take concrete steps aiming at abolishing the death penalty and, in the meantime, establish a moratorium on the practice, while engaging in awareness-raising campaigns on human rights, with a particular emphasis on the incompatibility between the death penalty and human rights (Brazil);

N - 88.75 Continue its efforts to adopt necessary measures to abolish the death penalty (Mexico);

N - 88.76 Take all necessary steps to formally abolish the death penalty (Netherlands);

N - 88.77 Formally declare the moratorium or abolition of the death penalty (Paraguay);

N - 88.78 Implement legislative measures to ensure that persons under 18 years of age cannot be subject to receiving the death penalty (Costa Rica);

A - 88.79 Adequately implement its legislative framework addressing domestic and sexual violence, ensuring the inclusion of provisions on marital rape, as well as a specific definition of violence against women, as distinct from intra-family, family or domestic violence (Portugal);

A - 88.80 Continue with the awareness campaigns against gender discrimination, domestic violence and sexual assault and establish mechanisms to effectively act against these sorts of aggressions (Spain);

N - 88.81 Implement the recommendations of the Director of Public Prosecutions and adopt legislation allowing for prosecution of perpetrators of domestic violence without victim-lodged complaints (Canada);

N - 88.82 Enact law to allow government authorities to independently prosecute alleged perpetrators of domestic and sexual violence (Haiti);

A - 88.83 Continue its efforts to combat domestic violence and gender-based violence (Colombia);

A - 88.84 Adopt measures reinforcing the fight against domestic violence (France);

A - 88.85 Take legal and practical steps to protect women and children from domestic violence, for example by prohibiting corporal punishment of children in all settings, including the home (Germany);

A - 88.86 Take all necessary measures to eliminate, in law and in practice, violence against women and corporal punishment of boys and girls (Mexico);

A - 88.87 Take all the necessary measures to finalize the draft law related to domestic violence and children's rights, and submit it to the Council of Ministers for adoption (Panama);

A - 88.88 Better protect women and children from violence, including by: reviewing child protection systems; amending the Criminal Code to include a provision on marital rape; and prosecuting all alleged perpetrators of sexual and domestic violence (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 88.89 Continue to strengthen its human rights infrastructure by adopting legislation and programs that would protect women and children from domestic violence and other forms of abuse, in line with international standards (Philippines);

A - 88.90 Increase efforts to seek assistance in establishing a centralized data registry, especially data on violence against women and children (Haiti);

A - 88.91 Continue its efforts to ensure that all cases of child sexual abuse are reported before the justice, as well as the offer of complaint procedures that are effective, easily accessible and of a confidential nature for the victims (Argentina);

A - 88.92 Take steps to combat child abuse and child labour (Armenia);

A - 88.93 Strengthen its efforts to combat sexual exploitation of and sexual violence against children (Djibouti);

A - 88.94 Adopt legislation explicitly prohibiting corporal punishment of children, as previously recommended (Slovenia);

A - 88.95 Implement measures to prohibit corporal punishment of children in schools (Costa Rica);

A - 88.96 Ensure the implementation of child labour laws, including by strengthening effective monitoring (Slovenia);

A - 88.97 Adopt additional measures and programmes to prevent child labour (Slovenia);

A - 88.98 Review criminal justice procedures in order to reduce the length of detention without trial by undertaking a comprehensive review of remand cases and giving priority to the establishment of new



Halls of Justice before the date of the next review (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 88.99 Investigate fully the reported extrajudicial killings by the Police and bring any persons found guilty to justice (Sierra Leone);

A - 88.100 Provide oversight to ensure investigation and prosecution as appropriate against police officers alleged to have been involved in extrajudicial killings (United States of America);

A - 88.101 Take urgent measures to investigate all allegations of extrajudicial killings by law enforcement agencies with a view to bringing the perpetrators to justice (Ghana);

A - 88.102 Establish a special committee to oversee the implementation of the CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security report recommendations (United States of America);

A - 88.103 Take immediate and concerted actions to fully investigate and prosecute all reports of extrajudicial killings, including re-examination of investigations disposed of before the CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security report, in order to hold the perpetrators accountable; and establish mechanisms for fully independent oversight of the police service (Ireland);

A - 88.104 Promptly follow up on the findings of the independent investigation into extrajudicial police shootings over the period 2010-2011 in order to hold those responsible to account and to ensure rule of law (Canada);

A - 88.105 Continue strengthening the sensible programs fighting poverty and social inequality (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

A - 88.106 Promote citizen and community participation in poverty alleviation programs currently being developed (Nicaragua);

A - 88.107 Expand and develop its social programs with a special emphasis on the most disadvantaged persons, especially women and children (Chile);

A - 88.108 Accelerate efforts under the Food and Nutrition Security Policy, aimed at reducing hunger by increasing access to affordable, nutritious, safe and quality food (Georgia);

A - 88.109 Continue implementing the National Policy on Social Protection to ensure that sustainable development in Saint Lucia is inclusive and equitable (Cuba);

A - 88.110 Keep its efforts for the proper implementation of social security programs (Ecuador);

A - 88.111 Continue consolidating its health system, particularly in the mother-child area (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

A - 88.112 Implement the National Strategic Health Plan in order to ensure that all people, regardless of their socioeconomic status, have access to a basic set of effective, efficient and quality health services (Cuba);

A - 88.113 Take measures to facilitate the treatment, education, aftercare and social reintegration of drug abusers, as an alternative to deprivation of liberty, and in penitentiary centres (Colombia);

A - 88.114 Keep the important impetus given to the National Plan of educational development, with particular emphasis on the most vulnerable social sectors (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);



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- A - 88.115 Continue its efforts to further the promotion of education (Djibouti);
- A - 88.116 Enhance efforts to provide access to quality education for all (Maldives);
- A - 88.117 Continue its efforts to promote gender equality in the education sector (Colombia);
- A - 88.118 Adopt and implement a National Policy for persons with disabilities (Maldives);
- A - 88.119 Adopt and implement a national policy project aimed at persons with disabilities, especially ensuring the effective rights of children with disabilities and their participation in all spheres of society (Panama);
- A - 88.120 Take into account the rights of children in climate change strategies (Costa Rica);
- A - 88.121 Continue to develop and implement successful climate change mitigation and adaptation policies and practices (Haiti).

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