

**Responses to Recommendations**

**DOMINICA**

Review in the Working Group: 7 December 2009  
 Adoption in the Plenary: 18 March 2010

**Dominica’s responses to recommendations (as of 01.04.2010):**

<b>In the Report of the Working Group:</b>	<b>In the Addendum:</b>	<b>During the plenary:</b>	<b>Summary:</b>
51 REC accepted; 2 rejected; 8 pending	No addendum	The delegation commented the 8 pending REC but without giving a clear position	Accepted: 51 Rejected: 2 No clear position: 8 Pending: 0

**List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/13/12:**

**“70. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below enjoy the support of Dominica:**

A - 1. Consider the possibility of acceding to the Palermo Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Belarus);

A - 2. Consider the possibility (Argentina) of ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina, France);

A - 3. Ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Azerbaijan, Chile, France, Slovenia);

A - 4. Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (France);

A - 5. Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile, Slovenia) and its the Optional Protocol (Chile);

A - 6. Continue the process of signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Chile);

A - 7. Consider ratifying the core human rights instruments (Azerbaijan);

A - 8. Take further steps to bring legislation into line with international human rights norms and standards (Spain) and, if necessary, seek technical assistance from United Nations agencies and organizations to do so (United Kingdom);

A - 9. Continue in its efforts to fulfil its commitments in the area of human rights and persevere in seeking technical assistance from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) for developing and drafting national reports for the treaty bodies to which it is a party (Bolivia);

A - 10. Request OHCHR to dispatch a technical assistance team to advise the Government on treaty reporting using the common core documents; the advantages of interaction with special procedures, including country visits; and on the necessary steps for the establishment of a national human rights institution (Maldives);

A - 11. Establish a national human rights institution that fully abides by the Paris Principles (Azerbaijan, United Kingdom);

A - 12. Create an independent human rights institution (Spain);

A - 13. Continue the implementation of measures aimed at the promotion of the rights of children and senior citizens (Cuba);

A - 14. Continue strengthening the efforts undertaken to help young people and adolescents (Cuba);

A - 15. Continue its efforts to promote and protect the rights of women, as part of its action plan for gender equality (Algeria);

A - 16. Elaborate and draft a national plan of action to protect the rights of children (Belarus);

A - 17. Continue its process of consultation with civil society in its follow-up to this review (United Kingdom);

A - 18. Make a plan for the submission of all overdue reports to treaty bodies (Slovenia);

A - 19. Enact measures to stop violence against women in the framework of the national strategy for gender equality and against domestic violence (Chile);

A - 20. Fully implement the World Programme for Human Rights Education and develop a national action plan in this field, including activities of human rights training for all public officials and law enforcement agents (Italy);

A - 21. Call for technical and financial assistance from the international community, in particular the United Nations programmes and institutions, to help it overcome the economic challenges and those posed by its vulnerability to natural disasters (Algeria);

A - 22. Seek additional assistance from various United Nations institutions in order to fully comply with international commitments to protect and promote human rights (Mexico);

A - 23. Draft a strategic plan for technical assistance and submit it to OHCHR in order to obtain the necessary assistance (Nicaragua);

A - 24. Extend an open and ongoing invitation to United Nations human rights special procedures mandate-holders (Chile, Latvia);

A - 25. Continue strengthening the positive efforts already under way to promote gender equality. (Cuba);

A - 26. Create public campaigns to combat social discrimination against those who suffer with HIV (United States);

A - 27. Continue strengthening efforts to combat discriminatory attitudes towards children with disabilities and promote their participation in all aspects of social and cultural life (Germany);

- A - 28. Continue to pay special attention to the protection of the rights of the most vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities (Djibouti);
- A - 29. Increase the efficacy of police actions to combat domestic violence, in particular through awareness campaigns (France);
- A - 30. Take measures to ensure that excessive force is not employed while apprehending and detaining criminals (Canada);
- A - 31. Do not house all prisoners together, but rather separate them on the basis of the nature and severity of their crime (Canada);
- A - 32. Establish greater support systems in the form of more secure housing for women seeking shelter from abuse (Canada);
- A - 33. Take measures to reduce the length of pre-trial detention and to have more judges trained and employed to ease some of the existing backlog (Canada);
- A - 34. Strengthen measures and take further concrete steps to deal with domestic violence against women by, inter alia, giving adequate follow-up to complaints, providing sufficient resources for proper evidence gathering and ensuring the prosecution of offenders (Netherlands);
- A - 35. Strengthen measures to protect children who are victims of abuse, following the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of Children, UNIFEM and UNICEF, among others (Netherlands);
- A - 36. Consider a moratorium on the imposition of the death penalty, as a step towards completely abolishing it (Argentina);
- A - 37. Consider setting up a juvenile justice system, bearing in mind the minimum standards for administration of justice for minors under the guidelines of the United Nations for preventing juvenile delinquency (Algeria);
- A - 38. Put an end to immunity from prosecution for spouses within marriage in order to effectively combat impunity (France);
- A - 39. Separate children from adults in detention in line with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of Children, enhance training programmes on relevant international standards for all professionals involved with the system of juvenile justice and ensure the full implementation of juvenile justice standards of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Germany);
- A - 40. Take a proactive approach to encouraging employment of persons with disabilities (Canada);
- A - 41. Continue promoting social policies aimed at meeting the needs of its people, especially its indigenous populations, for which it is important to have appropriate technical assistance and international aid in order to continue strengthening capacity in this area (Venezuela);
- A - 42. Take all necessary measures to ensure access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities throughout the country (Germany);
- A - 43. Take measures to reduce the number of teenage pregnancies, to provide a sufficient level of youth health services, especially in rural areas, taking into account the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, among other bodies (Netherlands);
- A - 44. Foster equal and unconditional access to health care and education for all inhabitants of the country (Chile);
- A - 45. Continue to fight poverty with the support of the international community (Bangladesh);
- A - 46. Continue to fight HIV/AIDS with the support of the international community (Bangladesh);

A - 47. Continue its efforts to promote and protect the right to education and make additional efforts to make access to education easier for all (Algeria);

A - 48. Introduce school programmes for children with learning or other disabilities (Canada);

A - 49. Continue its efforts to ensure a quality education for every citizen of Dominica and especially for the most disadvantaged children (Djibouti);

A - 50. Continue to promote quality education for all by allocating adequate resources, without any discrimination (Bangladesh);

A - 51. Implement the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in drafting national refugee legislation (Azerbaijan); make every effort to comply with the recommendations of UNHCR and the ILO Committee of Experts on migration, refugees and asylum, especially to prevent the criminalization of those who enter or leave the country without authorization (Mexico) and consider the possibility of adopting domestic legislation to implement its international commitments and establish procedures for refugees (Argentina).

**71. The following recommendations will be examined by Dominica, which will provide responses in due time. The response of Dominica to these recommendations will be included in the outcome report to be adopted by the Human Rights Council at its thirteenth session:**

NC - 1. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of to the death penalty (Chile, France);

NC - 2. Conclude discussions which would facilitate the expeditious ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Mexico) and to continue the process of signing and ratifying this instrument (Chile);

NC - 3. Promote and amend legislation to guarantee the protection of citizens who have been discriminated against based on their sexual orientation, gender identity or the fact that they are infected with HIV/AIDS (Mexico);

NC - 4. Prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings (Slovenia), to remove all provisions from laws that allow corporal punishment and explicitly prohibit corporal punishment by law in the family, schools and other institutions (Italy) as a method to discipline children (Chile);

NC - 5. Include anti-discrimination legislation with regard to sexual orientation, gender identity and HIV/AIDS and to reform the law on sexual offences of 1998 (Spain);

NC - 6. Consider utilizing the Yogyakarta Principles on the Application of International Human Rights Law in relation to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity as a guide to assist in policy development (Canada);

NC - 7. Implement public education and promote awareness programmes and sensitivity training on violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity to law enforcement, judicial and other authorities (Canada);

NC - 8. Undertake measures to promote tolerance and non-discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or identity in line with the Yogyakarta Principles (Sweden).

**72. The following recommendations did not enjoy the support of Dominica:**

R - 1. Repeal those legal provisions on sexual offences which criminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex (France) and decriminalize sexual activities between consenting adults of the same sex (Spain);

R - 2. Abolish the death penalty (Azerbaijan, Spain, Sweden)."

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