



**Saint Vincent and the Grenadines  
Stakeholder Report for the United Nations Universal Periodic Review**

**Submitted by The Advocates for Human Rights,**  
a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

**The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty  
and  
The Greater Caribbean for Life**

for the 39th Session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review  
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Founded in 1983, **The Advocates for Human Rights** (The Advocates) is a volunteer-based non-governmental organization committed to the impartial promotion and protection of international human rights standards and the rule of law. The Advocates conducts a range of programs to promote human rights in the United States and around the world, including monitoring and fact finding, direct legal representation, education and training, and publication. The Advocates is the primary provider of legal services to low-income asylum seekers in the Upper Midwest region of the United States. In 1991, The Advocates adopted a formal commitment to oppose the death penalty worldwide and organized a death penalty project to provide pro bono assistance on post-conviction appeals, as well as education and advocacy to end capital punishment. The Advocates currently holds a seat on the Steering Committee of the World Coalition against the Death Penalty.

**The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty**, an alliance of more than 160 NGOs, bar associations, local authorities and unions, was created in Rome on May 13, 2002. The aim of the World Coalition is to strengthen the international dimension of the fight against the death penalty. Its ultimate objective is to obtain the universal abolition of the death penalty. To achieve its goal, the World Coalition advocates for a definitive end to death sentences and executions in those countries where the death penalty is in force. In some countries, it is seeking to obtain a reduction in the use of capital punishment as a first step towards abolition.

**The Greater Caribbean for Life** (GCL) is an independent, not-for-profit civil society organisation, incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. GCL is the only organisation in the region that is devoted to working towards the abolition of the death penalty in the region. It has been active in raising awareness of the issues surrounding the death penalty, and has been supporting Caribbean activists and abolitionist organisations in the region since its establishment in 2013, following a Conference in Trinidad and Tobago, which was attended by abolitionists from 12 Greater Caribbean countries as well as abolitionists further afield.

## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report addresses St. Vincent and the Grenadines' compliance with its human rights obligations with regard to the death penalty and related issues. St. Vincent and the Grenadines has been observing a de facto moratorium on executions since 1995; this status, however, should not suggest that the government opposes the death penalty.<sup>1</sup> One individual remains on death row<sup>2</sup> and the death penalty remains a possible punishment for multiple crimes, including crimes that do not involve intentional killing.<sup>3</sup> Further, St. Vincent and the Grenadines has failed to implement several recommendations from the 2016 Universal Periodic Review, including relating to detention conditions, due process, and statistical reporting of information relating to the country's prison system. The legislature also recently passed a law that significantly curtails freedom of the press and the rights of individuals to criticize the government.<sup>4</sup>
2. In sum, this report recommends that St. Vincent and the Grenadines abolish the death penalty, ratify relevant human rights treaties, regularly update and publish statistics regarding its prison system and people under sentence of death, improve detention conditions for all persons, amend a new law suppressing the freedom of opinion and expression, and take steps to reduce the backlog of cases in its criminal courts.

## II. BACKGROUND AND FRAMEWORK

### A. 2016 Universal Periodic Review of St. Vincent and the Grenadines

3. During its second-cycle Universal Periodic Review in 2016, St. Vincent and the Grenadines received 20 recommendations concerning the death penalty and related issues. St. Vincent and the Grenadines accepted only four of the recommendations that touch upon issues related to the death penalty and noted the rest.
  1. *Ratify relevant human rights treaties*  
**Status of Implementation: Not Accepted, Not Implemented**
    4. 10 countries recommended St. Vincent and the Grenadines ratify and/or accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).<sup>5</sup> St. Vincent and the Grenadines noted each of these recommendations<sup>6</sup> and has not implemented them.
  2. *Impose a moratorium on the death penalty or abolish the death penalty*  
**Status of Implementation: Not Accepted, Not Implemented**
    5. St. Vincent and the Grenadines received two recommendations to abolish the death penalty, three recommendations to consider or work toward the abolition of the death penalty, four recommendations to place a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition, and one recommendation to change its de facto moratorium to a de jure moratorium.<sup>7</sup> St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not support these recommendations<sup>8</sup> and has not abolished the death penalty or instituted a formal moratorium.

3. *Detention conditions*

**Status of Implementation: Partially Accepted, Not Implemented**

6. St. Vincent and the Grenadines received one recommendation to ensure that its Kingstown prison meets international minimum standards and adheres to the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), which St. Vincent and the Grenadines noted. St. Vincent and the Grenadines received another recommendation to bring conditions at all detention facilities into line with the Nelson Mandela Rules. St. Vincent and the Grenadines accepted this recommendation but there has been no improvement in prison facilities. Reports of inadequate prison facilities in the country persist, including understaffing and overcrowding.<sup>9</sup>

4. *Statistical reporting*

**Status of Implementation: Accepted, Not Implemented**

7. St. Vincent and the Grenadines received one recommendation to partner with international agencies to strengthen its capacity to collect, process, and analyze statistical information concerning police misconduct and prison conditions.<sup>10</sup> St. Vincent and the Grenadines accepted this recommendation.<sup>11</sup> GCL reports that it is not aware of any systematic changes in the way that this type of statistical information is collected, processed, and analyzed. Further, GCL notes that it remains difficult to obtain information from the government regarding statistics relating to police misconduct and the prison system in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.<sup>12</sup>

5. *Due process / access to justice*

**Status of Implementation: Accepted, Partially Implemented**

8. St. Vincent and the Grenadines received one recommendation to reduce the backlog of cases before its courts and one recommendation to reform its justice system with a view toward guaranteeing justice to all, including through providing qualified staff. St. Vincent and the Grenadines accepted both recommendations.<sup>13</sup> St. Vincent and the Grenadines continues to have a backlog of cases before its courts<sup>14</sup> but has taken steps to reduce this backlog, including adding another criminal court judge<sup>15</sup> and holding ongoing Criminal Assizes. Moreover, criminal case management rules have been instituted to assist with ensuring monitoring of trial progress.<sup>16</sup>

6. *Public awareness regarding the death penalty*

**Status of Implementation: Not Accepted, Not Implemented**

9. St. Vincent and the Grenadines received one recommendation to implement a public awareness campaign regarding the absence of deterrent effects of the death penalty. St. Vincent and the Grenadines noted this recommendation.<sup>17</sup>

**B. Domestic Legal Framework**

10. The domestic legal structure in St. Vincent and the Grenadines is based on English common law.<sup>18</sup> The government is structured as a parliamentary democracy.<sup>19</sup> The judicial functions are administered by the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court, which assigns one or more High

Court judges (depending on case load) to reside in the country and hear cases from the local courts.<sup>20</sup> The ECSC has assigned four judges to St. Vincent and the Grenadines.<sup>21</sup> There are 11 lower courts and appeals going beyond the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court are sent to the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court of Appeal.<sup>22</sup> The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London has final appellate jurisdiction.<sup>23</sup>

11. The Constitution of St. Vincent and the Grenadines recognizes that “[n]o person shall be deprived of his life intentionally save in execution of the sentence of a court in respect of a criminal offence under any law of which he has been convicted.”<sup>24</sup> The death penalty is maintained as a possible sentence for murder and treason.<sup>25</sup> Executions are carried out by hanging.<sup>26</sup> People under sentence of death are kept in Her Majesty’s Prison in Kingstown.<sup>27</sup>
12. In 2009, the Privy Council held that the death penalty should be imposed only in “the worst of the worst” or “the rarest of the rare” cases, where there is no prospect of “reform and social re-adaptation” and no other means of achieving the object of punishment.<sup>28</sup> In 1993, the Privy Council ruled that a death sentence cannot be carried out more than five years after a prisoner has been sentenced, in which case the sentence should be automatically commuted to life imprisonment.<sup>29</sup> St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not complied with this ruling, as the only person on death row has been there since 2006.<sup>30</sup>

### **III. IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS OBLIGATIONS**

#### **Right or area 2.1. Acceptance of international norms**

13. St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR or the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.<sup>31</sup>

#### **Right or area 7.1. Context, statistics, budget, cooperation with civil society**

14. The Minister Counsellor and Deputy Head of Mission of the High Commission for St. Vincent and the Grenadines to the United Kingdom recognized in remarks to the Human Rights Committee in 2019 that “increasing the capacity of the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up, and reporting obligations to treaty bodies” was an outstanding issue for the country.<sup>32</sup> GCL reports that it is difficult to obtain information from the government regarding statistics relating to the prison system.<sup>33</sup>
15. The government met with civil society organizations working to advance human rights, including St. Vincent and the Grenadines Human Rights Association (SVGHRA), but government officials “rarely cooperated with the SVGHRA or shared its views on human rights issues.”<sup>34</sup> While nongovernmental organizations operate freely in the country, “reported security threats including a physical attack on a volunteer apparently prompted the US Peace Corps to withdraw 23 people from the country in August 2018.”<sup>35</sup> GCL also noted that the government has not taken action to support GCL’s efforts to educate the public about alternatives to the death penalty and human rights issues relating to the death penalty.<sup>36</sup>

#### **Right or area 12.4. Death penalty**

16. The death penalty is a possible sentence for murder and treason.<sup>37</sup> The Constitution explicitly contemplates that the government may carry out executions.<sup>38</sup> The Constitution

also prohibits the deprivation of the right to life except in execution of a lawful court sentence.<sup>39</sup>

17. There is only one person, Patrick Lovelace, who is currently awaiting execution.<sup>40</sup> He was convicted of murder and sentenced to death in 2004.<sup>41</sup> His appeal is working through the court system and a final resolution has not been determined.<sup>42</sup> His appeal alleges numerous errors in the administration of his trial and alleges bias against him by the trial judge who presided over his case.<sup>43</sup>
18. The most recent executions were carried out in 1995 when three people were hanged.<sup>44</sup> One of those three was convicted primarily on the basis of testimony from a 14-year-old witness who saw the defendant from a distance of 150 to 220 yards in the rain.<sup>45</sup> None of the people executed in 1995 was given advance notice of their execution in accordance with international standards, and human rights groups contended they were unable to mount an effective defense given the short notice.<sup>46</sup>
19. Public perception that murder rates are high—a perception influenced by media coverage—has apparently fueled public support for the death penalty, as “some persons in St. Vincent and the Grenadines have called for the death penalty as a deterrent.”<sup>47</sup> In 2018, St. Vincent and the Grenadines had a homicide rate of approximately 30 per 100,000 people, which was the second highest of the Caribbean countries.<sup>48</sup> The government delegation to the Human Rights Committee in 2019 noted during the constructive dialogue that the country was “overwhelmingly supportive of the death penalty therefore there were no plans to declare a moratorium on the death penalty.”<sup>49</sup>
20. In 2018, St. Vincent and the Grenadines voted against the United Nations General Assembly resolution calling for a moratorium on the use of the death penalty.<sup>50</sup>

#### **Right or area 12.6. Conditions of detention**

21. There are reports of inadequate prison facilities in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.<sup>51</sup> “Key problems with prison facilities included understaffing, overcrowding, the inability to control contraband, and limited space to segregate juvenile prisoners.”<sup>52</sup> Local newspapers in the country have written articles on “appalling”<sup>53</sup> and “deplorable, nasty, stinking conditions.”<sup>54</sup>

#### **Right or area 14.3. Freedom of opinion and expression**

22. In 2016, St. Vincent and the Grenadines enacted a new law that significantly curtails the freedom of the press and the rights of individuals to criticize the government. Specifically, the law provides a punishment of up to five years in prison for anyone who “subjects another person to public ridicule, hatred or embarrassment.”<sup>55</sup> Human rights defenders have expressed concern that the law could be used to impede the free flow of information and news and could suppress public debate surrounding sensitive topics.<sup>56</sup>

#### **Right or area 15.1. Administration of justice and fair trial**

23. A significant backlog of criminal cases has led to prolonged pretrial detention periods.<sup>57</sup> In 2017, “there were approximately 20 detained defendants awaiting trial for more than two years”<sup>58</sup>; however, government authorities and civil society reports from 2019 indicated “compliance with Court of Appeal guidelines, which require a preliminary hearing to be held within nine months of detention.”<sup>59</sup> The government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines

provides legal representation to indigent defendants only for people charged with capital offenses, contributing to lengthy pretrial detention periods.<sup>60</sup> The country has no Legal Aid system.<sup>61</sup>

#### **Right or area 30.4. Juvenile justice**

24. Juveniles convicted of crimes in St. Vincent and the Grenadines between the ages of 16 and 21 years are held with convicted adults.<sup>62</sup> This practice is reportedly due to limited prison capacity.<sup>63</sup>

### **IV. RECOMMENDATIONS**

25. This stakeholder report suggests the following recommendations for the government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines:

- Abolish the death penalty and replace it with a sentence that is fair, proportionate, and in compliance with international human rights standards.
- Impose an immediate official moratorium on carrying out death sentences, effective immediately both for any future sentences and previously imposed sentences.
- In the absence of a de jure moratorium, restrict the use of the death penalty to those crimes in which the defendant committed an intentional killing, and eliminate the death penalty for offenses not entailing an intentional killing, such as treason.
- Collaborate with civil society organizations in the Caribbean to conduct a comprehensive public awareness-raising campaign to educate the public about international human rights standards as they pertain to the death penalty and about alternatives to the death penalty.
- Increase the resources and personnel available to the justice system so that there are sufficient judges, lawyers, and paralegals to minimize the backlog and reduce pretrial detention period to durations that comply with international standards.
- Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR and the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture.
- Amend Article 16(1) of the Cybercrime Bill of 2016 to narrow the definition of “harassment” to protect independent journalism and promote public discourse.
- Ensure that detention conditions comply with the Nelson Mandela Rules, including Rule 11(d), stating that “[y]oung prisoners shall be kept separate from adults.”
- Regularly publish and update statistics on the number of executions, number of death sentences imposed, number of people on death row, identities of all persons on death row, dates of conviction and sentencing, defendants charged with capital offenses, and any other pertinent information.
- In the absence of a de jure moratorium, enact legislation to ensure that the sentence of any person held on death row for more than five years is commuted to life imprisonment, consistent with the Privy Council’s decision in *Pratt and Morgan*.

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<sup>1</sup> In 2018, St. Vincent and the Grenadines voted against the United Nations General Assembly resolution for the moratorium on the use of the death penalty. United Nations, Moratorium on the use of the death penalty: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly (Dec. 17, 2018) available at <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/1656169?ln=en>.

<sup>2</sup> ANN, *Lokeisa Nanton's accused killer the only death row inmate*, Dec. 20, 2018, <https://annsvg.com/index.php/2018/12/20/lokeisha-nantons-accused-killer-the-only-death-row-inmate/>.

<sup>3</sup> The death penalty is maintained as a possible sentence for aggravated murder and treason. St. Vincent and the Grenadines Const. Ch. 1 Sec. 2, available at <https://pdba.georgetown.edu/Constitutions/Vincent/stvincent79.html>.

<sup>4</sup> Cybercrime Bill 2016, available at <http://www.assembly.gov.vc/assembly/images/stories/cybercrime%20bill%202016.pdf>.

<sup>5</sup> Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/33/5\* (July 8, 2016).

<sup>6</sup> Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Addendum*, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/33/5/Add.1 (Sep. 9, 2016).

<sup>7</sup> Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/33/5\* (July 8, 2016).

<sup>8</sup> Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Addendum*, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/33/5/Add.1 (Sep. 9, 2016).

<sup>9</sup> United States Department of State, *2019 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (2019), available at <https://www.state.gov/reports/2019-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/saint-vincent-and-the-grenadines/>. Freedom House, *Freedom in the World 2020, St. Vincent and the Grenadines* (2020). Also available online at <https://freedomhouse.org/country/st-vincent-and-grenadines/freedom-world/2020>.

<sup>10</sup> Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/33/5\* (July 8, 2016).

<sup>11</sup> Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Addendum*, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/33/5/Add.1 (Sep. 9, 2016).

<sup>12</sup> Telephone Interview with Jeanie Ollivierre, Secretary and member of Executive Team, Greater Caribbean for Life (Jan. 18, 2021).

<sup>13</sup> Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Addendum*, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/33/5/Add.1 (Sep. 9, 2016).

<sup>14</sup> Freedom House, *Freedom in the World 2020, St. Vincent and the Grenadines* (2020), available at <https://freedomhouse.org/country/st-vincent-and-grenadines/freedom-world/2020>.

<sup>15</sup> iWitness News, *Delight as SVB gets another criminal court judge in January*, News Admin (Dec. 15, 2019), available at <https://www.iwnsvg.com/2019/12/15/delight-as-svg-gets-another-criminal-court-judge-in-january/>.

<sup>16</sup> Email Correspondence with Greater Caribbean for Life, 16 March 2021, on file with The Advocates for Human Rights.

<sup>17</sup> Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Addendum*, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/33/5/Add.1 (Sep. 9, 2016).

<sup>18</sup> Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance, *Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Country Profile* (Nov. 2, 2015), available at <https://issat.dcaf.ch/ser/Learn/Resource-Library/Country-Profiles/Saint-Vincent-and-the-Grenadines-Country-Profile#:~:text=Vincent%20and%20the%20Grenadines%20legal,judges%20to%20reside%20in%20St.>

<sup>19</sup> Freedom House, *Freedom in the World 2020*, available at <https://freedomhouse.org/country/st-vincent-and-grenadines/freedom-world/2020>.

<sup>20</sup> Hands off Cain, *St. Vincent and the Grenadines*, available at <http://www.handsoffcain.info/bancadati/south-america/st-vincent-and-the-grenadines-60000236>.

<sup>21</sup> Email Correspondence with Greater Caribbean for Life, 16 March 2021, on file with The Advocates for Human Rights.

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- <sup>22</sup> Hands off Cain, *St. Vincent and the Grenadines*, available at <http://www.handsoffcain.info/bancadati/south-america/st-vincent-and-the-grenadines-60000236>.
- <sup>23</sup> Hands off Cain, *St. Vincent and the Grenadines*, available at <http://www.handsoffcain.info/bancadati/south-america/st-vincent-and-the-grenadines-60000236>.
- <sup>24</sup> St. Vincent and the Grenadines Const. Ch. 1 Sec. 2, available at <https://pdba.georgetown.edu/Constitutions/Vincent/stvincent79.html>.
- <sup>25</sup> Hands off Cain, *St. Vincent and the Grenadines*, available at <http://www.handsoffcain.info/bancadati/south-america/st-vincent-and-the-grenadines-60000236>.
- <sup>26</sup> World Coalition Against the Death Penalty, *Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, available at <http://www.worldcoalition.org/Saint-Vincent-and-the-Grenadines>.
- <sup>27</sup> Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, Death Penalty Database: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, <https://deathpenaltyworldwide.org/database/> (last visited Feb. 17, 2021).
- <sup>28</sup> Daniel Dick Trimmingham v The Queen (Privy Council Appeal No. 67 of 2007).
- <sup>29</sup> Pratt and Morgan v. The Attorney General for Jamaica and another (Privy Council Appeal No. 10 of 1993).
- <sup>30</sup> Legal Provision Restricting the Right to Appeal in Death Penalty Cases Struck Down as Denial of Due Process, The Death Penalty Project, June 15, 2017, <https://www.deathpenaltyproject.org/legal-provision-restricting-the-right-to-appeal-in-death-penalty-cases-struck-down-as-denial-of-due-process/>.
- <sup>31</sup> U.N. Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, “*U.N. Treaty Body Database*,” accessed Feb. 17, 2021, [https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=147&Lang=EN](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=147&Lang=EN).
- <sup>32</sup> Human Rights Committee, *Human Rights Committee examines the state of civil and political rights in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in absence of a report* (March 6, 2019), <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24272&LangID=E>.
- <sup>33</sup> Telephone Interview with Jeanie Ollivierre, Secretary and member of Executive Team, Greater Caribbean for Life (Jan. 18, 2021).
- <sup>34</sup> United States Department of State, 2018 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (2018), available at <https://www.state.gov/reports/2018-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/saint-vincent-and-the-grenadines/>.
- <sup>35</sup> Freedom House, *Freedom in the World 2020, St. Vincent and the Grenadines* (2020), available at <https://freedomhouse.org/country/st-vincent-and-grenadines/freedom-world/2020>.
- <sup>36</sup> Telephone Interview with Jeanie Ollivierre, Secretary and member of Executive Team, Greater Caribbean for Life (Jan. 18, 2021).
- <sup>37</sup> Hands off Cain, *St. Vincent and the Grenadines*, available at <http://www.handsoffcain.info/bancadati/south-america/st-vincent-and-the-grenadines-60000236>.
- <sup>38</sup> St. Vincent and the Grenadines Const. Ch. 1 Sec. 2, available at <https://pdba.georgetown.edu/Constitutions/Vincent/stvincent79.html>.
- <sup>39</sup> Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, Death Penalty Database: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, <https://deathpenaltyworldwide.org/database/> (last visited Feb. 17, 2021).
- <sup>40</sup> ANN, *Lokeisa Nanton’s accused killer the only death row inmate*, Dec. 20, 2018, <https://annsvg.com/index.php/2018/12/20/lokeisha-nantons-accused-killer-the-only-death-row-inmate/>.
- <sup>41</sup> Legal Provision Restricting the Right to Appeal in Death Penalty Cases Struck Down as Denial of Due Process, The Death Penalty Project, June 15, 2017, <https://www.deathpenaltyproject.org/legal-provision-restricting-the-right-to-appeal-in-death-penalty-cases-struck-down-as-denial-of-due-process/>.
- <sup>42</sup> ANNSVG, *1995: Franklin Thomas, David Thomas, and Douglas Hamlet, the last in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, <https://annsvg.com/index.php/2018/12/20/lokeisha-nantons-accused-killer-the-only-death-row-inmate/>.
- <sup>43</sup> Patrick Lovelace and the Queen, Court of Appeal, <https://www.eccourts.org/patrick-lovelace-v-the-queen/> (alleging, among other things, that the trial judge made comments that undermined the credibility of the defendant’s witnesses and gave improper jury instructions).
- <sup>44</sup> ANNSVG, *1995: Franklin Thomas, David Thomas, and Douglas Hamlet, the last in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, <https://annsvg.com/index.php/2018/12/20/lokeisha-nantons-accused-killer-the-only-death-row-inmate/>.

- <sup>45</sup> Amnesty International, *News Service*, Feb. 14, 1995, <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/176000/nws110311995en.pdf>.
- <sup>46</sup> Amnesty International, *News Service*, Feb. 14, 1995, <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/176000/nws110311995en.pdf>.
- <sup>47</sup> *Death penalty useless if murderers aren't caught*, iWitness News, Sept. 30, 2017, <https://www.iwsvg.com/2017/09/30/death-penalty-useless-if-murderers-arent-caught/>.
- <sup>48</sup> *Crime, an epidemic in SVB*, Searchlight, March 2, 2018, <https://searchlight.vc/searchlight/our-readers-opinions/2018/03/02/crime-an-epidemic-in-svg/>; Overseas Security Advisory Council, Bureau of Diplomatic Security, U.S. Department of State, *Barbados & Eastern Caribbean 2020 Crime & Safety Report* (March 2020). Available online at <https://www.osac.gov/Country/Grenada/Content/Detail/Report/9adf46ca-ddc8-4721-a80d-1848e97f20c8>.
- <sup>49</sup> Human Rights Committee, *Human Rights Committee examines the state of civil and political rights in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in absence of a report* (March 6, 2019), <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24272&LangID=E>.
- <sup>50</sup> U.N.G.A. 73rd session, 55th plenary meeting, p. 31, U.N. Doc. A/73/PV.55, Dec. 17, 2018.
- <sup>51</sup> United States Department of State, *2019 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (2019), available at <https://www.state.gov/reports/2019-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/saint-vincent-and-the-grenadines/>. Freedom House, *Freedom in the World 2020, St. Vincent and the Grenadines* (2020) (“there is a shortage of prison officers.”), available at <https://freedomhouse.org/country/st-vincent-and-grenadines/freedom-world/2020>.
- <sup>52</sup> United States Department of State, *2019 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (2019), available at <https://www.state.gov/reports/2019-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/saint-vincent-and-the-grenadines/>.
- <sup>53</sup> *Prison Conditions still far from ideal – Justice Cottle*, Searchlight, Aug. 13, 2019, <https://searchlight.vc/searchlight/news/2019/08/13/prison-conditions-still-far-from-ideal-justice-cottle/>.
- <sup>54</sup> *Warder gives shocking insight into conditions at prisons*, iWitness News, Dec. 28, 2020, <https://www.iwsvg.com/2020/12/28/warder-gives-shocking-insight-into-conditions-at-prisons/>.
- <sup>55</sup> Cybercrime Bill 2016, available at <http://www.assembly.gov.vc/assembly/images/stories/cybercrime%20bill%202016.pdf>.
- <sup>56</sup> Reporters Without Borders, *Saint Vincent and the Grenadines – Prime Minister and Minister of Information urged to revise Cybercrime bill*, July 27, 2016, <https://rsf.org/en/news/saint-vincent-and-grenadines-prime-minister-and-minister-information-urged-revise-cybercrime-bill>.
- <sup>57</sup> Freedom House, *Freedom in the World 2020, St. Vincent and the Grenadines* (2020), available at <https://freedomhouse.org/country/st-vincent-and-grenadines/freedom-world/2020>.
- <sup>58</sup> United States Department of State, *2016 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices - Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, 3 March 2017, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/58ec89d813.html>.
- <sup>59</sup> United States Department of State, *2019 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (2019), available at <https://www.state.gov/reports/2019-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/saint-vincent-and-the-grenadines/>.
- <sup>60</sup> Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, *Death Penalty Database: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, <https://deathpenaltyworldwide.org/database/> (last visited Feb. 17, 2021).
- <sup>61</sup> Email Correspondence with Greater Caribbean for Life, 16 March 2021, on file with The Advocates for Human Rights.
- <sup>62</sup> United States Department of State, *2018 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (2018), available at <https://www.state.gov/reports/2018-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/saint-vincent-and-the-grenadines/>.
- <sup>63</sup> United States Department of State, *2019 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (2019), available at <https://www.state.gov/reports/2019-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/saint-vincent-and-the-grenadines/>.