

Grenada

There is no evidence that children are engaged in the worst forms of child labor in Grenada. However, gaps in the country's legal framework and the absence of free primary and secondary education may limit the Government's ability to prevent children from becoming engaged in the worst forms of child labor.



Statistics on Working Children and School Attendance

Children	Percent
Working	Unavailable
Attending School	Unavailable
Combining Work and School	Unavailable

Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Research has not identified evidence of the worst forms of child labor in Grenada.²⁰⁷⁹

Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

	C138, Minimum Age	✓
	C182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
	CRC	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	No
	CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography	No
	Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓
	Minimum Age for Work	16
	Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	No
	Compulsory Education Age	16
	Free Public Education	No

The Employment Act mandates a minimum age for employment at 16 and prohibits forced labor.²⁰⁸⁰ Specific provisions prohibiting the employment of children in hazardous work do not exist.²⁰⁸¹

The Criminal Code prohibits the sale and trafficking of girls for prostitution, for the production of pornography, or for pornographic performances, but lacks similar prohibitions that apply to boys. The Code does not specifically prohibit the sale and trafficking of children for exploitive labor.²⁰⁸²

Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for a coordinating mechanism to address the worst forms of child labor in Grenada.

The Ministry of Labor, the Child Welfare Authority, the Royal Grenada Police Force, and the Ministry of Education (MOE) through its truancy officers are the government agencies that are responsible for enforcement of laws related to child labor and school attendance.²⁰⁸³ Inspectors from the Ministry of Labor conducted periodic checks in the private sector to ensure compliance with the minimum age for work.²⁰⁸⁴ Ministry of Labor inspectors are charged with inspecting the private sector for child labor but none were carried out during the reporting period.²⁰⁸⁵

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 the worst forms of child labor in Grenada. However, neither primary nor secondary education is free, which may lead to children becoming involved in the worst forms of child labor.²⁰⁸⁶

Social Programs to Eliminate or Prevent the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The Grenadian Government participates in World Bank-funded projects designed to increase access to and improve the quality of secondary education.²⁰⁸⁷ No government-funded or -conducted studies on child work activities were identified that determine if any worst forms of child labor exist.

Based on the reporting above, the following actions would advance the prevention of the worst forms of child labor in Grenada:

IN THE AREA OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

- Establish specific provisions prohibiting hazardous work for children.
- Create prohibitions on the sale and trafficking of boys for prostitution, for the production of pornography, or for pornographic performances.
- Establish prohibitions on the sale and trafficking of children for exploitive labor.

IN THE AREA OF POLICY:

- Work with international partners to make primary and secondary education free for all students.

IN THE AREA OF PROGRAMS:

- Conduct research to determine if any worst forms of child labor exist in Grenada.

²⁰⁷⁹ Data provided in the chart at the beginning of this country report are not available from the data sources that are used by USDOL. Reliable data on the worst forms of child labor are especially difficult to collect given the often hidden or illegal nature of the worst forms. For more information on sources used for these statistics, the definition of working children, and other indicators used in this report, please see the “Children’s Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions” section.

²⁰⁸⁰ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Grenada (ratification: 2003)*, [online] 2009 [cited March 9 2010]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/ilquery.htm>.

²⁰⁸¹ ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labor convention, 199 (No. 182) Grenada (ratification: 2003)*, [online] 2009 [cited March 9 2010]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/ilquery.htm>.

²⁰⁸² U.S. Embassy- Grenada, *reporting*, April 10, 2010, section 2B-2. See also UN Committee on the Rights of

the Child, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 44 of the Convention: Concluding Observations: Grenada*, CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, Geneva, June 11, 2010, 5; available from <http://www2.ohchr.org/tbrucrc/CRC-C-GRD-CO-2.pdf>. See also Central Intelligence Agency, “Grenada,” in *The CIA World Factbook*, 2010; available from <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/gj.html>.

²⁰⁸³ U.S. Embassy- Grenada, *reporting*, April 10, sections 2C-I: 2, 2C-II:1, and 2D-II: 1.

²⁰⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, section 2C-4.

²⁰⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, 5.

²⁰⁸⁶ UNESCO, *EFA Global Monitoring Report 2009-Overcoming inequality: why governance matters*, Oxford and Paris, 2008; available from <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0017/001776/177683e.pdf>.

²⁰⁸⁷ World Bank Projects Database, *HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control*, accessed August 17, 2010; available from <http://www.worldbank.org>. See also World Bank Projects Database, *Education Development - 2nd APL*, accessed August 17, 2010; available from <http://www.worldbank.org>.