

## Responses to Recommendations

### GRENADA

Review in the Working Group: 10 May 2010  
 Adoption in the Plenary: 22 September 2010

**Grenada's responses to recommendations (as of 13.01.2011):**

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
No response, all pending	No addendum	The delegate addressed REC in thematic cluster referring only to one REC for each theme. Therefore it was not possible to know whether the response was valid for all REC made on a given issue. In his concluding remarks, the delegate declared that almost all REC were accepted expect those on death penalty, invitation to special procedures, sexual rights and corporal punishment. He also added concerning ratification (REC 71.1 to 71.12 and 71.14) that a position would be taken after the review to consider the ratification and that no decision had been taken yet <sup>1</sup>	Accepted: 57 Rejected: 24 No clear position: 0 Pending: 13

**List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/15/12:**

**71. The following recommendations will be examined by Grenada, which will provide responses in due course, but no later than the fifteenth session of the Human Rights Council, in September 2010:**

P - 71.1. Consider ratifying other human rights core instruments, namely, the Convention against Torture, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Algeria);

P - 71.2. Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as the Optional

<sup>1</sup> The total number of REC is 94 because two REC were been split.

Protocols thereto; the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; the First and Second Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the Protocols to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and to the Convention on the Rights of the Child; and the Rome Statute; accede to the Conventions on refugees and stateless persons; and accomplish the human rights goals set out in Human Rights Council resolution 9/12 (Brazil);

P - 71.3. Ratify pending core international human rights instruments, notably the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as well as the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, including accession to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities (Slovakia);

P - 71.4. Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol thereto; ratify the First and Second Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile);

P - 71.5. Intensify efforts to cooperate with the international human rights system by signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol thereto; the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child; and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto; and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Spain);

P - 71.6. Sign and ratify the following international instruments: the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the Convention against Torture and the Optional Protocol thereto; the Optional Protocols of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto; and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);

P - 71.7. Sign, ratify or accede to the main international human rights instruments, in particular the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic and Social Rights, and the Rome Statute (Uruguay);

P - 71.8. Consider signing all core outstanding international human rights instruments and enacting the domestic legislation necessary to domesticate the provisions of these instruments (South Africa);

P - 71.9. Ratify, as soon as possible, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);

P - 71.10. Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Netherlands);

P - 71.11. In line with the Government's commitment to the rights of persons with disabilities, adhere to the principles set out in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and favourably consider its ratification as soon as possible (Mexico);

P - 71.12. Consider actively acceding to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (China);

A - 71.13. Pursue efforts to honour its commitments under the international human rights conventions to which it is a party, so as to ensure the protection of these rights (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);

P - 71.14. Accede to the international conventions and treaties to which it is not yet a party, and  
A - Establish a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);

A - 71.15. Harmonize national legislation with international conventions so as to ensure that its citizens enjoy the human rights set out in such legislation and those conventions, and give international conventions precedence over national legislation (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);

A - 71.16. Continue to work to review its domestic legal framework in order to harmonize it with international norms to which Grenada is a party (Nicaragua);

A - 71.17. Work to ensure that its legislation conforms with international human rights laws, and seek the assistance of the international community where necessary (United Kingdom);

A - 71.18. Request cooperation and technical assistance from the international community, including from relevant international bodies, with a view to strengthening national capacities to ratify and implement international conventions to which it is not yet a party, as well as submit pending reports to the human rights treaty bodies (Mexico);

A - 71.19. Significantly improve its cooperation with the United Nations treaty bodies by agreeing on timelines for the submission of overdue reports, and consider the need for external assistance to that end (Norway);

A - 71.20. Submit all pending reports to the respective United Nations treaty bodies, namely, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Slovenia);

A - 71.21. Regularly fulfil its reporting obligations to the treaty bodies of the human rights treaties to which it is a party (Nicaragua);

A - 71.22. Submit its report under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as soon as possible, seeking technical support, if necessary (Netherlands);

R - 71.23. Consider issuing a standing invitation to United Nations human rights special procedures (Brazil);

R - 71.24. Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);

R - 71.25. Extend an open and standing invitation to the United Nations special procedures mandate holders (Chile);

R - 71.26. Extend an open and standing invitation to all the special procedures (Spain);

R - 71.27. Extend an open invitation to the United Nations special procedures (United Kingdom);

A - 71.28. Establish an effective and inclusive process to follow up on universal periodic review recommendations (Norway);

A - 71.29. Consider establishing a national human rights institution (Algeria);

A - 71.30. Consider setting up a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (South Africa);

A - 71.31. Harmonize its national human rights institution so that it is in conformity with the Paris Principles (Spain);

A - 71.32. Establish an independent national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (France);

A - 71.33. Establish an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Germany);

A - 71.34. Accredite a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Hungary);

A - 71.35. Create, as soon as possible, an ombudsman in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nicaragua);

A - 71.36. Continue to adopt measures and programmes to eliminate discrimination against women, especially in the workplace (Chile);

A - 71.37. Ensure that training in gender analysis is conducted and that a gender policy is implemented (Norway);

R - 71.38. Amend the relevant legislation with a view to abolishing capital punishment, in line with General Assembly resolutions 62/149 and 63/168 and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and commute existing death sentences to terms of imprisonment (Slovakia);

R - 71.39. Abolish the death penalty for all crimes, and sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Spain);

R - 71.40. Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at abolishing the death penalty, and take the necessary steps to remove the death penalty from Grenada's justice system (Australia);

R - 71.41. Adopt, as soon as possible, a de jure moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its definitive abolition, and accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which prohibits the death penalty in all circumstances (France);

R - 71.42. Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Brazil);

R - 71.43. In the light of the moratorium on the application of the death penalty, take appropriate measures with a view to its abolition (Uruguay);

R - 71.44. Consider formally abolishing the death penalty (Slovenia);

R - 71.45. Formally abolish the death penalty (Germany);

R - 71.46. Abolish the death penalty (United Kingdom);

R - 71.47. Definitively abolish the death penalty in its domestic legislation (Argentina);

R - 71.48. Abolish the death penalty completely and, in the meantime, establish a formal moratorium on executions, as urged by the respective General Assembly resolutions (Hungary);

A - 71.49. Further strengthen the programmes aimed at preventing crime and ensuring the security of citizens (Algeria);

A - 71.50. Undertake a comprehensive review of prison conditions to ensure that all detainees are treated humanely and in compliance with international standards (Canada);

A - 71.51. Take steps in order to alleviate the scale of overcrowding in prisons and improve the conditions of those detained (Hungary);

A - 71.52. Alleviate overcrowding in prisons by encouraging alternative sentences to incarceration where appropriate (Canada);

A - 71.53. Review prison regulations to prohibit the reduction of diet as a form of punishment (Canada);

A - 71.54. Ensure that juveniles are detained separately from adults, without exception (Slovenia);

A - 71.55. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to an acceptable level, in compliance with international standards (Slovakia);

A - 71.56. Take the appropriate measures to implement a separate juvenile justice system, and consider providing separate detention facilities for minor cases in appropriate cases (United States);

A - 71.57. Take steps to implement a juvenile justice system, and introduce training programmes for all personnel involved in working with children in jail (Canada);

A - 71.58. Strengthen the protection framework for children's rights, particularly through measures to prevent child abuse, exploitation and violence against children; review the juvenile justice system in order to raise the age of criminal responsibility, in accordance with international standards; and continue its efforts to guarantee the separation of minors from adults in detention facilities (Mexico);

A - 71.59. Strengthen its policy for the full guarantee of the rights of the child, with attention to the implementation of the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, according to resolution 11/7 of the Human Rights Council and resolution 64/142 of the General Assembly (Brazil);

A - 71.60. Establish an independent complaints mechanism for children in alternative care institutions (Slovakia);

R - 71.61. Abolish provisions in its domestic legislation that authorize the corporal punishment of children in all places, in particular in detention facilities and in schools (France);

R - 71.62. Adopt a law that prohibits corporal punishment against children in all areas of life (Uruguay);

A - 71.63. Enhance the programmes aimed at protecting children from all forms of abuse (Algeria);

A - 71.64. Amend the Criminal Code to ensure equal protection of boys and girls from all forms of sexual abuse and exploitation as well as

R - To eliminate corporal punishment provisions from existing laws and to prohibit the use of corporal punishment in places of detention and in schools (Germany);

A - 71.65. Adopt and implement the measures necessary to prevent abuses, namely, the ill treatment and abuse of children, including sexual abuse, as referred to by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and ensure that such abuses are properly prosecuted within a child-friendly judicial procedure, including appropriate reintegration and rehabilitation schemes for victims, regardless of their sex (Slovakia);

A - 71.66. Amend or regulate existing laws and approve the measures necessary to guarantee to boys, girls and adolescents effective and fair protection, especially from the point of view of gender, against sexual abuse and against exploitation in general (Uruguay);

A - 71.67. Amend the Criminal Code to include equal protection of girls and boys from all forms of sexual abuse and exploitation (United States);

A - 71.68. Ensure equal protection of girls and boys from all forms of sexual abuse and exploitation (Norway);

A - 71.69. Take all measures necessary to bring its domestic law into conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and to adopt provisions in its Criminal Code to also protect boys against sexual exploitation (France);

A - 71.70. Ensure that the rights of all children are equally protected under domestic law, regardless of gender, and consider implementing the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (South Africa);

A - 71.71. Strengthen action to prevent and combat ill treatment and abuse, including the sexual abuse of children, and take into account the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Netherlands);

A - 71.72. Address efficiently and effectively the need for provisions for the mandatory reporting of all forms of abuse and the removal of a statutory limitation for sexual offences (Maldives);

- A - 71.73. Participate fully in the development and implementation of the regional Strategic Plan for Building Abuse-free Childhoods, referenced in the UNICEF report (Canada);
- A - 71.74. Regarding recommendations made by the Human Rights Committee that action be taken to raise the age of criminal responsibility to an acceptable level under international standards, and to reduce domestic violence, take action to address these concerns if they have not been fully addressed (Ghana);
- A - 71.75. Increase efforts to prevent domestic violence and, inter alia, to strengthen action to assist victims, and take into account the recommendations of the Human Rights Committee (Netherlands);
- A - 71.76. Increase its efforts to reduce domestic violence, ensure that police and other officials dealing with situations of domestic violence are adequately trained, and adopt measures to sensitize the public on gender issues (Norway);
- A - 71.77. Undertake concerted efforts to address the issue of domestic violence, especially with regard to its prevention (Germany);
- A - 71.78. Take adequate measures to train the police and other officials who deal with the issue of domestic violence (Germany);
- A - 71.79. Adopt legislation to ensure that human trafficking is prohibited under its Criminal Code (Canada);
- A - 71.80. Take the necessary measures to prohibit the sale and trafficking of children for prostitution or labour exploitation, and adopt a policy to confront the issue of trafficking and exploitation (United States);
- A - 71.81. Harmonize the provisions of its domestic law on the punishment and prevention of human trafficking with the international instruments ratified by Grenada (Argentina);
- R - 71.82. Adopt legislation to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation, and decriminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex (Chile);
- R - 71.83. Decriminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex, and carry out legislative and administrative measures prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation, especially with regard to access to employment, education and housing (Spain);
- R - 71.84. Decriminalize sexual activity between consenting adults of the same sex (Netherlands);
- R - 71.85. Decriminalize homosexuality by abrogating the criminal provision prohibiting sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex, and subscribe to the General Assembly Declaration of December 2008 on human rights and sexual orientation (France);
- R - 71.86. Remove legislation which discriminates against individuals on the basis of their sexual orientation or gender identity (Australia);
- A - 71.87. Strengthen ongoing programmes aimed at the achievement of universal secondary education (Cuba);
- A - 71.88. Continue the implementation of programmes aimed at achieving a national health-care system that responds adequately to the needs of the population (Cuba);
- A - 71.89. Develop comprehensive policies and programmes to reduce the incidence of infant and maternal mortality (Germany);
- A - 71.90. Make all possible efforts to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, and request technical and financial assistance from the United Nations and the relevant international organizations, including the World Health Organization, in order to achieve this goal and overcome this obstacle (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);

A - 71.91. Work to develop a technical assistance plan to strengthen its public policies, and present the plan to the donor community for its support (Nicaragua);

A - 71.92. Seek the assistance of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to facilitate Grenada's request for technical assistance so that it may better fulfil its reporting obligations under the respective human rights instruments to which it is a party (Jamaica).

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