

Responses to Recommendations

Vanuatu

Third Review Session 32

Review in the Working Group: 24 January 2019
Adoption in the Plenary: 5 April 2019

Vanuatu's responses to recommendations (as of 16 September 2019):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
Supported: 96 Noted: 39 Pending: 0 Total: 135	There is no Addendum	No Additional Information provided	Accepted: 96 Noted: 39 Total: 135

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/41/10:

90. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Vanuatu and enjoy the support of Vanuatu:

S - 90.1 Establish a human rights recommendations plan, aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and integrating all accepted recommendations from the universal periodic review (Cabo Verde);

S - 90.2 Integrate good practices of implementation of recommendations from the universal periodic review into national reviews (Cabo Verde);

S - 90.3 Seek technical assistance, in accordance with the country's particular needs, so as to enhance its capacity in the field of human rights (Bahamas);

S - 90.4 Set up its national human rights institution (Mauritius); Establish an independent national human rights institution in compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Ukraine); Establish an independent national institution for the promotion and protection of human rights in compliance with the Paris Principles (Togo); Establish an independent national human rights institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles, seeking technical assistance from the OHCHR where necessary (Ireland); Intensify efforts aimed at establishing an independent national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Georgia); Redouble efforts to establish a national human rights institution (Mexico);

S - 90.5 Continue to promote gender equality, and protect the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups (China);

S - 90.6 Make increased efforts at eliminating all forms of discrimination, violence and abuse against women and children (Guyana);

S - 90.7 Reinforce measures to prevent discrimination against women and girls (Honduras);

S - 90.8 Review the outcome of the Vanuatu National Gender Equality Policy, 2015–2019, and strengthen measures to mainstream gender equality across government agencies (Philippines);

S - 90.9 Amend all relevant legislation so as to incorporate fully the principles of gender equality and prohibition of discrimination based on gender, covering direct and indirect discrimination in both the public and private spheres, and take all necessary measures in order to enforce such principles (Portugal);

S - 90.10 Promote an integrated approach to human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals, by establishing a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up and a national coordination body for the Sustainable Development Goals and human rights reporting in an integrated manner (Cabo Verde);

S - 90.11 Continue to implement the national plan for sustainable development, to reduce poverty and raise people's living standards (China);

S - 90.12 Improve the country's tourism infrastructure, particularly in rural areas, to generate more income in the tourism sector (Haiti);

S - 90.13 Strengthen efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 4 and 5 by expanding access to education and by offering support programmes to encourage female entrepreneurship and participation in political life (Netherlands);

S - 90.14 Continue to advance efforts in response to the effects of climate change with a focus on vulnerable groups, including women and children (Viet Nam);

S - 90.15 Review the existing policies and programmes on climate change adaptation and mitigation in view of ensuring that a human rights-based approach has been adopted (Seychelles);

S - 90.16 Implement the measures on climate change and disaster risk reduction, guaranteeing a focus on human rights, the incorporation of the gender perspective and the prioritization of vulnerable groups (Chile);

S - 90.17 Include women, including those living in outer islands, in the National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction and the disaster and climate change committees,

ensuring their effective participation in the planning, decision-making and implementation processes of the National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (Fiji);

S - 90.18 Include in its policies on gender a section on the impact of climate change on women, and set out strategies for ensuring that women are part of decision-making on national climate action policies in accordance with the gender action plan under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Fiji);

S - 90.19 Continue to promote stronger mitigation action by all other States, in particular the main current and historical emitters, in order to protect the fundamental rights of the people of Vanuatu (Fiji);

S - 90.20 Further mainstream human rights in the formulation of policies and measures taken towards the mitigation and adaptation to climate change. In this regard, seek from the international community the necessary technical and capacity-building assistance (Mauritius);

S - 90.21 Intensify its efforts in implementing the National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction, the Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement Policy and the Strategic Plan 2016–2020 (Philippines);

S - 90.22 Continue to review relevant domestic legislation relating to detainees, and invest further in prison infrastructure to ensure humane treatment and living conditions for all its detainees (New Zealand);

S - 90.23 Create the necessary legislation to address trafficking in persons, in particular women and girls (Guyana);

S - 90.24 Continue to protect the rights of persons displaced within its territory as a consequence of natural disasters (Albania);

S - 90.25 Address the lack of accountability for police abuse and corruption by the Vanuatu Mobile Force and the Vanuatu Police Force through investigations and prosecutions (United States of America);

S - 90.26 Enhance the capacity of the judiciary, especially with regard to the backlog of court cases and the staffing of the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Public Solicitor's Office (Germany);

S - 90.27 Exert more effort to prevent brutality and other criminal acts perpetrated by members of the policing institution (Indonesia);

S - 90.28 Continue to consolidate its social and human rights policies, in particular in the area of economic, social and cultural rights, to improve the living standards of its people, particularly the most vulnerable sectors of the population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

S - 90.29 Further promote access to basic health services, especially in the rural areas, with the aim of achieving universal health coverage (Viet Nam);

S - 90.30 Continue to give priority to the right to health, and implement effective measures to continue expanding access among rural populations (Cuba);

S - 90.31 Adopt all necessary measures, including through international cooperation, to guarantee the quality of health facilities and improve access to basic health-care services in order to combat child mortality (Mexico);

- S - 90.32 Ensure adequate health facilities and improve access to basic health services, particularly in rural and remote areas, including ensuring that vaccination coverage reaches all children (Portugal);
- S - 90.33 Continue to ensure the improvement of medical health services in the country, including through further investments in the training of health-care professionals (Sri Lanka);
- S - 90.34 Adopt a comprehensive health policy, and increase support to reproductive health and family planning services (Angola);
- S - 90.35 Take all the necessary measures to increase the adult literacy rate (Algeria);
- S - 90.36 Put in place legislative and administrative measures to make primary education free and compulsory for children in urban and rural areas (Seychelles);
- S - 90.37 Consider compulsory education to facilitate the commencement of school at the right age (Australia);
- S - 90.38 Adopt legislation to make primary and secondary education compulsory and ensure access to quality education for all (Bahamas);
- S - 90.39 Ensure that its educators at all levels, from preschool to post-school education, are adequately trained to facilitate learning by children with disabilities, to support the Government's inclusive education policies (Singapore);
- S - 90.40 Continue promoting measures for the full education and literacy of all citizens (Chile);
- S - 90.41 Continue efforts to ensure access to education, in particular to expand the continuity of studies, and inclusive education for children with disabilities (Cuba);
- S - 90.42 Promote equal opportunity in education (Iraq);
- S - 90.43 Continue to improve access to quality education for all children (Maldives);
- S - 90.44 Enhance access to quality education, particularly for children in rural areas, and take steps to ensure every child's rights to enrolment in and continuation of education (Nepal);
- S - 90.45 Make primary education free and compulsory to all children without discrimination (Portugal);
- S - 90.46 Progress with the implementation of the Universal Primary Education Policy and consider expanding free education to cover secondary schools (Sri Lanka);
- S - 90.47 Consider incorporating the functions of the Gender and Protection Cluster into domestic legislation (New Zealand);
- S - 90.48 Pursue efforts to achieve gender equality, especially in employment and decision-making positions (Tunisia);
- S - 90.49 Continue to strengthen its mechanisms and policies to combat violence against women and girls (Trinidad and Tobago);
- S - 90.50 Pursue efforts to prevent violence against women and domestic violence (Tunisia);



S - 90.51 Ensure the investigation and punishment of perpetrators of sexual violence against women and girls in schools (Argentina);

S - 90.52 Continue to take wide-ranging action to address the levels of violence and discrimination against women and girls (Barbados);

S - 90.53 Ensure that perpetrators of violence against women are duly prosecuted and punished with sentences that are commensurate with the seriousness of their crimes (Belgium);

S - 90.54 Combat violence against women and children, including by putting in place a mechanism to protect victims and fight impunity of the perpetrators of these violations (France);

S - 90.55 Expand measures to address violence, including sexual violence, especially against women and children, by enforcing the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child and incorporating the human rights obligations into domestic legislation (Germany);

S - 90.56 Take immediate steps to improve women's rights and prevent violence against women in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Indonesia);

S - 90.57 Continue to strengthen the Department of Women's Affairs and intensify efforts to combat violence against women and girls, ensuring that perpetrators of such acts are duly prosecuted and convicted by the formal justice system and that the police, prosecutors, judges and lawyers are provided with appropriate training on women's rights (Ireland);

S - 90.58 Increase efforts to combat gender discrimination, harmful practices and violence against women through strong legislation and implementation (Nepal);

S - 90.59 Take effective measures to eliminate sexual violence and abuse of women and children, in particular at school, within the family and in the community, including by criminalizing these conducts and bringing perpetrators to account, and ensure the provision of skilled medical and psychological aid to the victims (Portugal);

S - 90.60 Continue to combat domestic and gender-based violence and to promote access by women to leadership positions and their participation in politics, within the framework of the National Gender Equality Policy (Albania);

S - 90.61 Continue efforts to eliminate gender-based violence, including domestic and sexual violence, by, for example, allocating adequate resources for the training of law enforcement and medical personnel, for investigations and the prosecution of perpetrators of these crimes, and for access to services for victims (Canada);

S - 90.62 Expand its existing partnership and collaboration with community leaders to reduce domestic and gender-based violence in rural areas (Singapore);

S - 90.63 Continue to strengthen measures to combat gender-based violence and domestic violence (Maldives);

S - 90.64 Investigate and prosecute domestic violence and sexual abuse cases, and offer victim-centred support services (United States of America);



- S - 90.65 Ensure protection orders, legal remedies and assistance for women victims of domestic violence and prosecute and punish perpetrators (Slovenia);
- S - 90.66 Take further steps to protect women and children from domestic violence and abuse (New Zealand);
- S - 90.67 Increase the quota for the all-inclusive participation of women in public and decision-making processes (Angola);
- S - 90.68 Take steps to encourage female candidates' participation in the 2020 national elections (Australia);
- S - 90.69 Ensure that women are included and can actively participate in planning, decision-making and implementation processes concerning disaster risk reduction, post-disaster management and climate change policies (Barbados);
- S - 90.70 Take concrete steps to support and increase women's participation in the political sphere, by, for example, setting targets to improve the representation of women in Parliament (Canada);
- S - 90.71 Ensure that women, including those living on the outer islands, are included and actively participate in national planning, decision-making and implementation processes, in particular concerning disaster risk reduction, post-disaster management and climate change policies (Iceland);
- S - 90.72 Continue to increase its efforts to encourage the representation of women in Parliament and in other aspects of public life (New Zealand);
- S - 90.73 Establish effective measures to ensure that women can be represented in the national Parliament, as well as active policies to reverse the social discrimination affecting women and protect them in cases of gender-based violence (Spain);
- S - 90.74 Ensure the effective schooling of girls (France);
- S - 90.75 Pursue efforts to promote and protect the rights of children (Tunisia);
- S - 90.76 Continue to promote legislation prohibiting all violence against children within the framework of the Government's commitments and its Vanuatu National Child Protection Policy, 2016–2026 (Albania);
- S - 90.77 Take legislative action to adopt laws prohibiting corporal punishment of children in all settings (Algeria);
- S - 90.78 Redouble efforts to prevent and combat the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination to which children are subjected based on gender and disability (Honduras);
- S - 90.79 Implement policies with a view to ending the practice of corporal punishment in its society (Indonesia);
- S - 90.80 Further strengthen government capacity with a view to the effective implementation of the National Child Protection Policy, 2016–2026 (Philippines);
- S - 90.81 Continue its ongoing work to ensure the universal registration of births (Sri Lanka);



S - 90.82 Adopt a national action plan aimed at addressing all the issues covered by the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in particular with regard to trafficking in children, child prostitution and child pornography, while providing adequate resources for its implementation (Serbia);

S - 90.83 Redouble efforts to ensure that children's rights are in conformity with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, with a particular focus on the juvenile justice system and the prohibition of corporal punishment in all areas of society and as a sentence for crimes (Uruguay);

S - 90.84 Adopt juvenile justice legislation that establishes specialized procedures and courts and raises the minimum age of criminal responsibility in accordance with international standards (Mexico);

S - 90.85 Take all the necessary measures to guarantee that girls remain in secondary education, particularly girls from remote and rural areas (Argentina);

S - 90.86 Continue its efforts to ensure respect for persons with disabilities (Algeria);

S - 90.87 Create conditions, wherever possible, for access to health-care services and education for persons with disabilities (Angola);

S - 90.88 Step up measures aimed at improving the protection of persons with disabilities, particularly through public policies that guarantee their integration and combat all forms of discrimination against them (Argentina);

S - 90.89 Continue to identify and allocate resources to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities (Barbados);

S - 90.90 End all forms of discrimination against children with disabilities and take the necessary measures to enable access for children with disabilities to education (Belgium);

S - 90.91 Take appropriate measures to enhance the system for collecting data on children with disabilities with a view to strengthening the protection of their rights (Bulgaria);

S - 90.92 Continue efforts to implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in particular by ensuring access to public places and equitable access to medical equipment and services for persons with disabilities (Canada);

S - 90.93 Develop infrastructure that enables access to basic health services and education for children, including those with disabilities (France);

S - 90.94 Make greater efforts to ensure access to social services for persons with disabilities, in particular health care, education, access to legal services and participation in the workforce (Guyana);

S - 90.95 Carry out the necessary reforms to ensure respect for the principle of equality of persons with disabilities in law and in practice (Spain);

S - 90.96 Amend the emergency protocols to include support for the groups most vulnerable to natural disasters, particularly children with disabilities (Switzerland).

91. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Vanuatu and have been noted by Vanuatu:

N - 91.1 Consider ratifying the main international human rights instruments, particularly the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Uruguay); Consider acceding to the international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party (Honduras); Ratify a number of core international human rights instruments, namely the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Indonesia); Consider acceding to the main international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Italy); Ratify the main international human rights conventions to which it is not yet a party, in particular the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Switzerland); Consider acceding to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Trinidad and Tobago) (Tunisia); Continue its current efforts to ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Bahamas); Sign and ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (France); Become a party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Seychelles); Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Cabo Verde) (Iraq) (Ukraine) (Mauritius) (Montenegro) (Senegal) (Togo);

N - 91.2 Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, to prevent the introduction of the death penalty (Australia);

N - 91.3 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark) (France) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

N - 91.4 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France) (Togo);

N - 91.5 Ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (France) (Iraq) (Senegal) (Togo) (Ukraine); Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Trinidad and Tobago);

N - 91.6 Consider taking steps towards accession to and ratification of more core human rights conventions, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);

N - 91.7 Ratify the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Ukraine) (Montenegro);

N - 91.8 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Georgia);

N - 91.9 Consider acceding to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);

N - 91.10 Ratify and implement the International Labour Organization (ILO) Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

N - 91.11 Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization (Denmark);

N - 91.12 Become a party to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and its Protocol (1967), and update its Immigration Act to include a provision on refugee protection (New Zealand);

N - 91.13 Adopt an open, merit-based process for selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

N - 91.14 Use this third cycle of the universal periodic review to generate data that can support both the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and the measurement of progress in the field of human rights, including children's and women's rights (Cabo Verde);

N - 91.15 Continue to carry out policies to protect and promote the human rights of vulnerable groups, such as women, children and persons with disabilities, and to prevent and combat all forms of violence and discrimination against them, including domestic violence and human trafficking (Italy);

N - 91.16 Adopt the necessary measures in the legislative sphere to define and classify all forms of crimes provided for in the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Honduras);

N - 91.17 Amend the constitutional and other relevant legal acts, in order to incorporate the principles of gender equality into the legal system, both in the public and private spheres (Serbia);

N - 91.18 Fully incorporate the principle of equality between women and men and the prohibition of discrimination based on sex and gender, covering direct and indirect discrimination in both the public and private spheres (Ukraine);

N - 91.19 Put in place a comprehensive strategy to eliminate discriminatory gender stereotypes, ensuring broad participation of civil society organizations in this process (Ukraine);

N - 91.20 Amend the Constitution and other relevant legislation to incorporate fully the principle of equality between women and men and the prohibition of discrimination based on sex and gender, covering direct and indirect discrimination in both the public and private spheres (Armenia);

N - 91.21 Put in place a comprehensive strategy to eliminate discriminatory gender stereotypes and patriarchal attitudes (Belgium);

N - 91.22 Amend its Constitution and other relevant legislation to fully incorporate the principle of equality between women and men and prohibit both direct and indirect discrimination in both the public and private spheres (Iceland);

N - 91.23 Incorporate the principle of gender equality into the Constitution, as well as the prohibition of discrimination based on disability (Mexico);

N - 91.24 Put in place measures, including anti-discrimination measures and awareness-raising campaigns, to eliminate discrimination and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Canada);

N - 91.25 Strengthen measures to eradicate all violence and discrimination and promote inclusion, in particular with respect to women, persons with disabilities and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, as well as to protect their rights (Chile);

N - 91.26 Enhance the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people by protecting them effectively from violence and discrimination (Germany);

N - 91.27 Make further efforts to protect lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and integrate them into society (Iceland);

N - 91.28 Continue working to consolidate the civil rights of persons belonging to the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community (Spain);

N - 91.29 Implement specific measures to combat all forms of discrimination, including discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, in order to guarantee the enjoyment of rights by lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Uruguay);

N - 91.30 Take strong, specific and action-oriented measures to modernize the fishing sector in a way that is beneficial to Vanuatu's fishermen (Haiti);

N - 91.31 Adopt laws that explicitly prohibit polygamy and enable the registration of all customary marriages (Slovenia);

N - 91.32 Revise legislation to raise the minimum age for marriage in compliance with international human rights standards (Iceland);

N - 91.33 Ensure as soon as possible the effective implementation of the Family Protection Act, in particular by allocating adequate resources to the units responsible for the protection of families (Switzerland);

N - 91.34 Revise legislation so that women can access legal, safe and voluntary termination of pregnancy and guarantee the provision of the relevant medical services (Iceland);

N - 91.35 Review the civil and traditional legal systems in order to undertake reforms that ensure that their provisions on women's rights are uniform and conform to the international standards of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Mexico);

N - 91.36 Abolish child, early and forced marriage by setting the minimum age for marriage for both men and women at 18 years (Netherlands);

N - 91.37 Establish the criminal responsibility of legal entities for all offences defined in articles 2 and 3 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Spain);

N - 91.38 Consider developing a comprehensive disaster-sensitive social protection system for children with disabilities, and take steps to improve the physical safety and resilience of school infrastructure (Bulgaria);

N - 91.39 Conduct and make publicly available mapping studies and data collection on statelessness, access to legal identity, and birth registration in the country (United States of America).



Promoting and strengthening
the Universal Periodic Review
<http://www.upr-info.org>

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