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### **Compilation prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1**

#### **Saint Kitts and Nevis**

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies, special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and other relevant official United Nations documents. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), other than those contained in public reports issued by OHCHR. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the four-year periodicity of the first cycle of the review. In the absence of recent information, the latest available reports and documents have been taken into consideration, unless they are outdated. Since this report only compiles information contained in official United Nations documents, lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to non-ratification of a treaty and/or to a low level of interaction or cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

## I. Background and framework

### A. Scope of international obligations<sup>1</sup>

<i>Universal human rights treaties<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Date of ratification, accession or succession</i>	<i>Declarations/reservations</i>	<i>Recognition of specific competences of treaty bodies</i>
ICERD	13 Oct. 2006	None	Individual complaints (art. 14): No
CEDAW	28 Apr. 1985	None	-
OP-CEDAW	20 Jan. 2006		Inquiry procedure (arts. 8 and 9): Yes
CRC	24 July 1990	None	-
Treaties to which St. Kitts and Nevis is not a party: ICESCR, OP-ICESCR, <sup>3</sup> ICCPR, ICCPR-OP 1, ICCPR-OP 2, CAT, OP-CAT, OP-CRC-AC, OP-CRC-SC, ICRMW, CRPD, OP-CRPD and CED.			
<i>Other main relevant international instruments</i>	<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	No		
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	Yes		
Palermo Protocol <sup>4</sup>	Yes		
Refugees and stateless persons <sup>5</sup>	Yes, only for 1951 Convention		
Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols thereto <sup>6</sup>	Yes, except Protocol III		
ILO fundamental conventions <sup>7</sup>	Yes		
UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education	No		

1. In 1999, the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) encouraged St. Kitts and Nevis to consider the possibility of acceding to the other major international human rights instruments.<sup>8</sup>

2. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) encouraged St. Kitts and Nevis to accede to the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.<sup>9</sup>

### B. Constitutional and legislative framework

3. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in 2007 stated inter alia that, in the criminal law context, St. Kitts and Nevis shared a lot of commonality with several of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) where the criminal law was outdated and a major overhaul of the law was long overdue. The inadequacies in the law were reflected in both the substantive and procedural law relating in particular to child sexual abuse.<sup>10</sup>

4. In 2006, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) reported that, in 1999, CRC expressed deep concern regarding the low legal age for

criminal responsibility (8 years) and that the Prevention of Cruelty and Protection of Juveniles Clause of the Juvenile Act did not provide special protection for children between the ages of 16 to 18 years.<sup>11</sup>

### C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

5. As of 29 September 2010, St. Kitts and Nevis does not have a national human rights institution accredited by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC).<sup>12</sup>

### D. Policy measures

6. In 1999, CRC recommended that St. Kitts and Nevis introduce a comprehensive system of data collection incorporating all the areas covered by the Convention and all children up to the age of 18 years, with specific emphasis on those who are particularly vulnerable, including children with disabilities, children living in poverty, children in the juvenile justice system, children of single-parent families, children born out of wedlock, sexually abused children and institutionalized children.<sup>13</sup>

7. CRC was concerned that St. Kitts and Nevis had not yet elaborated a National Plan of Action for Children and encouraged the State to consider the implementation of such a plan that included a rights-based, rather than an exclusively welfare-focused, approach.<sup>14</sup>

## II. Promotion and protection of human rights on the ground

### A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

#### 1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

<i>Treaty body<sup>15</sup></i>	<i>Latest report submitted and considered</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Follow-up response</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CERD				Initial report overdue since 2007
CEDAW	2002	June 2002	-	Fifth report overdue since 2002
CRC	1997	May 1999	-	Second and third reports overdue since 1997 and 2002, respectively

#### 2. Cooperation with special procedures

<i>Standing invitation issued</i>	<i>No</i>
Latest visits or mission reports	-
Visits agreed upon in principle	-
Visits requested and not yet agreed upon	-
Facilitation/cooperation during missions	-

<i>Standing invitation issued</i>	<i>No</i>
Follow-up to visits	-
Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals	During the period under review, no communications were sent.
Responses to questionnaires on thematic issues	St. Kitts and Nevis responded to none of the 23 questionnaires sent by special procedures mandate holders. <sup>16</sup>

## **B. Implementation of international human rights obligations**

### **1. Equality and non-discrimination**

8. In 2002, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) urged St. Kitts and Nevis to increase its efforts to create awareness in society about the need to change stereotyped and discriminatory attitudes concerning the role of women and girls, including through specific programmes directed towards boys and men, in particular to promote the idea of shared parental responsibility.<sup>17</sup>

9. UNICEF reported that the proportion of female-headed households in St. Kitts and Nevis in 2007 was 45 per cent.<sup>18</sup> In 2002, CEDAW was particularly concerned that, although women had a higher level of education than men, this had not been translated into promotion of women to senior posts in the public and private sectors and/or increased economic returns for women, who continued to be concentrated mainly in the informal sector and in the jobs that paid the least.<sup>19</sup>

10. In 2010, the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations noted that section 15 of the Constitution did not cover all the prohibited grounds of discrimination set out in Article 1(1)(a) of the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention and that it did not appear to provide protection from discrimination that occurred with regard to private employment, while the Protection of Employment Act only addressed discrimination in respect of termination rather than all aspects of employment and occupation.<sup>20</sup>

### **2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person**

11. In December 2007 and in November 2008, St. Kitts and Nevis voted against General Assembly resolutions calling for a moratorium on the use of the death penalty.<sup>21</sup>

12. According to the latest available data produced by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the intentional homicide rate per 100,000 population for 2008 was 35.2 in St Kitts and Nevis.<sup>22</sup> In a 2007 joint report of UNODC and the World Bank, using statistics available at that time, it was noted that murder rates in the Caribbean – at 30 per 100,000 population annually – were higher than for any other region of the world and had risen in recent years.<sup>23</sup>

13. A 2009 UNICEF report indicated that St Kitts and Nevis was affected by the transshipment of drugs, which was a contributing factor to the involvement of adolescents in gangs and the handling of drugs, small arms and light weapons. UNICEF, also in 2009, stated that, between 1990 and 1998 alone, crimes committed by juveniles had risen from 1.2 per cent to 17 per cent of all crimes and the rate was still rising.<sup>24</sup>

14. The 2007 joint report of UNODC and the World Bank indicated that St. Kitts and Nevis experienced a higher rate of rape above the unweighted average of 102 countries responding to the Crime Trends Surveys.<sup>25</sup>

15. Although welcoming the legislation adopted and programmes implemented to prevent violence against women, in 2002, CEDAW expressed concern about the persistent high level of violence, particularly domestic violence; the high incidence of sexual abuse of girls particularly by older men; the unwillingness of women to initiate complaints of domestic violence against husbands and to testify against them because of the unwritten code of family loyalty, which regards such violence as a private matter.<sup>26</sup>

16. In 2009, UNICEF reported that, on average, 200 cases of child abuse are reported to the Child Protection Services yearly. These comprise child neglect (62 per cent), physical abuse (20 per cent), sexual abuse (8 per cent), issues of access to children (5 per cent), maintenance of children (4 per cent) and abandonment (1 per cent).<sup>27</sup> In a 2010 UNICEF report on child sexual abuse, focus groups in St. Kitts and Nevis stated that the most significant incidence of abuse of children was by stepfathers or the mother's boyfriends;<sup>28</sup> and that women and their daughters often depend financially on men for their survival, whether it is the mother's partner or another adult male.<sup>29</sup> UNICEF in 2007 provided information on its support to the Government in the creation of a child abuse protocol.<sup>30</sup>

17. In 2010, the ILO Committee of Experts pointed out that section 4 of the Probation and Child Welfare Board Act of 1994 did not prohibit the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances and requested the Government to indicate the measures taken or envisaged to secure such a prohibition.<sup>31</sup> In 2002, CEDAW encouraged St. Kitts and Nevis, inter alia, to formulate a broad strategy against trafficking and prostitution.<sup>32</sup>

18. In 1999, CRC expressed concern about the high incidence of drug and substance abuse among youth and recommended that the Government take all appropriate measures to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances.<sup>33</sup>

19. CRC remained gravely concerned that corporal punishment was still widely practised and recommended that St Kitts and Nevis take all appropriate measures to prohibit it.<sup>34</sup>

### **3. Administration of justice and the rule of law**

20. UNICEF in 2009 reported that, in St. Kitts and Nevis, diversion of youth from the court and custodial systems was being practised informally, but was in need of expansion and more professional capacity.<sup>35</sup>

21. In 1999, CRC remained gravely concerned that the Corporal Punishment Act (1967) continued to empower the magistrate's court to order a juvenile convicted of an offence to be "whipped".<sup>36</sup>

22. In 2009, the ILO Committee of Experts noted from section 6 (3) (a) of the Constitution that the exaction of forced labour may be required under an "order of a court" and requested the Government to clarify the meaning and the scope of an "order of a court".<sup>37</sup>

### **4. Right to marriage and family life**

23. A 2007 Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) report referred to data from the 2004 and 2005 Maternity Ward Birth Registers which showed marriage rates of 20 per cent in St. Kitts and 35 per cent in Nevis.<sup>38</sup> UNICEF in 2009 explained that the region is characterized by high rates of non-resident fathers and data from the 1990s suggested that 29 per cent of families in St. Kitts had fathers residing in the households.<sup>39</sup> In 1999, CRC noted the large number of single-parent families and the impact on children and recommended that St. Kitts and Nevis undertake a study on the impact (both financial and

psychological) of “visiting relationships” on children.<sup>40</sup> In 2002, CEDAW urged St. Kitts and Nevis to take adequate legislative measures to make it easier for women to obtain child support and access to legal aid.<sup>41</sup> In 1999, CRC recommended that efforts be made to ensure the recovery of maintenance for children from parents who emigrate.<sup>42</sup>

24. While noting a decline in the overall number of children deprived of a family environment, CRC, in 1999, recommended that St. Kitts and Nevis undertake a study to assess the situation of boys within the family environment and their susceptibility to placement in alternative and/or foster care.<sup>43</sup>

#### **5. Freedom of association and right to participate in public and political life**

25. In 2010, the ILO Committee of Experts stated that the discretionary right of the public authorities to carry out inspections and request information at any time entailed a danger of interference in the internal administration of trade unions and requested the Government to take the necessary measures so as to amend section 33 (2) of the Trade Unions Act.<sup>44</sup>

26. In 2002, CEDAW urged St. Kitts and Nevis to introduce temporary special measures in order to improve the access of women to decision-making, as well as to adopt programmes to change the tenor of the political discourse in campaigns in order to achieve greater female participation in them.<sup>45</sup> A 2010 United Nations Statistical Division source indicated that the percentage of seats held by women in national parliament was 6.7 per cent in 2010.<sup>46</sup>

27. In 2009, UNICEF reported that, in St. Kitts and Nevis, generally participation among children and adolescents was not widely promoted and there were very few formal mechanisms in schools for adolescents to participate in school governance or assume leadership in extra-curricular activities.<sup>47</sup>

#### **6. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work**

28. In 2010, the ILO Committee of Experts indicated that a draft Equal Pay Act did not reflect the principle of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value and urged the Government to ensure that the legislation would include an explicit reference to this principle to be in full compliance with the Equal Remuneration Convention (No. 100).<sup>48</sup>

#### **7. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living**

29. A 2007 PAHO report referred to the St. Kitts and Nevis 2000 Poverty Assessment Survey, which showed that in St. Kitts 56 per cent of the poor were female and 57 per cent of the working poor had no secondary education certification. In Nevis, 26 per cent of the poor were female and 37 per cent of the working poor had no secondary education certification.<sup>49</sup> UNICEF in 2009 stated that intergenerational social inequality was strongly affecting children’s rights. The island had the highest OECS level of child representation amongst the poor with 46.2 per cent of children under 15 and 66.3 per cent under 24.<sup>50</sup>

30. In 2009, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) reported that St. Kitts and Nevis had an emigration rate of 44.3 per cent and that, in 2007, US\$37 million in remittances were sent to St. Kitts and Nevis; the average remittances per person were US\$739.<sup>51</sup>

31. A 2007 PAHO report noted that the country’s epidemiologic profile was dominated by chronic non-communicable diseases, with diabetes, hypertension, heart disease and malignant neoplasms challenging the organization and financing of services.<sup>52</sup> Obesity among adolescents was also of serious concern.<sup>53</sup>

32. CEDAW expressed concern about the high rate of teenage pregnancy,<sup>54</sup> with UNICEF reporting that 19 per cent of live births in 2005 were to a teen mother.<sup>55</sup> CEDAW urged the State to intensify awareness-raising and sexual education aimed at responsible sexual behaviour in the schools and society at large in order to prevent pregnancies. It recommended that men be involved in the design and implementation of all family planning strategies, policies and programmes.<sup>56</sup>

33. In 2009, UNICEF reported that the lack of a population-based sero-prevalence study prevents accurate estimates of the incidence of HIV among young people, and the need for programmes which educate adolescents on HIV prevention is critical. UNICEF also stated that a 2008 study revealed that only 21.1 per cent of sexually active adolescents used a condom every time they had sex and that adolescents most commonly mentioned that they were too embarrassed to buy a condom in a store.<sup>57</sup>

34. CRC expressed concern at the absence of legal protection, the lack of adequate facilities and services for children with disabilities and that insufficient efforts had been made to facilitate the inclusion of children with disabilities into the educational system and generally within society.<sup>58</sup>

## **8. Right to education**

35. In 2010, the ILO Committee of Experts noted that the Education Act of 1975 provided for free basic education for all children from ages 5 to 16 and recalled the concluding observations of 1999 made by CRC about the high drop-out rate of males in the upper grades of primary school, the poor reading ability of primary-school males and the high incidence of truancy. The Committee of Experts stated that laws and regulations making school attendance compulsory for all children makes a major contribution to eliminating the worst forms of child labour and requested the Government to provide information on the effective and time-bound measures taken for this purpose.<sup>59</sup> In 1999, CRC recommended that St. Kitts and Nevis review its educational programme with a view to improving its quality and relevance and ensuring that students receive an adequate mix of academic and life skills; seek to implement additional measures to encourage children, especially boys, to stay in school, particularly during the period of compulsory education.<sup>60</sup>

36. CRC was concerned that the policy which allowed teenage mothers to re-enter the educational system had not been equally implemented in both islands.<sup>61</sup>

## **9. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers**

37. In 2009, UNDP reported that there were 4,500 migrants which represented 9.2 per cent of the country's population.<sup>62</sup> UNHCR encouraged the Government to enhance dialogue and consultation with it in relation to the mixed migratory flows experienced by the country, including through consultations on groups of undocumented migrants detected in its territory.<sup>63</sup>

38. UNHCR indicated that the country had not passed any implementing legislation or administrative regulations on asylum or refugee status, nor established a national asylum procedure. In addition to setting up a functioning asylum system, UNHCR suggested that St. Kitts and Nevis should be encouraged to ensure the protection of stateless persons in line with international standards.<sup>64</sup>

## **10. Right to development**

39. A 2007 PAHO report indicated that the sugar industry had historically been the major contributor to economic activity (especially in St. Kitts). It had closed down in 2005 after three centuries of operation leaving approximately 1,500 people unemployed, which led to an increased demand for Government health and social services.<sup>65</sup> In 2010, ECLAC

reported that St. Kitts and Nevis had developed an adaptation strategy, the main purpose of which was a shift from sugar production to economic diversification and ensuring the social transformation was not traumatic. The adaptation strategy was built on the pillars of tourism, agriculture, information technology and financial services.<sup>66</sup>

40. In 2009, UNICEF stressed that the country was highly vulnerable to external social, environmental and economic shocks and suffering from high public deficits limiting the country's responsiveness to social investment needs.<sup>67</sup> In 2010, ECLAC reported that the country did not have a National Sustainable Development Strategy.<sup>68</sup>

### III. Achievements, best practices, challenges and constraints

41. CRC appreciated the State's initiatives within the school environment. It welcomed the establishment of a school nutrition programme for children enrolled at the primary level; the provision of school uniforms for children whose parents are not able to afford them; the efforts to ensure 100 per cent placement at the secondary level; and the policy that allows for the readmission of teenage mothers into the regular school system.<sup>69</sup>

42. CRC noted the efforts of the State in the area of primary health-care services: in particular, the achievement of 100 per cent immunization as well as relatively low malnutrition and infant and maternal mortality rates; and the introduction of programmes for free medical and dental care for all children of school age (up to 16 years).<sup>70</sup>

43. In 2002, CEDAW noted that one of the main obstacles to the full implementation of the Convention has been the hurricanes which in 1998 destroyed 85 per cent of the housing stock.<sup>71</sup> In 2009, UNICEF reported that the most recent hurricanes, Omar (2008) and Dean (2007) left widespread flooding, especially for those living on the coastal areas.<sup>72</sup>

44. In 1999, CRC noted that the limited availability of skilled human resources compounded by the high rate of emigration adversely affected the full implementation of the Convention.<sup>73</sup> In 2005, ECLAC indicated that St. Kitts and Nevis had been one of the Caribbean countries losing a considerable number of its professionals in health and education.<sup>74</sup>

### IV. Key national priorities, initiatives and commitments

N/A

### V. Capacity-building and technical assistance

45. UNHCR stood ready to provide technical support in the drafting of national refugee legislation and training and capacity-building services.<sup>75</sup>

#### Notes

<sup>1</sup> Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratifications of instruments listed in the table may be found in *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 1 April 2009* (ST/LEG/SER.E/26), supplemented by the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>.

<sup>2</sup> The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
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ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

<sup>3</sup> Adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/117 of 10 December 2008. Article 17, paragraph 1, of OP-ICESCR states that “The present Protocol is open for signature by any State that has signed, ratified or acceded to the Covenant”.

<sup>4</sup> Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

<sup>5</sup> 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

<sup>6</sup> Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at [www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html](http://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html).

<sup>7</sup> International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

<sup>8</sup> Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/15/Add.104), para. 9.

<sup>9</sup> UNHCR submission to UPR on St. Kitts and Nevis, p. 3.

<sup>10</sup> United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), *The Status of Child Protection in St. Kitts/Nevis, the Need for a National Reporting Protocol*, Barbados, 2007, p. 12. Available from

- [http://www.unicef.org/barbados/cao\\_unicefeco\\_child\\_protection\\_Skn.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/barbados/cao_unicefeco_child_protection_Skn.pdf).
- <sup>11</sup> Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), *Gender dialogue*, issue No. 18 (September 2006), p. 5. Available from <http://www.eclac.org/portofspain/noticias/paginas/0/11850/GenderDialogueSeptember2006.pdf>.
- <sup>12</sup> For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/13/45, annex I.
- <sup>13</sup> CRC/C/15/Add.104, para. 11.
- <sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 10.
- <sup>15</sup> The following abbreviations have been used for this document:
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| CERD  | Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination        |
| CEDAW | Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women |
| CRC   | Committee on the Rights of the Child                         |
- <sup>16</sup> The questionnaires referred to are those reflected in an official report by a special procedure mandate holder issued between 1 January 2006 and 30 June 2010. Responses counted for the purposes of this section are those received within the relevant deadlines, and referred to in the following documents: (a) E/CN.4/2006/62, para. 24, and E/CN.4/2006/67, para. 22; (b) A/HRC/4/23, para. 14; (c) A/HRC/4/24, para. 9; (d) A/HRC/4/29, para. 47; (e) A/HRC/4/31, para. 24; (f) A/HRC/4/35/Add.3, para. 7; (g) A/HRC/6/15, para. 7; (h) A/HRC/7/6, annex; (i) A/HRC/7/8, para. 35; (j) A/HRC/8/10, para. 120, footnote 48; (k) A/62/301, paras. 27, 32, 38, 44 and 51; (l) A/HRC/10/16 and Corr.1, footnote 29; (m) A/HRC/11/6, annex; (n) A/HRC/11/8, para. 56; (o) A/HRC/11/9, para. 8, footnote 1; (p) A/HRC/12/21, para. 2, footnote 1; (q) A/HRC/12/23, para. 12; (r) A/HRC/12/31, para. 1, footnote 2; (s) A/HRC/13/22/Add.4; (t) A/HRC/13/30, para. 49; (u) A/HRC/13/42, annex I; (v) A/HRC/14/25, para. 6, footnote 1; (w) A/HRC/14/31, para. 5, footnote 2.
- <sup>17</sup> Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (A/57/38 (Part II)), para. 104.
- <sup>18</sup> UNICEF, *Children in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean: Child Rights – the Unfinished Agenda* (Barbados, 2009), p. 31. Available from [http://www.unicef.org/barbados/Child\\_Rights\\_-\\_The\\_Unfinished\\_Agenda.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/barbados/Child_Rights_-_The_Unfinished_Agenda.pdf).
- <sup>19</sup> A/57/38 (Part II), para. 99.
- <sup>20</sup> ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1951 (No. 111), 2010, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092010KNA111, second paragraph.
- <sup>21</sup> General Assembly resolutions 62/149 and 63/168; see <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2007/ga10678.doc.htm> and <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2008/gashc3939.doc.htm>.
- <sup>22</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), “Homicide Statistics, Criminal Justice and Public Health Sources – Trends (2003-2008)”, Intentional homicide rate per 100,000 population. Available from [http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Pivot\\_by\\_Country.20100201.xls](http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Pivot_by_Country.20100201.xls).
- <sup>23</sup> UNODC and the Latin America and the Caribbean Region of the World Bank, *Crime, Violence and Development: Trends, Costs and Policy Options in the Caribbean*, report No. 37820 (March 2007), executive summary, p. iii. Available from <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTLACREGTOPGENDER/Resources/Crimeandviolenceinthecaribbeanfullreport.pdf>.
- <sup>24</sup> *Children in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean: Child Rights – the Unfinished Agenda*, p. 32.
- <sup>25</sup> *Crime, Violence and Development: Trends, Costs and Policy Options in the Caribbean*, p. 12 and executive summary, p. iv.
- <sup>26</sup> A/57/38 (Part II), para. 105.
- <sup>27</sup> *Children in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean: Child Rights – the Unfinished Agenda*, p. 32.
- <sup>28</sup> UNICEF, *Child Sexual Abuse in the Eastern Caribbean* (UNICEF and University of Huddersfield, Barbados, 2010), p. 15. Available from [http://www.unicef.org/barbados/Child\\_Sexual\\_Abuse\\_Publication.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/barbados/Child_Sexual_Abuse_Publication.pdf).
- <sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 17.
- <sup>30</sup> *The Status of Child Protection in St. Kitts/Nevis, the Need for a National Reporting Protocol*, p. 1.
- <sup>31</sup> ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual

- Direct Request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), 2010, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092010KNA182, third paragraph.
- <sup>32</sup> A/57/38 (Part II), para. 112.
- <sup>33</sup> CRC/C/15/Add.104, para. 30.
- <sup>34</sup> Ibid., para. 20.
- <sup>35</sup> *Children in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean: Child Rights – the Unfinished Agenda*, p. 32.
- <sup>36</sup> CRC/C/15/Add.104, para. 32.
- <sup>37</sup> ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), 2009, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092009KNA029, fifth paragraph.
- <sup>38</sup> Pan American Health Organization, *Health in the Americas, 2007, Volume II – Countries: Saint Kitts and Nevis*, p. 613. Available from <http://www.paho.org/hia/archivosvol2/paisesing/Saint%20Kitts%20and%20Nevis%20English.pdf>.
- <sup>39</sup> UNICEF, *Children and Families in Transition: Young Parents and Caretakers in the Eastern Caribbean* (Barbados, 2009), p. 9. Available from [http://www.unicef.org/barbados/Children\\_and\\_Families\\_in\\_Transition\\_update.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/barbados/Children_and_Families_in_Transition_update.pdf).
- <sup>40</sup> CRC/C/15/Add.104, para. 21.
- <sup>41</sup> A/57/38 (Part II), para. 110.
- <sup>42</sup> CRC/C/15/Add.104, para. 22.
- <sup>43</sup> Ibid., para. 23.
- <sup>44</sup> ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), 2010, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092010KNA087, second paragraph.
- <sup>45</sup> A/57/38 (Part II), para. 96.
- <sup>46</sup> United Nations Statistical Division coordinated data and analyses. Available from [mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg](http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg).
- <sup>47</sup> *Children in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean: Child Rights – the Unfinished Agenda*, p. 33.
- <sup>48</sup> ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100), 2010, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092010KNA100, first paragraph.
- <sup>49</sup> *Health in the Americas, 2007, Volume II – Countries, Saint Kitts and Nevis*, p. 610.
- <sup>50</sup> *Children in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean: Child Rights – the Unfinished Agenda*, p. 32.
- <sup>51</sup> United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), “Human Development Report 2009 – Country Fact Sheets - St. Kitts and Nevis”. Available from [http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/country\\_fact\\_sheets/cty\\_fs\\_KNA.html](http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/country_fact_sheets/cty_fs_KNA.html).
- <sup>52</sup> *Health in the Americas, 2007, Volume II – Countries, Saint Kitts and Nevis*, p. 610.
- <sup>53</sup> Ibid., p. 613.
- <sup>54</sup> A/57/38, part II, para. 101.
- <sup>55</sup> *Children in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean: Child Rights – the Unfinished Agenda*, p. 31.
- <sup>56</sup> A/57/38 (Part II), para. 102.
- <sup>57</sup> *Children in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean: Child Rights – the Unfinished Agenda*, p. 33.
- <sup>58</sup> CRC/C/15/Add.104, para. 27.
- <sup>59</sup> ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), 2010, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092010KNA182, tenth paragraph.
- <sup>60</sup> CRC/C/15/Add.104, para. 28.
- <sup>61</sup> Ibid., para. 28.
- <sup>62</sup> “Human Development Report 2009 – Country Fact Sheets - St. Kitts and Nevis”.
- <sup>63</sup> UNHCR submission to the UPR on St. Kitts and Nevis, p. 3.
- <sup>64</sup> Ibid., pp. 2–3.
- <sup>65</sup> *Health in the Americas, 2007, Volume II – Countries, Saint Kitts and Nevis*, p. 609.
- <sup>66</sup> ECLAC, *Caribbean Regional Report for the Five-Year Review of the Mauritius Strategy for the further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (MSI+5)* (May 2010), doc. LC/CAR/L.258, p. 52. Available from [http://www.sidsnet.org/msi\\_5/docs/regional/caribbean/Caribbean\\_Regional\\_Synthesis-MSI5-Final.pdf](http://www.sidsnet.org/msi_5/docs/regional/caribbean/Caribbean_Regional_Synthesis-MSI5-Final.pdf).

- <sup>67</sup> *Children in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean: Child Rights – the Unfinished Agenda*, pp. 32.
- <sup>68</sup> *Caribbean Regional Report for the Five-Year Review of the Mauritius Strategy*, p. 52.
- <sup>69</sup> CRC/C/15/Add.104, para. 4.
- <sup>70</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 5.
- <sup>71</sup> A/57/38 (Part II), para. 92.
- <sup>72</sup> *Children in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean: Child Rights – the Unfinished Agenda*, pp. 33.
- <sup>73</sup> CRC/C/15/Add.104, para. 7.
- <sup>74</sup> ECLAC, *Migration in the Caribbean What do we know?*, (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, January 2006), Doc UN/POP/EGM-MIG/2005/09, p. 15. Available from [http://www.un.org/esa/population/meetings/IttMigLAC/P09\\_ECLAC\(Port%20of%20Spain\).pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/population/meetings/IttMigLAC/P09_ECLAC(Port%20of%20Spain).pdf).
- <sup>75</sup> UNHCR submission to UPR on St. Kitts and Nevis, p. 3.
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