

Responses to Recommendations

SURINAME

Review in the Working Group: 6 May 2011
 Adoption in the Plenary: 22 September 2011

Suriname’s responses to recommendations (as of 06.01.2012):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
33 recs. accepted; 58 pending	Out of the 58 pending, 34 were accepted and 26 rejected ¹	No additional information provided	Accepted: 67 Rejected: 26 No clear position: 0 Pending: 0

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/18/12:

- A - 72.1. Conclude the ratification process of the relevant Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Spain);
- A - 72.2. Consider ratifying those main international instruments to which it is not party, particularly the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and conclude the ratification process of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Ecuador);
- A - 72.3. Complete its international commitments to protect and promote human rights by acceding to the relevant international instruments, in particular to the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (France);
- A - 72.4. Incorporate human rights education into the school curricula (Indonesia);
- A - 72.5. Initiate awareness-raising campaigns and programmes on human rights in general and on the rights of women and children in particular (Malaysia);
- A - 72.6. Strengthen further national policies against HIV/AIDS, aiming at universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support (Brazil);
- A - 72.7. Work with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare a common core document as a way to streamline and reduce the burden of treaty-reporting (Maldives);

¹ The total number of recommendations was 93 as two were split.

- A - 72.8. Continue to work with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous persons (United States of America);
- A - 72.9. Promote initiatives aimed at ensuring that there is employment stability for pregnant women (Mexico);
- A - 72.10. Strengthen further the capacity of the National Bureau of Gender Policy (Netherlands);
- A - 72.11. Continue efforts to promote and protect the rights of women, children and juveniles and overcome their vulnerability (Cuba);
- A - 72.12. Investigate thoroughly all allegations of mistreatment of prisoners (Canada);
- A - 72.13. Improve prison conditions, including by responding effectively to prisoners' complaints (Australia);
- A - 72.14. Take steps to reduce prison overcrowding, and to ensure that food rations for prisoners meet international standards (Canada);
- A - 72.15. Continue its efforts to enhance the position of women and to provide protection from violence, including by the full implementation of the 2009 Law on Combating Domestic Violence (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- A - 72.16. Step up implementation and enforcement of relevant legislation and other measures to curb instances of domestic violence, child abuse and the sexual exploitation of women and girls (Malaysia);
- A - 72.17. Develop a comprehensive anti-human trafficking strategy and adopt the legislation necessary to implement it (Canada);
- A - 72.18. Develop a comprehensive and coherent national strategy and plan of action to combat human trafficking of women and children (Thailand);
- A - 72.19. Pay more attention to the fight against trafficking in children and their sexual exploitation (Algeria);
- A - 72.20. Investigate vigorously and prosecute trafficking offences (United States of America),
- A - 72.21. Prohibit all forms of violence against children, in particular corporal punishment, which is still legally practised in schools (Belgium);
- A - 72.22. Strengthen and apply poverty reduction strategies to ensure disadvantaged communities have access to adequate shelter, food, health care and education (Indonesia);
- A - 72.23. Strengthen the poverty reduction programmes by paying specific attention to the economic, social and cultural rights of the most disadvantaged and fighting against regional disparities in terms of their development (Algeria);
- A - 72.24. Continue implementing programmes and measures to enhance the enjoyment of the right to education and the right to health (Cuba);
- A - 72.25. Continue to improve both the quality and accessibility of education and related facilities (Indonesia);
- A - 72.26. Continue and step up efforts to improve school enrolment and the quality of education (Slovenia);
- A - 72.27. Continue efforts to guarantee better implementation of education plans particularly in rural areas (Ecuador);

A - 72.28. Continue efforts aimed at improving access to education, particularly in the rural areas, including by, inter alia, increasing the number of teachers, ensuring adequate infrastructure, learning materials and educational tools (Malaysia);

A - 72.29. Continue efforts to implement legislation that takes into account the needs of boys and girls in general, including equal access to universal primary education, as well as, in particular, that of boys and girls with disabilities (Argentina);

A - 72.30. Take expeditiously efficient steps to improve access to free basic education to all children, with particular focus on those living in the interior areas and those belonging to indigenous and minority groups (Slovakia);

A - 72.31. Continue its dialogue with indigenous persons (United States of America);

A - 72.32. Continue to seek assistance from the international community, with the support of the United Nations country team, in strengthening its human rights policies and implementing the universal periodic review recommendations, particularly in building capacity for its human rights officers (Thailand);

A - 72.33. Seek out international technical assistance and cooperation and use this to consolidate the National Policy for Children and Youth with an infrastructure that meets its needs and the participation of all sectors in the society in the fight for the recognition of children's rights, with particular attention to those who are placed in a situation of extreme vulnerability (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

73. The following recommendations will be examined by Suriname which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the eighteenth session of the Human Rights Council in September 2011:

R - 73.1 Consider the progressive ratification of the main international human rights treaties that are still pending, which may require technical assistance (Chile);

R - 73.2. Ratify outstanding core international human rights instruments and
A - abolish the death penalty (Slovenia);

R - 73.3. Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

R - 73.4. Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol, and
A - the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Brazil);

A - 73.5. Conclude the ratification process of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Spain);

R - 73.6. Consider ratifying those main international instruments to which it is not party, particularly the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ecuador);

R - 73.7. Study the possibility of ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Argentina);

R - 73.8. Complete its international commitments to protect and promote human rights by acceding to the relevant international instruments, in particular to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (France);

R - 73.9. Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia);

R - 73.10. Ratify the International Labour Organization Convention No. 169 (1989) concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (Norway);

R - 73.11. Ratify the International Labour Organization Convention No. 169 (1989) concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries in order to ensure greater protection, as it is merited, by the special situation of indigenous and tribal population of the country, and consequently in this vein, comply with the decision of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights regarding their collective titles to property (Ecuador);

A - 73.12. Review national legislation, in particular the Nationality and Residence Act, the Penal Code and the Personal Act, so as to repeal provisions that could facilitate discrimination (Mexico);

A - 73.13. Establish a national human rights institution (Maldives);

A - 73.14. Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles) (Indonesia, Spain);

A - 73.15. Establish a national human rights institution to protect and promote human rights in accordance with the existing international standards (Algeria);

R - 73.16. Extend an open and standing invitation to the special procedures (Ecuador, Spain);

R - 73.17. Extend standing invitation to the United Nations human rights special procedures (Maldives);

R - 73.18. Issue a standing invitation to the United Nations special procedure mandate holders (Slovenia);

R - 73.19. Consider extending an open and standing invitation to the special procedures of the United Nations, which may contribute to interactive cooperation with the system (Chile);

A - 73.20. Promote effectively equality between men and women (France);

A - 73.21. Address gender disparity proactively (Indonesia);

A - 73.22. Repeal all discriminatory provisions against women in domestic legislation, fully incorporating the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women into the national legal framework (Slovakia);

A - 73.23. Develop further and implement policies and legislation aimed at gender equality, particularly with regard to acquisition of nationality and to sexual or domestic violence (Brazil);

A - 73.24. Provide all the necessary measures to improve the participation of women in public life and in the political and economic spheres (Algeria);

A - 73.25. Promote initiatives aimed at ensuring that there are equal conditions of employment for women (Mexico);

A - 73.26. Introduce gender as an issue in the school curriculum in order to combat stereotypes and cultural factors to inequality (Norway);

A - 73.27. Address awareness campaigns at both men and women, to project positive images of women and of the equal status and responsibilities of men and women in the private and public spheres (Hungary);

A - 73.28. Increase its efforts to attain equality of rights between men and women, including through awareness raising activities to combat patriarchal cultural practices and gender stereotypes that undermine the exercise of such rights (Argentina);

A - 73.29. Continue to conduct awareness-raising campaigns promoting equal conditions and equal responsibilities between women and men both in the private and public sphere with the aim of abolishing the persistence of patriarchal and stereotypical attitudes and achieving greater representation of women in the decision-making and managerial positions (Spain);

A - 73.30. Adopt and implement efficient measures to eliminate discrimination on any grounds and against all vulnerable groups, with particular care on indigenous population (Slovakia);

A - 73.31. Establish the legal conditions that are necessary in order to avoid discrimination of Maroons and indigenous peoples in terms of socio-economic development, health status, and access to health care (Germany);

A - 73.32. Repeal the death penalty (Canada);

A - 73.33. Abolish definitively death penalty (France);

A - 73.34. Abolish the death penalty and sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Spain);

A - 73.35. Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and abolish definitively death penalty (Belgium);

A - 73.36. Approve pending amendments to the Penal Code to abolish the death penalty (Netherlands);

A - 73.37. Formalize its longstanding non-use of capital punishment by abolishing all legal provisions for capital punishment (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 73.38. Implement institutional reforms to abolish current provisions on the death penalty (Ecuador);

A - 73.39. Implement the recommendations of the Human Rights Committee, by prosecuting and sentencing as appropriate the perpetrators of the extrajudicial executions of December 1982 and the Moiwana massacre in 1986 (France);

A - 73.40. Take steps to improve the treatment of women prisoners by, inter alia, circulating the United Nations rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) and to seek assistance from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in implementing them (Thailand);

A - 73.41. Adopt swiftly the necessary legislation and develop a comprehensive anti-trafficking strategy and plan of action to combat trafficking of children and women, especially for the purpose of sexual exploitation (Hungary);

A - 73.42. Provide enhanced training to law enforcement, immigration and judicial officials regarding trafficking cases and victims, and provide foreign victims of trafficking with legal alternatives to deportation (United States of America);

A - 73.43. Take steps to ensure that the National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labour can effectively carry out its mandate (Australia);

R - 73.44. Prohibit explicitly corporal punishment at school, at home, as well as in any public establishment attended by children (France);

R - 73.45. Adopt the necessary legal measures to prohibit all forms of violence against children, including corporal punishment in all settings, particularly in the family, schools, alternative childcare and places of detention for juveniles (Mexico);

R - 73.46. Follow up efficiently on the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to explicitly prohibit by law all forms of violence against children, including corporal punishment, in all settings, including in the family, schools, alternative childcare and places of detention for juveniles, and to subsequently implement those laws effectively (Slovenia);

A - 73.47. Prioritize the creation of school facilities in remote areas and implement a functioning system of data collection on children living in districts bordering neighbouring countries (Norway);

A - 73.48. Adopt the revised Penal Code – in keeping with the recommendation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child – which raises the age of criminal responsibility (Trinidad and Tobago);

R - 73.49. Equalize the age of consent for opposite and same-sex conduct, and adopt appropriate legislative and other measures to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Norway);

R - 73.50. Equalize the age of consent for opposite and same-sex conduct, and adopt legislative and other measures to explicitly prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Netherlands);

A - 73.51. Develop concrete measures to enhance and monitor the level of access and quality of health-care services for women (Trinidad and Tobago);

R - 73.52. Continue efforts to recognize and uphold the collective rights of the indigenous peoples (Trinidad and Tobago);

R - 73.53. Recognize the collective rights of indigenous peoples to their lands and resources, giving the matter priority when the issue of land rights is raised in Parliament as indicated in the Government's statement in October 2010 (Canada);

R - 73.54. Acknowledge legally the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples to own, develop, control and use their lands, resources and communal territories according to customary law and traditional land-tenure system (Hungary);

R - 73.55. Take the necessary steps to act in compliance with the verdict rendered in 2007 by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the Saramaka People case and to respect the right of indigenous people and Maroons to land (Norway);

R - 73.56. Ensure that its indigenous communities, as far as possible, benefit fully from the provision of public services and that their land rights are legally recognized, including via implementation of the 2008 decision of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (United Kingdom);

R - 73.57. Execute fully the judgement of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights regarding logging and mining concessions in the territory of the Saramaka people and enshrine land rights of indigenous and Maroon groups in the Surinamese legal framework (Netherlands);

R - 73.58. Ensure the enjoyment of all human rights by migrants, and further strengthen efforts aiming at their regularization (Brazil).

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