



2RP: Responses to Recommendations & Voluntary Pledges

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Second Review Session 24

Review in the Working Group: 25 January 2016
Adoption in the Plenary: 24 June 2016

Solomon Islands' responses to recommendations (01.09.16):

| In the Report of the Working Group: | In the Addendum: | During the plenary: | Summary: |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|
| 55 accepted 6 noted 78 pending | Of the 78 pending recs, 34 were accepted and 44 were noted | No additional information provided | Accepted: 89 Noted: 50 Total: 139 |

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/32/14:

99. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below have been examined by Solomon Islands and enjoy the support of Solomon Islands:

A – 99.1 Ratify and/or accede promptly to, as appropriate, the three Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Uruguay); Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Switzerland); Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Panama);

A – 99.2 Ensure that the rights of children are protected by codifying the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in the national legislation and ratifying 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 (Germany);



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A – 99.3 Progress domestic child protection legislation and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Australia);

A – 99.4 Carry out training activities and exchange of experiences on human rights with other countries of the Pacific Islands (Cuba);

A – 99.5 Seek the required technical assistance in order to meet its various human rights obligations (Sierra Leone);

A – 99.6 Implement those measures that the Government of Solomon Islands committed to promoting, in line with paragraph 125 of your national report (Panama);

A – 99.7 Continue to work closely with international human rights institutions (Pakistan);

A – 99.8 Submit its overdue reports to the relevant treaty bodies (Sierra Leone);

A – 99.9 Present, before the next review, the combined report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Uruguay);

A – 99.10 Adopt a national plan of action against sexual exploitation of children and against child labour. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to internationally accepted standards and ensure that juvenile justice protection is accorded to all children up to the age of 18 years, as previously recommended (Slovenia);

A – 99.11 Take all necessary measures to ensure the protection of children's rights, in line with the international obligations of Solomon Islands, particularly by putting in place a juvenile justice system (France);

A – 99.12 Continue efforts to guarantee access to girls, boys, women and persons with disabilities to health services, education services, drinking water and sanitation (Mexico);

A – 99.13 Enhance the protection of children from abuse, including prostitution, child pornography and forced marriages (United States of America);

A – 99.14 Provide constitutional and legal protection for children against all forms of violence at home and at school (Fiji);

A – 99.15 Legislative protection for children includes criminal sanctions for all forms of violence against children (Fiji);

A – 99.16 Combat stereotypes regarding the role of women, in particular by sensitizing the population in rural areas (Argentina);

A – 99.17 Promote a culture of equality through equal participation of all members of society and particularly the participation of women in rural areas (Morocco);

A – 99.18 Do not discriminate against women in different political economic and social areas (Iraq);



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A – 99.19 Continue to implement laws and regulations for the protection and socioeconomic growth of women and the rights of children (Pakistan);

A – 99.20 Increase gender equality (Cyprus);

A – 99.21 Strengthen strategies that are aimed at increasing gender equality and the economic empowerment of women (Nigeria);

A – 99.22 Take steps towards the effective implementation of the National Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Development and the National Policy on Ending Violence against Women, through coordination, advocacy, awareness-raising and resource allocation (Canada);

A – 99.23 Develop a concrete action plan to encourage and support women's active involvement in economic and political life, including effective measures to increase women's involvement in the economy and formal political institutions by addressing existing legal, social, and cultural barriers (United States of America);

A – 99.24 Take measures to ensure non-discrimination against women within all sectors of society, particularly with regard to access to education and employment, and to amend and align all existing laws in this regard (Namibia);

A – 99.25 Use the advantage of its matrilineal society to improve women's access to power, especially in relation to land issues; raise the social standing of women and girls; increase access to safe sanitary facilities and encourage the rearing of confident boys and men (Jamaica);

A – 99.26 Take effective measures to increase women's participation in public and political life as well as in the labour market, in particular considering temporary special measures such as statutory quotas or incentives (Republic of Korea);

A – 99.27 Intensify efforts to facilitate the participation of women in political and public affairs (Argentina);

A – 99.28 Continue its efforts to facilitate greater participation and representation of women in public offices and in higher levels of decision-making positions (Israel);

A – 99.29 Take further steps to increase participation by women in Parliament, and in government leadership positions, including through further consideration of temporary special measures (New Zealand);

A – 99.30 Conduct awareness raising and sensitization programmes to empower women, advance women's rights and ensure gender equality (Maldives);

A – 99.31 Consider taking all necessary measures to eliminate violence and discrimination against women in all areas of public and private life (Mexico);

A – 99.32 Strengthen, through adequate sanctions and awareness-raising campaigns, the fight against gender violence. In this regard, consider the adoption of measures, such as quotas, incentives and/or preferential treatment, that promote the incorporation of women into education and the economy, both in the public and private spheres (Chile);



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A – 99.33 Step up measures aimed at eliminating violence against women and establish clear monitoring objectives for the implementation of policies against violence against women (Slovenia);

A – 99.34 Take stronger measures to combat domestic violence and protect its victims (Maldives);

A – 99.35 Ensure the effective implementation of the Family Protection Act of 2014 (Italy);

A – 99.36 Establish appropriate policies to account for and remedy any deficiencies in the application of the Family Protection Act of 2014 and adopt a strategy involving civil society in combating and eliminating domestic violence, sexual abuse and any other form violence against women (Uruguay);¹

A – 99.37 Take measures to ensure that the police respond to and investigate complaints regarding violence against women and that the perpetrators are prosecuted and punished, and collect data on the number of prosecutions and convictions, including at the provincial level (Netherlands);

A – 99.38 Strengthen the role of the Family Violence Support Unit of the Police and provide all police forces with adequate training on how to treat cases of violence against women and domestic violence and how to provide support to victims (Italy);

A – 99.39 Give more budgetary allocation to the training of police officers and the judiciary to ensure that women have equal and substantive access to justice under the Family Protection Act (Fiji);

A – 99.40 Strengthen the SAFENET Referral Network system for women who are victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse and consider establishing in all provinces shelters accessible to all women, including those with disabilities (Republic of Korea);

A – 99.41 Strengthen the SAFENET referral system for women who are victims of violence, establish shelters for women in all provinces of the Solomon Islands, and ensure that they are accessible without discrimination, including to women with disabilities (Canada);

A – 99.42 Take measures to combat violence against women and children and to ensure effective complaint mechanisms for victims (Namibia);

A – 99.43 Increase its efforts to address violence against women and children as an urgent priority. This includes fully implementing the Family Protection Act and providing necessary resourcing to ensure that vulnerable women and children have access to both safe dwellings and mechanisms of justice (New Zealand);

A – 99.44 Create and strengthen, where appropriate, legislative and other measures to address the sexual exploitation of women and girls (Trinidad and Tobago);

A – 99.45 Establish an independent body to monitor and promote human rights, including progress made on the Truth and Reconciliation Committee's recommendations with regard to abuses committed during the Tensions (Australia);

A – 99.46 Increase the access of the rural population to the formal justice system (Trinidad and Tobago);

A – 99.47 Pursue efforts to guarantee the effective functioning of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (France);



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A – 99.48 Continue making progress in eradicating poverty, through the application of their social policies aimed at increasing the living standards of its people, in particular the most vulnerable sectors of the population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

A – 99.49 Allocate the same attention and resources to both the human rights to water and to sanitation (Spain);

A – 99.50 Improve access to health services (Trinidad and Tobago);

A – 99.51 Strengthen the education system to reduce gender disparity and improve the education standard throughout the country (Maldives);

A – 99.52 Take the necessary steps to improve education infrastructure with the aim of ensuring girls' access to school (Armenia);

A – 99.53 Permit and encourage female students to return to formal education after giving birth, in keeping with the recommendation made during the review of the Education Act (Jamaica);

A – 99.54 Increase support for families to facilitate the pursuance by children of primary and secondary education (Trinidad and Tobago);

A – 99.55 Further strengthen the necessary measures to address climate change, environmental degradation and disaster management (Myanmar).

100. The following recommendations will be examined by Solomon Islands which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-second session of the Human Rights Council, in June 2016:

N - 100.1 Continue efforts taken towards the ratification of international human rights instruments and harmonization of national legislation (Morocco);

N - 100.2 Consider signing and ratifying those international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party to (Argentina);

N - 100.3 Ratify and implement all major international human rights treaties (Slovenia);

N - 100.4 Ratify and accede to the international treaties to which it is not yet a party (Iraq);

N - 100.5 Sign and ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, in line with recommendation accepted in the first cycle of the review (Brazil);

N - 100.6 Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocols (Ghana);

N - 100.7 Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Italy) (Republic of Korea) (Philippines);

N - 100.8 Continue and step up its efforts towards the ratification of or accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Indonesia); Redouble its efforts for the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Chile);



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N - 100.9 Complete its international commitments by ratifying on a priority basis the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (France);

N - 100.10 Continue its efforts to complete the accession to the relevant instruments such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Mexico);

N - 100.11 Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal) (Algeria) (Montenegro);

N - 100.12 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Italy);

N - 100.13 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal) (Australia);

N - 100.14 Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Republic of Korea) (Ghana) (Philippines);

N - 100.15 Continue and step up its efforts in the ratification of or accession to the Convention against Torture (Indonesia);

N - 100.16 Continue its efforts to complete the accession to the relevant instruments such as the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Mexico);

N - 100.17 Intensify its efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark); Redouble its efforts for the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);

N - 100.18 Ratify the Convention against Torture, and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Portugal) (Montenegro);

N - 100.19 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, that it has already signed (France); Ratify the core human rights instruments, including the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Sierra Leone);

N - 100.20 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana) (Philippines);

N - 100.21 Continue its efforts to improve measures to promote and protect the rights of migrant workers in the country, including to consider accession of the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);

N - 100.22 Continue its efforts to complete the accession to the relevant instruments such as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Mexico); Redouble its efforts for the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Chile);

N - 100.23 Ratify the core human rights instruments, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sierra Leone);



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A - 100.24 Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Republic of Korea) (Philippines) and its Optional Protocol (Ghana);

A - 100.25 Continue its efforts to complete the accession to the relevant instruments such as the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol (Mexico);

A - 100.26 Take further measures to ensure persons with disabilities enjoy their rights, in particular by ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Algeria);

A - 100.27 Sign and ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (France);

A - 100.28 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Slovenia) (Panama); Ratify more human rights instruments, especially the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Israel);

N - 100.29 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ghana);

N - 100.30 Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);

N - 100.31 Ratify the core human rights instruments, including the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sierra Leone); Redouble its efforts for the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile);

N - 100.32 Accede to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);

N - 100.33 Consider ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Ghana); Take concrete steps towards acceding to/ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Cyprus);

N - 100.34 Ratify the Rome Statute and fully align its national legislation with its provisions (Portugal);

N - 100.35 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Canada) (New Zealand);

N - 100.36 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and accede to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court (Estonia);

N - 100.37 Sign and ratify the Arms Trade Treaty (New Zealand);

N - 100.38 Ratify the Palermo Protocol (Panama);

N - 100.39 Ratify ILO Conventions No. 169 (indigenous and tribal peoples) and No. 189 (domestic workers) (Benin);

N - 100.40 Accelerate the process of adopting a new federal Constitution (Philippines);



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N - 100.41 Include in the new federal Constitution provisions on equality and non-discrimination between man and woman, in line with articles 1 and 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Paraguay);

A - 100.42 Repeal all legislation incompatible with the principle of equality and non-discrimination, including provisions of customary law, as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Slovenia);

A - 100.43 Ensure that those laws related to acquisition, transmission, conserving and loss of nationality are in line with the principle of non-discrimination (Paraguay);

A - 100.44 Ensure that national laws are in line with international human rights standards (Philippines);

A - 100.45 Continue to promote and protect the fundamental freedoms and human rights of all its citizens (Nigeria);

A - 100.46 Take steps to establish an independent national human rights institution (New Zealand);

A - 100.47 Hasten the process of establishing the national human rights commission in line with the proposal of the 2014 draft Constitution (Nigeria);

A - 100.48 Take all the necessary measures to establish an independent national human rights institution with "A" status, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Portugal);

A - 100.49 Mandate the Office of the Ombudsman or another entity to receive and address complaints by women about discrimination (Canada);

A - 100.50 Establish and set up a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Chile);

A - 100.51 Increase the mandates of existing institutions such as the Ombudsman's Office and the Leadership Code Commission, to address human rights issues (Jamaica);

A - 100.52 Incorporate human rights and the needs for their implementation and funding in its National Development Strategy (Cuba);

A - 100.53 Further enhance its measures for the promotion and protection of human rights through, among others, developing a comprehensive human rights national action plan (Indonesia);

A - 100.54 Strengthen the national follow-up systems for monitoring international recommendations, taking necessary measures for coordinating such systems and provide them with the necessary financial resources in order to fulfil their objectives (Paraguay);

A - 100.55 Consider developing a broad programme on human rights which includes training and capacity-building for the public sector (Egypt);

A - 100.56 Step up policies to protect children in order to eliminate violence against girls and boys, as well as combating child labour (Mexico);

A - 100.57 End all forms of corporal punishment of children in all settings, including in the home and in schools, by enforcing its prohibition, as previously recommended (Slovenia);



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- N - 100.58 Prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including in the home (Estonia);
- N - 100.59 Abolish customary laws and practices that establish child marriage and also the payment of a bride price (Panama);
- N - 100.60 Combat early marriage and the practice of bride price, in line with what was said by the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences (Spain);
- A - 100.61 Reform the Penal Code with a provision encompassing the definition and criminalization of all forms of sexual violence, including rape (Sierra Leone);
- A - 100.62 Allocate the necessary human, technical and financial resources to the police services, at both local and national levels, so that they can address all complaints of violence against women (Switzerland);
- A - 100.63 Implement measures to punish traffickers and prevent child prostitution and forced marriage (Australia);
- A - 100.64 Enforce fully recently introduced legislation to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, including prosecutions for individuals suspected of human trafficking (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- A - 100.65 Pass a law to criminalize all forms of human trafficking and ratify the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (United States of America);
- A - 100.66 Further strengthen its measures to combat all forms of trafficking in persons and protect and rehabilitate its victims (Egypt);
- A - 100.67 Punish sex tourism and particularly prosecute the sexual exploitation of girls through pornography, sexual abuse and rape (Spain);
- N - 100.68 Disseminate publicly the report of its Truth and Reconciliation Commission and implement the recommendations it proposed (Switzerland);
- N - 100.69 Introduce freedom of information legislation in compliance with international standards (Estonia);
- A - 100.70 Step up efforts to ensure that primary education is compulsory as well as free of charge, and improve the capacity of all educational institutions, importantly through the increase of budget allocations towards education (Republic of Korea);
- A - 100.71 Make primary education compulsory, ensuring particularly the inclusion of girls and persons with disabilities in the educational system (Spain);
- N - 100.72 Ratify the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Djibouti);
- A - 100.73 Continue with its efforts to develop a national policy for the benefit of persons with disabilities, including the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Germany);



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A - 100.74 Work on improving the physical access for persons with disabilities (Trinidad and Tobago);

A - 100.75 Implement measures to ensure the full enjoyment of rights by persons with disabilities, especially regarding inclusive education and development (Israel);

N - 100.76 Ensure that corporations, particularly those active in the forest industry, respect human and environmental rights, based on the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Switzerland);

N - 100.77 Create a permanent national protection group responsible for addressing displacements caused by climate change or natural disasters (Djibouti);

A - 100.78 Approve the roadmap on the reduction of emissions resulting from deforestation and forest degradation, on the role of conservation and sustainable forest management and on the reinforcement of forest carbon stocks (Benin).

101. The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of Solomon Islands and would thus be noted:

N – 101.1 Take measures to prevent and combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, including by decriminalizing sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex (Brazil);

N – 101.2 Adopt measures to ensure full enjoyment of rights and equality to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people, both in terms of legislation as well as on policies and practices (Israel);

N – 101.3 Extend the scope of the Penal Code (Sexual Offences) (Amendment) Bill of 2015 to clarify existing, and create new, legislation to protect the human rights of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community (United Kingdom);

N – 101.4 Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, including on discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity, and repeal any laws which result in, or are likely to result in, the discrimination, prosecution and punishment of people solely for their sexual orientation or gender identity (Netherlands);

N – 101.5 Decriminalize sexual activities between consenting adults of the same sex, as previously recommended (Slovenia);

N – 101.6 Decriminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex (Chile).

End notes

1 The recommendation was read as follows: Establish appropriate policies to account for and remedy any deficiencies in the application of the Act of 2014, and adopt a strategy involving civil society in combating and elimination of domestic violence, sexual abuse and any other form violence against women.



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