

2RP: Responses to Recommendations & Voluntary Pledges

MAURITIUS

Second Review Session 17

Review in the Working Group: 23 October 2013

Adoption in the Plenary: 20 March 2014

Mauritius's responses to recommendations (as of 11.07.2014):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
114 recs accepted and 36 left pending	The delegation commented the 36 recs left pending but only gave a general response (-> noted)	No additional information provided	Accepted: 114 Noted: 36 Total: 150

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/25/8:

128. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue listed below enjoy the support of Mauritius:

A - 128.1. Take necessary steps to ratify or accede to other major international human rights instruments which are still outstanding (Lesotho);

A - 128.2. Reconsider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (ICRMW) (Indonesia);

A - 128.3. Endeavour to accede to ICRMW (Nigeria);

A - 128.4. Consider ratifying ICRMW (Philippines);

A - 128.5. Consider adhering to ICRMW (Cabo Verde);



- A - 128.6. Consider ratifying ICRMW (Burkina Faso);1
- A - 128.7. Consider becoming a party to ICRMW (Chad);2
- A - 128.8. Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Rwanda);
- A - 128.9. Consider the possibility of ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CPED) (Tunisia);
- A - 128.10. Continue efforts to ratify CPED (Argentina);
- A - 128.11. Consider ratifying CPED (Burkina Faso);3
- A - 128.12. Consider ratifying the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (OP-CRC-IC) (Montenegro);4
- A - 128.13. Consider ratifying the third Optional Protocol on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Seychelles);5
- A - 128.14. Consider ratifying the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);
- A - 128.15. Consider ratifying the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol (Rwanda);
- A - 128.16. Further enhance its efforts to ensure adequate legal protection for all segments of the population (Kenya);
- A - 128.17. Ensure that the non-discrimination against women is reflected in the provisions of domestic law, including in the context of the current process of the constitutional reform (Cabo Verde);
- A - 128.18. Continue its efforts to finalize and submit the Children's Bill (Indonesia);
- A - 128.19. Continue its efforts in the protection of children, including through the finalization of its Children's Bill aimed at consolidating the various legislation on children's rights and harmonizing all laws in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Malaysia);
- A - 128.20. Finalize the National Child Protection Strategy and the Children's Bill (South Africa);
- A - 128.21. Finalize the procedure of developing and adopting the Children's Bill (Democratic Republic of Congo);
- A - 128.22. Continue finalizing the process of reviewing the legal framework on prohibiting, preventing and responding to all forms of sale and sexual exploitation of children, and to ensure the effective implementation of the framework through, inter alia, the harmonization of national legal and regulatory frameworks with ratified international instruments, accompanied by binding measures and mechanisms (Egypt);
- A - 128.23. Adopt and implement the Children's Bill (Seychelles);



A - 128.24. Allocate adequate resources to the National Human Rights Commission (United States of America);

A - 128.25. That the Human Rights Monitoring Committee tasked with monitoring the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan 2012–2020, be given the necessary resources to ensure its effective functioning (South Africa);

A - 128.26. Strengthen coordination within the new institutions for the protection of minors and persons with disabilities (Djibouti);

A - 128.27. Give continuity to the measures for the creation of a more inclusive, plural and cohesive society (Nepal);

A - 128.28. Continue with its resolve towards the promotion and protection of the human rights of all its citizens (Zambia);

A - 128.29. Continue its reforms to improve policies and programmes towards the promotion and protection of all human rights (Lesotho);

A - 128.30. Continue with the sensitization programmes in order to increase human rights awareness among the citizens of the country (Nigeria);

A - 128.31. Extend its human rights education and awareness programmes to all sections of the population (Zimbabwe);

A - 128.32. Continue and intensify its programmes of human rights mass education (Democratic Republic of Congo);

A - 128.33. Continue the efforts related to human rights education and awareness-raising (Algeria);

A - 128.34. Continue its efforts in the area of human rights education and training, particularly by implementing relevant provisions of the United Nations Declaration in human rights education and training (Morocco);

A - 128.35. Request the international community to provide assistance to the project on incorporating human rights in the school curriculum (Kuwait);

A - 128.36. Intensify the efforts to integrate human rights education in the national curriculum (Sierra Leone);

A - 128.37. Pursue its plans to integrate human rights across the curricula of primary and secondary schools (Zimbabwe);

A - 128.38. Continue its efforts towards human rights training, capacity-building and human rights education, especially through integrating human rights in the educational curriculum (Armenia);

A - 128.39. Consider providing appropriate human rights education and training to public servants and law enforcement officials (Philippines);

A - 128.40. Continue human rights training and awareness-raising activities, particularly for security forces (Côte d'Ivoire);

- A - 128.41. Continue implementing measures underway to intensify efforts in providing capacity-building and training programs on human rights for its law enforcement officials as well as judicial and legal officials (Bhutan);
- A - 128.42. Allocate adequate resources in order to strengthen the implementation of the Human Rights Action Plan 2012–2020 (Angola);
- A - 128.43. Share with other countries the good practice of holding broad consultations prior to the preparation of the report (Tunisia);
- A - 128.44. Share the best practices in the implementation of the National Plan on Human Rights, and in the preparation of the UPR (Mozambique);
- A - 128.45. Continue strengthening the government programme 2012–2015 to improve the situation in areas such as education, health, disabled persons and the social integration of vulnerable groups (Kuwait);
- A - 128.46. Continue and strengthen its efforts in favour of the elderly (Monaco);
- A - 128.47. Continue its efforts to enhance the protection of children and improve their well-being (Singapore);
- A - 128.48. Continue strengthening the national democratic institutions (Nepal);
- A - 128.49. Disseminate widely the recommendations which will be made to Mauritius at the conclusion of this review (Burkina Faso);
- A - 128.50. Submit the required information to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Netherlands);
- A - 128.51. Consider extending a standing invitation to the special procedures mechanism (Seychelles);
- A - 128.52. Consider issuing a standing invitation to the special procedures (Slovenia);
- A - 128.53. Consider extending a standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders (Tunisia);⁶
- A - 128.54. Consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures of the United Nations Human Rights Council (Montenegro);⁷
- A - 128.55. Strengthen measures aimed at preventing and eliminating discrimination on the basis of race and ethnicity (Botswana);
- A - 128.56. Continue combating gender stereotypes and all forms of discrimination and violence against women (Tunisia);
- A - 128.57. Strengthen its policies of promotion and protection of the rights of women through public policies that foster gender equality in the country (Brazil);
- A - 128.58. Continue to promote gender equality and work to remove all barriers to the full and active participation of women across all spheres of life (Australia);

- A - 128.59. Strengthen its policies and measures on the promotion of gender equality in all socio-economic aspects as an effective tool to resolve unemployment and poverty (Viet Nam);
- A - 128.60. Continue the efforts in favour of the promotion of the rights of women and children, and in the area of the fight against discrimination (Algeria);
- A - 128.61. Continue to increase women's representation in all national decision-making positions to 30 per cent in line with the SADC decision (Namibia);
- A - 128.62. Strengthen the equal participation of women in public office (Ecuador);
- A - 128.63. Strengthen its efforts to eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women and children (Senegal);
- A - 128.64. Strengthen the system of protection of the rights of the child by additional measures (Benin);
- A - 128.65. Continue to address the concerns of disadvantaged and vulnerable persons as a matter of priority, through programs aimed at promoting their fundamental human rights (Philippines);
- A - 128.66. Speed up the realization of equality in the exercise of human rights by disadvantaged groups (Gabon);
- A - 128.67. Continue to take all necessary measures to ensure that no person is discriminated against by the State, including persons affected by HIV/AIDS (Spain);
- A - 128.68. Continue with actions aimed at improving the treatment of children with disabilities and children affected and/or infected by HIV/AIDS (Argentina);
- A - 128.69. Continue to address gender-based violence (Rwanda);
- A - 128.70. Continue with policies and plans aimed at eliminating domestic violence and violence against children (Ecuador);
- A - 128.71. Continue its positive efforts in addressing the issue of violence against women, including ensuring the effective implementation of recommendations made by its national platform to end gender-based violence which was introduced in October 2011 (Malaysia);
- A - 128.72. Further increase its efforts in order to fully implement its own action plan to end gender-based violence (Netherlands);
- A - 128.73. Continue its efforts to implement the National Action Plan to end gender-based violence and to further promote gender equality (Singapore);
- A - 128.74. Effectively implement protection mechanisms for victims of domestic violence and provide them with the necessary funding (Spain);
- A - 128.75. Improve emphasis and transparency in tackling gender-based violence by introducing specific measures to encourage more reporting by the public and increased investigations, prosecutions, convictions and sentences to deter those who commit gender-based violence (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 128.76. Strengthen efforts to combat, prevent, and respond to domestic violence, including by ensuring that victims of domestic violence have access to the necessary support and services that will enable them to leave abusive situations, in particular means to sustainably support themselves financially (Canada);

A - 128.77. Strengthen the cooperation with civil society in the area of domestic violence, especially domestic violence against women and children and establish a more effective system of help to victims (Czech Republic);

A - 128.78. Improve existing measures on combating violence against children as a key obligation under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international human rights instruments (Maldives);

A - 128.79. Put in place initiatives aimed at raising awareness, especially among professionals who work in the area, about violations of the human rights of children, including sexual abuse (Brazil);

A - 128.80. Redouble efforts to fight against ill-treatment of children, particularly by the investigation, trial and punishment of perpetrators (Uruguay);

A - 128.81. Continue its efforts to strengthening and combating child trafficking (South Sudan);

A - 128.82. Strengthen measures aimed at fighting human trafficking, including addressing its root causes, and exploitation of women and girls (Botswana);

A - 128.83. Establish a body to coordinate government efforts to combat trafficking in persons and the worst forms of child labour (United States of America);

A - 128.84. Provide adequate resources to enforce laws against human trafficking through the investigation, prosecution and, if found guilty, conviction of trafficking offenders, including in cases involving forced labour or commercial sexual exploitation (United States of America);⁸

A - 128.85. Carry out training to identify acts of torture for law enforcement personnel, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, doctors, psychologists and any officials during the detention process. Additionally establish a complaints and follow-up mechanism (Mexico);⁹

A - 128.86. Ensure the effective implementation of the new laws related to human rights protection, in particular the mechanism of prevention and sanctioning of brutal acts committed by the police (France);

A - 128.87. Amend the law concerning "certificates of character" so as not to hamper the rehabilitation and reintegration of former convicts in the labour market (Spain);

A - 128.88. Expedite the process of introducing a media bill to enhance freedom of expression (Sierra Leone);¹⁰

A - 128.89. Continue to create employment opportunities and promote the development of income generating activities to uplift the poor (Namibia);

A - 128.90. Continue its efforts to eliminate poverty, ensure the right to food and housing for its population and promote harmony among various communities (China);

A - 128.91. Continue to make further inroads towards combating poverty and also ensuring that its population has an affordable access to a steady supply of water (Trinidad and Tobago);

- A - 128.92. Strengthen the measures aimed at alleviating extreme poverty (Côte d'Ivoire);
- A - 128.93. Continue the efforts in order to eradicate extreme poverty in the country (Cuba);
- A - 128.94. Maintain its efforts in the context of the right to housing (Djibouti);
- A - 128.95. Consider mainstreaming sexual and reproductive health education in schools and offering access to contraception to young people (Slovenia);
- A - 128.96. Continue with the current efforts to implement the national plan to combat HIV/AIDS (Egypt);
- A - 128.97. Adopt and implement a national plan to combat HIV/AIDS, with an emphasis on prevention (Thailand);
- A - 128.98. Continue taking measures to further strengthen its education and health systems (Cuba);
- A - 128.99. Strengthen its education policies to ensure that no child drops out of school at primary level due to structural reasons (Namibia);
- A - 128.100. Step up efforts, particularly in the educational system, by taking additional measures to put an end to the phenomena of some students being absent from school during the elementary and secondary level, in order to reach the desired goals in this friendly country (Oman);
- A - 128.101. Consider adopting policies to encourage women and girls to choose non-traditional fields of education, including technical and vocational training (Egypt);
- A - 128.102. Adopt policies to encourage women and girls to choose non-traditional fields of education and work, including relevant technical and vocational training (New Zealand);
- A - 128.103. Continue to raise the literacy rate amongst women, particularly those living in rural areas (Namibia);
- A - 128.104. Expand activities to promote access to quality education for all children, in particular ensuring that children whose first language is different from the language of instruction are not at a disadvantage (Canada);
- A - 128.105. Promote the linguistic plurality through education (Djibouti);
- A - 128.106. Make further efforts in increasing participation of persons with disabilities at all levels of political and public life, especially the electoral process (Maldives);
- A - 128.107. Intensify the positive action already taken for improving the living conditions of persons with disabilities (Senegal);
- A - 128.108. Work to ensure inclusive, quality and free primary and secondary education to children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children (New Zealand);
- A - 128.109. Support steps regarding the rights of persons with disabilities with administrative arrangements, in order to ensure that these rights are enjoyed by all persons with disabilities within the society, especially children with disabilities (Turkey);

A - 128.110. Continue implementation of the National Plan of Action, including social programs that aim at carrying out information and education activities with regard to people with disabilities and their social protection according to the relevant Convention which the country has ratified (Cambodia);

A - 128.111. Continue increasing skills development programmes to public officers and staff, hospital staff and police officers on how to assist persons with disabilities as well as children with special needs (Ethiopia);

A - 128.112. Consider deepening the measures taken for socio-economic promotion of the ethnic minorities (Cabo Verde);¹¹

A - 128.113. Continue its current efforts aimed at improving the fate of the Chagossians (Gabon);

A - 128.114. Maintain the philosophy of putting the people first in its development agenda (Nigeria);

129. The following recommendations will be examined by Mauritius which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the twenty-fifth session of the Human Rights Council in March 2014:

N - 129.1. Sign and ratify ICRMW (Sierra Leone);

N - 129.2. Accede to the Second Optional Protocol of the ICCPR (Australia);

N - 129.3. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Estonia);

N - 129.4. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (France);

N - 129.5. Formally abolish the death penalty by ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR and support the next General Assembly resolution calling for a moratorium on the death penalty (Germany);

N - 129.6. Proceed to the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (Benin);

N - 129.7. Proceed to the ratification the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Benin);

N - 129.8. Ratify CPED (France);

N - 129.9. Ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (France);

N - 129.10. Withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) (Togo);

N - 129.11. Withdraw its reservations to CRPD articles 9 (accessibility), 24 (education) and 11 (situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies) (Uruguay);

N - 129.12. Ratify the Optional Protocol to CRPD (Australia);

N - 129.13. Ratify the Convention on the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Estonia);

- N - 129.14. Sign the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Spain);
- N - 129.15. Ratify the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (Estonia);
- N - 129.16. Ratify the Kampala convention and create an adequate national and legal policy framework to effectively deal with internally displaced people (Uganda);
- N - 129.17. Make further efforts to review the Constitution with a view to explicitly recognizing economic, social and cultural rights equally with other constitutional rights (Uruguay);
- N - 129.18. Grant a legal rank to the ICESCR that allows its provisions to be directly invoked in the domestic legal system (Uruguay);
- N - 129.19. Review article 16 (4) (c) of its Constitution to ensure that such a provision is not discriminatory against women (Trinidad and Tobago);
- N - 129.20. Extend a standing invitation to the human rights mechanisms of the United Nations (Costa Rica);
- N - 129.21. Extend a standing invitation to the special procedures of the United Nations (France);
- N - 129.22. Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Czech Republic);
- N - 129.23. Finalize issuing a standing invitation to the United Nations mandate holders, which was already declared to be considered after the first round of the universal periodic review (Turkey);
- N - 129.24. Remove norms, including at the constitutional level, that may be deemed as an exemption from the prohibition of discrimination, and take practical measures for its implementation (Costa Rica);
- N - 129.25. Promote concrete action to comb at inequality and guarantee the participation of women in social, cultural, political and economic development through affirmative action programmes (Mexico);
- N - 129.26. Continue to promote women's participation in decision-making and political participation by providing necessary assistance and capacity building, as well as gradually increasing proportion of women parliamentarians (Thailand);
- N - 129.27. Consider introducing temporary special measures in areas where women are underrepresented or disadvantaged and raise awareness among parliamentarians and government officials about the necessity of such measures (Egypt);
- N - 129.28. Introduce special measures in areas where women are under-represented or disadvantaged and raise awareness among parliamentarians and other government organs (Uganda);
- N - 129.29. Adopt legislation that explicitly prohibits corporal punishment, and continue awareness raising campaigns on the negative effects of corporal punishment (Uruguay);



N - 129.30. Ensure that the new Police and Criminal Evidence Bill fully addresses the practice of detention on the basis of “provisional information” by specifying that detention beyond a short time limit, defined in statute, is only possible once a suspect is formally charged (United Kingdom);

N - 129.31. Repeal the sections of its Criminal Code that criminalize consensual homosexual activity (Australia);

N - 129.32. Remove from the Criminal Code the penalization of same-sex conduct between consenting adults (Canada);

N - 129.33. Repeal section 250 of the Criminal Code which criminalizes sexual conduct between consenting adults of the same sex (Ireland);

N - 129.34. Enact legislation to provide for freedom of information requests (Ireland);

N - 129.35. Formulate strict legislation to prevent abuse and exploitation of children with disabilities by parents or other members of society; and provide necessary measures to assist them in their quest of justice (Maldives);

N - 129.36. Continue actions aimed at the return to the Chagos Archipelago of the Chagossians displaced from the island of Diego Garcia and the other islands of the Archipelago, and to consider including in these actions processes for the reparation of victims (Mexico).¹²

Endnotes

- 1 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Ratify ICRMW” (Burkina Faso).
- 2 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Become a party to ICRMW” (Chad).
- 3 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Ratify CPED” (Burkina Faso).
- 4 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Ratify the third Optional Protocol the CRC (OP-CRC-IC)” (Montenegro).
- 5 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Ratify the third Optional Protocol on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure” (Seychelles).
- 6 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Extend a standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders” (Tunisia).
- 7 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures of the United Nations Human Rights Council” (Montenegro).
- 8 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Provide adequate resources to enforce laws against human trafficking through the investigation, prosecution and conviction of trafficking offenders, including in cases involving forced labour or commercial sexual exploitation” (United States of America).
- 9 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Carry out training to identify acts of torture for specialized personnel of the security forces, public prosecution, doctors, psychologists and any other related to the different moments of the detention process. Additionally establish a complaints and follow up mechanism” (Mexico).
- 10 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Expedite the process of introducing a media bill to enhance freedom of expression and individual rights” (Sierra Leone).
- 11 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Consider deepening the measures taken for socio-economic promotion of the ethnic minority which is the Creole population of the country” (Cape Verde)
- 12 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Continue action aimed at the return to their lands of the Chagossians displaced from the island of Diego Garcia and other islands from the Chagos archipelago, and that such actions include processes for the reparation of victims” (Mexico).

Disclaimer: This classification was made by UPR Info based on United Nations documents and webcast. For more information about this document, consult the “Methodology” on our website: www.upr-info.org. For questions, comments and/or corrections, please write to info@upr-info.org