

Barbados 2018 UPR: Joint Submission from the United Nations Subregional Team for Barbados and the OECS

I. Acceptance of international norms

- The following recommendations were implemented: A/HRC/23/11/102.11-14; 102.16
- The following recommendations were not implemented: A/HRC/23/11/102.1-102.10; 102.15; 102.17-26; 102.66
- The following recommendation was partially implemented: A/HRC/23/11/102.67
 1. In 2013 Barbados ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
 2. Since the 2013 UPR, Barbados has not ratified or acceded to any other additional international human rights treaties.

II. Cooperation with special procedures

- The following recommendations have not been implemented: A/HRC/23/11/102.41,102.42
- The following recommendation was partially implemented: A/HRC/23/11/102.43
 1. Barbados has not extended a standing invitation to the special procedures mechanisms.
 2. Although Barbados has neither extended a standing invitation to the special procedures mechanisms nor has it responded positively to the requests from special procedures mechanisms for an official visit, the Barbados government did cooperate with the (former) United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women, Rashida Manjoo, during her 2015 Caribbean study visit in which she travelled to Jamaica (15-17 April 2015), Barbados (20-21 April 2015),

Dominica (22-24 April 2015), and Trinidad and Tobago (27-28 April 2015) (See Annex 1: Report on 2015 study visit).

III. Cooperation with other international mechanisms

- The implementation of the following recommendations is on-going: A/HRC/23/11/102.40; 102.44
 1. The Barbados has engaged the OHCHR and other UN agencies on capacity building and technical assistance on human rights reporting and establishing its national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up; participation in initiatives of the Human Rights Council; and on national initiatives/activities regarding the rights of women, children and persons living with disabilities.

IV. Constitutional and legislative framework

- The following recommendation has been partially implemented: A/HRC/23/11/102.28-102.29
- The implementation of the following recommendations is on-going: A/HRC/23/11/102.28; 102-30-102.31
 1. In 2016 Barbados passed the **Domestic Violence (Protection Orders) Act 2016** which, among other things, broadens the definition of domestic violence (see **Domestic Violence** section for more detail).
 2. The Barbados government is currently working on legislation that is intended to reflect some of the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child including:
 - The pending **Juvenile Justice Bill** is intended to reform provisions of the current **Juvenile Offenders Act** and the **Reformatory Industrial School Act**.¹
 3. The Barbados parliament has not yet passed the **Employment Sexual Harassment Bill**, which has been pending for many years. However, the

¹ <http://www.nationnews.com/nationnews/news/65525/juvenile-laws-reform#sthash.D3S5zTwc.dpuf>

Minister of Labour indicates that the bill still enjoys the support of the government and remains under consideration.

V. National Human Rights Institution

- The following recommendations have not been implemented:
A/HRC/23/11/102.32-102.37
 1. During its 2008 UPR Barbados accepted the recommendations to establish an NHRI in accordance with the Paris Principles. However, in the 2013 UPR Barbados only noted those recommendations.
 2. Since the 2013 UPR, Barbados has not made any efforts to establish an NHRI in accordance with the Paris Principles.

VI. Professional training in human rights

- The implementation of the following recommendation is on-going:
A/HRC/23/11/102.94
 1. In 2014, at the initiative of a Deputy Commissioner, the Royal Barbados Police Force requested capacity-building training from the UN system on policing matters domestic violence involving LGBTI persons. sexual orientation. The UN system has not yet had the opportunity to provide such human rights education.

VII. Awareness raising and dissemination

- The implementation of the following recommendation is on-going:
A/HRC/23/11/102.47
 1. The Bureau of Gender Affairs engages in on-going public awareness activities intended to address discriminatory practices against women such as:

VIII. Cooperation with civil society

- The implementation of the following recommendation is on-going: A/HRC/23/11/102.39
 1. The government works with civil society organizations to address the needs of vulnerable groups by providing subventions to CSOs that cater to the needs of vulnerable groups such as the Barbados Professional Women's Club (which runs the women's shelter for domestic violence survivors) and the Barbados Council for the Disabled.
 2. In 2016 the National Human Rights Officer (NHRO) conducted a consultation between government and civil society on proposed legislation regarding the rights of person with disabilities.
 3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs requested the NHRO facilitate a consultation with CSOs as part of its preparation for the upcoming 3rd cycle UPR.

IX. Statistics and indicators

- The implementation of the following recommendation is on-going: A/HRC/23/11/102.95
 1. In 2012 the Barbados government announced its intention to develop and implement a mandatory reporting protocol on child abuse. The proposed protocol is targeted at the prevention, reporting and management of child abuse cases, and is intended to give direction to agencies, practitioners and social workers on reporting child abuse. Discussion regarding the protocol remains ongoing but, as of June 2017, the protocol has not been implemented.

X. International Humanitarian law

- The following recommendation was not implemented: A/HRC/23/11/102.27
 1. National legislation has not been fully aligned with all obligations under the Rome Statute.

XI. Equality and non-discrimination

- Implementation of the following recommendation is partial and on-going:
A/HRC/23/11/102.45
 1. The Barbados government is currently in the process of drafting anti-discrimination legislation regarding the rights of persons with disabilities. The legislation is part of a larger legislative package which includes proposed laws on the rights of persons with disabilities as it applies to education, employment and accessibility.
 2. The government is currently exploring the possibility of adopting comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation to cover many marginalized groups (although there is no indication that LGBTI persons would be protected under such legislation).

- The following recommendations have not been implemented:
A/HRC/23/11/102.53-55; 102.96-102
 1. The Barbados government has not taken any official actions to address the rights of LGBTI persons and many politicians are on record saying they condemn homosexuality.
 2. Female politicians are frequently subject to speculation and rumor regarding their sexual lives. This is true for the current leader of the main Opposition party. Male politicians of the governing party have already made comments “dog-whistle” comments regarding homosexuality which has been perceived to be directed at the leader of the Opposition.
 3. The Attorney General has also publicly commented that he does not believe that LGBTI persons are subjected to discrimination in Barbados (suggesting the government does not intend to try to address the issue).
 4. However, the Prime Minister and Attorney General have made public comments encouraging tolerance for LGBTI persons.

5. Government representatives have also participated in public discussions/meetings on the issue of homosexuality and transgender persons in Barbados society.
 6. It should be noted that a 2013/14 study conducted by the Caribbean Development Research Services (CADRES) found that an increasing number of Barbadians have expressed “tolerance” or acceptance of homosexuals (67%). Although a majority of Barbadians support the retention of the “buggery law” (58%) further investigation reveals that many of these persons are both unfamiliar with the specific provisions of the law and when advised of the specifics believe it to be “illogical” in some instances. Support for the law has also declined significantly from the 87% support it had in a similar study in 2004. The 2013/14 study also found that most respondents are opposed to violence against. The CADRES study’s findings suggest that there is a space for stronger public dialogue around the issue of sexual orientation.
- The following information is relevant to gender equality and discrimination against women in Barbados:
 1. The constitution prohibits discrimination based on sex, race, place of origin, political opinions, color, or creed, but no specific legislation addresses discrimination based on disability, language, sexual orientation or gender identity, or social status.
 2. Discrimination against women is exacerbated by a lack of explicit anti-discrimination legislation speaking specifically to women and girls, and socio-cultural practices that reinforce traditional stereotypes regarding the role of women and men in society.
 3. Although women comprise the majority of civil servants in Barbados, women are underrepresented in roles of political leadership. There are currently three women in Barbados’ parliament representing approximately 16.7% of the country’s parliamentary seats, which is below the global average and 23.8% in the upper house for a combined average of 20.25%. Barbados ranks

120 out of 193 countries in 2017 per the Inter-Parliamentary Union World Classification. However, the Leader of the Senate is a woman and the leader of the Opposition is a woman.

4. Women still comprise the vast majority of underemployed persons, as well, recent reports on the impact of the 2008 global financial crisis on the labour market in Barbados, note that while male unemployment has increased, so has female unemployment with females still having higher rates of unemployment, although the gap is much narrower than before the crisis. Recent reports also note that the poorest 40% of households in Barbados also have higher probabilities of being female headed.
5. Cultural barriers and social stigma discourage women from entering into public and political life. When women do enter public and political life, they are subject gendered harassment from other politicians, political commenters and the media. Female politicians have been subject to public speculation about their sexual lives and derision for those who do not have children.
6. Women and men have the right to acquire, change or retain their nationality under the law in Barbados, their ability to do so is not equal. A strict reading of the constitutional provision indicates that a father can pass his Barbados citizenship to his child regardless of his place of birth. A mother can only pass her citizenship to her child if she was born in Barbados.
7. Although females fare much higher in educational attainment at the tertiary level, this has not resulted in a major shift in women's access to work, higher incomes, or leadership and decision-making positions. Despite the numerical female advantage in institutions of higher learning, women remain disproportionately under-represented in the Caribbean labour force, over-represented in the unemployed labour force, have higher job seeking rates than males and, on average, earn less than their males colleagues at all levels of education.

8. In 2012 close to two-thirds of male adults were employed as compared with just over half of female adults. Almost two-fifths of women were 'economically inactive' as compared with around a quarter of men.
9. The earnings of women is below that of men. There are more women than men in earnings brackets up to \$499 per week, and more men than women in every income bracket from \$500 per week upwards. Analysis of earnings patterns since 2003 reveals that women have consistently outnumbered men in the lowest income bracket of under \$200 per week. Earnings between \$200 and \$499 were found more frequently among men than women in the years 2003 to 2008 whereas thereafter women outnumbered men in this second lowest income bracket. The figures show a slight improvement in the relative earnings of women, but poverty and lower incomes remain concentrated among them.
10. Because women are over-represented in lower income brackets and in the 'economically inactive' population, both factors contribute to higher levels of poverty among women than men. Sociological and demographic factors are also important. Poverty is concentrated among households headed by women, which account for 47.5% of all households in Barbados. Of poor households, 62.2% are headed by women. The rate of poverty in female-headed households is 19.4%, compared with 11.5% in male-headed households and 15% in all households.
11. Although there are policies and laws which provide for equal access for women and men to land holdings and tenure, available evidence suggests that men own the bulk of land and other productive resources. Close to 80% of all large farms in Barbados are owned by men. Women's non-ownership of resources can result in women struggling to gain access to credit. Some seek to overcome this by getting their husband or male relative with collateral to apply on their behalf. However, this option is not available to many unmarried women. Often a job letter must be supplied, which is a greater barrier to women than to men given lower levels of female employment in the formal labour sector.

XII. Right to development

- The following recommendations are in the process of implementation:
A/HRC/23/11/102.107-108
 1. Barbados is in the process of implementing a development plan intended to advance sustainable economic and social development as evidenced by its Growth and Development Strategy 2013-2020.
 2. The government is on the process of developing and implementing legislation and policy intended to improve the protection of the rights of women and children (see sections on the rights of women and children for further discussion)

XIII. Death penalty

- The following recommendations have not been implemented:
A/HRC/23/11/102.58-65; 102-68
- Implementation of the following recommendation is on-going:
A/HRC/23/11/102.69-102.70
 1. In 2015 the Barbados Attorney General tabled legislation in parliament to abolish the mandatory death penalty. The introduction of the legislation was accompanied by a public relations campaign making the case for the abolition of the mandatory death penalty with the assurance that (discretionary) would remain law. The proposed legislation eliminating the mandatory death penalty remains pending.
 2. The Barbados government has been supported of UN efforts to promote public and open debate on the death penalty. In 2015, the Barbados government supported and participated in a regional meeting of government representatives on the status of the death penalty in the Caribbean region.
 3. The government has indicated its support of an upcoming, UN-sponsored death penalty sensitization workshop and survey on attitudes towards the death penalty in Barbados.

XIV. Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment

- The following recommendations have been partially implemented and are on-going: A/HRC/23/11/102.71; 102.90-91; 102.92-93
 1. Some Barbados police officers participated in a human rights training program as part of a larger regional training on polygraph testing. The RBPF is talks with the NHRO to conduct human rights training for the larger police force.
 2. The Barbados government has announced its intention to introduce video and audio recordings of suspect interviews by the police. This measure is intended to address the concern of coerced confessions from crime suspects which has been frequently alleged by defense lawyers and criminal justice advocates. The government reports that video surveillance of police interviews has been introduced on a pilot basis in a few police stations. However, the full implementation of the video/audio surveillance program on a nationwide basis remains unclear.
 3. Since Barbados' 2013 UPR an increasing number of police officers have been charged and arrested for the abuse of persons in police custody and unlawful killings. These matters are still under adjudication but they indicate a response to the perception of impunity.
 4. However, despite these efforts, police abuse remains a problem. In 2017 more than one video emerged on social media showing police abusing persons in public. Criminal defense lawyers and human rights activists continue to call for comprehensive reform of the RBPF to make it more accountable to the public, charging that the current system established to probe complaints against officers was not reliable indicating skepticism that the Office [of Professional Responsibility] is not capable of properly investigating and processing complaints because the police investigations and disciplinary actions are not independent.

XV. Prohibition of slavery, trafficking

- The following recommendations have been partially implemented and are on-going: A/HRC/23/11/102.87-89
 1. Barbados continues to be a source country for children subjected to sex trafficking and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor.
 2. In 2013 the Sex Crimes and Trafficking Unit of the RBPF made a major human trafficking arrest involving multiple suspects and victims. This case remains pending and there do not appear to have been any subsequent arrests although the government recognizes that the practice exists.
 3. The Barbados Senate is currently considering amendments to the **Trafficking in Persons Prevention Bill, 2016; The Immigration (Amendment) Bill, 2016; and The Criminal Assets Recovery Fund Bill, 2016, which are** intended to strengthen penalties against those caught smuggling persons through or into Barbados.
 4. In 2015 the US government alleged in its Human Trafficking Report that a Barbados government official was under investigation for complicity in sex trafficking crimes. No further information on this matter is available at this time.

XVI. Domestic Violence

- The following recommendation has been implemented: A/HRC/23/11/102.74
 1. In 2013 the Royal Barbados Police Force established the Family Conflict Intervention Unit (FCIU). The FCIU interacts with crisis facilities/services and the women's shelter to facilitate a coordinated response resulting in better victim-centered services. There is also improved data collection on domestic violence cases. According to the head of the unit, Sargent Christine Husbands, since its establishment there has been an increase in reported domestic violence cases. Sargent Husbands attributes the increase to a rise

in confidence in the police force. Civil society generally reports that the unit has been a strong, effective response by the police force to better address domestic violence crime in Barbados.

2. In 2017, the FCIU acquired new facilities which includes a “soft space” to be utilised during interactions with children and distressed individuals. However, the unit is still composed of only a few officers and lacks adequate equipment, ICT support and data collection tools.
- Implementation of the following recommendations is on-going:
A/HRC/23/11/102.75-78
3. In 2009, a national survey by the Caribbean Development Research Services (CADRES) to determine the prevalence of domestic violence found that 30% of respondents were subject to domestic violence and that 86% of the cases involved male violence against women. Between 2000 and 2007, 21% of homicides in Barbados were the result of domestic violence. In 2013, there was a high of nine femicides because of domestic partner violence.
 4. In 2016 Parliament passed the **Domestic Violence (Protection Orders) Amendment Act** which is intended to fill the gaps from the original legislation. The amendment allows police officers to issue protection orders on the spot, enter homes without warrants and seize weapons of suspected offenders. In addition, the Act mandates that police officers respond to every complaint about domestic violence and the police department must keep a domestic violence register to record information obtained by officers who respond to complaints.
 5. However, there remain critical shortcomings in gender-related legislation such as the lack of a clear definition of violence against women as an act based on gender. No provisions have been made to date to define violence against women in national law as distinct from intra-family, family or domestic violence. In cases of sexual and domestic violence cases of violence against women are only prosecuted if the victim presses charges. Lawyers in Barbados indicate that it can be difficult to meet the legal requirements to

prosecute cases of rape and other sexual violence due to a lack of corroboration.

XVII. Liberty and Security

- The following recommendation has not been implemented: A/HRC/23/11/102.56
 1. There has been not attempt by the Barbados government to implement measures to protect LGBT population from harassment, discrimination and violence. This is not on the basis that the government sanctions persecution of the community, rather it is on the basis that such measures are not necessary. In fact, the Attorney General is on record stating that LGBTI persons are not subject to discrimination and violence in Barbados.
- The following recommendation is partially implemented and on-going: A/HRC/23/11/102.73
 2. The establishment of the Family Conflict Intervention Unit has allowed the RBPF to start documenting data on the domestic violence incidents it investigates. The data collection is rudimentary but represents an improvement in the information available on these matters.
 3. There is currently no mechanism for collecting and evaluating data on incidents of sexual harassment. However, there is increased public awareness around the issue of sexual harassment in the workplace and daily life due to the formation of #Lifeinleggings, which is both a movement and civil society organization dedicated to sharing Barbadian women's stories of sexual violence and harassment. In light of the pending sexual harassment legislation, there is a need for the government to create a mechanism that can better study the nature of sexual harassment and its prevalence in Barbados society.

XVIII. Rights related to name, identity, nationality

- The following recommendation has been partially implemented: A/HRC/23/11/102.50-51

1. Barbados previously amended the Constitution to allow for both women and men to acquire, change or retain their nationality under the law in Barbados. However, their ability to do so is not equal. A strict reading of the constitutional provision regarding nationality indicates that a father can pass his Barbados citizenship to his child regardless of his place of birth. A mother can only pass her citizenship to her child if she was born in Barbados.

XIX. Economic, social & cultural rights – general measures of implementation

- Implementation of the following recommendation remains on-going:
A/HRC/23/11/102.106

XX. Human rights and poverty

- Implementation of the following recommendation remains on-going:
A/HRC/23/11/102.109

XXI. Right to work

- Implementation of the following recommendation remains on-going:
A/HRC/23/11/102.105

XXII. Right to just and favourable conditions of work

- The following recommendations have not been implemented:
A/HRC/23/11/102.103-104

1. The government of Barbados has not instituted any additional programs to facilitate access to basic services or just conditions of work for domestic workers or migrant workers.

XXIII. Right to health

- Implementation of the following recommendations remains on-going:
A/HRC/23/11/102.110-113
 1. The National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2014-2018 concentrates on three priority areas: 1) high-impact prevention; 2) expansion and sustainability of treatment, care and support; and 3) creating an enabling environment to promote universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support.
 2. The National HIV/AIDS Commission (NHAC) formerly under the Office of the Prime Minister is now under the Ministry of Family, Culture, Sports and Youth. The NHAC and the national strategy seeks to engage the 18 line ministries, private sector, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and FBOs.²
 3. The HIV/AIDS Programme monitors and co-manages all known HIV+ pregnant women and newborns as part of this comprehensive PMTCT programme. The Ministry of Health conducts routine HIV surveillance in public antenatal clinics and is expanding this system to monitor HIV testing trends in private antenatal clinics. Recent data reveal that over 99% of women accessing public antenatal services are tested for HIV.
 4. Under the PMTCT programme, the central feature of which is the use of ARVs to reduce the risk of HIV transmission from mother to child, vertical transmission rates have been reduced to a rate of 0.75% . The data points to a successful PMTCT programme with 88.5% and 95.5% of HIV positive pregnant women receiving ARVs during pregnancy to reduce mother to child transmission.
 5. In 2010 and 2011 there were no infants who contracted HIV from their mothers. These data are not modelled; actual total numbers were used. Stringent PMTCT management protocols are in place and between 2006 and 2010, the HIV transmission rate was 0.7%. There has not been an infected infant since 2007.

² Barbados HIV/AIDS Global Response Report

XXIV. Discrimination against Women

- Implementation of the follow recommendation remains ongoing: A/HRC/23/11/102.49
 1. The GOVBB has introduced initiatives aimed at addressing gender roles and stereotypes in the broader society. The Bureau of Gender Affairs has focused on implementing programmes with the aim of changing traditional stereotypes regarding gender roles.

XXV. Violence against women

- The following recommendations have been partially implemented and remains ongoing: A/HRC/23/11/102.46; 102.48; 102.72
 1. The Bureau of Gender Affairs indicates that they are in the final stages of completing the National Gender Policy, they hope that it will be completed before July 2017. However, the draft has not yet been shared, as such it is not yet clear how many consultations were held in the development of the policy or how the policy is connected to the country's development priorities.
 2. The GOVBB has introduced initiatives aimed at addressing gender roles and stereotypes in the broader society. The Bureau of Gender Affairs has focused on implementing programmes with the aim of changing traditional stereotypes regarding gender roles.
 3. Sexual harassment is not specifically defined in law although legislation has been pending in the Ministry of Labour for years. The country is, however, party to the the Convention of Belem do Para which recognizes sexual harassment as a form of violence against women. Barbados has also ratified in 1974 the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) of the ILO. Sexual harassment is considered to be a form of discrimination based on sex, which is prohibited under the Convention. Civil society reports that there was a high incidence of sexual harassment in the private and public sectors. However, there have been few cases formally

reported and the lack of reporting was believed to result from concerns about retaliation and lack of avenues for redress.

4. In 2013 the Royal Barbados Police Force established the Family Conflict Intervention Unit (FCIU). The FCIU interacts with crisis facilities/services and the women's shelter to facilitate a coordinated response resulting in better victim-centered services. There is also improved data collection on domestic violence cases. According to the head of the unit, Sargent Christine Husbands, since its establishment there has been an increase in reported domestic violence cases. Sargent Husbands attributes the increase to a rise in confidence in the police force. Civil society generally reports that the unit has been a strong, effective response by the police force to better address domestic violence crime in Barbados.
5. In 2016 Parliament passed the Domestic Violence (Protection Orders) Amendment Act which was intended to fill the gaps from the original legislation. The amendment allows police officers to issue protection orders on the spot, enter homes without warrants and seize weapons of suspected offenders. In addition, the Act mandates that police officers respond to every complaint about domestic violence and the police department must keep a domestic violence register to record information obtained by officers who respond to complaints.

XXVI. Children: family environment and alternative care

- The following recommendation has been partially implemented and remains ongoing: A/HRC/23/11/102.86
 1. Since 2009 UNICEF has worked with the Barbados government to implement the Child Friendly School approach to change attitudes and practices of behaviour management and discipline in schools. A particular concern for UNICEF and many of its partners is the continuing use of authorised corporal punishment and reported use of unauthorised measures that are in

contravention of children's rights. This initiative is called the Schools Positive Behaviour Management Program (SPBMP).

2. The work was piloted in a single school in Barbados and was expanded to 11 schools in Phase 1 in 2009, all but one of which are primary. A second phase, of 10 primary and 11 more secondary schools started in Phase 2 in 2011. At present the initiative has been mainstreamed in all schools in Barbados.
 3. Although intended to reduce the use of corporal punishment as a disciplinary measure in schools, the practice remains legal and continues to be in use at the school principal's discretion.
- The following recommendations have not been implemented:
A/HRC/23/11/102.80-85
 1. Corporal punishment remains legal in the family and school. Public attitudes to corporal punishment as a disciplinary measure remains highly favorable.
 2. However, some public figures, most notably the Minister of Education, have publicly come out against the practice of corporal punishment.
 3. The Barbados government is currently working on legislation that is intended to reflect some of the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child including the pending Juvenile Justice Bill is intended to reform provisions of the current Juvenile Offenders Act and the Reformatory Industrial School Act. The pending bill would outlaw the use of corporal punishment as a criminal sanction.
 - The following information is relevant to the rights of children:
 1. Child sexual abuse remains a serious concern for Barbados. Since the 2013 UPR, Barbados has continued to engage in awareness raising around the issue with the support of UNICEF. In 2013 the Government launched the Break the Silence campaign which empowers children, families and victims of sexual abuse to report cases of sexual offences and to break the stigma surrounding the issue. Within the Break the Silence framework, a number of workshops had been conducted and has included the participation of religious leaders, sport and other public figures.

2. For many years a mandatory reporting protocol to address child abuse has been pending. The protocol is in response to the reality that many cases of sexual violence against children goes unreported. This is due to a number reasons including the common practice of out-of-court settlements where the abuser pays a parent an agreed sum of money to avoid prosecution, although such arrangements are illegal. Also, there is a reluctance to report sexual violence due to what lawyers describe as an "insensitive and under-equipped justice system" and the fear that bringing a case will undermine the privacy and self-esteem of the child victim.
3. Significant gaps remain in children protection laws due to a significant backlog of legislation which still needs to be drafted or revised, due to the lack of legal professionals and limited resources to hire external consultants.

XXVII. Persons with disabilities: definition, general principles

- The following recommendation has not been implemented: A/HRC/23/11/102.115
 1. The Barbados government has not conducted a census of the population with disabilities.
- The following recommendation is in the process of implementation: A/HRC/23/11/102.114
 1. Legislation is currently being drafted to prohibit discrimination against persons with physical, sensory, intellectual, and mental disabilities in employment, education, access to public buildings, access to health care, or the provision of other state services.
 2. The Government indicates that a national policy on disability is pending. A multidisciplinary team within the Ministry of Education had been established with the purpose of deliberating on what kind of support they would need to receive.
 3. However, the proposed anti-discrimination legislation and accompanying implementing policy has been pending for many years and it is unclear when it will be introduced to Parliament.

XXVIII. Human rights defenders

- The following recommendation has been partially implemented and remains ongoing: A/HRC/23/11/102.38
 1. The GOVBB has conducted a few public dialogues with LGBTI civil society organizations and has requested that the NHRO facilitate a consultation with CSOs in preparation for its upcoming UPR.