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Grenada

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.

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I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

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 (signature, 1981)	ICERD (2013) OP-CRC-AC (2012)	ICCPR-OP 2 CAT
	ICESCR (1991)	OP-CRC-SC (2012)	OP-CAT
	ICCPR (1991)	CRPD (2014)	ICRMW
	CEDAW (1990)		ICPPED (signature, 2007)
	CRC (1990)		
	ICPPED (signature, 2007)		
	<i>Reservations and/or declarations</i>		ICERD (general declaration and interpretative declaration: art. 4, (a), (b) and (c), 2013)
		OP-CRC-AC (declaration: art. 3, age of voluntary recruitment into the police force is 19 years, 2012)	
<i>Complaints procedures, inquiries and urgent action³</i>	ICPPED (signature, 2007)		ICERD, art. 14
			OP-ICESCR
			ICCPR, art. 41
			ICCPR-OP 1
			OP-CEDAW
			CAT
			OP-CRC-IC
			ICRMW
			OP-CRPD
		ICPPED (signature, 2007)	

Other main relevant international instruments

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified⁴</i>
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<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	Palermo Protocol ⁵	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	Conventions on refugees and stateless persons ⁸
	Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols I and II ⁶		Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide
	ILO fundamental conventions ⁷		ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189 ⁹
			Additional Protocol III to the 1949 Geneva Conventions ¹⁰
			UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education

1. The Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) encouraged Grenada to ratify CAT, ICRMW and ICPED.¹¹ CEDAW also encouraged the country to ratify OP-CEDAW.¹²
2. CEDAW recommended that Grenada ratify ILO Convention No. 189 (2011) concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers.¹³
3. Referring to a recommendation from the first cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR),¹⁴ the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recommended that Grenada accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.¹⁵ CEDAW also made a similar recommendation.¹⁶
4. UNESCO recommended that Grenada be encouraged to ratify the 1960 UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education.¹⁷

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

5. In 2012, while welcoming the Constitutional review process, CEDAW had been concerned at the delay in incorporating the Convention provisions into domestic law and at the fact that the review process had been male driven. It recommended the active participation of all stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations working on women's rights, in the Constitutional review process.¹⁸
6. In 2010, CRC regretted that the Convention had still not been integrated into national legislation and noted that a number of bills on issues related to the rights of children had not been passed. It urged Grenada to expedite the adoption of the Status of the Child Bill and the Juvenile Justice Bill.¹⁹ UNICEF noted that Grenada had sought and received support to reform child protection laws. The Government had participated actively in a subregional legal reform process initiated by the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). UNICEF indicated that the Status of Children Bill was before a select Committee of Parliament. The revised Child Care and Adoption Act and the Domestic Violence Act, passed in 2010, were now in force. The Juvenile Justice Act was passed in 2012 but was not yet enforced.²⁰

7. CEDAW welcomed the adoption of legislative measures aimed at eliminating discrimination against women, including the Domestic Violence Act (2010), the National Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Protocol (2011) and the Child (Protection and Adoption) Act (2010).²¹

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

Status of national human rights institutions²²

<i>National human rights institution</i>	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Status during present cycle</i> ²³
Office of the Ombudsman	Not accredited	Not accredited

8. CRC recommended that Grenada ensure that the Office of the Ombudsman was established in accordance with the Paris Principles and that it was provided with the necessary resources.²⁴ CEDAW made a similar recommendation.²⁵

9. CEDAW recommended that Grenada strengthen the Division of Gender and Family Affairs and the Unit on Domestic Violence in the Ministry of Social Development, including by providing adequate human, technical and financial resources.²⁶ The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) recognized the commitment of Grenada to address gender equality²⁷ and acknowledged progress made in the implementation of the National Strategic Plan on Gender-based Violence. It noted the importance of providing adequate State subsidies to the Legal AID and Counselling Clinic.²⁸

10. While the Ministry of Social Development had been assigned to coordinate and implement child rights-related activities with other ministries and non-governmental organizations, CRC was concerned that there was no entity to specifically focus on coordination between ministries and between the national, provincial and local levels. It recommended the establishment of a national coordinating body that could develop a national plan of action and institutionalize and strengthen coordination.²⁹

11. UNICEF noted that there was currently no national policy on children that looked specifically at advancing children's issues. UNICEF acknowledged that issues on children were included in the National Development Plan and in departmental plans. It noted, however, that the implementation of those plans lacked coordination and consistency. UNICEF recommended the establishment of a central coordinating mechanism, charged with the development of a national policy on children, and, subsequently, a national action plan to guide the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the policy, with the allocation of adequate financial and human resources .

12. UNICEF also recommended the development of comprehensive data collection systems and expansion of the mandate of the Central Statistical Office of Grenada to enable it to collect disaggregated data that could influence social policy and programming, as well as reporting on international treaties.³⁰

13. CRC noted with interest the development of the Strategic Plan for Educational Enhancement and Development (2006–2015).³¹

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies³²

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>
CERD	--	--	--	Initial report overdue since June 2014
CESCR	--	--	--	Initial to fifth reports overdue since 1993 to 2013, respectively
HR Committee	July 2007 (in the absence of a report)	--	--	Initial report overdue since 2008; initially overdue since 1992.
CEDAW	--	2010	February 2012	Sixth report due in 2016
CRC	January 2000	2008	June 2010	Combined third to sixth reports due in 2016; initial reports under OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC overdue since March 2014

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>
CEDAW	2014	National machinery for the advancement of women and violence against women. ³³	--

B. Cooperation with special procedures³⁴

	<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>	No communications were sent during the period under review.	

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

14. The engagement of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) with English-speaking Caribbean countries focuses on building national human rights capacity, including by promoting strengthened engagement with the United Nations human rights system and maximizing synergies and complementarity with development actors and the donor community.³⁵

15. In 2010, Grenada hosted a regional briefing on the UPR for Caribbean countries, organized by OHCHR and the Commonwealth secretariat.³⁶

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

A. Equality and non-discrimination

16. While noting that the Constitution and national legislation included provisions on non-discrimination on the basis of sex, CEDAW was concerned that the definition of discrimination did not encompass both direct and indirect discrimination nor cover discrimination by public and private actors. It urged Grenada to enact comprehensive national legislation to ensure the principle of equality between women and men.³⁷

17. Concerned that certain legal provisions and procedures discriminated against women or reflected negative gender stereotypes, CEDAW called on Grenada to review its laws and regulations in order to amend gender-based discriminatory provisions.³⁸ It also called on Grenada to adopt a comprehensive strategy to eliminate the negative stereotypes and adverse traditional beliefs and practices that discriminated against women and to conduct awareness-raising and public educational campaigns.³⁹

18. CEDAW recommended that Grenada address poverty and unemployment for rural women, in particular women heads of households, with targeted programmes for women who suffer multiple discrimination.⁴⁰

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

19. In 2012, Grenada voted against the adoption of General Assembly resolution 67/176, entitled “Moratorium on the use of the death penalty”.⁴¹

20. CEDAW urged Grenada to enforce the Domestic Violence Act and the National Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Protocol and to amend the section in the Criminal Code on sexual offences to fully address all forms of violence against women.⁴² UN-Women acknowledged that the protection of women and girls had been strengthened by laws addressing gender-based violence, including the Domestic Violence Act (2010), the Child (Protection and Adoption) Act (2010) and amended provisions of the Criminal Code (2012).⁴³

21. CEDAW noted with concern the high incidence of violence against women⁴⁴ and the high prevalence of sexual harassment.⁴⁵ It urged Grenada to ensure that domestic and sexual violence against women and girls was investigated and that perpetrators were prosecuted, to strengthen victim assistance and support programmes, to provide comprehensive training for relevant professionals and to adopt comprehensive legislation to

combat sexual harassment.⁴⁶ CEDAW called on Grenada to enact without delay legislation on sexual harassment at work.⁴⁷ UN-Women noted that the absence of sexual harassment legislation impeded the protection of the rights of women and girls.⁴⁸

22. CRC was concerned that corporal punishment remained lawful in the home, that authorized persons in schools were permitted to administer corporal punishment as a disciplinary measure and that corporal punishment was a sentencing option in the judicial system.⁴⁹ CRC recommended that Grenada explicitly prohibit by law all forms of violence against children, including corporal punishment, in all settings and intensify its awareness-raising campaigns and promote alternative forms of discipline.⁵⁰ UNESCO also recommended that Grenada be encouraged to prohibit the corporal punishment of children in schools.⁵¹

23. While taking note that several measures had been taken, CRC was concerned that protection of children against abuse and neglect was insufficient. It encouraged Grenada to implement the National Child Abuse Protocol, including mandatory reporting of child abuse. It recommended that necessary legislative, policy and other measures be introduced to address and prevent violence, abuse or exploitation of children and to care for and reintegrate child victims of abuse.⁵² UNICEF acknowledged that, with the passage of the 2010 Child Care and Protection Act, which made reporting by professionals mandatory, and the establishment of the Child Protection Agency in 2011, the National Child Abuse Reporting Protocol had been launched in 2013 and was now in effect.⁵³

24. While noting that the Criminal Code provided a certain degree of protection against sexual abuse and exploitation,⁵⁴ CRC regretted that legislation had not been amended to also offer boys protection against sexual abuse and exploitation.⁵⁵ CRC remained particularly concerned that there was no protection for boys against “unlawful carnal knowledge” and that the concept of “carnal knowledge” was limited to sexual intercourse, thus excluding other acts of a sexual nature that could be equally abusive.⁵⁶ It urged Grenada to amend its legislation to provide equal protection for boys and girls against sexual abuse and exploitation.⁵⁷ UNICEF reported that the Criminal Code had been upgraded to improve the degree of protection against sexual abuse and exploitation and the definition of sexual abuse of boys had been expanded to improve their protection. As noted by UNICEF in its 2012 report on sexual violence against children in the Caribbean,⁵⁸ the minimum age of sexual consent for girls and for boys was currently 16 years. UNICEF indicated that it continued to support the Ministry of Social Development in developing a national child abuse protocol and carrying out advocacy efforts.

25. CEDAW was concerned at the absence of specific policies and comprehensive legislation on human trafficking, including the criminalization of the offence,⁵⁹ and at reports of high levels of sexual abuse and exploitation, particularly of the girl child and young women, including through incest, child prostitution and transactional sex. It recommended that Grenada adopt comprehensive legislation and policies to address trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation; strengthen mechanisms for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of offenders; and enhance support services for the victims as well as for the reintegration into society of women and girls who wished to leave prostitution.⁶⁰ CRC had similar concerns and recommendations.⁶¹ UNHCR raised similar concerns.⁶²

26. In 2013, the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (ILO Committee of Experts) noted that the Criminal Code did not seem to prohibit the sale and trafficking of boys for prostitution or the sale and trafficking of children for labour exploitation. It urged Grenada to take the necessary measures to ensure that the sale and trafficking of all children for labour exploitation, as well as of boys under the age of 18 years for sexual exploitation, was effectively prohibited.⁶³

27. The ILO Committee of Experts also urged Grenada to take the necessary measures to criminalize persons who used children under 18 years of age for prostitution and to establish sanctions for that purpose. Furthermore, reminding Grenada that the prohibition under article 3 (b) of ILO Convention No. 182 applied to all children, including boys under the age of 18 years, the Committee urged Grenada to take immediate measures to prohibit the use, procuring or offering of boys under 18 years of age for prostitution.⁶⁴

28. While acknowledging the indication by Grenada that almost no children under the age of 16 were working, CRC noted that the possibility remained for children under the age of 15 to be granted a license from the Ministry of Labour that would allow them to work. CRC urged the country to protect children against economic exploitation and, in particular, to consider abolishing the work license for children under the age of 15.⁶⁵

29. In 2013, the ILO Committee of Experts requested Grenada to take the necessary measures to ensure that the “*holiday job employment*” of persons under the age of 16 years was only performed by persons aged 13 years and above, and under the conditions provided for by article 7, paragraph 3, of the ILO Convention No. 138. It also requested that Grenada supply information on any progress made in that regard in its next report.⁶⁶

C. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

30. CEDAW was concerned by the absence of a complaints mechanism for women to report discrimination and the fact that women victims of gender-based violence, particularly of sexual assaults, usually faced juries with stereotypical attitudes towards women. It recommended effective access to justice for women and the establishment of a complaints mechanism.⁶⁷

31. CRC was deeply concerned about the extremely low minimum age of criminal responsibility (7 years) and remained concerned that children between the ages of 16 and 18 were not detained in separate facilities from adults. It recommended that Grenada, *inter alia*, raise the minimum age for criminal responsibility; strengthen the policy of alternative sanctions for juvenile offenders; ensure that children were held separately from adults in both pretrial detention and after being sentenced; and improve the juvenile justice system, including through the establishment of juvenile or family courts.⁶⁸

32. UNICEF noted that, under the Juvenile Justice Act, passed in 2012, the age of criminal responsibility had been raised to 12 years. It hoped that the new Act would soon be brought into force. UNICEF noted that the Ministry of Social Development was finalizing upgrades to the Bacolet Centre, which would ensure that children between the ages of 16 and 18 years were housed in separate facilities.⁶⁹

33. UNICEF also noted that the current Juvenile Justice Act permitted corporal punishment as a sentencing option in the judicial system and has been used intermittently by one hard-line magistrate. UNICEF hoped that the Juvenile Justice Act, passed on 26 June 2012, would soon be brought into force.⁷⁰ However, UNICEF continued to be concerned about the hesitation over its enforcement and indicated that advocacy in support of implementation was being undertaken with the Government. Meanwhile, UNICEF continued to support Grenada with a view to bringing the non-governmental organization-led court diversion programme “Alternatives” under State control and to apply it throughout the country.⁷¹

D Right to marriage and family life

34. CEDAW recommended that Grenada eliminate stereotypical attitudes regarding the roles of women and men in the family; amend the legal provisions and administrative forms discriminating against women in relation to family life, in particular the Married Woman's Property Act (1896) and the Marriage Act (1903); and protect and support women in common law unions.⁷²

35. CRC reiterated its concern that some children were not registered at birth or given a name until their baptism. It recommended that Grenada ensure that all children were registered at birth and that a baptism certificate was not a prerequisite for a birth certificate.⁷³

36. CRC noted that over 70 per cent of children in Grenada were born to unmarried mothers and expressed concern that many fathers did not take on their parental responsibilities.⁷⁴ CEDAW recommended that Grenada promote the shared responsibility of both parents in relation to the care and maintenance of the child and review legislation and procedures for child maintenance.⁷⁵

37. CRC was concerned about the limited availability of childcare homes. It encouraged Grenada to strengthen the foster care programme and recommended the development of independent complaints mechanisms for children in alternative care.⁷⁶

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

38. UNESCO recommended that Grenada be encouraged to finalize the adoption of a freedom of information law that was in accordance with international standards; to develop self-regulatory mechanisms of the media; and to strengthen the professional standards of journalism in the country.⁷⁷

39. CEDAW recommended, inter alia, that Grenada remove discriminatory practices and address cultural barriers preventing women from moving into decision-making and management positions and adopt temporary special measures, including quotas, that guaranteed women's equal representation in Parliament and Government.⁷⁸ UN-Women noted that the low rate of participation of women reflected a continuing trend of male dominance in decision-making.⁷⁹

40. CRC noted with concern that, in judicial and administrative procedures, the right of the child to be heard was not properly respected. It recommended that Grenada promote respect for the views of the child at any age in administrative and judicial proceedings and in all matters that concerned them in the family, school, other children's institutions and the community.⁸⁰

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

41. CEDAW noted a high unemployment rate with strong gender disparities, especially in rural areas. It also noted with concern wage gaps between women and men, the segregation of women and men in the labour market and the concentration of women in low-skilled and low-paying jobs. It recommended the development of policies to achieve substantive equality between men and women in the labour market and to promote the employment of women.⁸¹ UN-Women remained concerned about the disparity in the labour force participation rates for men and women, in spite of statistics on educational achievement.⁸²

42. CEDAW recommended that all women employees in the public and private sectors be guaranteed paid maternity leave.⁸³

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

43. UN-Women noted that, although Grenada had made significant investments in social development, Grenadians faced a number of risks and, in most cases, the poor were most vulnerable and there were significant gender-related disparities. UN-Women commended Grenada for launching its National Social Safety Net Policy Framework in March 2014 as an important step to addressing socioeconomic disparities.⁸⁴ UNICEF noted that the policy framework recognized Grenada's international commitments provided under CRC, CEDAW and ICESCR, and that there was a need to allocate resources and strengthen national capacities for its implementation.⁸⁵

44. UNICEF noted that Grenada had also prioritized social protection in the national Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (2012-2016).⁸⁶

45. UNICEF indicated that there was a continued need to conduct budget analysis for investments in children. It recommended the development of independent monitoring processes and mechanisms.⁸⁷

46. CRC was very concerned about the continuing use of pit latrines by 36 per cent of households and the disposal of untreated liquid waste in the sea. It recommended that all households be provided with, inter alia, adequate sanitation and waste disposal facilities and that no untreated liquid waste be disposed of in the sea.⁸⁸

H. Right to health

47. CEDAW was concerned at the high rate of unsafe abortions, which might be explained by the restrictive abortion law, which had led women to seek unsafe and illegal abortions and possibly to infanticides in certain cases. It called on Grenada to review the law relating to abortion with a view to removing punitive provisions imposed on women who underwent abortion and to provide health facilities to women and girls suffering from complications due to unsafe abortions.⁸⁹

48. CRC recommended the development of programmes and services, including child-friendly and confidential health care, rehabilitation and counselling, in the area of adolescent health; and the elaboration of policies and legislation addressing the prevention of adolescent health-related issues.⁹⁰

49. CEDAW was concerned by the limited access to sexual and reproductive health and family planning services, resulting in high incidences of teenage and unwanted pregnancies.⁹¹ CRC reiterated its concern at the high level of early pregnancies.⁹² In 2012, CEDAW called on Grenada to improve sexual and reproductive health services for women and girls, including by ensuring free access to contraceptives, and to promote education on sexual and reproductive health, especially for the prevention of unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections and diseases.⁹³ CRC raised similar concerns.⁹⁴

50. While commending the approval of the 2014 National Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy and Strategic Plan, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) recommended the development of an implementation strategy to move the process forward.⁹⁵

51. UNFPA commended Grenada for advancing the work to update the Family Planning Medical Protocol, which would ensure the delivery of high-quality care in family planning

services. It acknowledged that Grenada was addressing family planning issues from a human rights perspective and indicated that it looked forward to providing support to youth-friendly spaces and services.⁹⁶

52. UNFPA noted the commitment of Grenada to addressing adolescent pregnancy. The country participated in the Regional Study on Adolescent Pregnancy in the English- and Dutch-Speaking Caribbean and will be included in the Regional Strategy to Reduce Adolescent Pregnancy. UNFPA acknowledged the commitment of Grenada to enhancing its capacity to address sexual and reproductive health issues, including gender-based violence and sexual violence in crises, and indicated that it looked forward to supporting it.⁹⁷

53. CRC remained concerned at the rising rate of HIV/AIDS.⁹⁸ CEDAW noted a growing tendency of feminization of HIV with a disproportionately high number of young women infected with HIV.⁹⁹ CRC urged Grenada to strengthen its national policy on HIV/AIDS; ensure that the public, particularly young people, received information on prevention and protection, including safe sex practices; and raise awareness, including activities aimed at eliminating the stigma associated with HIV/AIDS.¹⁰⁰

I. Right to education

54. CRC recommended that Grenada improve the quality of education; implement the Early Childhood Development Policy; and provide pre-school education facilities with necessary resources.¹⁰¹

55. In 2013, considering that education contributed to preventing children from being engaged in the worst forms of child labour, the ILO Committee of Experts requested Grenada to take the necessary measures to reduce school drop-out rates at the primary level. It also requested Grenada to provide information on the measures taken in that regard, as well as on updated statistical data on primary and secondary school enrolment and drop-out rates.¹⁰²

56. UNESCO encouraged Grenada to further ensure equal access to all levels of education for girls and boys and to continue its efforts towards universal secondary education.¹⁰³

57. CRC recommended that Grenada ensure equal access to education without discrimination, including for pregnant girls and children accused of crimes; address the high incidence of truancy and drop-out rates among boys, particularly in secondary school; and promote vocational education and training for children who drop out of primary or secondary school.¹⁰⁴

58. CRC noted with concern that pregnant teenage girls were often requested to leave school and their return was left to the discretion of the school principals.¹⁰⁵ CEDAW was concerned at barriers to quality education for girls and young women, including early pregnancy, teenage motherhood and societal attitudes, resulting in a higher drop-out rate for girls in secondary education.¹⁰⁶ CEDAW recommended that Grenada ensure de facto equal access of girls and young women to all levels of education, prevent girls from dropping out of school; encourage young women to return to school after pregnancy; and diversify academic and vocational choices for women.¹⁰⁷

J. Cultural rights

59. UNESCO stated that Grenada was a State Party to the Conventions concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972), the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003) and the Convention on the

Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005), and should be encouraged to implement fully the relevant provisions that promoted access to and participation in cultural heritage and creative expressions, which were conducive to implementing the right to take part in cultural life, as defined in article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.¹⁰⁸

K. Persons with disabilities

60. While noting several initiatives and programmes, CRC was concerned that access to education for children with disabilities was limited. It recommended that Grenada implement legislation and strengthen its programmes and services for children with disabilities, including through the development of early identification programmes, and introduce training for professional staff working with children with disabilities.¹⁰⁹

L. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

61. According to UNHCR, Grenada had an open policy towards migrants, especially those from within the Caribbean. Grenada had cooperated with UNHCR and other humanitarian organizations in past requests for assistance, pending resettlement. UNHCR indicated that, in the absence of national asylum and refugee legislation and procedures in Grenada, UNHCR must conduct registration and refugee status determination in the country and undertake the search for durable solutions¹¹⁰

62. UNHCR recommended that Grenada adopt national refugee legislation and develop administrative regulations, policies, procedures and a national refugee determination procedure, and build its capacity to undertake refugee determination, with technical support from UNHCR; facilitate access to asylum procedures for persons who have expressed a fear of returning to their country of origin; and ensure the non-refoulement of all persons in need of international protection.¹¹¹ CEDAW also recommended that Grenada develop national refugee legislation and a national asylum procedure.¹¹²

63. UNHCR indicated that it was prepared to support Grenada in developing a national refugee policy and in drafting national refugee legislation, as well as in providing training and strengthening its capacity to manage mixed migration flows and assist persons in need of international protection.¹¹³

64. UNCHR also indicated that Grenada was facing a complex phenomenon of mixed migratory movements.¹¹⁴ In order to address challenges in the context of mixed migration, it recommended that Grenada enhance dialogue with UNHCR regarding mixed migratory flows and gather information on the number and nationality of undocumented persons known to have arrived on and/or transited the territory, and on steps taken to determine whether any of those individuals had special protection needs.¹¹⁵

65. On the prevention of statelessness, UNHCR recommended that Grenada review the Citizenship Act and the Registration of Births and Deaths Act; amend them in order to fully comply with the international standards on prevention of statelessness; and register and issue birth certificates to all children born on its territory at the time of birth.¹¹⁶

M. Right to development and environmental issues

66. CRC noted with concern that Grenada was subject to the worst effects of climate change. It urged Grenada to be extremely conscious, when developing programmes and

policies, of the need to manage their environmental dimensions with the cooperation of regional and international partners, in order to reduce, to the maximum extent possible, the negative impact of climate change.¹¹⁷

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 Grenada from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/8/GRD/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 As at 20 August 2014.

⁵ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

⁶ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); 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, at www.icrc.org/IHL.

- ⁷ International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour; Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.
- ⁸ 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.
- ⁹ International Labour Organization Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries and Convention No. 189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers.
- ¹⁰ 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, at www.icrc.org/IHL.
- ¹¹ CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, para. 62 and CEDAW/C/GRD/CO/1-5, para. 44. See also CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, para. 42.
- ¹² CEDAW/C/GRD/CO/1-5, para. 41.
- ¹³ *Ibid.*, para. 32.
- ¹⁴ UNHCR submission for the UPR of Grenada, p. 3. See also A/HRC/15/12, para. 71.2.
- ¹⁵ UNHCR submission for the UPR of Grenada, p. 7.
- ¹⁶ CEDAW/C/GRD/CO/1-5, para. 38.
- ¹⁷ UNESCO submission for the UPR of Grenada, paras. 25.1-25.2.
- ¹⁸ CEDAW/C/GRD/CO/1-5, paras. 11 and 12.
- ¹⁹ CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, paras. 7 and 8.
- ²⁰ United Nations Subregional Team for Barbados and OECS Joint Submission for the UPR of Grenada, p. 2.
- ²¹ CEDAW/C/GRD/CO/1-5, para. 5. See also CEDAW/C/GRD/CO/1-5, para. 23.
- ²² 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 (ICC) 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).
- ²³ For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/27/40, annex.
- ²⁴ CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, paras. 13 and 14.
- ²⁵ CEDAW/C/GRD/CO/1-5, para. 18.
- ²⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 18.
- ²⁷ United Nations Subregional Team for Barbados and OECS Joint Submission for the UPR of Grenada, p. 2.
- ²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 5.
- ²⁹ CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, paras. 9 and 10.
- ³⁰ United Nations Subregional Team for Barbados and OECS Joint Submission for the UPR of Grenada, p. 3.
- ³¹ CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, para. 41.
- ³² The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:
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| CERD | Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination |
| CESCR | Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights |
| HR Committee | Human Rights Committee |
| CEDAW | Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women |
| CRC | Committee on the Rights of the Child |
- ³³ CEDAW/C/GRD/CO/1-5, para. 45.

- ³⁴ For the titles of special procedures, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx.
- ³⁵ OHCHR Management Plan 2014-2017, pp. 185, 188 and 189. Available from www2.ohchr.org/english/ohchrreport2014_2017/omp_web_version/index.html#/home.
- ³⁶ A/HRC/20/39, para.19 and annex.
- ³⁷ CEDAW/C/GRD/CO/1-5, paras. 9 and 10.
- ³⁸ Ibid., paras. 13 and 14. See also para. 39.
- ³⁹ Ibid., paras. 19 and 20. See also para. 39.
- ⁴⁰ Ibid., paras. 35 and 36.
- ⁴¹ A/67/PV.60, pp. 16 and 17.
- ⁴² CEDAW/C/GRD/CO/1-5, paras. 23 and -24. See also para. 14.
- ⁴³ United Nations Subregional Team for Barbados and OECS joint submission for the UPR of Grenada, p. 1.
- ⁴⁴ CEDAW/C/GRD/CO/1-5, para. 23. See also CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, para. 57.
- ⁴⁵ CEDAW/C/GRD/CO/1-5, para. 23.
- ⁴⁶ Ibid., para. 24.
- ⁴⁷ Ibid., para. 14.
- ⁴⁸ United Nations Subregional Team for Barbados and OECS joint submission for the UPR of Grenada, p. 1.
- ⁴⁹ CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, para. 32.
- ⁵⁰ Ibid., para. 33.
- ⁵¹ UNESCO submission for the UPR of Grenada, para. 25.4.
- ⁵² CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, paras. 39 and 40.
- ⁵³ United Nations Subregional Team for Barbados and OECS Joint Submission for the UPR of Grenada, p. 6.
- ⁵⁴ CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, para. 57.
- ⁵⁵ Ibid., para. 25.
- ⁵⁶ Ibid., para. 57.
- ⁵⁷ Ibid., para. 26. See also para. 58.
- ⁵⁸ See www.unicef.org/easterncaribbean/ECAO_Sexual_Violence_againstChildren_in_the_Caribbean.pdf, pp. 63 and 64.
- ⁵⁹ CEDAW/C/GRD/CO/1-5, paras. 25-26. See also para. 13.
- ⁶⁰ Ibid., paras. 25 and 26. See also para. 14.
- ⁶¹ CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, paras. 57 and 58.
- ⁶² UNHCR submission for the UPR of Grenada, pp. 8 and 9.
- ⁶³ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations , direct request concerning ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) – Grenada, adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014), available from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3141641:NO.
- ⁶⁴ Ibid.
- ⁶⁵ CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, paras. 55 and 56.
- ⁶⁶ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, direct request concerning ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) – Grenada, adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014), available from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3141593:NO.
- ⁶⁷ CEDAW/C/GRD/CO/1-5, paras. 15 and 16.
- ⁶⁸ CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, paras. 59 and 60.
- ⁶⁹ United Nations Subregional Team for Barbados and OECS joint submission for the UPR of Grenada, p. 7.
- ⁷⁰ Ibid., p. 6.
- ⁷¹ Ibid., p. 7.
- ⁷² CEDAW/C/GRD/CO/1-5, paras. 39 and 40. See also paras. 13 and 19.
- ⁷³ CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, paras. 30 and 31.

- ⁷⁴ Ibid., para. 35. See also CEDAW/C/GRD/CO/1-5, para. 39.
- ⁷⁵ CEDAW/C/GRD/CO/1-5, para. 40. See also CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, para. 36.
- ⁷⁶ CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, paras. 37 and 38.
- ⁷⁷ UNESCO submission for the UPR of Grenada, paras. 26 and 28.
- ⁷⁸ CEDAW/C/GRD/CO/1-5, paras. 27 and 28.
- ⁷⁹ United Nations Subregional Team for Barbados and OECS joint submission for the UPR of Grenada, p. 5.
- ⁸⁰ CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, paras. 28 and 29.
- ⁸¹ CEDAW/C/GRD/CO/1-5, paras. 31 and 32.
- ⁸² United Nations Subregional Team for Barbados and OECS joint submission for the UPR of Grenada, p. 7.
- ⁸³ CEDAW/C/GRD/CO/1-5, paras. 31 and 32.
- ⁸⁴ United Nations Subregional Team for Barbados and OECS joint submission for the UPR of Grenada, p. 8.
- ⁸⁵ Ibid.
- ⁸⁶ Ibid.
- ⁸⁷ Ibid., p. 9.
- ⁸⁸ CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, paras. 49 and 50.
- ⁸⁹ CEDAW/C/GRD/CO/1-5, paras. 33 and 34.
- ⁹⁰ CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, paras. 45 and 46.
- ⁹¹ CEDAW/C/GRD/CO/1-5, para. 33.
- ⁹² CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, para. 45.
- ⁹³ CEDAW/C/GRD/CO/1-5, para. 34.
- ⁹⁴ CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, para. 46.
- ⁹⁵ United Nations Subregional Team for Barbados and OECS joint submission for the UPR of Grenada, p. 9.
- ⁹⁶ Ibid.
- ⁹⁷ Ibid.
- ⁹⁸ CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, para. 47.
- ⁹⁹ CEDAW/C/GRD/CO/1-5, para. 33.
- ¹⁰⁰ CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, para. 48.
- ¹⁰¹ Ibid., para. 54.
- ¹⁰² ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), direct request concerning ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014), available from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3141641:NO.
- ¹⁰³ UNESCO submission for the UPR of Grenada, paras. 25.3 and 25.5.
- ¹⁰⁴ CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, para. 54.
- ¹⁰⁵ Ibid., para. 25.
- ¹⁰⁶ CEDAW/C/GRD/CO/1-5, para. 29.
- ¹⁰⁷ Ibid., para. 30. See also CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, para. 26.
- ¹⁰⁸ UNESCO submission for the UPR of Grenada, para. 29.
- ¹⁰⁹ CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, paras. 41 and 42.
- ¹¹⁰ UNHCR submission for the UPR of Grenada, p. 1.
- ¹¹¹ Ibid., p. 3.
- ¹¹² CEDAW/C/GRD/CO/1-5, para. 38.
- ¹¹³ UNHCR submission for the UPR of Grenada, p. 2.
- ¹¹⁴ Ibid., p. 3.
- ¹¹⁵ Ibid., p. 4.
- ¹¹⁶ Ibid., p. 6.
- ¹¹⁷ CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, paras. 51 and 52.
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