



General Assembly

Distr.: General
7 March 2016

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Twenty-fifth session
2-13 May 2016

**Compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations
High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with
paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Human Rights Council
resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council
resolution 16/21**

Antigua and Barbuda

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in reports of the treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, in reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. For the full texts, please refer to the documents referenced. The report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review, and developments during that period.



I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

1. International human rights treaties²

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified/not accepted</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	ICERD (1988)	CRPD (2016)	ICESCR
	CEDAW (1989)		ICCPR
	CAT (1993)		OP-CAT
	CRC (1993)		OP-CRC-AC
	OP-CRC-SC (2002)		ICCPR-OP 2 ICRMW ICPPED
<i>Reservations and/or declarations</i>	ICERD, art. 4 (general declaration, 1988)		
<i>Complaints procedures, inquiries and urgent action³</i>	OP-CEDAW, art. 8 (2006)		ICERD, art. 14
	CAT, art. 20 (1993)		OP-ICESCR
	OP-CRPD (signature, 2007)		ICCPR ICCPR-OP 1 CAT, arts. 21 and 22 OP-CRC-IC ICRMW OP-CRPD (signature, 2007) ICPPED

2. Other main relevant international instruments

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness
	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court		Additional Protocol III to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Declaration made under article 90 of Additional Protocol I ⁴
	Palermo Protocol ⁵		ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189 ⁶

<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified</i>
Conventions on refugees and stateless persons (except 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness) ⁷		Convention against Discrimination in Education
Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols I and II ⁸		
ILO fundamental conventions ⁹		

1. The United Nations subregional team for Barbados noted that, during the first universal periodic review of Antigua and Barbuda, in 2011, the country had received numerous recommendations to ratify or accede to various international human rights treaties, many of which had been accepted.¹⁰ With the exception of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Antigua had not ratified any core United Nations international human rights treaties since its previous review. The subregional team encouraged the Government, consistent with the recommendations it had received during its first review, to accede to all core United Nations human rights instruments as soon as possible.¹¹

2. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recommended that the Government be encouraged to accede to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and consider withdrawing its reservations to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, particularly to article 31.¹²

3. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) recalled that Antigua and Barbuda was not party to the Convention against Discrimination in Education and strongly encouraged its ratification.¹³

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

4. The subregional team indicated that Antigua and Barbuda had participated in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States Family Law and Domestic Violence Legal and Judicial Reform Project and that the Government had reported to the Committee on the Rights of the Child that it intended to introduce legislation designed as part of that project. The proposed legislation would cover childcare and protection, adoption, juvenile justice, domestic violence and the institution of a family court. However, there was no pending legislation on those issues before parliament.¹⁴

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

Status of national human rights institutions¹⁵

<i>National human rights institution</i>	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Status during present cycle¹⁶</i>
Office of the Ombudsman	C (2001)	C (2001)

5. The subregional team indicated that, during its first universal periodic review, Antigua and Barbuda had accepted recommendations to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles).¹⁷ Nevertheless, the Office of the Ombudsman had been accredited with a “C” rating by the International Coordinating

Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, and was tasked with investigating only cases of government administrative injustice. Additionally, the office was underresourced and its power was limited. The subregional team recommended that the Government establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles, with the support of international partners.¹⁸

6. The subregional team considered that the establishment of an institutionalized, inter-ministerial human rights mechanism to monitor and report on the implementation of recommendations from international human rights mechanisms would greatly strengthen the ability of the Government to effectively engage with international and regional human rights mechanisms.¹⁹

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies

1. Reporting status

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	March 2007	-	-	Combined tenth and eleventh reports overdue since 2009
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	January 1997	-	-	Combined fourth to seventh reports overdue since 2014; State party scheduled for consideration in 2016, in the absence of a State party report
Committee against Torture	-	-	-	Initial report overdue since 1994
Committee on the Rights of the Child	October 2004	2014	-	Combined second to fourth reports pending consideration in 2016; initial OP-CRC-SC report overdue since 2004
Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	-	-	-	Initial report due in 2018

7. The subregional team noted that small island developing States such as Antigua and Barbuda had limited capacities and resources to prepare and submit treaty body reports in a timely fashion. As such, the country struggled with meeting its reporting obligations to the treaty bodies. It added that the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) had supported the Government in its submission of the combined second to fourth periodic reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child and that the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) was supporting the State party in the completion of its overdue report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The subregional team recommended that the Government continue to work

with UNICEF and UN-Women in the preparation of treaty body reports for those two committees.²⁰

2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

Concluding observations

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Due in</i>	<i>Subject matter</i>	<i>Submitted in</i>
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	2008	Setting up a national human rights institution; data on the ethnic and national origin of the population; and criminalizing dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, incitement to racial discrimination and acts of violence, and prohibiting organizations that incite racial discrimination. ²¹	-

B. Cooperation with special procedures²²

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Current status</i>
<i>Standing invitation</i>	No	No
<i>Visits undertaken</i>	-	-
<i>Visits agreed to in principle</i>	-	-
<i>Visits requested</i>	-	-
<i>Responses to letters of allegation and urgent appeals</i>	In the period under review, no communications were sent.	
<i>Follow-up reports and missions</i>		

C. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

8. The subregional team indicated that the Government had had limited engagement with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) with regard to seeking technical assistance in meeting its international human rights obligations or facilitating human rights training and education. It recommended that Antigua and Barbuda seek technical assistance from OHCHR to improve its efforts to meet its international human rights obligations.²³

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Equality and non-discrimination

9. The subregional team stated that no specific legislation addressed discrimination based on disability, language, sexual orientation, gender identity or social status. Antigua and Barbuda also did not have a national gender policy. The subregional team recommended that the Government adopt a national gender policy, with the support of UN-Women, and enhance the capacity for gender analysis within ministries, departments and agencies that coordinated policy development.²⁴

10. The subregional team considered that there remained many gender-based obstacles facing women, which resulted in systemic institutional, sociocultural, political and economic inequalities. Statistics revealed near gender parity in the attendance of males and females in schools at the primary and secondary levels. Although females had a much higher level of educational attainment at the tertiary level, graduating from college and university had not resulted in a major shift in women's access to work, higher incomes, or leadership and decision-making positions, nor had it translated into women gaining a foothold in economic sectors that were more productive and targeted for development. Poverty was more prevalent among women who were without a partner.²⁵

11. The subregional team reported that sexual acts between same-sex couples were illegal for both men and women. The Sexual Offenses Act of 1995 stated that "a person who commits buggery is guilty of an offense and is liable on conviction to imprisonment" from five years to life. Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people, particularly from the lower economic bracket, faced discrimination and stigma, and might encounter challenges accessing basic health care and social services and face greater difficulties finding a job. The subregional team indicated that civil society organizations had reported that such persons remained vulnerable to persecution and harassment on a daily basis. Gay rights activists had reported that lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons who had been subject to violent crimes were hesitant to report the crime to the police. Attacks against such persons frequently went unreported for multiple reasons, such as fear of revealing their sexual orientation, fear of stigma and discrimination, and fear due to past experience with police or hearing the experiences of other lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people.²⁶

B. Right to life, liberty and security of person

12. The subregional team noted the existence of a de facto moratorium on the death penalty for 24 years. However, the death penalty continued to enjoy popular support and there were frequent calls for its full reinstatement. In 2013, in the immediate wake of a highly publicized murder, the Minister of National Security announced that Antigua and Barbuda would begin actively enforcing the death penalty.²⁷

13. The subregional team stated that accusations of police abuse were not frequent. Nevertheless, in January 2015, the Police Commissioner had been suspended due to allegations that he had failed to act on four complaints against other officers. The team added that there was not an institutionalized police complaints authority in the islands.²⁸

14. The subregional team indicated that Antigua's only prison, Her Majesty's Prison, was very old, conditions there were harsh and it was extremely overcrowded.²⁹

15. The subregional team reported that the Sexual Offences Act did not recognize rape within marriage, except under certain circumstances pertaining to the separation or dissolution of the marriage. It considered that violence against women was a serious and pervasive problem. Survey and studies of domestic violence indicated up to 40 per cent of adult women in Antigua and Barbuda had experienced physical abuse in intimate relationships. With the support of UN-Women, in 2013 the Government had adopted a national action plan for the period 2013-2018 to end gender-based violence. The subregional team recommended that the Government establish a national coordinating committee to address gender-based violence and incorporate a focus on gender-based violence into broader citizen security initiatives, particularly those related to addressing gang-related violence.³⁰

16. The subregional team noted that about one in four respondents to the 2014 Antigua Social Survey on Violence stated that they knew of a child who had been a victim of sexual abuse. However, there was no comprehensive national strategy or policy against child sexual abuse. The team considered that the legal framework relating to child abuse required a general overhaul.³¹

17. The subregional team reported that corporal punishment remained legal in the home and in schools. It added that the Social Survey on Violence indicated that there was still popular support for maintaining corporal punishment in schools and in homes.³²

18. UNESCO recalled that, during its first universal periodic review, Antigua and Barbuda had not accepted recommendations related to corporal punishment.³³ It stated that the Government should be encouraged to prohibit all forms of corporal punishment in all settings and could be encouraged to further address the issue of abuse and neglect of children.³⁴

19. UNHCR noted that Antigua and Barbuda was both a destination and transit country for victims of human trafficking, particularly for women from other Caribbean countries who were trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced domestic labour.³⁵

20. UNHCR recalled that in 2010 the State party had adopted the Trafficking in Persons Prevention Act, but noted that, up to 2014, it had not reported any prosecutions, convictions or punishments of trafficking offenders under the Act. UNHCR recommended that the Government continue efforts to implement the Act and establish a formal procedure for identifying victims of trafficking, clearly differentiating between victims and perpetrators, pursuing alternatives to detention for victims and referring them to necessary services, including asylum procedures if appropriate. By strengthening efforts to combat human trafficking and ensure the protection of victims of trafficking, the Government would be fulfilling recommendations 67.21 and 67.22 that it had accepted during the first universal periodic review.³⁶ UNHCR also recommended that the Government strengthen efforts to identify victims of trafficking, ensure that they had an opportunity to apply for asylum and facilitate their access to other necessary services.³⁷

C. Administration of justice and the rule of law

21. The subregional team indicated that Antigua and Barbuda faced a severe backlog in criminal court cases. According to newspaper reports, accused defendants remained incarcerated for as long as five years awaiting trial. The Government had explained that a lack of magistrates accounted for some of the backlog.³⁸

22. The subregional team reported that the effective age of criminal responsibility was 8 years old and juveniles were tried in the same courts as adults. Furthermore, aside from probation, there were no alternatives to sentencing and no restorative justice options. However, in October 2015 the Government had indicated that it would start pre-sentencing

diversion training to look at steps that could be taken to avoid putting juveniles in prison. Also, a family court which handles child maintenance matters and domestic violence cases had been established in 2012.³⁹

23. The subregional team indicated that there were no juvenile detention facilities for girls, while the Boy's Training School housed boys between 10 and 18 years of age who had been referred by the courts for "care and protection and minor infractions with the law." The school had been criticized for inadvertently preparing abandoned and abused boys for lives of crime by housing offenders and non-offenders together in the same facility. The team added that the Government had recently passed an act that allowed for the expunging of convictions committed under the age of 21 once the person had been "on the straight and narrow" for a minimum of seven years.⁴⁰

D. Freedom of expression and right to participate in public and political life

24. UNESCO recalled that defamation constituted a legal crime specified in the Libel and Slander Act and the Sedition and Undesirable Publications Act. The penalty for defamation was up to three years imprisonment. UNESCO recommended that Antigua and Barbuda decriminalize defamation and place it within a civil code that was in accordance with international standards.⁴¹

25. UNESCO had recorded no killing of journalists in Antigua and Barbuda. Journalists operated in a safe environment.⁴²

26. The subregional team reported that women comprised the majority of civil servants and held senior level roles within the Government. Women accounted for 62 per cent of permanent secretaries, the most senior-level civil servants, while men comprised the majority of heads of department, accounting for 60 per cent of these post-holders. Despite the dominant representation of women within the civil service, and although they participated fully in voting during elections and were very active in political parties, women were still severely underrepresented in political leadership positions. As of the 2014 general elections, there were only two women in Parliament.⁴³

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

27. The subregional team stated that, throughout the most productive economic sectors, women predominated in positions that were precarious, lower paying and less secure. Men were far more represented in the sectors that contributed the highest percentage to GDP, and within those sectors targeted by the Government for development. Overall, women maintained a higher unemployment rate than men, and remained unemployed for longer periods. The situation largely reinforced stereotypical gender roles for women.⁴⁴

28. The subregional team noted that there was a high incidence of sexual harassment in the private and public sectors and that cases were rarely formally reported. The lack of reporting was usually linked to concerns about retaliation.⁴⁵

29. The subregional team stated that, in 2012, the Trade Union Congress had expressed concerns about the length of time it took before a labour dispute case could be heard, the period of time between a hearing and reports generated from the hearing, and the quality and substance of reports in relation to articulation of the facts and use of evidence, among other things.⁴⁶

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

30. The subregional team reported that poverty affected 18.4 per cent of the population, of which 3.7 per cent were indigent or extremely poor. Women comprised 52.8 per cent of the poor, while 35.5 per cent of the poor were children less than 14 years old.⁴⁷ Antigua and Barbuda had the third-highest prevalence of undernourished people in the Caribbean, at 13.9 per cent of the population.⁴⁸

31. It added that, while most families already had access to basic services, a significant number still did not have access to piped water, sanitation or electricity: about 10.7 per cent of the households (3,520 units) did not have access to piped water; 22.9 per cent (7,534 units) to proper sanitation; and 7.8 per cent (2,566 units) to electricity.⁴⁹

32. The subregional team recommended that the Government establish a national social protection floor, consistent with the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202) of ILO, to ensure that all members of society enjoyed at least a basic level of social security.⁵⁰

G. Right to health

33. The subregional team considered that, during the past several years, Antigua and Barbuda had made significant progress with regard to health conditions and had eliminated most of the traditional forms of infectious disease. Malaria no longer posed a problem and all other communicable diseases were under control. Rather, the country was confronted with an epidemic of chronic diseases, including diabetes, high blood pressure, heart diseases and obesity.⁵¹

34. The team noted that abortions were illegal but were allowed in cases in which the pregnancy involved a risk to the life of the pregnant woman. However, abortion remained illegal in cases that would result in grave permanent injury of a physical or mental health nature to the pregnant woman and in cases of rape or incest. The subregional team added that Antigua and Barbuda had the second-highest rate of pregnancy among adolescents (ages 15-19) within the Eastern Caribbean States, at 67 per 1,000 girls. It added that the State party was a member of the Caribbean Community Council for Human and Social Development, which had approved a strategy to reduce the number of pregnancies among adolescents in each country of the English-and Dutch-speaking Caribbean by at least 20 percent over the 2014-2019 period.⁵²

35. Regarding HIV, the subregional team reported that estimates of overall HIV prevalence had steadily increased over the past six years, from 0.8 percent in 2005 to roughly 1.4 percent in 2011. Data suggested that the majority of cases reported were among persons between 15 and 49 years of age and that young people, men who had sex with men, and female sex workers were most at risk of contracting HIV.⁵³

H. Right to education

36. UNESCO noted that the right to education was recognized in the Education Act of 2008 but not in the 1981 Constitution.⁵⁴

I. Cultural rights

37. UNESCO encouraged Antigua and Barbuda to fully implement the relevant provisions of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural

Heritage of 1972, the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of 2003 and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions of 2005 that promoted access to and participation in cultural heritage and creative expressions and were conducive to implementing the right to take part in cultural life. UNESCO also encouraged Antigua and Barbuda, in doing so, to give due consideration to the participation of communities, practitioners, cultural actors and non-governmental organizations from civil society, as well as vulnerable groups.⁵⁵

J. Persons with disabilities

38. The subregional team noted that there were no specific laws and regulations protecting those with special needs or facilitating their integration into society.⁵⁶

39. UNESCO noted that the Government might be encouraged to continue its efforts regarding special education.⁵⁷

K. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

40. UNHCR reported that Antigua and Barbuda faced a complex phenomenon of mixed migratory movements, and encouraged the Government to strengthen its capacity to appropriately manage those movements, taking into consideration the fundamental rights and needs of persons in need of international protection, as well as the profiles of specific groups who required differentiated treatment, such as women and children.⁵⁸

41. The subregional team indicated that Antigua and Barbuda had a relatively large population from the Spanish-speaking Caribbean, and that many of the non-legal migrants were women employed as domestic workers with little or no State protection. Furthermore, the number of Spanish-speaking migrant women involved in and made vulnerable to violence through sex work was notable.⁵⁹

42. UNHCR noted with concern the practice of the State party of detaining migrants, including vulnerable migrants such as asylum seekers, even in cases in which the persons detained had entered and remained lawfully in the national territory; had not been charged with violating any law; were in possession of valid identity documents, which they had presented to the authorities; and had affirmatively exercised their right to seek asylum prior to their detention. UNHCR encouraged the Government to pursue alternatives to detention for migration management; to ensure that any restriction on migrants' freedom of movement was applied only under those circumstances in which it was necessary, reasonable and proportionate to the legitimate purpose achieved and justified by international law; and that any detention of migrants was neither arbitrary nor indefinite.⁶⁰

43. It recommended that the Government enhance dialogue and consultation with UNHCR regarding mixed migratory movements, and provide enhanced training to law enforcement, immigration and judicial officials to better identify and protect vulnerable migrants in mixed migration movements.⁶¹

44. UNHCR indicated that the Government had not yet adopted legislation or regulations governing asylum procedures or the rights of refugees. In the absence of a legal framework, there was a need to strengthen guarantees against refoulement.⁶²

45. UNHCR reported that, in 2015, it had identified a group of 15 asylum seekers from a Middle Eastern country who had been detained in Antigua and Barbuda and threatened with removal to their country of origin, a place of ongoing armed conflict and mass forced displacement. The Governor General had convened an ad hoc eligibility committee to conduct refugee status determination which, as of August 2015, had examined 10 out of the

15 cases and recommended the granting of asylum in each of those 10 cases. The legal and practical effect of that designation remained uncertain, however, given the lack of a legislative framework governing refugee protection and asylum.⁶³

46. UNHCR considered that, in such a context, increased safeguards and minimum due process guarantees in removal proceedings were needed to prevent the refoulement of persons in need of international protection.⁶⁴

47. UNHCR recommended that the Government develop, enact and implement refugee legislation consistent with international standards, to ensure fair and efficient procedures for conducting refugee status determination, including appeals, and take the steps necessary to ensure full access to fundamental rights for asylum seekers and refugees.⁶⁵

48. UNHCR stated that, in recent years, a growing number of persons in the Caribbean had been affected by statelessness as a result of policy changes in the region and recommended that the Government ensure minimum due process guarantees against refoulement of stateless persons.⁶⁶

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Antigua and Barbuda from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/12/ATG/2).

² The following abbreviations have been used in the present 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
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
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 CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

³ Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art. 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and ICPPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; ICPPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; ICPPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: ICPPED, art. 30.

- ⁴ 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 International Committee of the Red Cross, www.icrc.org/ihl.
- ⁵ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
- ⁶ International Labour Organization (ILO) Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169); and Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).
- ⁷ 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.
- ⁸ 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); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva 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). For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, www.icrc.org/ihl.
- ⁹ International Labour Organization Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29); Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105); Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87); Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98); Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100); Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111); Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138); Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).
- ¹⁰ See submission of the United Nations subregional team for Barbados and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States for the universal periodic review of Antigua and Barbuda, p. 1. For the full text of the recommendations, see A/HRC/19/5, recommendations 67.1 (Trinidad and Tobago), 67.2 (Indonesia), 67.3 (Morocco), 67.4 (Algeria), 67.5 (Ecuador) and 67.6 (Trinidad and Tobago).
- ¹¹ See subregional team submission, p. 1.
- ¹² UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Antigua and Barbuda, pp. 7-8.
- ¹³ See UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Antigua and Barbuda, paras. 10 and 24.1.
- ¹⁴ Subregional team submission, p. 1.
- ¹⁵ According to article 5 of the rules of procedure of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights Sub-Committee on Accreditation, the classifications for accreditation used by the Sub-Committee are: A: voting member (fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles), B: non-voting member (not fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a determination), C: no status (not in compliance with the Paris Principles).
- ¹⁶ 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 is available from <http://nhri.ohchr.org/EN/Documents/Status%20Accreditation%20Chart.pdf>.
- ¹⁷ For the full text of the recommendations, see A/HRC/19/5, recommendations 68.9 (Maldives), 68.10 (Algeria), 68.11 (Morocco), 68.12 (Hungary), 68.13 (Argentina) and 68.14 (Indonesia).
- ¹⁸ See subregional team submission, p. 2.
- ¹⁹ *Ibid.*
- ²⁰ *Ibid.*
- ²¹ See CERD/C/ATG/CO/9, para. 30.
- ²² For the titles of special procedure mandate holders, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Welcomepage.aspx.
- ²³ Subregional team submission, p. 2.
- ²⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 3 and 5.
- ²⁵ *Ibid.*
- ²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 7.
- ²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 8.

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- ²⁸ Ibid., p. 9.
- ²⁹ Ibid.
- ³⁰ Ibid., pp. 3 and 5.
- ³¹ Ibid., p. 6.
- ³² Ibid.
- ³³ For the full text of the recommendations see A/HRC/19/5, recommendations 69.9 (Slovenia), 69.10 (Uruguay), 69.11 (Uruguay), 69.12 (Spain), 69.13 (Brazil), 69.14 (Chile) and 69.15 (Hungary).
- ³⁴ See UNESCO submission, para. 24.3-24.4.
- ³⁵ UNHCR submission, p. 5.
- ³⁶ Ibid. For the full text of the recommendations, see A/HRC/19/5, recommendations 67.21 (Ecuador) and 67.22 (France).
- ³⁷ UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Antigua and Barbuda, p. 5.
- ³⁸ Subregional team submission, p. 9.
- ³⁹ Ibid., p. 6.
- ⁴⁰ Ibid., pp. 6-7.
- ⁴¹ See UNESCO submission, paras. 17 and 26.
- ⁴² Ibid., para. 20.
- ⁴³ Subregional team submission, p. 4.
- ⁴⁴ Ibid.
- ⁴⁵ Ibid., p. 10.
- ⁴⁶ Ibid.
- ⁴⁷ Ibid.
- ⁴⁸ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *State of Food Insecurity in the CARICOM Caribbean: Meeting the 2015 Hunger Targets—Taking Stock of Uneven Progress* (Bridgetown, 2015), table 1.
- ⁴⁹ Subregional team submission, p. 10.
- ⁵⁰ Ibid., p. 11.
- ⁵¹ Ibid.
- ⁵² Ibid., pp. 7 and 11.
- ⁵³ Ibid., p. 12.
- ⁵⁴ See UNESCO submission, paras. 1-2.
- ⁵⁵ Ibid., para. 25.
- ⁵⁶ Subregional team submission, p. 12.
- ⁵⁷ See UNESCO submission, para. 24.5.
- ⁵⁸ UNHCR submission, pp. 4-5.
- ⁵⁹ Subregional team submission, p. 4.
- ⁶⁰ UNHCR submission, p. 5.
- ⁶¹ Ibid., pp.5-6.
- ⁶² Ibid., p. 1.
- ⁶³ Ibid., p. 3. See also subregional team submission, p. 12.
- ⁶⁴ UNHCR submission, p. 4.
- ⁶⁵ Ibid.
- ⁶⁶ Ibid., pp. 7-8.
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