



## 2RP: Responses to Recommendations & Voluntary Pledges

# SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

### Second Review Session 23

Review in the Working Group: 11 November 2015  
Adoption in the Plenary: 16 March 2016

#### Saint Kitts and Nevis' responses to recommendations (14.06.2016):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
58 accepted 75 noted	No additional information provided	No additional information provided	Accepted: 58 Noted: 75 Total: 133

*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/31/16:**

**91. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below enjoy the support of Saint Kitts and Nevis:**

A - 91.1 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on children in armed conflict and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Estonia);

A - 91.2 Follow through with a recommendation accepted by Saint Kitts and Nevis during its previous universal periodic review to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on children in armed conflict and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Germany);

A - 91.3 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Ghana);

A - 91.4 Ratify treaties and other international human rights instruments to which Saint Kitts and Nevis is not party yet, particularly the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Morocco);

A - 91.5 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on children in armed conflict and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, at the earliest possible time (Netherlands);

A - 91.6 Ratify without delay the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Switzerland);

A - 91.7 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the participation of children in armed conflict and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Uruguay);

A - 91.8 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Algeria);

A - 91.9 Sign the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and revise building codes to improve disabled access to public buildings (United Kingdom);

A - 91.10 Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Ghana);

A - 91.11 Ensure full incorporation of the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into its national legal framework (Portugal);

A - 91.12 Work closely with OHCHR in order to seek its assistance in meetings the obligations to the United Nations treaty bodies and implementing the recommendations received under the universal periodic review (Georgia);

A - 91.13 Request technical assistance from the relevant United Nations agencies in order to meet its human rights obligations (Trinidad and Tobago);

A - 91.14 Engage closely with civil society in the follow-up on the recommendations of the Human Rights Council (Trinidad and Tobago);

A - 91.15 Establish follow-up mechanisms on the implementation of recommendations made in the framework of the universal periodic review and by treaty bodies (Colombia);

A - 91.16 Analyse the possibility of creating a national follow-up system to international recommendations (Paraguay);

A - 91.17 Strengthen cooperation with treaty bodies and submit overdue reports (Paraguay);

A - 91.18 Prepare and submit, with the assistance of OHCHR, if required, all overdue reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Sierra Leone);

A - 91.19 Adopt legislative measures on gender equality (Costa Rica);

A - 91.20 Continue to fully implement the Equal Pay Act in order to ensure equal remuneration for men and women (Cuba);

A - 91.21 Strengthen its efforts to ensure formal and substantive equality for women, in addition to combating gender violence in all its forms (Ecuador);

A - 91.22 Enact a national gender policy and augment the capacity for gender analysis within government ministries, departments and agencies that coordinate policy development (Maldives);

A - 91.23 Promote gender equality in law and in practice, particularly through education and public awareness (Mexico);

A - 91.24 Consolidate its national gender policy that promotes women rights and their participation in the development of their society (Nicaragua);

A - 91.25 Adopt a national gender policy and enhance the capacity for gender analysis with government ministries, departments and agencies that coordinate policy development (Rwanda);

A - 91.26 Amend the Protection of Employment Act to include a prohibition against sexual harassment in the workplace (Canada);

A - 91.27 Increase resources to prisons to improve conditions, to the police to develop specialties in forensics and evidence collection, and the Department of Public Prosecutions to hasten the speed of trial procedures (United States);

A - 91.28 Continue to deepen measures and plans to eradicate sexual and domestic violence, including strengthening awareness programmes to prevent this scourge (Chile);

A - 91.29 Strengthen measures to combat family and domestic violence, particularly on access to justice and the necessary support to victims (Colombia);

A - 91.30 Adopt measures aiming to combat domestic violence (France);

A - 91.31 Enact the law that enables the prosecution of suspected perpetrators of domestic and sexual violence (Haiti);

A - 91.32 That the Department of Gender Affairs ensure that its programmes to combat domestic and sexual violence include measures that target violence perpetrated against men and boys (Jamaica);

A - 91.33 Continue the efforts to eradicate domestic violence and provide protection guarantees for women and children (Mexico);

A - 91.34 Strengthen provisions related to the protection of women in the domestic life, particularly pursuing awareness raising campaigns on sexual violence and violence within the family, and allow the victims to be cared in an optimum manner (Morocco);

A - 91.35 Address the issue of marital rape by including the necessary provisions in domestic law (Portugal);

A - 91.36 Continue its commitment to working within the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) on initiatives such as the OECS Family Law and Domestic Violence Legal and Judicial Reform Project (Saint Lucia);

A - 91.37 Continue to work within the broader membership of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to establish the creation of regional strategies to combat domestic and sexual violence against women and children (Saint Lucia);

A - 91.38 Strengthen efforts to raise awareness about violence against women and children (United States);

A - 91.39 Further work on the protection and rights of the child by ensuring that the necessary capacity and infrastructure are in place so that legislation related to the obligations of Saint Kitts and Nevis under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which has been already been passed by parliament, can be proclaimed and implemented as soon as possible (Canada);

A - 91.40 Review criminal justice procedures to reduce the length of detention without trial and replace preliminary inquiries with sufficient hearings in the High Court (United Kingdom);

A - 91.41 Continue strengthening plans to facilitate access to employment for persons who are heads of households (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

A - 91.42 Implement the National Strategy for the Social Safety Net in order to achieve an effective delivery of social services to citizens so they can live with dignity (Cuba);

A - 91.43 Continue with initiatives envisaged to the implementation of plans and social development programmes, including those intended for early childhood care in the fields of health and education as tools to overcome poverty and extreme poverty (Ecuador);

A - 91.44 Continue strengthening its successful policies developed to increase access to education and health, particularly for women and children as well as consolidating housing for families in need (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

A - 91.45 Continue to reduce poverty and extreme poverty (Djibouti);

A - 91.46 Continue to engage its multilateral, regional and bilateral partners to strengthen its capacity and resources for the effective implementation of its poverty-alleviation programmes and for meeting its international human rights obligations (Philippines);

A - 91.47 Continue strengthening its successful social programmes in the fight against poverty (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

A - 91.48 Create a formal health policy (Maldives);

A - 91.49 Continue efforts and take measures to prevent the incidence of teenage pregnancy (Colombia);

A - 91.50 Intensify its efforts to improve access to education for all, including by allocating adequate resources (Indonesia);

A - 91.51 Take supplementary actions to advance comprehensive education, to further promote inclusive education in all its aspects (Maldives);

A - 91.52 Enhance education training programmes, which should include technical and vocational education and training designed to facilitate the movement of workers into new areas of economic activity (Slovenia);

A - 91.53 Intensify efforts to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Colombia);

A - 91.54 Continue consultations and dialogue with the public and various stakeholders in order to promote awareness of the situation of persons with disabilities and their rights, and ratify and implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Germany);

A - 91.55 Build on its wide-ranging consultations, sensitization and confidence-building activities concerning persons with disabilities, to implement appropriate policies, legislation and practical measures to address the concerns and needs of this vulnerable group (Jamaica);

A - 91.56 Give continuity to the process to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Mexico);

A - 91.57 Encourage the growth and sustainable development through stressing the green economy (Haiti);

A - 91.58 Emphasize prevention with regards to face up to climate change (Haiti).

**92. The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of Saint Kitts and Nevis and would thus be noted:**

N - 92.1 Accede to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Costa Rica);

N - 92.2 Accede to the fundamental international instruments on human rights, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention against Torture (France);

N - 92.3 Ratify core international human rights instruments, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocols, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol (Germany);

N - 92.4 Consider ratifying major human rights instruments, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, with a view to strengthen its commitment in promoting and protecting human rights of its citizen (Indonesia);

N - 92.5 Take immediate steps, including if necessary requesting relevant technical assistance in that regard, to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention against Torture (Ireland);

N - 92.6 Consider ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as the Second Optional Protocol to the

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Namibia);

N - 92.7 Consider the ratification of the core human rights instruments to which it is not yet a State party (Nicaragua);

N - 92.8 Accede and ratify the main human rights instruments, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Paraguay);

N - 92.9 Accede to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its two Optional Protocols; to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol and the three Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Portugal);

N - 92.10 Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Second Optional Protocol, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the Convention Against Torture and its Optional Protocol (Rwanda);

N - 92.11 Ratify or accede to the remaining existing international human rights treaties, especially the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the participation of children in armed conflict, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its second Optional Protocol, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, as well as the Convention against Torture (Slovenia);

N - 92.12 Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention against Torture (South Africa);

N - 92.13 Proceed to the signature and ratification of the main international human rights instruments that has not already signed and ratified, including the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the participation of children in armed conflict and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, whose signature and ratification was itself accepted in the previous review (Spain);

N - 92.14 Ratify the fundamental international human rights law instruments, particularly the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Convention against Torture (Switzerland);

N - 92.15 Ratify the international human rights instruments to which it is not a party and bring its internal legal framework into line with international obligations (Trinidad and Tobago);

N - 92.16 Study the possibility of ratifying the following international instruments: the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, as previously recommended (Argentina);

N - 92.17 Undertake the necessary processes, by availing itself of any available technical assistance, to identify and overcome any obstacles which may exist to the country becoming a State party to additional core human rights treaties, such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Bahamas);

- N - 92.18 Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Estonia);
- N - 92.19 Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Second Optional Protocol, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Ghana);
- N - 92.20 Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Second Optional Protocol, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro);
- N - 92.21 Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocols (Uruguay);
- N - 92.22 Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Armenia);
- N - 92.23 Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Ghana);
- N - 92.24 Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Montenegro);
- N - 92.25 Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Armenia);
- N - 92.26 Evaluate the accession and ratification of the main international conventions on human rights, including the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol (Chile);
- N - 92.27 Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol (Ghana);
- N - 92.28 Ratify the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol (Guatemala);
- N - 92.29 Ratify the Convention against Torture (Denmark);
- N - 92.30 Ratify the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol (Uruguay);
- N - 92.31 Ratify the Convention against Torture (Algeria);
- N - 92.32 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ghana);
- N - 92.33 Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);
- N - 92.34 Fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Portugal);
- N - 92.35 Ensure that its legal and institutional frameworks are in line with international human rights standards (Philippines);
- N - 92.36 Move towards the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Chile);
- N - 92.37 Bring the national human rights body in line with the Paris Principles, as recommended in the first universal periodic review cycle in 2011 (Costa Rica);
- N - 92.38 Establish a human rights commission in compliance with the Paris Principles (Djibouti);

N - 92.39 Continue working to create a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Guatemala);

N - 92.40 Establish a national human rights public body in accordance with the Paris Principles, as previously recommended (Mexico);

N - 92.41 Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Rwanda);

N - 92.42 Give a mandate to the office of the Ombudsman to bring it in compliance with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone);

N - 92.43 Establishing a national human rights institution for the promotion and protection of human rights in accordance with the Paris Principles (South Africa);

N - 92.44 Issue an open invitation to the human rights special procedures of the United Nations (Guatemala);

N - 92.45 Extend an open and standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council of the United Nations so that they can assist Saint Kitts and Nevis in complying with its human rights obligations, especially those regarding the implementation of the recommendations expressly accepted by Saint Kitts and Nevis, both in its first universal periodic review cycle as well as in the current one (Spain);

N - 92.46 Enact comprehensive legislation that fully guarantees the application of the principle of non-discrimination and to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights by every member of society (South Africa);

N - 92.47 Take all necessary measures to end all forms of discrimination still existing in Saint Kitts and Nevis and analyse the possibility of creating a specific law on discrimination based on disability, language, sexual orientation, gender identity or social status (Argentina);

N - 92.48 Ensure an equal participation between men and women in politics (Timor-Leste);

N - 92.49 Take the necessary measures to decriminalize same-sex consensual relations (Brazil);

N - 92.50 Meet Saint Kitts and Nevis' commitments to equality and non-discrimination by prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation (Canada);

N - 92.51 Remove any rule criminalizing sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex, and include sexual orientation and gender identity as unlawful grounds of discrimination in all areas (Chile);

N - 92.52 Adopt legislation to decriminalize homosexuality and to recognize the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people (France);

N - 92.53 Decriminalize consensual adult same-sex relations by amending sections 56 and 57 of the Offences against the Person Act and take all necessary steps to ensure the enjoyment of their rights by all persons without discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity (Ireland);

N - 92.54 Carry out awareness campaigns for the population in relation to non-discrimination based on sexual orientation (Spain);

N - 92.55 Decriminalize same-sex sexual conduct between consenting adults in the Offenses Against the Person Act and enact legislation to prevent discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (United States);

N - 92.56 Repeal all legislation which may discriminate against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Australia);

N - 92.57 Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, with a view to its abolition (Brazil);

N - 92.58 Declare a moratorium on the application of the death penalty with a view to its definitive abolition (France);

N - 92.59 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty and take measures towards its definitive abolition (Mexico);

N - 92.60 Consider removal of the death penalty from its statute books (Namibia);

N - 92.61 Establish an official moratorium to abolish the death penalty, as called for in five General Assembly resolutions, including most recently resolution 69/186 of 18 December 2014 (Netherlands);

N - 92.62 Initiate a process of abolition of the death penalty and establish an immediate moratorium in relation to its application (Paraguay);

N - 92.63 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to formally abolishing capital punishment in all cases and circumstances (Portugal);

N - 92.64 Repeal the legal provisions that allow the death penalty and declare a moratorium on executions, as previously recommended (Slovenia);

N - 92.65 Establish a legal moratorium on the application of death penalty with a view to its definitive abolishment and meanwhile carry out awareness campaigns in order for society to be aware of the ineffectiveness of capital punishment and of its lack of connection with the increase or reduction of crime (Spain);

N - 92.66 Immediately establish a de jure moratorium on the death penalty with a view of abolishing it (Switzerland);

N - 92.67 Repeal national provisions establishing the death penalty and establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to its abolition (Uruguay);

N - 92.68 Establish a formal moratorium on executions with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia);

N - 92.69 Take legal and practical steps to protect women and children from domestic violence, for example by prohibiting corporal punishment of children and marital rape (Germany);

N - 92.70 Take the necessary measures to combat domestic violence, including the creation of shelters for victims (Paraguay);

N - 92.71 Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including the home (Estonia);

N - 92.72 Take active measures to abolish corporal punishment of children in all settings (Namibia);

N - 92.73 Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 18, as provided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Sierra Leone);

N - 92.74 Guarantee the protection of refugees in conformity with the obligations of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Djibouti);

N - 92.75 Accede the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees (Timor-Leste).