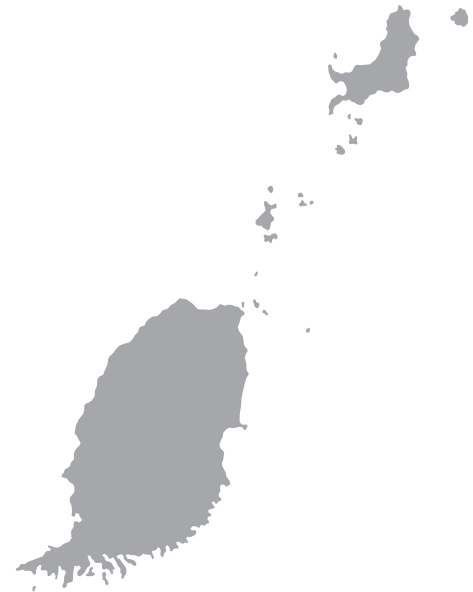


Grenada

MODERATE ADVANCEMENT

In 2013, Grenada made a moderate advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The Government passed the Electronic Crimes Act, which prohibits child pornography, and launched the National Child Protocol, which contains guidelines for intra-governmental coordination on child protection, investigations, and referrals to appropriate services. It also continued to implement programs that make education a viable alternative to child labor. While the worst forms of child labor do not appear to be a problem in Grenada, the Government's ability to prevent children from becoming engaged in exploitative work is limited due to a lack of express prohibitions against children's involvement in hazardous work and the sale and trafficking of children for forced labor.



I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

There is no evidence that indicates children in the Grenada are engaged in the worst forms of child labor.(1, 2) Table 1 provides key indicators on children's education in Grenada. Data on some of these indicators are not available from the sources used in this report.

Table 1. Statistics on Children's Work and Education

Children	Age	Percent
Working (% and population)	5-14 yrs.	Unavailable
Attending School (%)	5-14 yrs.	Unavailable
Combining Work and School (%)	7-14 yrs.	Unavailable
Primary Completion Rate (%)		111.5

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2010, published by UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2014.(3)




Source for all other data: Understanding Children's Work Project's analysis, 2014.(4)

Research found no Government-sponsored efforts to determine if any of the worst forms of child labor exist in Grenada.(2)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Grenada has ratified all key international conventions concerning child labor (Table 2).

Table 2. Ratification of International Conventions on Child Labor

Convention	Ratification
 ILO C. 138, Minimum Age	✓
ILO C. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
 UN CRC	✓
UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	✓
 Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓

The Government has established relevant laws and regulations related to child labor (Table 3).

Table 3. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	16	Article 32 of the Employment Act (5)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	No		
List of Hazardous Occupations Prohibited for Children	No		
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Article 25 of the Employment Act; Article 4 of the Constitution (5, 6)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	No		
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Criminal Code; Electronic Crimes Act (2, 7, 8)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	No		
Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment	N/A*		
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Yes	19	Police Act No. 38 (2, 9)
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	16	Article 2 of the Education Act (10)
Free Public Education	Yes		Article 16 of the Education Act (10)

* No conscription or no standing military.

Grenada limits the general “recruitment” of children under the age of 18 for any type of work, but this prohibition does not extend to the employment of children under the age of 18 who offer services spontaneously.(2, 11, 12) Provisions prohibiting the employment of children in hazardous work do not exist.(2, 11, 12) Although the Constitution prohibits slavery and forced labor, the Criminal Code does not specifically prohibit the sale and trafficking of children for forced labor.(7, 8, 11, 13, 14) The Government has ratified ILO C. 182, which covers the use of children by adults for illegal activities; however, research did not find evidence of laws prohibiting the use of children in illicit activities.(2)

In 2013, the Government passed the Electronic Crimes Act, which prohibits the use of children in pornography, as well as the procurement and distribution of child pornography.(2)

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labor, including in its worst forms (Table 4).

Table 4. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
Ministry of Labor (MOL), Child Protection Authority (CPA), Royal Grenada Police Force, Ministry of Social Development and Housing (MOSDH), and Ministry of Education truancy officers	Enforce laws related to child labor and school attendance.(2, 8)

Labor law enforcement agencies in Grenada took actions to combat child labor, including its worst forms, during the reporting period. MOL employed six labor inspectors and had an overall budget of \$317,400 for all its activities in 2013.(2, 8)

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no current need for criminal law enforcement actions to address child labor, including its worst forms.

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for coordinating mechanisms to address child labor, including its worst forms.

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for policies to address child labor, including its worst forms. However, the Government has a policy that may contribute to the prevention of child labor, including its worst forms (Table 5).

Table 5. Policies Related to Child Labor

Policy	Description
National Child Protocol†	Implements and strengthens the Child Protection and Adoption Act of 2011. Includes guidelines on areas such as coordination of government efforts related to the protection of children, investigations, and referrals to appropriate social services for victims of child labor, including its worst forms.(2)

† Policy was launched during the reporting period.

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

In 2013, the Government of Grenada funded programs that may contribute to the prevention of child labor, including its worst forms (Table 6).

Table 6. Social Programs to Address Child Labor

Program	Description
School Feeding Programs*‡	Government program that provides free breakfast and subsidized lunches to primary school students and students in 11 secondary schools; waives lunch fee for students who cannot afford to pay.(2, 15, 16)
Uniform and Transportation Allowances*‡	Government program that covers costs of uniforms and transportation to schools for students from low-income families.(2)

*The impact of this program on child labor does not appear to have been studied.

‡ Program is funded by the Government of Grenada

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would continue the prevention of child labor, including its worst forms, in Grenada (Table 7).

Table 7. Suggested Government Actions to Prevent Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Laws	Establish specific provisions prohibiting hazardous work for children.	2009 – 2013
	Establish prohibitions on the sale and trafficking of children for forced labor.	2009 – 2013
	Prohibit the use of children in illicit activities.	2011 – 2013
Social Programs	Assess the impact that existing programs may have on preventing child labor.	2013
	Conduct research to determine if any of the worst forms of child labor exist in Grenada.	2009 – 2013

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