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Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with  
paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Human Rights Council  
resolution 5/1**

**Grenada**

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies, special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and other relevant official United Nations documents. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), other than those contained in public reports issued by OHCHR. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the four-year periodicity of the first cycle of the review. In the absence of recent information, the latest available reports and documents have been taken into consideration, unless they are outdated. Since this report only compiles information contained in official United Nations documents, lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to non-ratification of a treaty and/or to a low level of interaction or cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

## I. Background and framework

### A. Scope of international obligations<sup>1</sup>

<i>Core universal human rights treaties<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Date of ratification, accession or succession</i>	<i>Declarations /reservations</i>	<i>Recognition of specific competences of treaty bodies</i>
ICESCR	6 Sept. 1991 (a)	None	-
ICCPR	6 Sept. 1991 (a)	None	Inter-State complaints (art. 41): No
CEDAW	30 Aug. 1990	None	-
CRC	5 Nov. 1990	None	-
<i>Core treaties to which Grenada is not a party: ICERD (signature only, 1981), OP-ICESCR,<sup>3</sup> ICCPR-OP 1, ICCPR-OP 2, OP-CEDAW, CAT, OP-CAT, OP-CRC-AC, OP-CRC-SC, ICRMW, CRPD, CRPD-OP, CED (signature only, 2007)</i>			
<i>Other main relevant international instruments</i>			<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide			No
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court			No
Palermo Protocol <sup>4</sup>			Yes
Refugees and stateless persons <sup>5</sup>			No
Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols thereto <sup>6</sup>			Yes, except AP III
ILO fundamental conventions <sup>7</sup>			Yes
UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education			No

1. In 2007, the Human Rights Committee (HR Committee) recommended that Grenada ratify the second Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR-OP 2).<sup>8</sup> The HR Committee also recommended that Grenada establish a mechanism by which it informs other States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) of the rights it has derogated from in time of public emergency.<sup>9</sup>

### B. Constitutional and legislative framework

2. In 2007, the HR Committee noted that ICCPR is not directly applicable by the courts and it was concerned that ICCPR has persuasive rather than binding authority at the domestic level. The HR Committee recommended that Grenada consider incorporating these rights into domestic law.<sup>10</sup>

3. A 2004 UNICEF report highlighted that the 1998 Child Protection Act contains a new definition of the categories of children in need of protection, provides for supervision orders and recognizes the child's right to be heard and to legal representation.<sup>11</sup> In 2000, the Committee on the Rights of the Child noted the efforts of Grenada to enact additional legislation to ensure greater consistency with the Convention. However, the Committee was concerned that domestic legislation does not fully reflect the provisions of CRC. It recommended that Grenada proceed with its plan to undertake a legislative review to ensure

greater consistency with CRC and to facilitate the adoption of a comprehensive children's rights code.<sup>12</sup>

4. In 2000, the Committee noted with concern that the Family Court Act has been rescinded and that insufficient efforts have been made to introduce alternative measures to protect and strengthen family relations. It recommended that Grenada take all necessary measures to re-enact the Family Court Act or introduce adequate alternative legal measures to protect and strengthen family relations.<sup>13</sup>

5. In 2007, the HR Committee was concerned about the lack of policy and legislation regarding trafficking in human beings and noted that Grenada has not yet incorporated the crime of trafficking in persons into its Criminal Code. It recommended that Grenada adopt an appropriate policy and legislation to tackle this issue, and consider incorporating the crime of trafficking in persons into its Criminal Code.<sup>14</sup>

### C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

6. As of 16 February 2010, Grenada does not have a national human rights institution accredited by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC).<sup>15</sup>

7. While appreciating that Grenada has established various institutions aimed at guaranteeing human rights, the HR Committee noted, in 2007, that Grenada has not yet created a national human rights institution. The HR Committee recommended that Grenada consider establishing an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles.<sup>16</sup> In 2000, CRC made similar recommendation.<sup>17</sup>

8. The 2008 Resident Coordinator annual report made note of the enhanced capacity among the National AIDS Programme Coordinators and Disaster Managers to mainstream HIV/AIDS in disaster prevention strategies.<sup>18</sup>

### D. Policy measures

9. A 2006 UNDP report indicated the need for more formal integration of gender analysis into national policies and plans, as very few if any programmes are designed to improve gender equality.<sup>19</sup> A 2005 report of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) recommended that the development of a gender policy be accompanied with training in gender analysis for staff at the Ministry of Social Development.<sup>20</sup>

## II. Promotion and protection of human rights on the ground

### A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

#### 1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

<i>Treaty body<sup>21</sup></i>	<i>Latest report submitted and considered</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Follow-up response</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CESCR	-	-	-	Initial to fourth reports overdue from 1993 to 2008 respectively

<i>Treaty body<sup>21</sup></i>	<i>Latest report submitted and considered</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Follow-up response</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
HR Committee	-	July 2007, made public in August 2009 (in the absence of a report)	-	Initial report overdue since 1992
CEDAW	-	-	-	Initial to third reports overdue from 1991 to 1999 respectively.
CRC	2008	February 2000	-	Second report submitted in 2008

10. In 2007, the HR Committee regretted that Grenada did not submit its initial report, which was due in 1992 and considered that this amounts to a serious breach by Grenada of its obligations under ICCPR. The HR Committee regretted that no delegation attended the meeting, however it welcomed the submission of written responses to its list of issues, albeit brief and in many aspects insufficient.<sup>22</sup>

## 2. Cooperation with special procedures

<i>Standing invitation issued</i>	No
<i>Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals</i>	During the period under review, no communication was sent.
<i>Responses to questionnaires on thematic issues</i>	Grenada did not respond to any of the 21 questionnaires sent by special procedures mandate holders. <sup>23</sup>

## B. Implementation of international human rights obligations

### 1. Equality and non-discrimination

11. In 2000, CRC was concerned that the Criminal Code does not provide boys the same legal protection against sexual abuse and exploitation as girls and noted that the Code refers to the protection of the “female child” only. It recommended that Grenada amend its legislation to ensure that boys are provided equal and adequate protection against sexual abuse and exploitation.<sup>24</sup>

12. In 2007, the HR Committee noted the assessment made by Grenada that inconsistencies between section 14 of the Constitution, allowing for derogations to the right not to be discriminated against on the basis of race, colour, sex, language, religion and social origin and article 4 of the ICCPR, does not have any practical effect as emergency measures must in all cases be reasonably justifiable. The HR Committee recommended, inter alia, that Grenada provide detailed information on the way it ensures that measures derogating from its obligations under ICCPR do not involve discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion and social origin.<sup>25</sup>

13. In 2008, the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (ILO Committee of Experts) requested the Government to continue providing information on the measures taken to address discrimination based on the grounds of age, disability and family responsibility. It encouraged Grenada to take special measures to promote access to employment and training for groups that have traditionally suffered discrimination.<sup>26</sup>

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

14. In 2007, the HR Committee noted with satisfaction that a de facto moratorium on the death penalty is in force. However, it remained concerned that there are still at least 10 persons on death row. The Committee invited Grenada to consider formally abolishing the death penalty.<sup>27</sup> In 2007, Grenada abstained during the voting on the General Assembly resolution on a moratorium on the use of the death penalty.<sup>28</sup>

15. The HR Committee expressed its concern about the low, six-month maximum sentences provided for in cases of police convicted of using “unnecessary violence” against prisoners, which was especially troubling in light of reports of police beatings of persons in custody. The HR Committee was also concerned that no effective complaint mechanism has been set up to receive and hear allegations of abuse in detention. It recommended taking appropriate steps to ensure that any act of ill-treatment committed against a prisoner is duly investigated, prosecuted and punished, and undertaking legislative initiatives to ensure that officials found guilty of ill-treatment are sanctioned in an appropriate manner.<sup>29</sup>

16. CRC remained concerned at, inter alia, ill-treatment and abuse of children, including sexual abuse, and the insufficient financial and human resources allocated, as well as the inadequate programmes established to prevent and combat these abuses. CRC recommended, inter alia, that cases of domestic violence and ill-treatment of children be properly investigated within a child-friendly judicial procedure. It further recommended taking measures to ensure the physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of victims, and the prevention of criminalization and stigmatization of victims.<sup>30</sup> A 2009 UNICEF report indicated that while a child abuse reporting protocol has been in place for some time, it is yet to be backed by law.<sup>31</sup>

17. The HR Committee was concerned at the reported persistence of domestic violence. It mentioned that Grenada should increase its efforts to reduce domestic violence, ensure that police and other officials dealing with situations of domestic violence are adequately trained, and adopt measures to sensitize the public on gender issues.<sup>32</sup>

18. A 2009 UNICEF report mentioned that Grenadians remain adamant on the retention of corporal punishment in their education system, although its use is not countering behavioural changes among children.<sup>33</sup> In 2007, the HR Committee was concerned that corporal punishment is still administered in accordance with the Criminal Code, the Prisons Act, and the Education Act of 2002. Particularly worrisome is the whipping of boys as a criminal punishment, and the use of corporal punishment in schools. The HR Committee further expressed its concern that the law provides for the sentencing of women and girls to solitary confinement in lieu of corporal punishment. It recommended that Grenada eliminate corporal punishment from its law and prohibit its use in places of detention and in schools, as well as in any other institution.<sup>34</sup> In 2000, CRC expressed similar concerns and recommended, inter alia, that it prohibit and eradicate the use of corporal punishment in the juvenile justice system.<sup>35</sup>

19. In 2009, the Special Rapporteur on the right to education noted information provided in the World Prison Brief report indicating that overcrowding of persons in detention had reached 374.5 per cent of capacity in Grenada.<sup>36</sup> In 2007, the HR Committee was concerned about information according to which overcrowding is a serious problem in places of detention and reported poor conditions of detention. It also expressed its concern that under domestic law, reduction of the diet of a detainee for up to three weeks without medical supervision may be and had been imposed as a punishment for violation of prison regulations. It recommended that Grenada alleviate overcrowding through, inter alia, encouraging alternative sentences to incarceration, and guaranteeing the right of detainees to be treated humanely and with dignity, particularly their right to live in healthy conditions. It also recommended that Grenada review prisons regulations to prohibit the

reduction of diet as a punishment or at least ensure that any reduction is consistent with the requirements of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.<sup>37</sup>

20. A 2006 World Bank report recommended, *inter alia*, broadening definitions under the Criminal Code so as to extend the material element of incest, rape and other sexual offences. It recommended, *inter alia*, amending the Criminal Code so as to afford equal protection of young girls and boys from all forms of sexual abuse and exploitation.<sup>38</sup> A 2004 UNICEF report indicated that men convicted of incest with a female relative may be sentenced to 15 years in prison if the victim is under the age of 13, or to five years if the victim is 13 or older, while women convicted of incest with a male relative may not be sentenced to more than five years, regardless of the age of the victim.<sup>39</sup>

21. In 2009, the ILO Committee of Experts noted that the Criminal Code does not seem to prohibit the sale and trafficking of boys for prostitution, nor does it seem to prohibit the sale and trafficking of children for labour exploitation. It requested the Government to take the necessary measures to ensure that the sale and trafficking of children for labour exploitation, as well as the sale and trafficking of boys for sexual exploitation, be effectively prohibited. It requested the Government, *inter alia*, to provide information on the measures adopted or envisaged to criminalize clients who use children under 18 years of age for prostitution and to establish sanctions for this purpose.<sup>40</sup>

### **3. Administration of justice and the rule of law**

22. In 2007, the HR Committee noted with concern that the minimum age of criminal responsibility is 7 years and recommended taking immediate action to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to an acceptable level under international standards.<sup>41</sup> In 2000, CRC made a similar recommendation.<sup>42</sup>

23. In 2007, the HR Committee was concerned that the domestic law exceptionally allows for the detention of juveniles together with adults, and that this was reported to have become a regular practice. It recommended ensuring that juveniles are detained separately from adults, without exception.<sup>43</sup> A 2006 World Bank report recommended that Grenada revise the Prisons Act so as to absolutely require young prisoners to be separated from adult prisoners.<sup>44</sup> A 2009 UNICEF report highlighted that the system to deal with youth offenders is inadequate in terms of prosecuting, sentencing, rehabilitating and monitoring, leading to an over-reliance on the punishment approach to crime reduction.<sup>45</sup> In 2000, CRC was concerned, *inter alia*, about the lack of efficient and effective administration of juvenile justice; the length of time before the hearing of juvenile cases; the lack of adequate facilities for children in conflict with the law and the limited numbers of trained personnel to work with children. CRC recommended that Grenada take additional steps to implement a juvenile justice system, use deprivation of liberty only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest possible period of time; protect the rights of children deprived of their liberty; and introduce training programmes on relevant international standards for all professionals involved with the system of juvenile justice.<sup>46</sup> A 2006 World Bank report recommended enacting the Juvenile Justice Act and ensuring that the Act has strong guiding principles to require juveniles to be treated as children in need of protection.<sup>47</sup> In 2007, the HR Committee noted the intention of Grenada to enact comprehensive legislation on juvenile justice through a Juvenile Justice Bill.<sup>48</sup>

24. The HR Committee was concerned about the references in the Prisons Act to “civil prisoners”. Giving due consideration to article 11 of ICCPR, according to which no one shall be imprisoned merely on the ground of inability to fulfil a contractual obligation, Grenada should provide the HR Committee with information clarifying the meaning of this term and ensure the full implementation of article 11.<sup>49</sup>

25. The HR Committee noted with concern that, despite indications that the convictions of the “Grenada 17” (referring to persons who were convicted of the 19 October 1983 murder of the Prime Minister Bishop and others<sup>50</sup>) rested on a trial not respecting all the guarantees of the ICCPR, 10 of the original “Grenada 17” remained detained. The Committee noted that, though the sentencing of the “Grenada 17” had been reviewed in court, the underlying convictions had yet to be subjected to a full, independent judicial review. It was concerned that Grenada has failed to follow the recommendations issued by its own Truth and Reconciliation Commission in 2006, to provide legal redress for the “Grenada 17” in the form of a “fair trial, regardless of the outcome”. It recommended that Grenada provide for an independent judicial review of the convictions of the 10 members of the “Grenada 17” still in detention.<sup>51</sup>

26. In 2007, the HR Committee was concerned that legal aid was provided by a non-governmental organization only, albeit subsidized by the Government, and that statistics provided by the Government on legal aid did not appear to include criminal matters. The HR Committee said that Grenada should ensure that legal aid is accessible for those charged with a serious criminal offence.<sup>52</sup>

#### **4. Right to privacy and family life**

27. In 2007, the HR Committee expressed a concern that the Criminal Code penalizes same-sex sexual activities between consenting adults, and recommended that Grenada repeal these provisions of its laws.<sup>53</sup>

28. In 2000, CRC expressed a concern at the lack of legal protection with respect to the rights of children born out of wedlock in “visiting” (a custom in Grenadian culture for a father not to live with the mother and children, and such a situation was regarded as acceptable<sup>54</sup>) or “common law” relationships and the financial and psychological impact of these types of relationships on children. CRC encouraged Grenada to increase its efforts to develop family education and awareness through, inter alia, providing support, including training for parents in parental guidance and joint parental responsibilities. The Committee recommended undertaking a study on the impact of “visiting relationships” on children and taking all necessary measures, including of a legal nature, to ensure that the rights of children born of “visiting” and “common law” relationships are protected.<sup>55</sup>

29. The CRC expressed a concern regarding the absence of an independent complaint mechanism for children in alternative care institutions, the inadequate review of their placement in institutions, as well as the lack of available trained personnel in this field. The CRC recommended ensuring adequate care and protection of children deprived of a family environment, providing additional training for social and welfare workers, ensuring the periodic review of placements in institutions and establishing an independent complaints mechanism for children in alternative care institutions.<sup>56</sup>

#### **5. Freedom of expression and right to participate in public and political life**

30. In 2007, the HR Committee noted with concern that libel may be pursued in criminal courts. It recommended that Grenada ensure that libel and other similar cases are handled in a civil rather than criminal manner so as to ensure compliance with article 19 of ICCPR.<sup>57</sup>

31. A 2009 United Nations Statistics Division source indicated that the proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament decreased from 26.7 per cent in 2006 to 13.3 per cent in 2009.<sup>58</sup>

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

32. In 2008, the ILO Committee of Experts asked the Government to ensure that the Minimum Wage Order no longer specifically refer to “male workers” and “female workers” and that all designations for workers in the different occupations be gender-neutral.<sup>59</sup>

33. In 2008, the ILO Committee of Experts considered that the minimum requirement of 10 employers to form an employers’ organization is excessive and capable of hindering the creation of employers’ organisations, particularly given the relatively small size of the country. The ILO Committee asked the Government to consider amending sections 5(2) and 9 of the Labour Relations Act of 1999 by reducing the registration requirement.<sup>60</sup>

34. In 2009, the ILO Committee of Experts requested taking the necessary measures to prohibit persons under 18 years of age from performing any type of employment or work which by its nature or the circumstances is likely to jeopardize their health, safety or morals.<sup>61</sup> The ILO Committee of Experts also requested the Government to take the necessary measures to ensure that no child under 14 years of age take an apprenticeship in a company. It requested the Government to ensure that the Employment Act and the Shipping Act be amended in order to fix the minimum age for apprenticeship at 14 years.<sup>62</sup> In 2000, CRC encouraged Grenada to introduce monitoring mechanisms to ensure the enforcement of labour laws and to protect children from economic exploitation, particularly in the informal sector.<sup>63</sup>

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

35. A 2009 UNICEF report indicated that an estimated 60 per cent of all Grenadians had no access to formal social protection coverage in 2004.<sup>64</sup> A 2007 UNICEF report noted that 15 per cent of rural poor households report that they often or always have trouble satisfying food requirements, with female-headed households having more difficulty than male-headed households.<sup>65</sup>

36. In 2000, CRC noted efforts of the Government in the area of primary health care services, in particular the high immunization and low malnutrition rates.<sup>66</sup> However, CRC expressed concern with respect to the limited availability of programmes and services and the lack of adequate data in the area of adolescent health, including, inter alia, violence, mental health and abortion. CRC was particularly concerned with the high incidence of teenage pregnancy and the situation of teenage mothers, especially in relation to their late attendance at antenatal clinics as well as their generally poor breast-feeding practices. It recommended that Grenada increase its efforts in promoting adolescent health policies and counselling services, as well as strengthening reproductive health education, including the promotion of male acceptance of the use of contraceptives. Additionally, it recommended making efforts to increase the number of social workers and psychologist and to develop youth-friendly care, counselling and rehabilitation facilities for adolescents. The Committee also encouraged Grenada to develop comprehensive policies and programmes to reduce the incidence of infant and maternal mortality and promote proper breast-feeding and weaning practices among teenaged mothers.<sup>67</sup> A 2009 UNICEF report indicated, in reference to teenage pregnancy, that there are no legislation or policy guidelines which specifically address the age at which children become entitled to receive confidential health care services. This results in uncertainty among service providers about the legal age at which young persons could receive medical services and treatment without parental consent.<sup>68</sup>

37. CRC remained concerned, inter alia, about the situation of mental health of children and the absence of legal protection. It noted with concern that the effectiveness of the Early Intervention Programme for Children with Disabilities has been impeded by a lack of human and financial resources. It recommended, inter alia, developing early identification programmes to prevent disabilities and ensure adequate resources for those programmes.<sup>69</sup>



38. In 2000, CRC was concerned at the poor environmental health conditions and noted the continued widespread use of pit-latrines, increasing sea pollution, and the inadequate solid-waste disposal programme. It recommended that Grenada intensify its efforts to address environmental health concerns, particularly as regards solid-waste management.<sup>70</sup>

39. A 2006 United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) report indicated that around 90 per cent of buildings were either harmed or destroyed by hurricane Ivan in September 2004.<sup>71</sup> A 2007 UNICEF report highlighted that 75 per cent of Grenada's poor lived in the most affected parishes and that many persons found themselves without shelter and food. It was reported that 18,000 persons were without homes and required relocation to approximately 160 formal and informal shelters. The vulnerability of women and children was evident in the disproportionate numbers of females and children in shelters.<sup>72</sup> A 2005 ECLAC/UNDP/UNIFEM report recommended that a mechanism be established which will support poor female-headed households in securing land entitlements and retrofitting and refurbishing owned shelters.<sup>73</sup>

40. A 2005 ECLAC/UNDP/UNIFEM report indicated that poverty was found to predominate among youth, with 56 per cent of the poor being less than 25 years old. A study has found that many female heads of households and their dependants are at risk of sinking into poverty after a disaster, where previously they might have existed just above the poverty line.<sup>74</sup> A 2004 report of the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) indicated that the poverty rate was estimated at 32 per cent in 2002 and that approximately 12.9 per cent of the population were living in extreme poverty.<sup>75</sup>

## 8. Right to education

41. A 2009 UNICEF report noted that the high preschool enrolment rate reflects the fact that access to the Government-owned preschools is free. A 2005 ECLAC/UNDP/UNIFEM report recommended that spaces of safe and effective early-childhood education and care be functional, accessible and available to parents and particularly to female heads of households.<sup>76</sup>

42. In 2009, the ILO Committee of Experts noted with interest that the Education Act No. 21 of 2002 defines compulsory education as being from 5 to 16 years inclusive.<sup>77</sup> A 2009 United Nations Statistics Division source indicated that the net enrolment ratio in primary education was 78.7 per cent in 2007.<sup>78</sup>

43. A 2006 UNESCO report mentioned the increased emphasis on teacher training and greater focus on literacy and curriculum reform among policy interventions that is necessary to improve the quality of education.<sup>79</sup> In 2000 CRC remained concerned, inter alia, with the high incidence of truancy (in particular for boys) and lack of relevant learning materials and insufficient numbers of trained qualified teachers. CRC recommended, inter alia, that Grenada review its educational programme with a view to improving its quality and relevance; ensure that students are taught an adequate mix of academic subjects and life skills; and seek to implement additional measures to encourage children, especially boys, to stay in school, particularly during the period of compulsory education.<sup>80</sup>

44. In 2000, CRC welcomed the textbook programme established to help children from economically disadvantaged families to acquire books and other relevant learning materials needed to enhance their educational opportunities.

45. A 2009 UNICEF report highlighted that the impact of hurricanes significantly damaged education facilities.<sup>81</sup> A 2005 United Nations report indicated that the education sector was on the road to recovery, that all schools had reopened, although some are operating in shifts, and that most buildings had made at least temporary repairs.<sup>82</sup>

46. CRC noted with appreciation the establishment of the Programme for Adolescent Mothers which offered educational programmes, skills-training and child-care services to pregnant teenagers and teenage mothers who are no longer in the school system.<sup>83</sup>

47. CRC was concerned that insufficient efforts had been made to facilitate the inclusion of children with disabilities in the educational system and generally within society. CRC recommended establishing special education programmes for children with disabilities and encouraging their inclusion in society.<sup>84</sup>

#### **9. Human rights and counter-terrorism**

48. In 2007, the HR Committee expressed concern about the potentially overly broad definition of terrorism under the Terrorism Act of 2003, which may extend to conduct, e.g. in the context of political dissent, which, although unlawful, should not be understood as constituting terrorism. The HR Committee was also concerned at the seemingly mandatory nature of life-imprisonment sentences for those convicted of terrorist acts. It recommended that Grenada ensure that counter-terrorism measures are in full conformity with the ICCPR.<sup>85</sup>

### **III. Achievements, best practices, challenges and constraints**

49. The 2007 Resident Coordinator annual report indicated that one hurricane destroyed the equivalent of 212 per cent of GDP in Grenada, reversing years of development gains.<sup>86</sup> A 2006 UNDP report indicated that, before the hurricanes, the poverty rate was estimated at 32 per cent in 2002, with extreme poverty at 12.9 per cent. Following the hurricanes, the already fragile situation of a number of vulnerable groups was further exacerbated.<sup>87</sup> A 2004 OCHA report emphasized that the impact of the disaster had increased the vulnerability of children and youth, requiring urgent psychological support as well as quick rehabilitation of schools.<sup>88</sup>

50. In 2000, CRC acknowledged that the economic and social difficulties facing Grenada have had a negative impact on the situation of children and have impeded the full implementation of the Convention. The Committee noted the vulnerability of Grenada to natural disasters, particularly hurricanes, which had impeded the full implementation of the Convention. It further noted that the limited availability of skilled human resources, compounded by the high rate of emigration, also adversely affected the full implementation of the Convention.<sup>89</sup>

### **IV. Key national priorities, initiatives and commitments**

N/A

### **V. Capacity-building and technical assistance**

51. In 2000, CRC recommended that Grenada seek technical assistance from United Nations organs concerning, inter alia, legislative review, juvenile justice, child abuse and domestic violence, and the education system.<sup>90</sup> CRC also recommended that Grenada seek technical cooperation for the training of professional staff working with and for children with disabilities from, among others, the World Health Organization.<sup>91</sup>

52. In 2007, the HR Committee encouraged Grenada to solicit technical cooperation from the appropriate United Nations organs, in particular from OHCHR, to assist it in meeting its reporting obligations under ICCPR.<sup>92</sup>

## Notes

- <sup>1</sup> Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratifications of instruments listed in the table may be found in *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 2006* (ST/LEG/SER.E.25), supplemented by the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>
- <sup>2</sup> The following abbreviations have been used for this document:
- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| ICERD      | International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;                             |
| ICESCR     | International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;  |
| OP-ICESCR  | Optional Protocol to ICESCR;   |
| ICCPR      | International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;  |
| ICCPR-OP 1 | Optional Protocol to ICCPR;  |
| ICCPR-OP 2 | Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;                               |
| CEDAW      | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;                                    |
| OP-CEDAW   | Optional Protocol to CEDAW;  |
| CAT        | Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;                      |
| OP-CAT     | Optional Protocol to CAT;  |
| CRC        | Convention on the Rights of the Child;   |
| OP-CRC-AC  | Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;                                     |
| OP-CRC-SC  | Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;                    |
| ICRMW      | International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; |
| CRPD       | Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;   |
| OP-CRPD    | Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;                                |
| CED        | International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.                        |
- <sup>3</sup> Adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/117 of 10 December 2008. Article 17, paragraph 1, of OP-ICESCR states that “The present Protocol is open for signature by any State that has signed, ratified or acceded to the Covenant”.
- <sup>4</sup> Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
- <sup>5</sup> 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.
- <sup>6</sup> Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at [www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html](http://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html).
- <sup>7</sup> International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation;

- Convention No. 138 concerning the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.
- <sup>8</sup> CCPR/C/GRD/CO/1, para. 10.
- <sup>9</sup> Ibid., para. 8
- <sup>10</sup> Ibid., para. 6.
- <sup>11</sup> UNICEF, The Convention on the Rights of the Child - 15 years later - The Caribbean, 2004, p. 46, available at [http://www.unicef.cu/docs/06\\_03\\_02\\_12\\_c.pdf](http://www.unicef.cu/docs/06_03_02_12_c.pdf).
- <sup>12</sup> CRC/C/15/Add.121, para. 7.
- <sup>13</sup> Ibid., para. 7.
- <sup>14</sup> CCPR/C/GRD/CO/1, para. 13.
- <sup>15</sup> For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/10/55, annex 1.
- <sup>16</sup> CCPR/C/GRD/CO/1, para. 7.
- <sup>17</sup> CRC/C/15/Add.121, para. 9.
- <sup>18</sup> 2008 Resident Coordinator Annual Report Barbados, p. 1, available at [http://www.undg.org/RCAR/2008/finalized/pdfs/RCAR\\_2008\\_BAR\\_NAR.pdf](http://www.undg.org/RCAR/2008/finalized/pdfs/RCAR_2008_BAR_NAR.pdf).
- <sup>19</sup> UNDP, Government of Grenada/UNDP Country Programme Action Plan, 2006-2009, 2006, St. George, p. 4, available at <http://www.bb.undp.org/uploads/file/pdfs/general/UNDP-GRN%20CPAP%202006-2009.pdf>.
- <sup>20</sup> ECLAC, UNDP & UNIFEM, Grenada: A Gender Impact Assessment of Hurricane Ivan – making the invisible visible, 2005, pp. viii-ix, available at <http://www.eclac.org/publicaciones/xml/7/23217/L48.pdf>.
- <sup>21</sup> The following abbreviations have been used for this document:
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|--------------|---|
| 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.                         |
- <sup>22</sup> CCPR/C/GRD/CO/1, para. 2.
- <sup>23</sup> The questionnaires referred to are those reflected to in an official report by a special procedure mandate holder issued between 1 January 2006 and 31 January 2010. Responses counted for the purposes of this section are those received within the relevant deadlines, relating to the following questionnaires: (a) report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children (E/CN.4/2006/62) and the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2006/67), joint questionnaire on the relationship between trafficking and the demand for commercial sexual exploitation, 2005; (b) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/HRC/4/31), questionnaire on the sale of children's organs, 2006; (c) report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (A/HRC/4/23), questionnaire on issues related to forced marriages and trafficking in persons, 2006; (d) report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (A/HRC/4/24), questionnaire on the impact of certain laws and administrative measures on migrants, 2006; (e) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/HRC/4/29), questionnaire on the right to education of persons with disabilities, 2006; (f) report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (A/HRC/4/35/Add.3), questionnaire on human rights policies and management practices, 2006; (g) report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (A/HRC/6/15), questionnaire on the human rights of indigenous people, 2007; (h) report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries (A/62/301), questionnaire on measures adopted and envisaged, including legislation, regarding mercenaries, 2007; (i) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/HRC/7/8),

questionnaire on assistance and rehabilitation programmes for child victims of sexual exploitation, 2007; (j) Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, (A/HRC/7/6), questionnaire on indicators on violence against women, 2007, (k) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/HRC/8/10), questionnaire on the right to education in emergency situations, 2007; (l) report on the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (A/HRC/10/16 and Corr.1), questionnaire on trafficking in persons, 2008; (m) report of the independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty to the eleventh session of the HRC (A/HRC/11/9), questionnaire on Cash Transfer Programmes, 2008; (n) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/HRC/11/8), questionnaire on the right to education for persons in detention, 2008; (o) report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, (A/HRC/11/6), questionnaire on violence against women and political economy, 2008; (p) report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences (A/HRC/12/21), questionnaire on national legislation and initiatives addressing the issue of bonded labour, 2009; (q) report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/HRC/12/23), questionnaire on measures to prevent and combat online child pornography, 2009; (r) report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food (A/HRC/12/31), questionnaire on world food and nutrition security, 2009; (s) report of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (A/HRC/13/30), questionnaire on the detention of drug users, 2009; (t) joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism (A/HRC/13/42), questionnaire on secret detention, 2009; and (u) Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, (A/HRC/13/22), questionnaire on the security and protection of human rights defenders, 2009.

<sup>24</sup> CRC/C/15/Add.121, para. 14.

<sup>25</sup> CCPR/C/GRD/CO/1, para. 8.

<sup>26</sup> ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), 2008, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092008GRD111, pp. 1-2.

<sup>27</sup> CCPR/C/GRD/CO/1, para. 10.

<sup>28</sup> See A/62/439/Add.2., paras. 19-34.

<sup>29</sup> CCPR/C/GRD/CO/1, para. 15.

<sup>30</sup> CRC/C/15/Add.121, para. 20.

<sup>31</sup> UNICEF, Children in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean, Child Rights - The Unfinished Agenda, 2009, p. 21, available at [www.unicef.org/barbados/Child\\_Rights\\_-\\_The\\_Unfinished\\_Agenda.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/barbados/Child_Rights_-_The_Unfinished_Agenda.pdf).

<sup>32</sup> CCPR/C/GRD/CO/1, para. 12.

<sup>33</sup> Children in Barbados and Easter Caribbean: Child Right – The Unfinished Agenda, UNICEF, November 2009, p. 21.

<sup>34</sup> CCPR/C/GRD/CO/1, para. 11.

<sup>35</sup> CRC/C/15/Add.121, paras. 21 and 28.

<sup>36</sup> A/HRC/11/8, para. 28.

<sup>37</sup> CCPR/C/GRD/CO/1, para. 16.

<sup>38</sup> World Bank, Protecting children affected by AIDS in the Caribbean: recommendations for legal reform in Grenada, 2006, p. 12, available at [http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2006/09/06/000160016\\_20060906171941/Rendered/PDF/372040GD0Legal1VC0July200601PUBLIC1.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2006/09/06/000160016_20060906171941/Rendered/PDF/372040GD0Legal1VC0July200601PUBLIC1.pdf).

<sup>39</sup> UNICEF, The Convention on the Rights of the Child - 15 years later - The Caribbean, 2004, p. 57, available at [http://www.unicef.cu/docs/06\\_03\\_02\\_12\\_c.pdf](http://www.unicef.cu/docs/06_03_02_12_c.pdf).

<sup>40</sup> ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), 2009, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092009GRD182, p. 1.

<sup>41</sup> CCPR/C/GRD/CO/1, para. 18.

<sup>42</sup> CRC/C/15/Add.121, para. 12.

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- <sup>49</sup> Ibid., para. 19.
- <sup>50</sup> CCPR/C/CRD/Q/1, para. 14.
- <sup>51</sup> Idem.
- <sup>52</sup> Ibid., para. 20.
- <sup>53</sup> Ibid., para. 21.
- <sup>54</sup> CRC/C/SR.608, para. 34.
- <sup>55</sup> CRC/C/15/Add.121, para. 17.
- <sup>56</sup> Ibid., para. 18.
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- <sup>58</sup> United Nations Statistics Division coordinated data and analyses, available at <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg>.
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- <sup>61</sup> ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Individual Direct Request concerning ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), 2009, Geneva, doc. No. (ILOLEX) 092009GRD138, p. 2.
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- <sup>67</sup> Ibid., para. 22.
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- <sup>70</sup> Ibid., para. 24.
- <sup>71</sup> DESA, Grenada Public Administration Country Profile, 2006, p. 3, available at <http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/un/unpan023694.pdf>.
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