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**Human Rights Council**

**Fifty-eighth session**

24 February–4 April 2025

Agenda item 6

**Universal periodic review**

 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

 Dominica

 Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-seventh session from 4 to 15 November 2024. The review of Dominica was held at the 7th meeting, on 7 November 2024. The delegation of Dominica was headed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Business, Trade and Energy, Honourable Dr. Vince Henderson. At its 16th meeting, held on 13 November 2024, the Working Group adopted the report on Dominica.

2. On 10 January 2024, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Dominica: Brazil, Kuwait and Somalia.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Dominica:

 (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);[[1]](#footnote-2)

 (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);[[2]](#footnote-3)

 (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).[[3]](#footnote-4)

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Angola, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Dominica through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

 I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 22 November 2024]

 A. Presentation by the State under review

 B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 59 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

 II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. **The response of Dominica to the following recommendations will be included in the outcome report adopted by the Human Rights Council at its fifty-eighth session:**

6.1 **Continue to make progress towards the ratification of pending international instruments for the protection of human rights (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

6.2 **Ratify the remaining core human rights instruments to which Dominica is not yet a party (Ukraine);**

6.3 **Consider ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Latvia);**

6.4 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to formalise its de facto moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolition (Australia);**

6.5 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Estonia); (Namibia); (New Zealand); (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.6 **Continue efforts to facilitate a public dialogue with members of the parliament and the general public about the rights enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including the right to life under Article 6, with the aim of the process being the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium);**

6.7 **Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Côte d’Ivoire);**

6.8 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman Degrading Treatment and Punishment and its Optional Protocol (New Zealand);**

6.9 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Burkina Faso); (Estonia); (France); (Iraq); (Latvia); (Luxembourg); (Morocco); (Namibia); Accede to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Indonesia); Become a party to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (United States of America);**

6.10 **Redouble efforts to continue progress towards ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);**

6.11 **Take further steps towards the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Georgia);**

6.12 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and enact relevant enabling legislation (Germany);**

6.13 **Ratify the core human rights treaties to which it is not yet a party, particularly the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Paraguay);**

6.1**4 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Niger);**

6.15 **Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Namibia);**

6.16 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Niger);**

6.17 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Niger);**

6.18 **Consider strengthening its legal framework for the protection of human rights by, inter alia, ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Burkina Faso);**

6.19 **Provide periodic information to treaty bodies, in line with international commitments (Colombia);**

6.20 **Further deepen engagement with international human rights bodies and mechanisms, including by fulfilling reporting obligations to treaty bodies (Philippines);**

6.21 **Continue cooperation with United Nations mechanisms and organizations to achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Plan (Kuwait);**

6.22 **Seek technical assistance from regional and international partners, in accordance with Dominica’s needs and priorities, to enhance the country’s capacity in the field of human rights (Vanuatu);**

6.23 **Continue determined efforts to enhance national legislation in the sphere of human rights and freedoms (Russian Federation);**

6.24 **Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Luxembourg);**

6.25 **Redouble efforts to create a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles to ensure effective promotion of human rights (Honduras);**

6.26 **Establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Nepal); (Togo);**

6.27 **Establish a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Australia);**

6.28 **Establish a national human rights institution for the promotion and protection of human rights, in line with the Paris Principles (Namibia);**

6.29 **Establish a national human rights institution for the promotion and protection of human rights, in line with the Paris Principles (South Africa);**

6.30 **Establish a national human rights institution for the promotion and protection of human rights in line with the Paris Principles (Latvia);**

6.31 **Establish a National Human Rights Institution based on Paris Principles to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights (India);**

6.32 **Establish a National Human Rights Institution and appoint an Ombudsperson (Ukraine);**

6.33 **Redouble efforts to create a National Human Rights Institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Côte d’Ivoire);**

6.34 **Establish and provide funding for an independent national human rights institution (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.35 **Establish an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles, ensuring accessible complaint mechanisms and thorough investigation of all violence allegations, particularly against women and children (Portugal);**

6.36 **Continue improving its National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up of human rights recommendations, and consider the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);**

6.37 **Continue to strengthen its national coordination and reporting mechanism, with the ongoing support of OHCHR and the Commonwealth Secretariat, among others, to meet its reporting obligations to treaty bodies (Trinidad and Tobago);**

6.38 **Work on the development of laws against racism and all forms of discrimination (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

6.39 **Consider undertaking necessary reforms to provide and ensure full and effective protection against discrimination, both in public and private spheres (Peru);**

6.40 **Adopt a legislative framework to criminalize discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Spain);**

6.41 **Continue its efforts to further guarantee the rights of certain categories of persons such as women, children and persons with disabilities (Burkina Faso);**

6.42 **Ensure at the legislative level, as well as within the framework of law enforcement practice, the protection of the rights of socially vulnerable groups, including women, children, persons with disabilities, older persons, as well as representatives of ethnic minorities (Russian Federation);**

6.43 **Abolish the death penalty (Canada); (France);**

6.44 **Abolish the death penalty and consider the possibility of ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Chile);**

6.45 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and abolish the death penalty (Spain);**

6.46 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and abolish the death penalty in domestic law (Mexico);**

6.47 **Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Iceland);**

6.48 **Formally abolish the death penalty and replace it with a fair and proportionate punishment that is in line with international human rights standards (Costa Rica);**

6.49 **Fully abolish the death penalty, and in the interim, to institute an official moratorium on executions and, in collaboration with civil society organizations, initiate a public dialogue regarding the death penalty with members of parliament and the general public, explaining the benefits of alternatives to the death penalty (Germany);**

6.50 **Formalize the de facto moratorium on the death penalty with a view to a total abolition (Portugal);**

6.51 **Review section 5 of the Criminal Law and Procedure Act in order to impose full moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Montenegro);**

6.52 **Conduct awareness-raising campaigns on the death penalty and initiate a public dialogue with members of parliament and the general public, in collaboration with civil society organisations, with a view to identifying human rights violations implicated in the process and explaining the benefits of alternatives to the death penalty (Panama);**

6.53 **Consider removing the remaining legislative provisions, first and foremost Article 5 of the Criminal Code, which still authorise the use of capital punishment (Italy);**

6.54 **Sign up to the Political Declaration on Strengthening the Protection of Civilians from the Humanitarian Consequences arising from the use of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas (EWIPA) (Costa Rica);**

6.55 **Continue efforts to combat drug trafficking, sexual exploitation, and suppress financial crimes and money laundering in line with international standards (Jordan);**

6.56 **Advance the review of legislation and policies relating to the use of force by law enforcement agents, in particular provisions allowing the use of lethal force for the protection of property (Colombia);**

6.57 **Strengthen measures to reduce the backlog of cases and enhance legal aid services to improve access to justice (Gambia);**

6.58 **Continue efforts aimed at improving the judicial infrastructure to reduce waiting time and the length of pretrial detention, as well as to increase the availability of free legal assistance, thereby guaranteeing equal access to justice (Honduras);**

6.59 **Increase judicial and law enforcement personnel to address judicial backlogs and lengthy pretrial detentions (United States of America);**

6.60 **Enhance the work of the judicial and penitentiary systems (Russian Federation);**

6.61 **Enhance the administration of juvenile justice by, inter alia, considering alternatives to custodial sentences for children and youth in conflict with the law to facilitate their early rehabilitation and re-integration into society (Philippines);**

6.62 **Ensure that the minimum age of marriage is set at 18 with no exceptions (Iceland);**

6.63 **Align the minimum age of marriage for girls and boys to 18, without setting exceptions (South Africa);**

6.64 **Intensify efforts to prevent and combat human trafficking and child labour, in addition to accelerating the adoption of bills aimed at reinforcing the child protection system and strengthening the legal framework against all forms of exploitation (Paraguay);**

6.65 **Continue promoting the right to work and to an adequate standard of living for indigenous peoples (Cuba);**

6.66 **Continue its efforts in strengthening social protection measures (Bhutan);**

6.67 **Strengthen social protection programmes to enhance support for the Elderly, persons with disabilities, and low-income families, ensuring their access to essential services like housing, healthcare, and emergency support, particularly in the face of climate-related challenges (Viet Nam);**

6.68 **Enhance the social security system and provide higher quality public services for vulnerable groups (China);**

6.69 **Continue to intensify efforts to combat poverty, especially in rural areas (China);**

6.70 **Continue strengthening actions for social protection, equity promotion and poverty reduction (Cuba);**

6.71 **Adopt the Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy accompanied by sufficient financial resources and training for healthcare workers to deliver quality, adolescent-friendly health services (Canada);**

6.72 **Ensure that adolescents have access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services, including contraception and sexual education, regardless of their parents’ consent (Estonia);**

6.73 **Continue its efforts focused on increasing of accessibility to health-care services (Georgia);**

6.74 **Continue efforts to strengthen its public health system in supporting families, households and vulnerable individuals, including through its National Resilience Development Strategy (Malaysia);**

6.75 **Enhance access to quality and equitable healthcare in rural areas, focusing on maternal and child health services (Indonesia);**

6.76 **Redouble efforts to reduce infant mortality, as envisioned by Sustainable Development Goal No. 3.2 (South Africa);**

6.77 **Enshrine in its Constitution the right of all persons to education without discrimination (Dominican Republic);**

6.78 **Promote the legislative and constitutional adjustments necessary to guarantee the right of all people to education without discrimination, ensuring free education at least in the first 12 years of schooling (Paraguay);**

6.79 **Review existing legislation to ensure the right to education without discrimination. Within this framework, redouble efforts to guarantee free education for children under 12 years of age and improve enrolment levels, especially in pre-school and secondary levels (Peru);**

6.80 **Continue efforts to guarantee equal access to education for all and to ensure that education is inclusive (Ukraine);**

6.81 **Promote education at all levels, by strengthening the National Education Sector Plan (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

6.82 **Promote digital and technological inclusion in education by increasing resources and infrastructure for youth, especially in rural and minority communities (Viet Nam);**

6.83 **Continue working towards achieving the literacy plan (Kuwait);**

6.84 **Amend its legislation to ensure at least 12 years of free education with a view to increasing enrolment levels in educational institutions, this is in line with UNESCO’s recommendations (Mauritius);**

6.85 **Continue its efforts in building resilience to climate change through its commendable adaption and mitigation measures (Bhutan);**

6.86 **Continue and expand its commendable efforts to increase its resilience to climate change through adaptation and mitigation measures and through the disaster resilience strategy to increase resilience to future natural disasters (Dominican Republic);**

6.87 **Continue efforts to implement its Disaster Resilience Strategy, with a focus on climate change adaptation and mitigation and in consultation with its population (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

6.88 **Continue to enhance its capacity for climate adaptation and reduce the negative impacts of climate change on human rights (China);**

6.89 **Continue to pursue efforts to bolster climate resilience and adaptation through collaboration with local, regional and international partners (Trinidad and Tobago);**

6.90 **Implement an effective social protection strategy to mitigate climate shocks (Morocco);**

6.91 **Pursue its efforts in the mitigation and adaption of climate change (Mauritius);**

6.92 **Re-double already existing efforts to combat climate change (United Republic of Tanzania);**

6.93 **Pursue efforts to address the impacts of climate change, including by integrating the unique vulnerabilities and needs of women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities in climate change strategies (Malaysia);**

6.94 **Enhance Smart Sustainable Agriculture and Agro-processing for Climate Resilience (Vanuatu);**

6.95 **Strengthen education and awareness-raising initiatives for the general public to eliminate gender stereotypes and promote respect for the equal roles and responsibilities of women and men in families and society (Costa Rica);**

6.96 **Enact legislation to directly incorporate the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women into local law (Australia);**

6.97 **Enact comprehensive legislation that provides effective protection against gender-based discrimination (Dominican Republic);**

6.98 **Develop a National Strategic Action Plan to combat gender-based violence and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Iceland);**

6.99 **Continue this fight against domestic violence by implementing and updating its National Policy and Plan of Action on Gender Equality, which dates from 2006 (Belgium);**

6.100 **Adopt a human rights-based approach, culturally sensitive and with a gender approach to address the specific challenges and needs of Kalinago women and girls (Costa Rica);**

6.101 **Continue and intensify efforts to ensure women's representation in high-level public and private positions and in the national parliament (Dominican Republic);**

6.102 **Update and implement a national policy and plan of action on gender equality (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

6.103 **Take further steps toward combating domestic violence and advancement of women’s rights, including by updating and implementing the National Policy and Plan of Action on Gender Equality (Ukraine);**

6.104 **Take further steps toward combating domestic violence and advancement of women’s rights, including by updating and implementing the National Policy and Plan of Action on Gender Equality (India);**

6.105 **Draft and pass an updated National Policy and Plan of Action on Gender Equality to better align it with best practices to combat gender-based violence (Germany);**

6.106 **Decriminalize abortion under all circumstances and remove all restrictions to access to safe abortion services (Iceland);**

6.107 **Decriminalize access to safe abortion services in cases of rape, incest, severe foetal impairment, and when a woman’s physical or mental health is at risk, in line with international human rights standards (Estonia);**

6.108 **Amend the Domestic Violence Act to explicitly define rape based on the lack of freely given consent and to apply the same definition to both marital and non-marital rape (Iceland);**

6.109 **Apply a gender lens in the development and implementation of social protection policies that explicitly address gender equality and women’s empowerment, and that provide for gender-responsive budgeting, monitoring and evaluation (Panama);**

6.110 **Redouble efforts to eliminate the gender wage gap by addressing differences in remuneration between men and women for work of equal value (Peru);**

6.111 **Expand initiatives on gender equality and empowerment by supporting programmes that encourage women’s participation in economic and decision-making processes (Viet Nam);**

6.112 **Amend national legislation to provide adequate protection to women against all forms of violence, establishing a comprehensive national data collection system to ensure timely and accurate reporting of cases of gender-based violence (Chile);**

6.113 **Enhance protection from violence against vulnerable populations by enforcing the Revised Domestic Violence Act and carrying out public awareness campaigns (Canada);**

6.114 **Strengthen laws to protect women and girls from all forms of violence, ensure that cases of such violence are thoroughly investigated, provide full support to victims of such violence, and collect comprehensive data on the incidence of violence against women (Ireland);**

6.115 **Continue efforts to combat violence against women and children, in particular through applying the 2023 law on domestic violence (France);**

6.116 **Continue fighting against sexual violence and domestic violence (Italy);**

6.117 **Fully operationalize the revised Domestic Violence Act and raise public awareness amongst key and vulnerable populations of the protections available under the Act (New Zealand);**

6.118 **Strengthen enforcement of gender-based violence laws through improving protection and support services for victims and increasing specialized training for law enforcement and judiciary personnel (Gambia);**

6.119 **Bring the definition of the crime of rape into line with international standards, basing it on lack of consent (Costa Rica);**

6.120 **Adopt a national action plan and legislative measures to combat all forms of gender-based violence, including sexual harassment (Luxembourg);**

6.121 **Ensure that victims of domestic or sexual violence receive adequate legal, medical and psychological assistance while enhancing victim support facilities and mechanisms (Maldives);**

6.122 **Take further measures to combat domestic violence (Nepal);**

6.123 **Further strengthen mechanisms for combatting gender-based violence, including domestic violence, by instituting effective legal and psychosocial support services to survivors (Philippines);**

6.124 **Strengthen the judicial system to ensure that victims of gender-based violence receive adequate protection and support, and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Spain);**

6.125 **Draft and pass an updated National Policy and Plan of Action on Gender Equality to align with best practices in combatting Gender Based Violence (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.126 **Continue combating domestic violence and provide assistance to survivors of domestic violence and gender-based violence (United Republic of Tanzania);**

6.127 **Establish shelters for survivors of gender-based violence (United States of America);**

6.128 **Repeal article 5 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1970 and accelerate measures to clearly prohibit all corporal punishment against children in all settings of their lives, and repeal any legal defence allowing its use (Colombia);**

6.129 **Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in all settings (Montenegro);**

6.130 **Prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings (Slovenia);**

6.131 **Prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings (Estonia);**

6.132 **Prohibit corporal punishment in all educational settings, childcare and other alternative care settings to achieve progress towards Sustainable Development Goal targets 4.d and 16.2 (Panama);**

6.133 **Redouble efforts to definitively eradicate corporal punishment, with special attention on persons deprived of their liberty and groups in vulnerable situations, by ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol (Spain);**

6.134 **Strengthen the legal framework for protection against all forms of child exploitation, including the enactment of laws aimed at strengthening the protection system, fully aligning legislation with the relevant conventions of the International Labour Organization and explicitly prohibiting the use of children in prostitution, pornography or illicit activities such as drug trafficking (Chile);**

6.135 **Adjust its legislation to prohibit all forms of child exploitation, including child prostitution and pornography (Costa Rica);**

6.136 **Bolster ongoing efforts to strengthen the legal framework that protects children from all forms of exploitation, as well as ensure effective and age-appropriate assistance services for victims (Peru);**

6.137 **Adopt a law to strengthen the child protection system by penalizing the use of children in illicit activities, including prostitution and drug trafficking (Togo);**

6.138 **Adopt legislation to explicitly prohibit the production of material involving child sexual abuse (United States of America);**

6.139 **Ensure through adequate legislative and social measures the full protection of children's rights, including by providing specific tools for situations of vulnerability (Italy);**

6.140 **Adopt appropriate measures to end child abuse (Luxembourg);**

6.141 **Scale up efforts to prevent child labour (Nepal);**

6.142 **Working to support the Social Services Department established in 2023 to activate its role in the field of child protection (Jordan);**

6.143 **Continue strengthening the national programs promoted in favor of children, girls, and adolescents (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

6.144 **Bolster efforts to reduce infant mortality (Maldives);**

6.145 **Develop a curriculum for children with special educational needs within the framework of the new Education Sector Plan (Morocco);**

6.146 **Implement legislation at the local level for better care and protection of older persons, such as social and economic protection services for dignified adulthood and old age (Dominican Republic);**

6.147 **Step up the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, by prohibiting discrimination against persons with disabilities and promoting measures to enhance their accessibility in both public and private spaces and ensuring their full social and economic inclusion, particularly in the workforce (Brazil);**

6.148 **Strengthen the capacity and resources of the National Commission for Persons with Disabilities to enable it to effectively implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Indonesia);**

6.149 **Continue efforts to develop a national policy for the promotion and protection of the human rights of persons with disabilities (Cuba);**

6.150 **Ensure the integration of persons with disabilities in schools and in the education system in general (Costa Rica);**

6.151 **Continue reinforcing the measures undertaken to guarantee access to health care for its entire population, especially for people with disabilities (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

6.152 **Adopt legislation against all discrimination based on indigenous status (Togo);**

6.153 **Promote robust legislation to combat discrimination against Indigenous Peoples, and ensure their effective participation in free, prior and informed consultation processes (Mexico);**

6.154 **Expand measures to promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples living in its territory and involve them in the adoption or implementation of measures that may substantially affect their living conditions and ways of life (Paraguay);**

6.155 **Take appropriate measures to address discriminatory attitudes and stigma towards LGBTQIA+ persons, including through comprehensive awareness-raising activities (Brazil);**

6.156 **Enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation across all spheres, including an exhaustive list of protected grounds such as sexual orientation and gender identity (Portugal);**

6.157 **Advance protections for LGBTQI+ persons by prohibiting discrimination (Canada);**

6.158 **Decriminalize same-sex relations and combat discrimination against LGBT+ people (France);**

6.159 **Take measures to decriminalize homosexuality and promote positive action against discrimination (Italy);**

6.160 **Repeal legislative provisions that criminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations and establish legislation and policies to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and to introduce and pass amendments to existing legislation to broaden the definition of rape in order to include nonconsensual sexual activity perpetrated by any individual regardless of their gender identity (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

6.161 **Adopt comprehensive legislation to protect people of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics from all forms of discrimination (Iceland);**

6.162 **Adopt comprehensive legislation prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Ireland);**

6.163 **Prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity by enshrining comprehensive legislation against the criminalization, discrimination and stigmatization of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people (Luxembourg);**

6.164 **Promote a legal framework protecting persons from all forms of violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Mexico);**

6.165 **Amend legislation to ensure safe, legal and effective access to abortion when the life of the pregnant woman or girl is at risk, especially in cases where the pregnancy is the result of rape, or when it is not viable (Chile);**

6.166 **Reform the legislation to decriminalize abortion in case of fetal malformations incompatible with extra uterine life and in case of pregnancies resulting from rape or incest (Belgium);**

6.167 **Enact legislation to guarantee the protection of the rights of refugees and asylum seekers in line with international obligations (Gambia);**

6.168 **Develop a formal regulatory and procedural framework for granting asylum and refugee protection (United States of America).**

7. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

 Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Dominica was headed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Business, Trade and Energy, Honourable Dr. Vince Henderson. and composed of the following members:

• Ms Adi Tama Nakinda DANIEL, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Commonwealth of Dominica;

• Ms Kamila Arah Kwammie BELL, Foreign Service Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business, Trade and Energy.

1. A/HRC/WG.6/47/DMA/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/47/DMA/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/47/DMA/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)