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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**

Dominica

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of recent information, the latest available reports and documents have been taken into consideration, unless they are outdated.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 obligations¹

<i>Core universal human rights treaties²</i>	<i>Date of ratification, accession or succession</i>	<i>Declarations /reservations</i>	<i>Recognition of specific competences of treaty bodies</i>
ICESCR	17 June 1993	None	-
ICCPR	17 June 1993	None	Inter-State complaints (art. 41): No
CEDAW	15 Sept. 1980	None	-
CRC	13 Mar. 1991	None	-
OP-CRC-AC	20 Sept. 2002	Binding declaration under art 3: 18 years	-
OP-CRC-SC	20 Sept. 2002	None	-
<i>Core treaties to which Dominica is not a party: ICERD, OP-ICESCR,³ ICCPR, ICCPR-OP1, ICCPR-OP2, OP-CEDAW, CAT, OP-CAT, ICRMW, CPD (signature only, 2007), CPD-OP and CED.</i>			

<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 ⁴	No
Refugees and stateless persons ⁵	Yes, except the 1954 and 1961 Conventions
Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols thereto ⁶	Yes , except Protocol III
ILO fundamental conventions ⁷	Yes
UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education	Yes

1. In 2009, the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) looked forward to the speedy accession by Dominica to OP-CEDAW and to its acceptance of the amendment to article 20, paragraph 1 of the Convention.⁸

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

2. In 2004, the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) noted the efforts undertaken by Dominica to harmonize its legislation with regard to children. Nevertheless, it was concerned that the existing legislation does not fully reflect the principles and provisions of the Convention. It recommended that Dominica take all necessary measures to ensure that its legislation conforms fully with the principles and provisions of the Convention and ensure its effective implementation.⁹

3. CEDAW was made aware in 2009 of plans to review, adopt and amend existing legislation, particularly in the area of family laws. It drew the attention of Dominica to the fact that there is an obligation to fully integrate the Convention in its domestic legislation and reiterated that such laws should be fully in line with the provisions of the Convention.¹⁰

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

4. As of 3 July 2009, Dominica 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).¹¹

5. In 2004, CRC encouraged Dominica to pursue its efforts to develop and establish an independent and effective mechanism, provided with adequate resources and easily accessible to children, that would monitor the implementation of the Convention, deal with complaints from children in a child-sensitive and expeditious manner, and provide remedies for violations of their rights under the Convention.¹²

D. Policy measures

6. In 2008, the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations noted that a National Policy and Action Plan for gender equality and equity was approved by the Government in June 2006.¹³ According to a 2005 UNIFEM report, the Women's Bureau in the Ministry of Community Development and Gender Affairs is responsible for advancing gender mainstreaming and is both a site of policy oversight around gender equality goals and a project implementer.¹⁴

7. In 2004, CRC noted that a national plan of action, which would coordinate the activities of both public and private sector focusing on children's needs, was in a state of preparation but was concerned at the delay in finalizing, adopting and implementing it. It encouraged Dominica to expedite its efforts in developing and effectively implementing a comprehensive national plan of action for the full implementation of the Convention".¹⁵

8. CRC was also concerned about the cultural norms and societal beliefs which perceive the promotion of children's rights as the erosion of parental rights and societal control. It recommended that the State strengthen its efforts to ensure that the provisions of the Convention are widely known and understood by adults and children alike and continue its systematic education and training on the Convention for all professional groups working for and with children.¹⁶

9. In 2009, CEDAW requested the wide dissemination of the Convention among the people of Dominica in order to promote its effective implementation.¹⁷

II. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE GROUND

A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

<i>Treaty body¹⁸</i>	<i>Latest report submitted and considered</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Follow-up response</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CESCR	-	-	-	Initial to third reports overdue from 1995 to 2005
HR Committee	-	-	-	Initial report overdue since 1994
CEDAW	-	Jan. 2009	-	Initial report overdue since 1982
CRC	2001	June 2004	-	Combined second and third reports overdue since 2006
OP-CRC-AC	-	-	-	Initial report overdue since 2004
OP-CRC-SC	-	-	-	Initial report overdue since 2004

10. In 2009, CEDAW considered the progress made in the implementation of the Convention in the absence of Dominica's reports.¹⁹ It noted with concern that no report had been submitted to the Committee since 1982, when its initial report was due.²⁰ It recalled that reporting is an obligation under article 18 of the Convention and that non-compliance in this regard creates serious obstacles to the effective monitoring of the implementation of the Convention at the national level.²¹ CEDAW took into consideration the commitment of Dominica to submit in 2009 a combined report covering the period from 1982 to 2009, for consideration by the Committee in 2010.²² It also stressed that Dominica should consider seeking technical cooperation and assistance from United Nations agencies, including advisory services from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other regional entities.²³

11. As an exceptional measure, in order to help Dominica catch up with its reporting obligations, CRC invited it to submit its second and third reports in one consolidated report by 1 September 2006.²⁴ CRC also noted with concern that the submission of the initial reports on the Optional Protocols were overdue and urged it to submit them as soon as possible.²⁵

2. Cooperation with special procedures

<i>Standing invitation issued</i>	No
<i>Latest visits or mission reports</i>	-
<i>Visits agreed upon in principle</i>	-
<i>Visits requested and not yet agreed upon</i>	-
<i>Facilitation/cooperation during missions</i>	-
<i>Follow-up to visits</i>	-
<i>Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals</i>	-
<i>Responses to questionnaires on thematic issues</i> ²⁶	Dominica responded to 1 of the 15 questionnaires sent by special procedures mandate holders ²⁷ within the deadlines. ²⁸

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations

1. Equality and non-discrimination

12. In 2004, CRC was concerned that societal discrimination persists against vulnerable groups of children, including children with disabilities and Carib Indian children. It recommended that Dominica increase its efforts to ensure the implementation of existing laws guaranteeing the principle of non-discrimination and adopt a proactive and comprehensive strategy to eliminate discrimination on any grounds and against all vulnerable groups.²⁹

13. CRC also noted with concern that a significant proportion of children with disabilities do not attend school or participate in social and cultural life. It recommended that Dominica (a) continue to strengthen efforts to combat discriminatory attitudes towards children with disabilities and promote their participation in all aspects of social and cultural life; (b) formulate a strategy that includes appropriate teacher training, to ensure that all children with disabilities have access to education and, wherever possible, that they are integrated into the mainstream education system; and (c) take note of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (General Assembly resolution 48/96, annex) and of the

Committee's recommendations adopted at its day of general discussion on the rights of children with disabilities.³⁰

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

14. In 2008, by means of a note verbale referring to General Assembly resolution 62/149, entitled "Moratorium on the use of the death penalty", Dominica, among 58 countries, wished to place on record their objection to any attempt to impose a moratorium on the use of death penalty or its abolition.³¹

15. A 2005 UNIFEM report explained that given the extent of underreporting, very little can be concluded from police records on the prevalence of violence against women.³² It referred to a study undertaken in 2001, which found that 32 per cent of those interviewed had experienced abuse in a spousal or intimate relationship. Two thirds of that group were females, the vast majority having been physically abused.³³ It also referred to a survey carried out by the Women's Bureau on family violence in 2001, which found that half of the respondents who had sought help from the police expressed dissatisfaction with the result because of improper evidence gathering and little follow-up.³⁴

16. UNIFEM stressed that the immunity from prosecution for a husband for rape in marriage has not been abolished completely; adding that under the 1998 Sexual Offences Act, a husband loses his immunity only if there has been a judicial process leading to the separation of the parties.³⁵ It also indicated that one of the main impediments for the detection of sexual offences was the absence of a forensic facility or easy access to such facility in the region. This has meant that in some cases even when the police have a suspect, their inability to carry out forensic analysis in a timely fashion has resulted in the non-prosecution of cases.³⁶

17. CRC welcomed the Act of 2001 on Protection against Domestic Violence which contains specific provisions covering various forms of violence against children.³⁷ UNIFEM noted that despite the power given to the police to make applications under the Domestic Violence Act on behalf of children and to respond to complaints of abuse, there is still reluctance on their part to intervene.³⁸ CRC remained concerned about the high incidence of child abuse in Dominica and recommended that it (a) undertake studies on domestic violence, ill-treatment and abuse of children, including sexual abuse within the family, in order to adopt effective policies and programmes to combat all forms of abuse; (b) develop a national system for receiving, monitoring and investigating complaints and, when necessary, prosecuting cases, in a manner which is child sensitive and ensures the victims' privacy; and (c) strengthen the activities of the Social Welfare Division and its cooperation with non-governmental organizations and provide it with the necessary resources to establish a comprehensive and nationwide response system which would provide, where appropriate, support and assistance to both victims and perpetrators.³⁹

18. A 2009 UNICEF report stressed that sexual abuse constitutes 87 per cent of police cases for child abuse.⁴⁰ According to UNIFEM, the concern for sexual abuse is heightened by a pervading sense of the inability of social services and the police to adequately protect children and to ensure the apprehension and punishment of perpetrators.⁴¹ While acknowledging that the Sexual Offences Act of 1998 has helped to improve reporting, UNICEF indicated that a concerted approach for further law reform, screening, public education and intervention is required.⁴²

19. CRC was deeply concerned at the wide use of corporal punishment in Dominica. It also noted with concern that corporal punishment is mentioned in the Education Act of 1997 and that the Magistrate Code of Procedure allows the whipping of a male child or a young person.⁴³ In 2009, UNICEF referred to surveys according to which 88-94 per cent of children had experienced corporal punishment at home and school. Similarly, 22-55 per cent reported being burned, or witnessed someone being burned at home, as a punishment.⁴⁴ CRC recommended that Dominica (a) remove all provisions from laws that allow corporal punishment and explicitly prohibit corporal punishment by law in the family, schools and other institutions; (b) continue the constructive dialogue with political leaders and the judiciary with the aim of abolishing corporal punishment; (c) continue to strengthen public education campaigns about the negative consequences of corporal punishment of children and promote positive, non-violent forms of discipline as an alternative to corporal punishment; and (d) establish an effective mechanism to receive, monitor and investigate complaints, including intervening where necessary, and ensure that victims of corporal punishment have access to assistance for recovery.⁴⁵

3. Administration of justice and the rule of law

20. In 2004, CRC was concerned at the lack of juvenile courts and at the fact that children may be sentenced to a penalty at the “President’s pleasure”, to life imprisonment and to whipping in private.⁴⁶ It recommended that Dominica review the sentencing of children at the “President’s pleasure” so that the decision is in the hands of the judge and abolish the sentences of whipping and life imprisonment.⁴⁷ The Committee also recommended separating children from adults in detention, including in pretrial detention centres;⁴⁸ enhancing training programmes on relevant international standards for all professionals involved with the system of juvenile justice; and ensuring the full implementation of juvenile justice standards and in particular articles 37, 39 and 40 of the Convention, as well the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice and the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency.⁴⁹

4. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

21. CRC welcomed the amendment to the Maintenance Act in 2001 to provide access by unwed fathers to their children and also increased weekly child maintenance by 50 per cent.⁵⁰ However, it noted with concern the limited degree to which fathers assume their parental responsibility and recommended that Dominica strengthen the capacities of families to take care of their children and, in particular, pay attention to strengthening the role of fathers.⁵¹ It also encouraged Dominica to continue to strengthen Operation Youth Quake, which caters for children in need of placement, by providing it with sufficient resources and support to enable it to function efficaciously.⁵²

22. Concern was also expressed by CRC about children who have not been named and registered. It urged Dominica to increase its efforts, including legislative measures and awareness-raising campaigns, to ensure the registration of all children at birth, in accordance with article 7 of the Convention.⁵³

5. Freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

23. The ILO Committee of Experts recalled in 2006 that section 5(1) and (2) of the Seditious and Undesirable Publications Act, 1968 (No. 16), as well as sections 6(4) and 8(5) read in

conjunction with section 12(1) of the same Act, contain provisions making various offences related to seditious acts or publications and prohibited publications punishable by imprisonment (which involves compulsory labour).⁵⁴ It requested information on the practical application of these provisions to ensure that they do not lead to the imposition of penal sanctions involving compulsory labour for expressing political views.⁵⁵

24. While taking note of the establishment of the National Youth Council, the Youth Parliament and the Youth Division, CRC remained concerned that owing to cultural norms and societal attitudes, children have limited opportunities to freely express their views. It recommended that Dominica ensure that children's views are given due consideration in the family, the schools and the courts.⁵⁶

25. A 2008 United Nations Statistics Division source indicated that the proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament decreased from 19.4 per cent in 2005 to 16.1 per cent in 2008.⁵⁷

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

26. In 2004, CRC recommended that Dominica increase the minimum age for admission to employment in order to harmonize it with the age at which compulsory education ends (16 years).⁵⁸ In 2009, the ILO Committee of Experts recalled that no higher minimum age had been fixed for work which is likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young people, other than night work. It urged the Government to take measures so as to set such higher minimum age(s) in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, of Convention No. 138 and to determine the types of employment or work to which higher minimum age(s) should apply, in accordance with article 3, paragraph 2, of the Convention.⁵⁹

27. In 2009, the ILO Committee of Experts recalled that for a number of years the Committee has been raising the issue of the possible increase of the minimum wage and the equal representation of employers' and workers' organizations in the operation of the minimum wage fixing machinery.⁶⁰ It urged the Government to take appropriate action in order to bring the national law and practice into line with the provisions of Convention No. 26.⁶¹

28. In 2008, the ILO Committee of Experts recalled that the right to strike may be restricted or prohibited only for public servants exercising authority in the name of the State or in essential services in the strict sense of the term (that is, services the interruption of which would endanger the life, personal safety or health of the whole or part of the population). The Committee requested the Government to indicate in its next report the progress made in eliminating citrus and coconut industries from the list of essential services, as well as the measures taken or envisaged to amend the list of essential services in respect of the banana industry and the Port Authority or to establish a requirement of a minimum service, in the determination of which relevant employers' and workers' organizations should be involved.⁶²

29. The ILO Committee of Experts indicated in 2006 that on several occasions it has referred to section 49(1) of the Small Charges Act, under which any person being able wholly or in part to maintain himself by work or by other means and wilfully refusing or neglecting to do so, may be imprisoned for a term of up to one month. While having noted the Government's repeated indication that section 49(1) had never been applied in practice, it asked Dominica to take measures with a view to amending or repealing this section.⁶³

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

30. A 2009 UNICEF report noted that Dominica is one of the poorest Eastern Caribbean countries and is exposed to high levels of environmental, social and economical vulnerabilities.⁶⁴ UNICEF added that the poverty rate in 2003 was 39 per cent⁶⁵ and that approximately half of the children in Dominica live in poor households.⁶⁶ It further noted that the level of public assistance is below the indigence line and many more resources are needed to reach the poor.⁶⁷ CRC recommended that Dominica pay particular attention to the full implementation of article 4 of the Convention by prioritizing budgetary allocations to ensure implementation of the economic, social and cultural rights of children, in particular those belonging to economically disadvantaged groups.⁶⁸

31. A 2006 United Nations Statistics Division source indicated that the proportion of undernourished population in 2002 was 8 per cent⁶⁹ and that the total proportion of urban population living in slums in 2001 was 14 per cent.⁷⁰ CRC remained concerned at the poor availability of drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities in certain areas of the country and specifically in the Carib Territory. It recommended that Dominica take all necessary measures to ensure access to drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities throughout the country.⁷¹

32. UNICEF stressed that Dominica had an HIV prevalence rate of 0.75 per cent in 2007, with males representing 72 per cent of all diagnosed cases. Although the absolute number of HIV infections is low, there is the potential for escalation of the disease. UNICEF noted that sexually active girls are especially at risk of HIV, adding that 16 per cent of all births in Dominica are by teenage mothers.⁷²

33. In 2004, CRC was concerned at the high incidence of teenage pregnancies and alcohol abuse among adolescents and the insufficient level of youth mental health services, particularly in rural areas and for Carib Indian children.⁷³ It recommended that Dominica (a) undertake effective measures to reduce the rate of teenage pregnancies through, inter alia, making health education, including sex education, part of the school curriculum and strengthening the campaign of information on the use of contraceptives; (b) undertake effective preventive and other measures to address the rise in alcohol consumption by adolescents and increase the availability and accessibility of counselling and support services, in particular for Carib Indian children; and (c) strengthen mental health services, ensuring that they are accessible to, and appropriate for, all adolescents.⁷⁴

8. Right to education and to participate in the cultural life of the community

34. In 2004, CRC took note of the efforts undertaken by Dominica to establish programmes such as the Education Trust Fund and Free Textbooks in order to assist children living in poverty. However, the Committee was concerned at the sustainability of these programmes. Further, it was deeply concerned about the quality of education, access to education by pregnant girls and teenage mothers and the high drop-out rate, in particular among boys.⁷⁵ It recommended that Dominica (a) carefully examine the budget allocations and measures taken within this field with regard to their impact on the progressive implementation of the child's right to education and leisure activities; (b) seek to implement further participatory measures to encourage children, especially boys, to stay in school during the period of compulsory education; take further measures to facilitate the access to education of children from all groups in society, particularly children living in poverty; (c) ensure that school attendance officers use child-sensitive means to bring more children to school and take other measures to give children

incentives to stay in the educational system; (d) provide education opportunities for pregnant girls and teenagers mothers so that they can complete their education; (e) continue and strengthen the training of young teachers in particular and retain teachers in primary and secondary education; and (f) include human rights education in the curriculum.⁷⁶

9. Minorities and indigenous peoples

35. According to UNICEF, Dominica has the largest population of indigenous people in the Eastern Caribbean; approximately 4 per cent of the population is descendants of the Kalinago (Caribs).⁷⁷ CRC was concerned about the limited enjoyment of rights by Carib Indian children, particularly with regard to their access to education and health owing to widespread poverty. It recommended that Dominica continue and strengthen its efforts to improve the enjoyment of their rights in particular by effective measures to reduce poverty in the Carib Indian Territory.⁷⁸

36. In 2009, CEDAW requested Dominica to provide information on the situation of indigenous Carib women as well as other vulnerable groups.⁷⁹ The same year, the ILO Committee of Experts recalled that the first report on the application of Convention No. 169 has not been received.⁸⁰

10. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

37. In 2009 UNHCR informed that Dominica had acceded to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. However, the country has not yet passed any implementing legislation and, to UNHCR's knowledge, has not established a national asylum procedure.⁸¹ It recommended that the Government consider the passage of domestic refugee legislation and/or develop administrative policies which will ensure that the country is in full compliance with its obligations under the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.⁸²

38. UNHCR noted that Dominica is affected by mixed migratory movements of undocumented persons, adding that it has had access to little information about the nature, size and scope of undocumented migrants arriving to or transiting through Dominica.⁸³

III. ACHIEVEMENTS, BEST PRACTICES, CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

39. A 2008 United Nations Statistics Division source indicated that the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel in 2004 was 100 per cent.⁸⁴

40. In 2004, CRC acknowledged the challenges faced by Dominica, namely the vulnerability to natural disasters and the economic difficulties which impede progress to the full realization of the children's rights enshrined in the Convention.⁸⁵ A 2009 UNICEF report noted that tropical storms, hurricanes, landslides, volcanic eruption, earthquake and climate change are the key hazards to children and their families in Dominica. In recent years Hurricane Dean left devastating effects on the infrastructure and livelihoods in agriculture, livestock, fisheries, manufacturing, tourism, construction and international financial services.⁸⁶

IV. KEY NATIONAL PRIORITIES, INITIATIVES AND COMMITMENTS

Specific recommendations for follow-up

41. Recommendations for follow-up have been made in the relevant thematic sections above.

V. CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

42. CRC recommended that Dominica seek technical assistance with regard to juvenile justice,⁸⁷ education,⁸⁸ child abuse⁸⁹ and corporal punishment.⁹⁰ It also recommended seeking assistance to develop a national plan of action for the full implementation of the Convention.⁹¹

43. UNHCR expressed its readiness to provide technical support in the drafting of national refugee legislation, as well as to provide training and capacity building services in order to strengthen the capacity of the Government to manage mixed migratory flows while protecting asylum-seekers.⁹²

Notes

¹ 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 31 December 2006* (ST/LEG/SER.E.25), 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/>.

² The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
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.

³ 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”.

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

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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 Organize; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize 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 the 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.

⁸ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, (CEDAW/C/DMA/CO/AR), para. 9.

⁹ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/15/Add.238), paras. 5-6.

¹⁰ CEDAW/C/DMA/CO/AR, para. 7.

¹¹ 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/10/55, annex I.

¹² CRC/C/15/Add.238, para. 12.

¹³ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), 2008, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092008DMA111, para. 2.

¹⁴ UNIFEM/ECLAC, *Eliminating Gender-Based Violence, Ensuring Equality*, Regional Assessment of Actions to End Violence Against Women in the Caribbean, Barbados, 2005, p. 36, available at <http://www.unifemcar.org/Photos/Final%20EVAW%20Assessment%20Report.pdf>.

¹⁵ CRC/C/15/Add.238, paras. 7-8.

¹⁶ Ibid., paras. 17-18.

¹⁷ CEDAW/C/DMA/CO/AR, para. 10.

¹⁸ The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
HR Committee	Human Rights Committee
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child

¹⁹ CEDAW/C/DMA/CO/AR, para. 1.

²⁰ Ibid., para. 2.

²¹ Ibid., para. 4.

²² Ibid., para. 5.

²³ Ibid., para. 6.

²⁴ CRC/C/15/Add.238, para. 54.

²⁵ Ibid., paras. 51-52.

²⁶ The questionnaires included in this section are those which have been reflected in an official report by a special procedure mandate-holder.

²⁷ See (a) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/HRC/4/29), questionnaire on the right to education of persons with disabilities sent in 2006; (b) report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (A/HRC/4/24), questionnaire on the impact of certain laws and administrative measures on migrants sent in 2006; (c) report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (A/HRC/4/23), questionnaire on issues related to forced marriages and trafficking in persons sent in 2006; (d) report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders (E/CN.4/2006/95 and Add.5), questionnaire on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and

Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms sent in June 2005; (e) report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (A/HRC/6/15), questionnaire on the human rights of indigenous people sent in August 2007; (f) report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children (E/CN.4/2006/62) and the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2006/67), joint questionnaire on the relationship between trafficking and the demand for commercial sexual exploitation sent in July 2005; (g) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (E/CN.4/2006/45), questionnaire on the right to education for girls sent in 2005; (h) report of the Working Group on mercenaries (A/61/341), questionnaire concerning its mandate and activities sent in November 2005; (i) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/HRC/4/31), questionnaire on the sale of children's organs sent in July 2006; (j) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/HRC/7/8), questionnaire on assistance and rehabilitation programmes for child victims of sexual exploitation sent in July 2007; (k) report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (A/HRC/4/35/Add.3), questionnaire on human rights policies and management practices; (l) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/HRC/8/10), questionnaire on the right to education in emergency situations sent in 2007; (m) Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (June 2009) (A/HRC/11/8), questionnaire on the right to education for persons in detention; (n) report of the independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty to the eleventh session of the HRC (June 2009) (A/HRC/11/9), questionnaire on Cash Transfer Programmes, sent in October 2008; (o) report of the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, (June 2009) (A/HRC/11/6), questionnaire on violence against women and political economy.

²⁸ The questionnaire on child pornography on the internet.

²⁹ CRC/C/15/Add.238, paras. 21-22.

³⁰ Ibid., paras. 36-37.

³¹ A/62/658.

³² UNIFEM/ECLAC, *Eliminating Gender-Based Violence, Ensuring Equality*, Regional Assessment of Actions to End Violence Against Women in the Caribbean, Barbados, 2005, p. 31.

³³ Ibid., p. 32.

³⁴ Ibid., pp. 34-35.

³⁵ Ibid., p. 33.

³⁶ Ibid., p. 35.

³⁷ CRC/C/15/Add.238, para. 3 (b).

³⁸ UNIFEM/ECLAC, *Eliminating Gender-Based Violence, Ensuring Equality*, Regional Assessment of Actions to End Violence Against Women in the Caribbean, Barbados, 2005, p. 34.

³⁹ CRC/C/15/Add.238, paras. 34-35.

⁴⁰ UNICEF, *Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean at a Glance: Issues of Concern to Children*, Barbados, 2009, p. 17.

⁴¹ UNIFEM/ECLAC, *Eliminating Gender-Based Violence, Ensuring Equality*, Regional Assessment of Actions to End Violence Against Women in the Caribbean, Barbados, 2005, p. 37.

⁴² UNICEF, *Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean at a Glance: Issues of Concern to Children*, Barbados, 2009, pp. 17-18.

⁴³ CRC/C/15/Add.238, para. 28.

⁴⁴ UNICEF, *Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean at a Glance: Issues of Concern to Children*, Barbados, 2009, p. 17.

⁴⁵ CRC/C/15/Add.238, para. 29.

⁴⁶ Ibid., para. 46.

⁴⁷ Ibid., para. 48(a) (b).

⁴⁸ Ibid., para. 48 (c).

⁴⁹ Ibid., para. 47 (a) (b).

⁵⁰ Ibid., para. 3 (c).

⁵¹ Ibid., paras. 30-31.

⁵² Ibid., para. 33.

⁵³ Ibid., paras. 26-27.

⁵⁴ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning ILO Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105), 2008, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092006DMA105.

⁵⁵ Ibid.,

⁵⁶ CRC/C/15/Add.238, paras. 24-25.

⁵⁷ United Nations Statistics Division coordinated data and analyses, available at: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg>

⁵⁸ CRC/C/15/Add.238, paras. 19-20.

⁵⁹ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Observation concerning ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), 2009, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 062009DMA138.

⁶⁰ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Observation concerning ILO Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928 (No. 26), 2009, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 062009DMA026.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Observation concerning ILO Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), 2008, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 062008DMA087.

⁶³ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), 2008, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092006DMA029.

⁶⁴ UNICEF, *Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean at a Glance: Issues of Concern to Children*, Barbados, 2009, p. 17.

⁶⁵ Ibid., p. 16.

⁶⁶ Ibid., p. 17.

⁶⁷ Ibid., p. 17.

⁶⁸ CRC/C/15/Add.238, para. 14.

⁶⁹ United Nations Statistics Division coordinated data and analyses, available at: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg>.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ CRC/C/15/Add.238, paras. 38-39.

⁷² UNICEF, *Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean at a Glance: Issues of Concern to Children*, Barbados, 2009, p. 18.

⁷³ CRC/C/15/Add.238, para. 40.

⁷⁴ Ibid., para. 41.

⁷⁵ Ibid., para. 42.

⁷⁶ Ibid., para. 43.

⁷⁷ UNICEF, *Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean at a Glance: Issues of Concern to Children*, Barbados, 2009, p. 17.

⁷⁸ CRC/C/15/Add.238, paras. 49-50.

⁷⁹ CEDAW/C/DMA/CO/AR, para. 8.

⁸⁰ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, General Observation concerning ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries Convention (No. 169), 2009, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 052009DMA.

⁸¹ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Dominica, p.1.

⁸² Ibid., p.2.

⁸³ Ibid., p.1.

⁸⁴ United Nations Statistics Division coordinated data and analyses, available at: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg>.

⁸⁵ CRC/C/15/Add.238, para. 4.

⁸⁶ UNICEF, *Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean at a Glance: Issues of Concern to Children*, Barbados, 2009, p. 19.

⁸⁷ CRC/C/15/Add.238, para. 47 (c).

⁸⁸ Ibid., para. 43 (g).

⁸⁹ Ibid., para. 35 (d).

⁹⁰ Ibid., para. 29 (e).

⁹¹ Ibid., para. 8.

⁹² UNHCR submission to the UPR on Dominica, p. 2.
