

Responses to Recommendations

SAINT LUCIA

Review in the Working Group: 25 January 2011
 Adoption in the Plenary: 7 June 2011

Saint Lucia's responses to recommendations (as of 30.11.2011):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
No response, all pending	Out of the 116 recs. pending, 75 were accepted, 1 was accepted in part (underlined in blue), 30 were rejected, 14 did not receive a clear response ¹ , 18 were under consideration (-> pending ²) and 2 were not responded to (part of n°89.2 to ratify the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities, parts of 89.9 and 89.18 on the optional protocol to CRPD and part of 89.18 on the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol -> pending) ³	No additional information provided	Accepted: 76 Rejected: 30 No clear response: 14 Pending: 18

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/17/6:

A - 89.1 Consider the ratification of the remaining human rights core international instruments (Brazil);

A - 89.2 Accede and implement, step by step, the core international human rights treaties and
 P - ratify the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (Slovenia);

¹ Recommendation 89.25 is already implemented by the delegation but is not formally accepted therefore we consider the response as not clear.

² Recommendations calling for ratifications such as n°89.2, 89.8, 89.9, 89.10, 89.11, 89.12, 89.13, 89.14, 89.15, 89.16, 89.17, 89.18, 89.21, 89.23, 89.27 are considered as still pending because Saint Lucia accepted them only to the extent to consider the ratifications. Recommendations calling to consider ratifications such as n°89.3, 89.4, 89.5, 89.6, 89.19, 89.22 are considered as accepted.

³ The total number of recommendations is now 140 as 15 were split.

A - 89.3 Consider the ratification of ICCPR and the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and CRPD (Algeria);

A - 89.4 Consider ratifying, and implementing in national law, the outstanding core international human rights treaties, in particular ICESCR; and ICCPR

R - and its Second Optional Protocol – the abolition of the death penalty (United Kingdom);

A - 89.5 Consider signing and ratifying ICESCR as well as ICCPR (Mauritius);

89.6 Study the possibility of becoming a party to the following international instruments:

A - ICCPR, ICESCR,

NC - the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) and

R - the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and

A - CRPD (Argentina);

A - 89.7 Accede to the international instruments to which Saint Lucia is not a party, submit overdue reports to the corresponding treaty bodies, and strengthen its cooperation with OHCHR for the institutional development of the human rights protection system (Mexico);

89.8 Accede to

P - ICESCR;

NC - CAT

R - and its Optional Protocol.

A - Additionally, in view of the existence of the dualist system for the implementation of international conventions, enact domestic laws to make sure that there is real enforcement of the international instruments that Saint Lucia is party to (Costa Rica);

89.9 Sign and ratify

P - ICCPR and ICESCR

R - as well as their Optional Protocols;

NC – CAT

R - as well as its Optional Protocol;

P - CRPD as well as its Optional Protocol; the Optional Protocol to CEDAW; the two Optional Protocols to CRC;

R - and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Spain);

89.10 Ratify

P - ICCPR, CRPD,

NC - CAT;

P - and the two Optional Protocols to CRC (Maldives);

89.11 Become a party to

P - ICCPR

R - and its Optional Protocols;

P - ICESCR;

NC - CAT and

P - the Optional Protocols to CRC (Italy);

89.12 Sign, ratify and implement into its national legislation key human rights treaties, such as

P - ICCPR

R - and its two Optional Protocols,

P - ICESCR, and

NC - CAT (Sweden);

89.13 Sign and ratify

P - ICCPR

R - and its two Optional Protocols (Portugal);

P - 89.14 Accede to ICCPR (Trinidad and Tobago);

89.15 Accede to
P - ICCPR; ICESCR and
NC - CAT (Poland);

89.16 Sign and ratify
P - ICESCR as soon as possible
R - and its Optional Protocol
P - as well as CRPD (Portugal);

89.17 Accede to
P - ICCPR, ICESCR
NC - and CAT
P - as well as to the Optional Protocol to CEDAW;
A - and then incorporate the provisions of those instruments into domestic law (France);

89.18 Ratify
P - ICCPR
R - and its two Optional Protocols,
P - ICESCR
R - and its Optional Protocol,
P - the Optional Protocols to CEDAW,
R - the Optional Protocol to CAT,
P - the Optional protocol to CRPD,
R - as well as the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness,
P - and the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Slovakia);

A - 89.19 Consider becoming a party to ICESCR (Morocco);

R - 89.20 Give consideration to ratifying the Optional Protocol to CAT;
P - and to establishing a national preventative mechanism (Maldives);

P - 89.21 Sign and ratify the two Optional Protocols to CRC. (Portugal)

A - 89.22 Consider signing and ratifying CRPD to enhance the protection of their rights and improve their quality of life (Morocco);

P - 89.23 Become a party to and implement CRPD (Australia);

R - 89.24 Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and recognize fully the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (France);

NC - 89.25 Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (France); ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Slovakia); consider the ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Poland);

P - 89.26 Consider the ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Poland);

P - 89.27 Ratify the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children
A - and strengthen its cooperation with countries in the region to prevent and combat trafficking, in particular of women (Canada);

A - 89.28 Incorporate CEDAW duly into its national legal framework (Slovakia);

A - 89.29 Ensure full incorporation of CRC into its national legal framework (Slovakia);

A - 89.30 Review its existing legislation to fully reflect the principles and provisions of CRC, especially in relation to non-discrimination, corporal punishment and juvenile justice (Guatemala);

A - 89.31 Review the Civil Code with a view to eliminating the gender-based discriminatory provisions (Turkey);

A - 89.32 Eliminate all discriminatory provisions with regard to marriage and family in the Civil Code (Italy);

A - 89.33 Continue considering concrete measures to ensure the protection of the human rights of girls and boys through the amendment of the Law on Education (Chile);

A - 89.34 Consider repealing the provisions imposing life imprisonment on minors, in line with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Mexico);

NC - 89.35 Take the necessary measures to ensure that the Constitution guarantees the same protection to all inhabitants of the country, without distinction based on their sexual orientation or identity (Canada);

A - 89.36 Strengthen the Integrity Commission to enable it to receive and investigate complaints against public officials (Mexico);

NC - 89.37 Establish a Human Rights Institute and provide closer cooperation with special procedures (Hungary);

NC - 89.38 Work towards the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (South Africa);

NC - 89.39 Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Poland);

A - 89.40 Increase the promotion and build public awareness of the Human Rights Desk, so that aggrieved persons are aware of it as a channel of redress (Trinidad and Tobago);

A - 89.41 Increase efforts to promote and protect the rights of vulnerable groups such as children, women, people with disabilities and the elderly (Cuba);

A - 89.42 Strengthen its social policies, giving priority to the most vulnerable (Chile);

A - 89.43 Look to develop and support programmes directed towards the training and education of marginalized youth in Saint Lucia (Maldives);

A - 89.44 Strengthen its efforts to develop and support educational programmes and technical training for marginalized youth in the country (Canada);

A - 89.45 Develop and support programmes directed towards the training and education of marginalized youth (Slovenia);

A - 89.46 Address the issue of youth holistically within national development plans (Costa Rica);

A - 89.47 Continue to develop and implement measures aimed at protecting the rights of all children, particularly those in vulnerable situations (Singapore);

A - 89.48 Ensure that the rights of all children are equally protected under domestic law, regardless of gender, and consider implementing the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (South Africa);

A - 89.49 Work with OHCHR to prepare a common core document as a way to streamline and reduce the burden of treaty reporting (Maldives);

A - 89.50 Consider extending an open and standing invitation to the Special Procedures of the United Nations (Chile);

- A - 89.51 Consider issuing a standing invitation to all Special Procedures mandate-holders (Brazil);
- A - 89.52 Extend an open and permanent invitation to all Special Procedures (Spain);
- A - 89.53 Extend a permanent invitation to the Special Procedures (Costa Rica);
- A - 89.54 Extend a Standing Invitation to Special Procedures mandate-holders as a way of informing and supporting human rights reforms (Maldives);
- A - 89.55 Extend a standing invitation to all thematic Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council (Portugal);
- A - 89.56 Take necessary action to implement its commitment to extend standing invitations to the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);
- R - 89.57 Eliminate the phenomenon of racial discrimination and strengthen protection of cultural rights of indigenous people (China);
- A - 89.58 Implement further policies to ensure gender equality throughout society and strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights (South Africa);
- A - 89.59 Adopt and implement comprehensive policy measures, including appropriate awareness-raising campaigns, to overcome negative gender-based stereotypical attitudes about the roles of women (Slovakia);
- A - 89.60 Strengthen the national machinery for the advancement of women and take measures to overcome stereotypical attitudes regarding the roles of women and men in society (Ghana);
- A - 89.61 Ensure equal rights between women and men in areas such as work, education, public life and decision-making (Italy);
- A - 89.62 Try to promote gender equality, improve the status of women and eliminate violence against women (China);
- A - 89.63 Strengthen efforts to ensure that women in rural communities have better access to education and literacy and vocational training programmes (Trinidad and Tobago);
- R - 89.64 Declare a moratorium on the death penalty with the aim of its abolition; commute all death sentences to prison sentences; and sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR. (Spain);
- R - 89.65 Impose a formal moratorium on capital punishment with a view to abolishing it entirely in line with General Assembly resolutions 62/149 and 63/168 as well as the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Slovakia);
- R - 89.66 Adopt a moratorium on the use of the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR with a view to fully abolishing capital punishment (Italy);
- R - 89.67 Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty and supporting the United Nations General Assembly resolution on the moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Portugal);
- R - 89.68 Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR aimed at abolishing the death penalty, and ICCPR itself and take all necessary steps to remove the death penalty from Saint Lucia's justice system (Australia);
- R - 89.69 Maintain the de facto moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Sweden);
- R - 89.70 Consider the abolition of the death penalty and not ending the existing moratorium (Germany);

R - 89.71 Definitively abolish the death penalty (France);

A - 89.72 Take prompt effective measures to uphold a total prohibition against torture (Sweden);

A - 89.73 Conduct thorough and impartial investigation into all allegations of torture and physical abuse, and bring to justice anyone suspected of having committed excessive use of force, torture and other human rights violations (Sweden);

A - 89.74 Further adopt policies and legislation to combat discrimination and violence against women and children, particularly domestic and sexual violence (Brazil);

A - 89.75 Intensify awareness-raising with regard to violence against women, ensuring that perpetrators are speedily brought to justice, as well as eliminating discriminatory provisions with regard to family life and marriage in the Civil Code (Hungary);

A - 89.76 Intensify efforts against gender violence through reforms that allow the prosecution of perpetrators without requiring that the victim lodge a complaint, guaranteeing sufficient resources for shelters for victims and offering free social assistance and legal advice to victims (Spain);

A - 89.77 Establish an accessible mechanism to receive complaints of domestic violence which provides protection, psychological counselling, social support and allows for the integration of the victims into the labour market (Mexico);

A - 89.78 Take the necessary measures to continue its efforts to prevent, punish and eradicate all forms of violence against women and, at the same time, take measures to raise the awareness of public officials and society at large about the importance of this problem (Argentina);

A - 89.79 Intensify its awareness-raising efforts about violence against women; and put in place concrete prevention measures to ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice (Italy);

NC - 89.80 Address the link between tourism and prostitution, including ensuring the effective prosecution and punishment of those who exploit prostitution (Ghana);

R - 89.81 Take all necessary steps to eliminate corporal punishment (Germany);

R - 89.82 Increase efforts to ban corporal punishment from schools (Costa Rica);

R - 89.83 Prohibit all forms of corporal punishment of children in all settings (Slovenia);

R - 89.84 Amend the legislation to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in families, schools and institutions, to conduct awareness-raising campaigns on this issue and to ensure that the existing legislation related to children fully reflects the principles and provisions contained in CRC (Italy);

A - 89.85 Address child labour in accordance with its international obligations, notably CRC and ILO Convention No. 182 (1999) concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (Slovakia);

A - 89.86 Develop a transparent and effective accountability mechanism directed towards the investigation of complaints of police abuse against suspects and detainees, and the prosecution and adequate punishment of those responsible (Spain);

A - 89.87 Conduct an investigation on allegations of excessive use of force against suspects and prisoners, and establish training programmes to prevent such incidents from recurring (Canada);

A - 89.88 Promote greater awareness and transparency in the process of complaints made against police officers and make public the results of any investigations (United Kingdom);

A - 89.89 Ensure that thorough investigations of allegations of acts of violence committed against individuals because of their sexual orientation or identity are promptly conducted (Canada);

A - 89.90 Review criminal justice procedures in order to reduce the length of detention without trial (United Kingdom);

A - 89.91 Change its laws to modify the definition of juveniles to ensure that all persons under 18 years old are provided with protection and guarantees (Turkey);

R - 89.92 Repeal any legal provision that criminalizes consensual relations between adults of the same sex and combat the discrimination against LGBT persons through awareness-raising and education campaigns to begin at school (Spain);

R - 89.93 Decriminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex, and repeal any law discriminating against LGBT people (France);

R - 89.94 Decriminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex (Canada);

R - 89.95 Decriminalize same-sex activity between consenting adults (Slovenia);

R - 89.96 Decriminalize homosexual conduct by reforming the penal code so that for the purposes of prosecution, gross indecency would not apply to private acts between consenting adults (United States);

A - 89.97 Condemn acts of violence and human rights violations committed against persons because of their sexual orientation or gender identity and ensure adequate protection for human rights defenders who work on the rights of LGBT persons (United States);

A - 89.98 Increase and consolidate programmes and social measures aimed at reducing poverty and social exclusion based on just distribution of national wealth, which will make it possible to move towards the greatest possible wellbeing for their people, for which it is necessary to count on international cooperation and technical assistance (Venezuela);

A - 89.99 Accelerate the ongoing efforts aimed at elaborating a national strategy to fight against poverty with particular emphasis on the reduction of extreme poverty (Algeria);

A - 89.100 Continue to apply strategies and plans aimed at reducing poverty and achieving the socio-economic development of the country (Cuba);

A - 89.101 Continue to implement its effective measures to redress poverty, in particular through its newly established Social Reform Council (Botswana);

A - 89.102 Continue to implement the policies and programmes aimed at stimulating pro-poor economic growth while mitigating negative impacts on poor households and communities (Singapore);

A - 89.103 Continue to implement programmes and measures to improve the enjoyment of the rights to education and health (Cuba);

P - 89.104 Undertake a health-care reform that guarantees universal access and integrated health-care services, and create adolescent-friendly health-care clinics (Hungary);

A - 89.105 Enhance the access to obstetric and maternal health services, especially in rural areas (Germany);

A - 89.106. Continue its efforts to provide universal access, and without discrimination, to the treatment, care and prevention of HIV/AIDS (Argentina);

A - 89.107. Continue and strengthen its efforts relating to the number of children, especially boys, entering secondary school (Germany);

A - 89.108. Adopt measures for the greater inclusion of the Kweyol community and other non-English speaking linguistic minorities into the social and political life of the country through specific education and training programmes (Spain);

R - 89.109. Develop a national asylum seeker plan and become a party to the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons along with the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Hungary);

A - 89.110. Continue on the path towards development and democracy (Morocco);

A - 89.111. Consider opening a small Permanent Mission in Geneva, using the facilities provided by the newly-opened Commonwealth Small States Office (Maldives);

A - 89.112. Recommends that Saint Lucia Requests technical assistance from the OHCHR and the international community and urges the Office and the international community to facilitate such request and to support the country's overall development goals and aspirations (Jamaica);

A - 89.113. Be assisted by the international community in its efforts to design policies and programmes to ensure suitable solutions are found to deal sensitively with children victims of abuse, including training law enforcement officials, social workers and members of the judiciary on how to receive, monitor, investigate and prosecute complaints (Mauritius);

A - 89.114. Be assisted by OHCHR and by the international community at large in strengthening its institutions and capacity-building efforts to help Saint Lucia meet its obligations under human rights treaties to which it is party (Mauritius);

A - 89.115. Continue its admirable international efforts to tackle global warming, including by reminding developed countries and other major emitting States of their obligation to help promote and protect human rights in Saint Lucia by reducing greenhouse gas emissions to safe levels (Maldives);

A - 89.116. Engage civil society in a follow-up of its UPR (Poland).

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