

2RP: Responses to Recommendations & Voluntary Pledges

GRENADA

Second Review Session 21

Review in the Working Group: 26 January 2015

Adoption in the Plenary: 26 June 2015

Grenada's responses to recommendations (as of 17.08.2015):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
No response, all pending	62 recs accepted and 42 noted	No additional information provided	Accepted: 62 Noted: 42 Total: 104

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/29/14:

72. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below will be examined by Grenada, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the twenty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council in June 2015:

A - 72.1. Consider the ratification of those human rights instruments to which it is not yet a Party (Nicaragua);

A - 72.2. Continue advancing in the signing and ratification of the outstanding international human rights treaties (Spain);

N - 72.3. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at abolition of the death penalty (Namibia) (Montenegro) (Switzerland);

N - 72.4. Consider taking all necessary steps to introduce a de jure moratorium on capital executions with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Italy);

N - 72.5. Make the changes necessary to the national legislation so that no crime shall be punished with the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Spain);

N - 72.6. Formalize its moratorium on the death penalty by abolishing it in law and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Germany);

N - 72.7. Take the necessary measures to declare a de jure moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing it and to consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Slovenia);

N - 72.8. Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (France);

N - 72.9. Undertake the legislative changes necessary for the abolition of the death penalty and establish a formal moratorium in this regard, as well as ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Uruguay);

N - 72.10. Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Australia);

A - 72.11. Ratify the Optional Protocol to ICESCR, as well as the Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure (Portugal);

A - 72.12. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (Algeria);

A - 72.13. Adopt the new regulations in favour of a better protection of children's rights and continue efforts for the improvement of the situation of women in the society in Grenada, notably by ratifying the Optional Protocol to CEDAW and the third Optional Protocol to CRC (France);

A - 72.14. Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) (Guatemala) (Denmark) (Paraguay) (Algeria) (Chile);

A - 72.15. Sign and ratify CAT (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 72.16. Consider ratifying CAT (Indonesia);

A - 72.17. Consider signing and ratifying CAT (Slovenia);

A - 72.18. Ratify CAT, ICRMW and the Optional Protocol to CAT (Sierra Leone);

A - 72.19. Sign and ratify CAT, and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED) (France);

A - 72.20. Ratify CAT, ICPPED, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the various Inter-American human rights instruments (Uruguay);

A - 72.21. Ratify ICRMW (Algeria);

A - 72.22. Consider the possibility of ratifying ICRMW of 1990 (Ecuador);

N - 72.23. Become party to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ghana);



N - 72.24. Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);

A - 72.25. Become a party to the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Ghana);

A - 72.26. Analyse the possibility of creating a national human rights network, which among other issues would facilitate, the establishment of a national system for monitoring international recommendations (Paraguay);

A - 72.27. Improve data compilation methods as well as statistics and strengthen the Central Statistics Office (Mexico);

A - 72.28. Establish a strong and independent national human rights institution, in conformity with the Paris Principles (Costa Rica);

A - 72.29. Establish a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Chile);

A - 72.30. Establish a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles without delay (Ireland);

A - 72.31. Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Namibia);

A - 72.32. Establish an independent human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles and provide it with the necessary resources (Sierra Leone);

A - 72.33. Continue working towards the establishment of an Office of the Ombudsman in conformity with the Paris Principles (Guatemala);

A - 72.34. Submit overdue treaty body reports as soon as possible, as previously requested (Slovenia);

A - 72.35. Seek technical assistance in order to submit overdue reports to the relevant treaty body mechanisms (Sierra Leone);

N - 72.36. Extend an open invitation to all special procedures mechanisms of the United Nations (Guatemala);

N - 72.37. Extend an open invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Slovenia);

N - 72.38. Issue standing invitations to all Special Procedures of the Council (Ghana);

A - 72.39. Take advantage of the technical assistance available through OHCHR to fulfil its reporting obligations to the various United Nations treaty bodies, as previously recommended (Jamaica);

A - 72.40. Implement human rights education and anti-discrimination awareness-raising programs for the general public in collaboration with local civil society groups working on behalf of vulnerable populations (United States of America);

A - 72.41. Continue efforts for the effective implementation of legislative policies and educational measures aimed at eradicating discrimination in all its forms (Ecuador);

N - 72.42. Abolish capital punishment (Sweden);

N - 72.43. Eliminate the death penalty in the national legislation and adopt an official moratorium on it (Chile);

N - 72.44. Consider reforming its legislation with a view to abolishing the death penalty; in the meantime, a formal moratorium on such punishment should be adopted (Brazil);

A - 72.45. Launch a political consultation aimed at discussing the modalities for the abolition of the death penalty (Switzerland);

A - 72.46. Declare an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Paraguay);

N - 72.47. Promote the adoption of the necessary measures to abolish the death penalty in their judicial system (Panama);

N - 72.48. Take measures to establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty for all crimes and consider introducing appropriate constitutional provisions to warrant this (Namibia);

N - 72.49. Review the legislation criminalizing abortion and amend it so that abortion is no longer a criminal offence (Slovenia);

A - 72.50. Take and strengthen the implementation of measures to combat all forms of violence against women, particularly sexual violence (Colombia);

A - 72.51. Ensure that domestic and sexual violence against women and girls is investigated and that perpetrators are prosecuted (Montenegro);

A - 72.52. Take specific measures to address the high incidence of violence against women and children, as a matter of priority (the Philippines);

A - 72.53. Ensure that cases of domestic violence against women and girls are carefully investigated and that the perpetrators and collaborators are brought to justice (Thailand);

A - 72.54. Take effective measures to combat violence against women and also the trafficking in persons (Trinidad and Tobago);

A - 72.55. Strengthen existing measures to protect the rights of children and girl child from all forms of abuse and exploitations and also adopt necessary guidelines and procedures to fully enforce the Juvenile Justice Act (Maldives);

N - 72.56. Increase the minimum age of criminal responsibility from 12 to 18 years (Sierra Leone);

N - 72.57. Raise further the minimum age for criminal responsibility (Portugal);

N - 72.58. Increase the age of criminal responsibility from 12 to 16 years and arrange that convicted minors aged between 16 and 18 years complete their sentences segregated from the adult prison population (Chile);

A - 72.59. Ensure the full implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act (Indonesia);

A - 72.60. Take the necessary steps to proclaim the Juvenile Justice Act which was passed in 2012 (Trinidad and Tobago);

N - 72.61. Adopt legislation and public policies which effectively prevent discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Chile);

N - 72.62. Repeal all provisions of law criminalizing sexual activity between consenting adults (Australia);

N - 72.63. Repeal legislation criminalizing consensual same-sex practices between adults (Canada);

N - 72.64. Take all necessary measures to guarantee that LGBT individuals do not face persecution based on sexual orientation or gender identity, including by decriminalizing same-sex practices in the country (Brazil);

N - 72.65. Remove laws criminalizing same-sex relationships (Sweden);

N - 72.66. Decriminalize homosexuality (France);

N - 72.67. Repeal all legal provisions criminalizing consensual sexual activity between men and combat discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation (Italy);

N - 72.68. Decriminalize free consenting sexual relations between adults of the same sex and implement public policies to address discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Spain);

N - 72.69. Repeal all legal provisions that discriminate against persons on the grounds of their sexual orientation, including those in the Sexual Offences Act and in the Criminal Code (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

N - 72.70. Include sexual orientation and gender identity as one of the forbidden grounds for discrimination as well as amending the norms relating to the criminalization of homosexual conduct between consenting persons (Uruguay);

N - 72.71. Amend its laws to ensure the protection of the rights of LGBTI persons by including sexual orientation and gender identity as prohibited grounds for discrimination and by decriminalizing same-sex relations (Ireland);

N - 72.72. In consultation with civil society, develop and pass legislation that decriminalizes consensual same-sex sexual conduct (United States of America);

N - 72.73. Implement human rights awareness and anti-discrimination education programs, particularly with respect to ending discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation (Canada);

N - 72.74. Take measure to protect the LGBTI community, especially by decriminalizing consensual sexual acts between adult males and by implementing legislation ending discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Netherlands);

N - 72.75. Guarantee LGBTI persons the full enjoyment and equal human rights by derogating legislation that criminalizes and stigmatizes them (Argentina);

N - 72.76. Bring Grenada's legislation into conformity with international law, by decriminalizing consensual same-sex relations between adults and prohibiting all forms of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Switzerland);

A - 72.77. Further promote poverty reduction for the realization of a balanced and inclusive growth (China);

A - 72.78. Improve sexual and reproductive health services for women and girls, by enhancing access to contraceptives and promoting education on sexual and reproductive health, in order to prevent early pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections and diseases, especially HIV/AIDS (Thailand);

A - 72.79. Strengthen its national policy on HIV/AIDS and ensure that young people are educated and engaged about safe sex and reproductive health practices (Trinidad and Tobago);

A - 72.80. Adopt adequate measures to improve sexual and reproductive health services for women, particularly education regarding prevention of early pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases (Colombia);

A - 72.81. Continue to consolidate its national education system, according to the needs of its people with the aim of advancing development and social well-being so that the international community may offer the technical assistance and cooperation which the country needs (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

A - 72.82. Raise the quality of education so as to provide the high quality human resources for its social and economic development (China);

A - 72.83. Continue implementing all possible measures they can in order to improve the education system in the country (Cuba);

A - 72.84. Increase the measures undertaken to promote the right to education with the aim of ensuring a high level enrolment of children in schools (Armenia);

A - 72.85. Continue to take steps to ensure that its laws and politics are in line with the articles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Singapore)

A - 72.86. Continue paying the necessary attention to improve the enjoyment of human rights by persons with disabilities (Cuba);

A - 72.87. Continue to promote women's rights, as well as their participation and empowerment as part of their decision-making processes (Nicaragua);

A - 72.88. Continue its efforts to protect the rights of women and children (Singapore);

A - 72.89. Strengthen actions aimed at eliminating discrimination against women, in particular by guaranteeing effective access to education to girls and pregnant teenagers (Argentina);

A - 72.90. Strengthen legislative measures and public policies aiming at eliminating discrimination against women and promote gender equality in public and private spheres (Colombia);

A - 72.91. Establish stronger measures to eliminate gender based discrimination, especially in the work environment (Maldives);

A - 72.92. Ensure equal rights and opportunities for women by promoting education and vocational training, with the aim of getting women out of low-skilled and low-paid jobs (Italy);

N - 72.93. Take measures to eliminate discriminatory practices and cultural barriers that prevent women's access to senior and decision-making positions, and take temporary measures (quotas) to guarantee their equal representation in Parliament and Government (Costa Rica);

A - 72.94. Ensure effective implementation of the recently adopted legislation aimed at protecting children from abuse and sexual exploitation (Italy);

A - 72.95. Take additional measures to strengthen awareness-raising campaigns to promote respect for children's rights (Germany);

A - 72.96. Continue to improve its legislation in order to provide equal protection for boys and girls against sexual abuse and exploitation (Portugal);

A - 72.97. Draw up a national policy on children and a national plan of action to guide its implementation, monitoring and assessment; adopt administrative measures to ensure birth registration for all children irrespective of whether they have a christening certificate (Mexico);

N - 72.98. Pass and implement a comprehensive law banning all corporal punishment against children (Germany);

N - 72.99. Take effective measures to prohibit the use of corporal punishment for minors in schools (Italy);

N - 72.100. Eliminate corporal punishment of children both in public and private life (Netherlands);

A - 72.101. Amend the law to expressly prohibit hazardous work for children as well as all forms of trafficking of children (United States of America);

A - 72.102. Consider enacting laws to criminalize trafficking in persons, and to provide remedy to trafficking victims (the Philippines);

A - 72.103. Introduce comprehensive legislation prohibiting human trafficking, in particular trafficking of children for labour and sexual exploitation (Italy);

A - 72.104. Adopt legislation in the area of trafficking of persons and sexual exploitation and increase financial and human resources to strengthen existing preventive mechanisms and support services for victims (Mexico).

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