



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
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Compilation on Antigua and Barbuda

Report of 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 periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a compilation of information contained in reports of treaty bodies and special procedures and other relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies^{1, 2}

2. The United Nations subregional team for Barbados and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) noted that Antigua and Barbuda had not supported recommendations to extend a standing invitation to special procedures and that the country had not taken any measures towards that end.³

3. The subregional team and OECS noted that during the second universal period review cycle, Antigua and Barbuda had noted several recommendations to accede to or to ratify multiple international human rights treaties. Although the country did not support the recommendations, it was also noted that in 2019, Antigua and Barbuda had ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and in 2018, had also ratified the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean.⁴

4. The Committee against Torture regretted that the State had failed to meet its reporting obligations under article 19 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment for 23 years, which precluded the Committee from assessing the implementation of the Convention by the State on the basis of the Government's report.⁵

5. The subregional team and OECS noted that Antigua and Barbuda had supported and implemented recommendations to seek technical assistance from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and other partners in order to meet its international obligations. Since its second universal periodic review cycle, the Government of Antigua and Barbuda had requested support from OHCHR to conduct



capacity-building workshops for government officials and civil society representatives on the State's obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as well as its commitments under the second universal period review cycle. OHCHR and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women also supported two mock sessions on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to prepare government officials for the appearance of Antigua and Barbuda before the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in 2019.⁶

6. The Committee against Torture noted the commitments made by Antigua and Barbuda during the 2016 universal periodic review cycle to seek technical assistance from OHCHR in meeting its international human rights obligations. Nevertheless, the Committee regretted that the State had not sought such assistance.⁷

7. The International Labour Organization noted that Antigua and Barbuda had not yet ratified the following conventions with relevance to gender in the workplace: the Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981 (No. 156), the Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183) and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).⁸

III. National human rights framework⁹

8. The subregional team and OECS noted that the government had not supported recommendations to establish a national human rights institution in compliance with principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) and that it had not taken any measures towards that end.¹⁰

9. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted that the Office of the Ombudsman addressed matters related to sexual harassment and discrimination against women. It was concerned, however, about the absence of an independent national human rights institution with a broad mandate to promote and protect women's rights.¹¹

10. The subregional team and OECS noted that Antigua and Barbuda had recently passed and implemented several pieces of legislation intended to strengthen its national legislative framework on human rights.¹²

11. The subregional team and OECS noted that Antigua and Barbuda, since its second universal periodic review cycle, had introduced the following legislation to bring its domestic human rights framework into better alignment with the international conventions the country had ratified: the Disabilities and Equal Opportunities Act of 2017, the Child Justice (Amendment) Act of 2018, and the Trafficking in Persons (Prevention) (Amendment) Act of 2019.¹³

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

A. Cross-cutting issues

1. Equality and non-discrimination¹⁴

12. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned that the State had not yet fully incorporated the Convention into national legislation and that discriminatory provisions against women still existed in national legislation, including in the Equal Opportunity Act and the Sexual Offences Act. It noted the ongoing legislative review, however, which sought to revise discriminatory provisions in legislation.¹⁵

13. The same Committee was concerned about the absence of temporary special measures in the State for achieving substantive equality of women and men in all areas covered by the

Convention in which women were underrepresented or disadvantaged, including in political and public life, education, employment and health.¹⁶

14. The subregional team and OECS noted that Antigua and Barbuda had not introduced legislation to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual identity or sexual orientation and that the country had not taken measures to do so.¹⁷

15. The subregional team and OECS noted that during its second universal periodic review cycle, Antigua and Barbuda had partially implemented the recommendations to develop legislation prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of disability, sexual orientation, gender identity and social status.¹⁸

B. Civil and political rights

1. Right to life, liberty and security of person¹⁹

16. The Committee against Torture noted that the State had announced at the 2016 universal periodic review the possibility of declaring a moratorium or a similar gesture with regard to the execution of the death penalty. The Committee regretted the lack of information, owing to the absence of a State report, on relevant measures taken by the State on that subject.²⁰

17. The subregional team and OECS noted that public support in Antigua and Barbuda for the death penalty remained high owing to a culture of retributive justice and the perception that the death penalty was an effective deterrent for violent crime.²¹

18. The Committee against Torture noted that the Suppression of Torture Act of 1993 and the Constitution prohibited acts of torture, but it was concerned that the definition of torture in the Act failed to incorporate all the elements, including the purposes, set out in article 1 of the Convention. The Committee was also concerned that there was no express provision establishing that the crime of torture was not subject to a statute of limitations.²²

19. The same Committee was concerned that article 3 of the Suppression of Torture Act allowed a person charged with the crime of torture to use as a defence that they had a lawful justification or excuse under domestic laws, without excluding the invocation of a superior order as a justification of torture, as stated in the Convention.²³

20. The Committee was also concerned about the extreme overcrowding at Her Majesty's Prison, the sole prison facility in the country, and regretted that the prison population had nearly doubled since 2000. While noting the State's efforts to use alternative measures such as parole and pardons, subject to certain terms, the Committee regretted the lack of information, owing to the absence of a State report, on the impact of such measures in practice. The Committee was further concerned about the prison's material conditions, including the inadequate levels of sanitation and ventilation, the lack of running water and proper toilets, and the recent outbreak of infectious diseases, which had led to the cancellation of rehabilitative courses. It also noted with concern that the health care, in particular for prisoners with psychosocial disabilities, was insufficient. It was also concerned about allegations of ill-treatment and sexual violence in the prison and regretted the lack of further information on the existing complaint mechanism in the prison.²⁴

2. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law²⁵

21. The Committee against Torture was concerned about consistent reports indicating that a serious backlog of criminal court cases had resulted in prolonged pretrial detentions of up to five years. It regretted the lack of information, owing to the absence of a State report, on the measures taken to deal with the backlog or to reduce the duration of pretrial detention. The Committee recommended that Antigua and Barbuda take measures to alleviate the backlog of criminal cases, including by increasing judicial capacity, in particular the number of magistrates. It also recommended that the State ensure, in law and in practice, that pretrial detention was used only in exceptional circumstances and for limited periods, and that it promote alternatives to pretrial detention, in accordance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules).²⁶

22. The subregional team and OECS noted that the access to justice was an ongoing concern in Antigua and Barbuda. In November 2018, Antigua and Barbuda held the first referendum in its history with regard to making the Caribbean Court of Justice the final court of appeal, replacing the London-based Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The proposed constitutional amendment ultimately failed.²⁷

3. Fundamental freedoms²⁸

23. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) recommended that Antigua and Barbuda decriminalize all forms of defamation, such as seditious libel, and place it within a civil code, in accordance with international standards. In that regard, UNESCO also recommended that the Government enable a media ecosystem that fostered self-regulatory approaches and media independence, including through the establishment of an independent media regulatory body, in line with international standards.²⁹

24. UNESCO noted that criminal defamation was abolished in Antigua and Barbuda through the adoption of the Defamation Act of 2015. The new law replaced the Libel and Slander Act of 1843. However, under the Sedition and Undesirable Publications Act of 1938, seditious libel was a criminal offence punishable by a maximum of two years in prison with or without hard labour and a maximum fine of \$5,000. The same Act also criminalized the possession of seditious publications, upon first offence, with imprisonment for up to one year of a fine of \$3,000.³⁰

4. Prohibition of all forms of slavery³¹

25. The subregional team and OECS noted that, in 2018, Antigua and Barbuda amended the Trafficking in Persons Act to stiffen penalties for trafficking in persons to be commensurate with penalties of other serious crimes and, in 2019, the country formally established the Trafficking in Persons Prevention Committee with enforcement, research and victim advocacy functions, as well as staff accountability. It was noted that the Cases Task Force under the Committee was responsible for screening and identifying victims of trafficking in persons and referring victims to an assigned victim care officer for care and protection. It was also noted that victims received medical care, lodging, clothing and repatriation assistance and had the option of participating in an international agency reintegration programme. Antigua and Barbuda had also passed a national action plan on trafficking for 2019–2021 and had introduced formal standard operating procedures on victim referral specific to each agency.³²

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

1. Right to an adequate standard of living³³

26. The subregional team and OECS noted that Antigua and Barbuda had implemented recommendations to strengthen measures to support those most vulnerable and to reduce and alleviate poverty. With the support of the United Nations Children's Fund, the Government of Antigua and Barbuda passed the National Social Protection Act in 2020, which replaced the Poor Relief Act of 1961 and embraced an integrated, multisectoral and participatory approach to social protection. It was also noted that the Act focused on the prevention, reduction and elimination of economic, discriminatory and social vulnerabilities related to poverty and marginalization, and that the main goal was to combat poverty, enhance equality and improving the standard of living for all residents of Antigua and Barbuda.³⁴

2. Right to health³⁵

27. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women commended Antigua and Barbuda on its inclusive and universal health-care system, including its medical benefits scheme, the low maternal mortality rate and the decreasing rate of early pregnancy, and the fact that the health sector accounted for the largest allocation of the national budget. It was concerned, however, about the limited health-care services for women in Barbuda, who must travel to Antigua to receive treatment for serious medical conditions.³⁶

28. The subregional team and OECS noted that the primary health-care system in Antigua and Barbuda was considered to be functioning well. Access to the system was reportedly universal, with all basic services free of charge, as were medicines, when they were available.³⁷

29. The subregional team and OECS noted that health services were delivered at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels within the public and private sectors. It was noted that the health team at the primary level provided services such as medical clinics, maternal and child health, community mental health, dental care, screening for non-communicable diseases, and prevention and control of communicable diseases.³⁸

30. The subregional team and OECS noted that, in 2016, the Cabinet of Antigua and Barbuda had endorsed the national strategic plan for health for 2016–2020. It was noted that that comprehensive document provided a blueprint for advancing the attainment of optimal health and wellness for all residents of Antigua and Barbuda.³⁹ The plan also established medium-term priorities for the health sector to empower individuals and families to manage their own health, to strengthen health systems and community support mechanisms, and to expand strategic partnerships.⁴⁰

31. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about the criminalization of abortion and the fact that exceptions were made only in cases of threat to the life of the pregnant woman. The Committee recommended that Antigua and Barbuda legalize abortion in cases of rape, incest, threat to the life or health of the pregnant woman and severe fetal impairment; decriminalize it in all other cases; and ensure access for women to safe, high-quality and affordable abortion-related care, including post-abortion care in cases of complications resulting from unsafe abortions.⁴¹

3. Right to education⁴²

32. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned at the decline in the total budget allocated to the education and health sectors and recommended that Antigua and Barbuda conduct a comprehensive assessment of the budgetary needs of children, increase the budget allocated to social sectors, address disparities on the basis of indicators related to children's rights and, in particular, increase allocations in education and health to adequate levels.⁴³

33. The subregional team and OECS noted that primary and secondary education was free and compulsory. It was also noted that adult literacy – that is, among those older than 15 years – was 98.4 per cent. There was near gender parity in terms of the attendance of males and females in schools at the primary and secondary levels.⁴⁴

34. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women welcomed the achievement of gender parity in elementary and secondary education, the high literacy rate among women and the programmes to encourage women to enter non-traditional fields of employment. It noted policies on the re-entry of girls into school following childbirth and the reporting of cases of sexual violence in schools. Nevertheless, it was concerned at the lack of a gender perspective in the implementation of the Education Act; the limited education on sexual and reproductive health and rights; the insufficient implementation of the policy on the re-entry and retention of girls in school following childbirth, and that such girls often dropped out of school owing to stigma; the limited information on protection mechanisms for women and girls who were victims of sexual violence and harassment in schools; the widespread practice and cultural acceptance of corporal punishment in schools; the continued concentration of women and girls in traditionally female-dominated fields of study and their underrepresentation in the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics, notwithstanding their higher enrolment rates in tertiary education; and the lack of measures to ensure access for women and girls with disabilities to mainstream education.⁴⁵

35. In the light of its general recommendation No. 36 (2016) on the right of girls and women to education, the same Committee recommended that Antigua and Barbuda incorporate a gender perspective, grounded in the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, into the content and methodology of curricula at all levels of education and ensure that all teachers and school authorities received training on substantive equality between men and women. The

Committee also recommended that Antigua and Barbuda incorporate into curricula at all levels of education mandatory, age-appropriate, comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education for girls and boys that was rights-based and addressed issues of power, responsible sexual behaviour and the prevention of early pregnancy, including through family planning and modern forms of contraception.⁴⁶

36. The subregional team and OECS noted that Antigua and Barbuda had not supported the recommendation to establish measures to encourage greater participation of girls in higher education, and the country had not taken any significant measures towards that end. There was ongoing debate regarding the academic out-performance of female students over male students. However, according to a number of studies and educators, where boys were underperforming, girls in similar economic circumstances were also underperforming. Although females fared much better in educational attainment at the tertiary level, it had not resulted in a major shift in women's access to work, higher incomes, or leadership and decision-making positions.⁴⁷

37. The Committee on the Rights of the Child noted as positive the progress made to establish mechanisms allowing students to voice their views at school through student councils and the efforts made to ensure respect for the views of the child, including the establishment of a youth parliament. However, it was concerned that there was limited recognition in the legislation of the right of the child to be heard and that there were no general mechanisms promoting the right to be heard.⁴⁸

38. The same Committee noted with concern that the Convention on the Rights of the Child was not part of the education curricula.⁴⁹

D. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women⁵⁰

39. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women welcomed measures taken by the State, such as awareness-raising campaigns, to address discriminatory gender stereotypes. It was concerned, however, about the deeply rooted patriarchal attitudes and discriminatory gender stereotypes concerning the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society, which not only constituted barriers to access for women to employment and participation in political and public life but were also among the root causes of gender-based violence against women and girls.⁵¹

40. The subregional team and OECS noted that Antigua and Barbuda had implemented recommendations to promote women's empowerment.⁵² The gains that Antigua and Barbuda had made in the advancement of women could be partially credited to the increase in the investment in the National Women's Machinery. Moreover, the Directorate of Gender Affairs had grown in strength through increased investment by the State.⁵³

41. The subregional team and OECS noted that it was critical that the Ministry of Social Transformation continue to invest in its gender machinery to ensure that it was appropriately staffed and resourced. Rather than sector-specific action plans, which had been difficult to implement, the Directorate of Gender Affairs was developing a national gender equality action plan and policy, through national consultations with civil society and at all levels of government, to ensure that the plan was aligned with the national development strategy. The plan and policy would need to have a monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure accountability, and would also need a communications plan and an interministerial coordination mechanism to ensure implementation.⁵⁴

42. The subregional team and OECS noted that women had made significant strides in political and public life in Antigua and Barbuda. Women now represented the majority of those working in the public sector and in the judiciary. Despite the fact that women were not yet well represented among the police, the Police Commissioner had indicated that he would like to implement measures to ensure a more enabling environment for women in the force, which would include gender equality training. Although women's representation in those spaces was important, women were overrepresented in lower paid, low-risk positions in public life, including the civil service, and additional efforts needed to be made to ensure that

women were also well represented in growth sectors such as science, technology, engineering and mathematics, especially in aspects of those sectors that were related to climate resilience.⁵⁵

43. The subregional team and OECS noted that, in 2017, with the support of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and in fulfilment of its national strategic action plan on gender-based violence, Antigua and Barbuda had substantially strengthened the Support and Referral Centre, a one-stop centre for adult victims of gender-based violence. The Centre was not a standalone entity, but rather served as a coordinating and oversight mechanism for all of the existing services. The Centre was centrally located and discreet, and it had a police presence.⁵⁶

44. The subregional team and OECS noted that although the Domestic Violence Act of 2015, which replaced the Domestic Violence (Summary Proceedings) Act of 1999, had expanded the definition of domestic violence, the Sexual Offences Act still did not include marital rape.⁵⁷ They noted that the country had not introduced legislation to criminalize marital rape and had not taken measures to do so.⁵⁸

45. The subregional team and OECS said that Antigua and Barbuda had not supported the recommendation to adopt a gender policy and that it had not made substantial progress towards that end.⁵⁹

46. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Antigua and Barbuda intensify efforts to enhance awareness among women, including migrant women, older women, women with disabilities, and lesbian, bisexual and transgender women, of their rights under the Convention and the remedies available to them to claim violations of those rights.⁶⁰

2. Children⁶¹

47. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that there was no specific independent mechanism for monitoring children's rights.⁶²

48. The same Committee remained concerned at the lack of targeted budgetary allocations for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, particularly for those provisions affecting children in marginalized and vulnerable situations.⁶³

49. The Committee was concerned that overall, there was insufficient training and awareness-raising on the Convention for professionals working with and for children, in particular children in vulnerable situations. It recommended that Antigua and Barbuda provide adequate and systematic training and/or awareness-raising of professional groups working with and for children, such as judges, lawyers, law enforcement personnel, probation officers, teachers, school administrators, health personnel, social workers and civil society representatives, including community leaders, non-governmental organizations and media outlets, about children's rights with a view to facilitating broad participation in the dissemination and promotion of the Convention.⁶⁴

50. The Committee welcomed the efforts made to carry out a comprehensive review of existing laws to ensure compliance and harmonization with the provisions of the Convention and noted as positive the adoption of the Status of Children Act of 2015, the Child Justice Act of 2015 and the Children (Care and Adoption) Act of 2015. It was concerned, however, that some legislation remained to be harmonized with the Convention. It was also concerned that progress in adopting the family bill had been slow. The Committee recommended that Antigua and Barbuda introduce a child rights impact assessment procedure for all current and proposed legislation and make the adoption of the family bill a matter of priority.⁶⁵

51. The Committee was concerned that the Marriage Act included exceptions that allowed marriage from the age of 16 years. It recommended that Antigua and Barbuda amend the Marriage Act to remove exceptions that allowed marriage for those under the age of 18 years.⁶⁶

52. The Committee welcomed the inclusion of the principle of the best interests of the child in new legislation. However, it was concerned that the principle might not be fully implemented in practice. Therefore, it recommended that Antigua and Barbuda ensure that

that right was appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions, as well as in all policies, programmes and projects that were relevant to or had an impact on children. In that regard, the Committee encouraged Antigua and Barbuda to develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant persons in a position to determine the best interests of the child and to consider that principle as a primary consideration.⁶⁷

53. The subregional team and OECS noted that Antigua and Barbuda had significantly strengthened the child protection and child justice legislative framework to modernize and increase its protective ambit. That work included the establishment of crucial legal and institutional architecture, such as the promulgation of the Child Justice Act and the Childcare and Protection Act, the establishment of a youth justice unit within the police force, and the operationalization of the Child Justice Board and the Adoption Committee. It was also noted that safeguarding protocols had been drafted to implement the statutory inter-agency approach to protect children from abuse, exploitation and neglect set out in the Children (Care and Adoption) Act.⁶⁸

54. The subregional team and OECS said that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) crisis had severely affected the situation of children. According to the draft national child protection policy of Antigua and Barbuda for 2020–2025, severe poverty rates, which previously affected 4.5 per cent of children in the State, were now projected to affect 28.5 per cent of children. Youth unemployment was already at 27 per cent, but was anticipated to double to more than 50 per cent.⁶⁹

55. The subregional team and OECS noted that Antigua and Barbuda did not support recommendations to prohibit corporal punishment. However, it was noted that the Ministry of Education had, in partnership with the United Nations Children’s Fund, undertaken considerable work since 2018 via the Positive Behaviour Management initiative intended to foster positive discipline within schools. Corporal punishment in Antigua and Barbuda was unlawful as a sentence for children convicted of an offence but some provisions authorizing it were still to be formally repealed. Corporal punishment remained acceptable in the home, alternative care settings, day care, schools and penal institutions. Parents and teachers still enjoyed the “right” to administer “reasonable” punishment to a child.⁷⁰

56. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women welcomed the adoption of the Status of Children Act of 2015, which guaranteed equal rights for children born to unmarried mothers.⁷¹

57. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that children in vulnerable or marginalized situations, such as children in administrative care and children with disabilities, were often not consulted in matters concerning them.⁷²

3. Persons with disabilities⁷³

58. The subregional team and OECS noted that Antigua and Barbuda had introduced new legislation regarding the rights of persons with disabilities.⁷⁴

59. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women welcomed the progress achieved in undertaking legislative reforms, in particular the adoption of the Disabilities and Equal Opportunities Act of 2017, which prohibited discrimination against women and men with disabilities and mandated the establishment of the National Council of and for Persons with Disabilities and the Disabilities and Equal Opportunities and Rights Tribunal.⁷⁵

60. The subregional team and OECS noted that the Disabilities and Equal Opportunities Act was intended to provide a clear and comprehensive national mandate to facilitate the elimination of existing cases of discrimination against persons with disabilities. Moreover, it was intended to put safeguards in place to prohibit further discrimination against them; to promote on a national level the principle that persons with disabilities were entitled to the same fundamental rights as persons without disabilities; and to ensure full and effective participation in all aspects of society for persons with disabilities on an equal basis with persons without disabilities. The Act established the National Council of and for Persons with Disabilities, a register of persons with disabilities, and the Disabilities and Equal

Opportunities and Rights Tribunal. It was noted that the Act covered various issues, including access to education and training, employment and health care.⁷⁶

61. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted that older women and women and girls with disabilities had access to social and health benefits. It was concerned, however, about the absence of national policies to protect the rights of older women and women and girls with disabilities, as well as the absence of mechanisms to protect them from intersecting forms of discrimination, violence and abuse. It was also concerned about the institutionalization in care facilities of a large number of older women and women with disabilities.⁷⁷

62. The Committee on the Rights of the Child noted the efforts of Antigua and Barbuda to address the needs of children with disabilities. It was deeply concerned, however, that the absence of a standard legal definition of a child with a disability, combined with the lack of reliable data and of a national policy on children with disabilities hindered the delivery and evaluation of services for them, and that there was no explicit legal provision mandating the provision of services for children with disabilities or their access to public buildings, public spaces and all service delivery areas. Moreover, the Committee was deeply concerned that the full inclusion of children with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities remained unsatisfactory owing to a shortage of trained specialists, including speech therapists, mental health professionals and psychologists, and that there was a reliance on special schools and inadequate attention to the inclusion of children with disabilities in regular schools, while an insufficient number of teachers had the skills required to ensure an inclusive education.⁷⁸

Notes

- ¹ Tables containing information on the scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies for Antigua and Barbuda will be available at www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/AGIndex.aspx.
- ² For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/33/13, paras. 77.1–77.21, 77.26, 77.28–77.30 and 77.48–77.52.
- ³ Joint submission of the United Nations subregional team for Barbados and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) for the third universal periodic review cycle of Antigua and Barbuda, p. 3.
- ⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 2.
- ⁵ CAT/C/ATG/CO/1, para. 3.
- ⁶ Joint submission of the United Nations subregional team for Barbados and OECS, p. 3.
- ⁷ CAT/C/ATG/CO/1, para. 5.
- ⁸ See www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:103369.
- ⁹ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/33/13, paras. 76.7, 76.13, 77.22–77.25, 77.31, 77.33 and 77.65–77.67.
- ¹⁰ Joint submission of the United Nations subregional team for Barbados and OECS, p. 5.
- ¹¹ CEDAW/C/ATG/CO/4-7, para. 21.
- ¹² Joint submission of the United Nations subregional team for Barbados and OECS, p. 4.
- ¹³ *Ibid.*
- ¹⁴ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/33/13, paras. 77.24 and 77.35–77.47.
- ¹⁵ CEDAW/C/ATG/CO/4-7, para. 15.
- ¹⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 23.
- ¹⁷ Joint submission of the United Nations subregional team for Barbados and OECS, p. 4.
- ¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 3.
- ¹⁹ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/33/13, paras. 76.14–76.15, 76.29, 77.61–77.63 and 77.71.
- ²⁰ CAT/C/ATG/CO/1, para. 43.
- ²¹ Joint submission of the United Nations subregional team for Barbados and OECS, p. 6.
- ²² CAT/C/ATG/CO/1, para. 9.
- ²³ *Ibid.*, para. 15.
- ²⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 21.
- ²⁵ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/33/13, paras. 76.10–76.11 and 77.53–77.60.
- ²⁶ CAT/C/ATG/CO/1, para. 19.
- ²⁷ Joint submission of the United Nations subregional team for Barbados and OECS, p. 3.
- ²⁸ For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/33/13, para. 76.26.
- ²⁹ UNESCO submission for the third universal periodic review cycle of Antigua and Barbuda, paras. 9–10.

- ³⁰ Ibid., para. 6.
- ³¹ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/33/13, paras. 76.26–76.28.
- ³² Joint submission of the United Nations subregional team for Barbados and OECS, p. 7.
- ³³ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/33/13, paras. 76.30–76.32.
- ³⁴ Joint submission of the United Nations subregional team and OECS, pp. 7–8.
- ³⁵ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/33/13, paras. 77.74–77.77.
- ³⁶ CEDAW/C/ATG/CO/4-7, para. 38 (b).
- ³⁷ Joint submission of the United Nations subregional team for Barbados and OECS, p. 8.
- ³⁸ Ibid.
- ³⁹ Ibid., p. 9.
- ⁴⁰ Ibid.
- ⁴¹ CEDAW/C/ATG/CO/4-7, paras. 38–39.
- ⁴² For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/33/13, paras. 76.33, 76.37 and 77.78.
- ⁴³ CRC/C/ATG/CO/2-4, paras. 10 and 11 (d).
- ⁴⁴ Joint submission of the United Nations subregional team for Barbados and OECS, p. 9.
- ⁴⁵ CEDAW/C/ATG/CO/4-7, para. 34.
- ⁴⁶ Ibid., para. 35.
- ⁴⁷ Joint submission of the United Nations subregional team for Barbados and OECS, p. 9.
- ⁴⁸ CRC/C/ATG/CO/2-4, para. 24.
- ⁴⁹ Ibid., para. 16.
- ⁵⁰ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/33/13, paras. 76.9, 76.12, 76.16–76.23, 77.34 and 77.64.
- ⁵¹ CEDAW/C/ATG/CO/4-7, para. 25.
- ⁵² Joint submission of the United Nations subregional team for Barbados and OECS, p. 10.
- ⁵³ Ibid.
- ⁵⁴ Ibid.
- ⁵⁵ Ibid.
- ⁵⁶ Ibid., pp. 10–11.
- ⁵⁷ Ibid., p. 11.
- ⁵⁸ Ibid., p. 4.
- ⁵⁹ Ibid., p. 3.
- ⁶⁰ CEDAW/C/ATG/CO/4-7, para. 12 (b).
- ⁶¹ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/33/13, paras. 76.8, 76.25, 77.27, 77.68–77.70 and 77.72–77.73.
- ⁶² CRC/C/ATG/CO/2-4, para. 14.
- ⁶³ Ibid., para. 10.
- ⁶⁴ Ibid., paras. 16–17 (a).
- ⁶⁵ Ibid., paras. 4–5.
- ⁶⁶ Ibid., paras. 18–19.
- ⁶⁷ Ibid., paras. 22–23.
- ⁶⁸ Joint submission of the United Nations subregional team for Barbados and OECS, p. 11.
- ⁶⁹ Ibid.
- ⁷⁰ Ibid., p. 12.
- ⁷¹ Ibid.
- ⁷² CRC/C/ATG/CO/2-4, para. 24.
- ⁷³ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/33/13, paras. 76.34–76.36.
- ⁷⁴ Joint submission of the United Nations subregional team for Barbados and OECS, p. 3.
- ⁷⁵ CEDAW/C/ATG/CO/4-7, paras. 4 (a) and 42.
- ⁷⁶ Joint submission of the United Nations subregional team for Barbados and OECS, p. 12.
- ⁷⁷ CEDAW/C/ATG/CO/4-7, para. 42.
- ⁷⁸ CRC/C/ATG/CO/2-4, para. 38 (a)–(d).
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