

Responses to Recommendations

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Review in the Working Group: 5 November 2010
 Adoption in the Plenary: 17 March 2011

Marshall Islands' responses to recommendations (as of 07.07.2011):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
No response, all pending	35 REC were accepted; 3 noted (-> pending).	The delegation re-stated the information provided in the addendum	Accepted: 35 Rejected: 0 No clear position: 0 Pending: 3

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/16/12:

56. The following recommendations will be examined by the Republic of the Marshall Islands, which will provide responses in due course, but no later than the 16th session of the Human Rights Council, in March 2011:

A - 56.1. Adhere to the principles of the main human rights treaties and favourably consider ratifying them within a reasonably short period of time (Mexico); continue efforts to ratify the main international human rights treaties, and follow a realistic approach in this regard (Chile);

A - 56.2. Examine the possibility of acceding to the two fundamental international human rights covenants, and request technical assistance from OHCHR in order to fulfil the obligations that this would entail (Algeria);

A - 56.3. Take the necessary steps to pursue the signature, ratification and implementation of major international human rights instruments and, as a first priority, sign ICCPR and ICESCR, with a view to early ratification (Canada); reinforce its legal framework by acceding to international covenants for the promotion and protection of human rights to which it is not yet a party, in particular ICCPR and ICESCR (France); ratify both the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (New Zealand); accede to the core international human rights instruments, namely ICCPR and ICESCR (Maldives);

A - 56.4. Ratify the main international human rights instruments so as to harmonize domestic legislation with international standards for human rights protection (Argentina);

A - 56.5. Ratify the main international human rights instruments, particularly ICCPR and ICESCR, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention against Torture and the Optional Protocol thereto, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Optional Protocols to CEDAW and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Spain);

A - 56.6. Ratify ICCPR and the two Optional Protocols thereto, ICESCR and the Optional Protocol thereto, ICERD, the Optional Protocol to CEDAW, CAT and the two Optional Protocols to CRC, as well as CRPD (Slovakia);

A - 56.7. Sign the CRPD treaty (Hungary); ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and work to implement the Pacific Regional Strategy on Disability (Australia);

A - 56.8. Sign and ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Morocco);

P - 56.9. Consider establishing a national human rights institution pursuant to the Paris Principles (Argentina);

P - 56.10. Establish a national human rights institution, with the support of international technical and financial assistance (Algeria); establish an independent national human rights commission as the best means to respond to the people's expectations to enjoy the rule of law (Morocco); take the necessary steps towards the establishment of a national human rights institution or a similar regional body in accordance with the Paris Principles (Canada);

P - 56.11. Establish a national human rights institution, including the nomination of an ombudsperson for children, provided with adequate human and financial resources to promote and strengthen accessibility for children and to enable children to submit complaints (Germany);

A - 56.12. Nominate an ombudsperson for children (Hungary);

A - 56.13. Ensure that human rights are afforded full legal protection (Australia);

A - 56.14. Strengthen educational and awareness-raising programmes for local communities in order to promote awareness of human rights issues among society at large, and stimulate the participation of civil society organizations in the promotion and protection of human rights (Mexico);

A - 56.15. Prioritize legislation on women's rights and domestic violence, and implement domestic policies aimed at eliminating violence against women (Australia); establish a national strategy to combat violence against women and girls, and take appropriate measures for coordinated, multisectoral responses in this regard (Canada); develop a national plan of action to combat violence against women (New Zealand);

A - 56.16. Implement a system to counter domestic violence against women, and ensure that the perpetrators of such violence are prosecuted and appropriately punished (France); incorporate domestic violence into its criminal laws (Slovakia);

A - 56.17. Develop and strengthen the domestic legislation and policy on the protection of women and children with the aim of reducing incidences of exploitation of women and children and violence against women (United States);

A - 56.18. Develop transparent and effective mechanisms to prevent violence, particularly violence against women and children, and make sure that such mechanisms are supported by sufficient capacity and resources to address the problem (Mexico);

A - 56.19. Facilitate the active involvement of civil society stakeholders, including human rights non-governmental organizations, in the follow-up to this review, especially to address violence against women and children and child abuse (United Kingdom);

A - 56.20. Strengthen the adoption of necessary measures to implement a national programme aimed at eliminating violence against children (Argentina); adopt all necessary measures to prevent violence against children as well as child abuse and neglect (Slovakia); take all necessary legal and practical

measures to prevent child abuse and neglect, and adopt a plan of action to combat any form of violence against children (Hungary);

A - 56.21. Provide children with child-sensitive mechanisms for lodging complaints in case they are victims of violence and sexual exploitation (Slovakia);

A - 56.22. Develop legislation to regulate child labour with a view to abolishing it (Morocco); develop appropriate labour legislation in relation to children, in line with the State's obligations under CRC, ensuring the inclusion of ILO Conventions No. 138, on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, and No. 182, on the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (United Kingdom);

A - 56.23. Review and revise existing laws to ensure that they are nondiscriminatory, in accordance with international standards (Canada);

A - 56.24. Reinforce constitutional protections against discrimination to include sex, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity as prohibited grounds for discrimination (Canada);

A - 56.25. Develop a comprehensive policy, consistent with the provisions of CEDAW, to ensure that there is effective gender equality, and fight genderbased violence while monitoring cases of such violence, and study the reasons why they are rarely reported to the authorities (Spain);

A - 56.26. Enact the necessary legal provisions for the advancement of women in conformity with international human rights standards (Hungary); continue its work to fill the gaps in legislation and national policies that prevent the full implementation of CEDAW (Maldives);

A - 56.27. Ensure that the equal right of women and girls to education is carried out in practice, and take steps to guarantee equal pay for equal work (Slovenia);

A - 56.28. Include disability as prohibited grounds for discrimination in its Constitution (New Zealand);

A - 56.29. Develop comprehensive legislation and policies in favour of persons with disabilities, particularly with regard to non-discrimination, accessibility, education and awareness-raising (Spain); amend its domestic law to prohibit discrimination based on disability, and adopt a national plan to address the needs of the disabled community (United Kingdom); adopt measures to prohibit and prevent discrimination based on disability (Slovenia);

A - 56.30. Continue to implement strategies and plans for the socio-economic development of the country (Cuba);

A - 56.31. Continue to implement programmes and measures to ensure the enjoyment of the right to education and the right to health (Cuba);

A - 56.32. Seek assistance from the United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes, especially within the framework of partnerships, with a view to realizing human rights in the areas of education, health, housing and development, and in addressing the legacy of nuclear tests (Algeria);

A - 56.33. Take effective measures to improve the access of children to education (Morocco);

A - 56.34. Seek to improve health outcomes for children, including by improving immunization rates and ensuring that development assistance funding reaches children in the outer islands (New Zealand);

A - 56.35. Intensify efforts to improve the living standards in detention facilities (Slovakia); improve promptly both the prison system itself and the treatment of all prisoners to meet international recognized standards (United States);

A - 56.36. Take a rights-based approach to adaptation to climate change (Maldives);

A - 56.37. Extend an open and standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Spain); extend a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Maldives);

A - 56.38. Within the framework of cooperation, consider extending an open standing invitation to the United Nations special procedures (Chile); consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Latvia).

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