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Grenada

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List of abbreviations

BNTF	Basic Needs Trust Fund
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CAT	Convention Against Torture
CCRIF	Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility
CCJ	Caribbean Court of Justice
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CPA	Child Protection Authority
CSIRT	Cyber Security Incident Response Team
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
CVQ	Caribbean Vocational Qualifications
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
ECA	Electronic Crimes Act
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GEPAP	Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan
GNCD	Grenada National Council for the Disabled
GNCRC	Grenada National Coalition on the Rights of the Child
GNTA	Grenada National Training Agency
GPPA	Grenada Planned Parenthood Association
HFLE	Health and Family Life Education
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMP	His Majesty's Prisons
HRC	Human Rights Council
ICCAS	Integrated Climate Change Adaptation Strategies Programme
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights
ILO	International Labour Organization
LACC	Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic
MAREP	Market Access and Rural Enterprise Development Programme
MTA	Medium Term Agenda
NADMA	National Disaster Management Agency
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCC	National Coordinating Committee
NCCHR	National Coordinating Committee on Human Rights
NCPCSA	National Committee for the Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse
NEWLO	New Life Organisation
NHI	National Health Insurance
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution

NIS	National Insurance Scheme
NMIRF	National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting & Follow-up
NSDP	National Sustainable Development Plan
NTRC	National Telecommunications Regulatory Commission
NTAs	National Training Agencies
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OSH	Occupational Safety & Health
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PAM	Program for Adolescent Mothers
PANCAP	Pan Caribbean Partnership Against HIV/AIDS
PWU	Public Workers Union
RGPF	Royal Grenada Police Force
SMILES	Stability Motivating Improving Learning Enhancing Supporting
SEED	Support for Education, Empowerment and Development
SEN	Special Education Needs
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
S.R. & O	Statutory Rules & Order
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UAB	Unemployment Assistance Benefit
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNHRC	United Nations Human Rights Council
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UWI-HEU	The University of the West Indies, HEU, Centre for Health Economics
WASH	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene
WHALES	Women's Health and Life Experiences Study
WHO	World Health Organization
WISE	Women's Initiative for Skills and Empowerment

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I. Introduction

1. Grenada is pleased to participate in the 4th Cycle Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) and provide a status update as it relates to the implementation and impact of the recommendations received and supported during the previous three (3) cycles.
2. Despite challenges that have slowed or impeded the full implementation of some recommendations, Grenada remains committed to the promotion and protection of the human rights of its citizens as enshrined in its constitution and affirmed by international law and conventions to which it is a party.

II. Methodology

3. This report was prepared in accordance with the general guidelines for the Preparation of Information under the Universal Periodic Review (HRC Decision 17/119 of June 2011). It was collated by the National Coordinating Committee on Human Rights (NCCHR), which was given its mandate from Cabinet Conclusion 2012 under the stewardship of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Export Development in its capacity as chair of the committee, together with support from line ministries,¹ the Royal Grenada Police Force (RGPF), His Majesty's Prisons (HMP) and the Office of the Ombudsman. Consultations were also held with several stakeholders and civil society organizations including the Grenada National Coalition on the Rights of the Child (GNCRC), Grenada National Council for the Disabled (GNCD) and Grenada Human Rights Organization Inc.
4. In keeping with best practices from the 2nd UPR cycle, the recommendations were divided into thematic areas which were distributed among members of the NCCHR. The various Ministries and Stakeholder Organizations through their focal points were then able to provide the relevant information pertaining to the status of implementation and their impact as well as challenges that impeded or slowed the implementation process. Upon receiving the information from the various focal points, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs drafted a preliminary report which was then reviewed by the NCCHR before submission to the Cabinet of Grenada. Following Cabinet's approval, the report was submitted to the UNHRC.
5. This report provides an outline of the status of the implementation of recommendation received in the previous cycle and their corresponding impact, especially with regard to the accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

III. Development since the 2020 review

A. Update and impact of legislative reform

1. Pension reform

6. The Government of Grenada, in its 2012 Budget Statement, informed of its intention to implement a pension scheme for public workers who were not eligible. Since then, pension reform has been actively debated which led to public sector employees being guaranteed a pension following a court ruling by high court judge Justice Raulston Glasgow (March 29, 2022) in favour of a case brought on Pension by the Public Workers Union (PWU) in keeping with the Constitution.
7. Although there has not been another attempt at Constitutional Reform in the last four years, the Public Sector Employees (Pension Fund) Bill, 2024 supported by the Statutory Rules and Order (S. R. & O) 38 of 2014 will see a move from the current fully funded government pension scheme that is limited to certain sectors to a contributory Pension Scheme for all government professions which will also be made available to citizens working within the private sector. The introduction of this pension scheme marks a significant step towards the equitable treatment of all government employees, aiming to bridge the gap

between contract and permanent staff. This new scheme does not affect Established Public Service Workers.

8. Indeed, the Government of Grenada is currently addressing the long-standing pension reform dispute between the Government and the Public Service. In 2022, the Government paid over XCD \$44 million in retroactive pension and gratuity to more than 300 retirees and consultations are ongoing.

2. Legislative reform

9. In 2022, the Government created the Cyber Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT) to support the Electronic Crimes Act (ECA) of 2013 which came into force in September 2016. This Team deals with offenses including identity theft, electronic defamation, electronic forgery, electronic fraud, child pornography, and electronic stalking. The Act was amended in 2014 to repeal sections 6, 16, and 25, which were criticized for their potentially harmful effects on press freedom and freedom of expression. The implementation of the ECA saw an increase in reporting and prosecution of electronic crimes.

10. Further, New legislation, i.e., The Compulsory School Age legislation (2024) was enacted with the aim of ensuring that all children up to age 18 attend school.

3. Minimum wage reform

11. The Government of Grenada passed the minimum wage order in 2023 (S.R. & O 42 of 2023) which sets the minimum wage as XCD \$1,200 per month, or XCD \$60 per day. This new minimum wage applies to a wide range of workers, including industrial and clerical staff, security guards, domestic workers, caregivers of the elderly, workers in bakeries, agricultural workers, construction workers, shop assistants, workers in the hospitality industry, employed vehicle drivers, media workers, call center workers, helpers on construction sites, and sanitation workers.

12. This is an improvement from the previous minimum wage order S. R. & O. 30 of 2011 which was repealed by minimum wage order S. R. & O. 47 of 2023. The new minimum wage (2023) was described as a historic decision expected to help with poverty eradication as it assists in building a stable labour market.

4. Legislative amendments regarding sexual offences

13. Draft bill has been introduced to tackle the issues of sexual offences:

- Draft Sexual Offenders Registry Bill (2022): when made into law, it is expected to be separated into 2 parts; one part containing the relevant information on the sexual offenders and the other part containing the specific information available to the public. The register will be under the purview of the Commissioner of Police.

B. Advances made in policies, protocols and standard operating procedures and their corresponding impact

1. Occupational Safety and Health Legislation

14. The Government of Grenada, through its Department of Labour, is moving positively in the direction of formalizing the processes involved in addressing concerns about acceptable conditions of work by prioritizing the enactment and implementation of the Occupational Safety & Health (OSH) legislation and strengthening the labour inspectorate function.

15. Progress has been made on the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) legislation with a bill currently drafted and scheduled for the 2025 parliamentary discussion in the first quarter of the year. There has been further strengthening of the labour inspectorate function with increased regular and frequent inspection, issuance of compliance letters and workshops on labour regulations and overall expectations of the employer. Additionally, with technical assistance from the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the initial process for the creation of standard operating procedures has commenced. This aims to bolster Grenada's

labour dispute prevention and resolution mechanism. The Bill and procedures are expected to upgrade the labour environment to make it more efficient.

2. Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Policy (2022)

16. The National TVET Policy aims to guide the nation in its drive to attain sustainable development. One of the anticipated outcomes is the creation of a ‘globally competitive national workforce enabled by a market responsive education and training system.’ The National TVET Policy is the ‘engine for providing opportunities to empower our population with critical skills that will enable them to function in a technology propelled environment that is demand driven’ TVET Policy, 2022.

3. Gender Based Violence (GBV)

National Standard Operating Procedures (2022)

17. The National Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) addresses gender-based violence (GBV) in Grenada developed under the Spotlight Initiative to combat violence against women and girls. It provides comprehensive frameworks for the health, police, justice, and social service sectors, focusing on delivering consistent, high-quality support for victims/survivors. The SOPs emphasize a multisectoral, victim-centered approach grounded in human rights principles, ensuring informed consent, confidentiality, safety, and non-discrimination. Key components include coordination among sectors, referral pathways, and adherence to international standards for addressing and preventing GBV. The document serves to enhance systemic responses, promote accountability, and support the empowerment and recovery of affected women and girls.

4. Special Education Needs (SEN) Policy (2021)

18. Grenada formulated a Special Education Needs (SEN) Policy which sets the parameters within which children with special needs are treated. It also gives national support to the inclusion of children with special needs. This document is still being updated but is expected to provide the necessary support system.

5. Disability

19. Draft policies have been developed to address the issue of disability. These are currently under review:

- (a) National Disability Unit within Ministry with responsibility of social development.
- (b) Draft Adolescent Health Policy.

IV. Status of implementation of accepted recommendations and their corresponding impact

A. Full implementation of recommendations

1. Cooperation and follow-up with treaty bodies – 94.1–94.4, 94.6

20. From 2022 to 2025, Grenada has successfully requested and received technical assistance from the Commonwealth Secretariat to strengthen its National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting & Follow-up (NMIRF) and build capacity on drafting overdue treaty-body reports. This assistance includes in-country workshops conducted by the Commonwealth Secretariat in partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on treaty body reporting and NMIRF in 2022 and 2025. Grenada also participated in a Caribbean regional workshop on strengthening NMIRF and sharing good practices organised by the Commonwealth Secretariat in partnership with Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in 2024. Additionally, to report and monitor recommendations received from international human rights mechanisms, the cabinet of Grenada has established, via

Cabinet Conclusion 1126/2020 on December 14th, 2020 a Treaties Steering Committee tasked with coordinating the preparation of reports for various Treaty Bodies. The Treaties Desk, which was officially established within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, chairs this Committee.

2. Equality and non-discrimination – 94.42–94.43

21. Preliminary measures taken by the Government of Grenada towards the full implementation of these recommendations include steps taken by the Ministry of Education to revise the Health and Family Life Education (HFLE) curriculum to incorporate concepts from the International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education. The aim is to create a just, equitable, tolerant, open and socially inclusive society where the needs of the most vulnerable are met and where no one is left behind.

22. The integration of Comprehensive Sexuality Education into the HFLE curriculum began with a pilot program that ran from September 2023 to July 2024. Teachers from ten (10) schools - six (6) secondary and four (4) primary- participated in this pilot.

23. Furthermore, counsellors have been assigned to all public schools with the aim of supporting and educating students and staff on equality and non-discrimination. Moreover, Counsellors receive frequent training and group sessions on diversity and inclusion, stressing the importance of respect and empathy for all. Lessons on human rights, empathy and social justice are being taught to emphasize the importance of combating discrimination and promoting equality.

24. It is important to note that the Education Act 2002 of Grenada emphasizes equal access to education for all students, regardless of gender, ethnicity, disability, or socio-economic status. Additionally, it outlines provisions for special education services to accommodate students with disabilities.

25. The Education Amendment Bill was passed in 2024, making it mandatory for students to attend school or educational institution until the age of 18. This ensures that all students acquire the skills and knowledge needed to enter the workforce and access higher education. Additionally, the bill includes the removal of fees for certain institutions and the payment of tuition for students.

26. Furthermore, the government of Grenada through its Ministry of Health, has promoted non-discrimination in relations to mental health. In 2023, the Ministry of Health dedicated the year as the year of Mental Health, aiming to raising awareness and reduce stigma and discrimination. The Ministry of Health also collaborated with two NGOs- GrenCHAP and Grenada Planned Parenthood Association (GPPA) - to provide Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) testing and counselling.

27. Civil Society Organisations (CSO) have continued their awareness campaigns, addressing various issues such as stigma and discrimination.

3. Human trafficking and contemporary forms of slavery – 94.86–94.89

28. Part III, section 9 of the Prevention of Trafficking in persons Act, No. 24 of 2014, makes clear the various acts that can amount to trafficking in persons. Further, sub-section (6) makes clear that an act can be considered trafficking even if it does not involve explicit use of threats, abuse of power and other forms of coercion. These other means as itemized in sub-section 6 are: b) Abduction c) deception or fraud d) the abuse of - (ii) position of vulnerability e) the giving or receiving of payments or of a benefit in order to obtain the consent of a person who has control over another person.

29. To date, there have been no reported or confirmed cases of human trafficking involving either domestic or foreign victims.

30. By amending section 188 of the Criminal Code (734 Act 29 Criminal Code (Amendment) 2012) to read “a person who procures any male or female” and by virtue of section 12 of the Electronic Crimes Act of 2013, Grenada continues to promote gender equality in its efforts to combat human trafficking.

4. Human rights and poverty – 94.98

31. Government remains committed to improving the standard of living of its citizens and as such continues to implement several poverty reduction and Government Safety Net Programmes; including the Support for Education, Empowerment and Development (SEED) programme which started in 2011 by consolidating three main cash transfer programs into a unified conditional cash transfer program aimed at assisting poor families.

32. The SEED Program, the flag-ship social safety net programmes of the government is a conditional cash transfer initiative aimed at supporting the nation's most vulnerable households. As of April 2023, the program reached 7,373 beneficiaries, marking a 4% increase since June 2022. Beneficiaries are households with older persons, persons with chronic illness, school children living in poverty, and persons with disability. Beneficiaries of the Basic Needs Trust Fund (BNTF) programme include residents of impoverished areas by providing improved infrastructure, such as roads, water and sanitation systems, and community centers. These developments enhance the quality of life and promote community well-being.

33. During the COVID-19 pandemic, in anticipation of the potential increase in unemployment, the Government of Grenada announced a series of stimulus measures including the introduction of an Unemployment Assistance Benefit (UAB) programme which was administered by the National Insurance Scheme (NIS) in the amount of XCD \$10 million. In an effort to alleviate poverty, the NIS catered to insured employees and self-employed persons who were affected.

34. Effective May 2023, the NIS officially implemented the Unemployment Benefit which is paid to registered unemployed employees/self-employed persons who would have lost their jobs involuntarily through no fault of their own. It includes workers in the private sector, public sector, statutory bodies, and work permit holders.

35. On January 1, 2024, the New Minimum Wage Order came into effect in accordance with S.R. & O No. 42 of 2023 from XCD \$910.00 to XCD \$1200.00 or XCD \$60.00 a day. Previously, shop assistants earned XCD\$700.00, hospitality workers earned different amounts per month depending on the parish and agricultural workers earned XCD\$6.50 per hour with a guaranteed payment for five hours of work per day. As of 2024, with the intention of improving standards of living, reduce poverty and create a more stable market, store clerks would now receive XCD \$1200.00 per month, agricultural workers XCD \$12.00 per hour with a guaranteed payment for five hours per day and hospitality workers basic rates between XCD \$8.60 - XCD \$9.50 regardless of parish.

5. Right to an adequate standard of living – 94.94–94.97

36. The Government of Grenada approaches the implementation of the National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) from a cross-ministerial perspective. The Ministry of Education uses the NSDP as the foundational framework for all strategic planning and the Ministry's work programmes.

37. Further, with a view to achieving a better standard of living for all, the Ministry of Health has undertaken several initiatives to promote social policies aimed at providing access to care for all, regardless of social status. Some of these policies include the Mental Health Draft Policy; Primary Health Care Policy – which promotes primary health care vitalization as a model of care for all; introduction of School Health; Maternal and Child Health and expansion of the Immunization Programme.

38. Grenada continues to promote sustainable economic and social development policies to improve people's living standard through the promotion of the National Health Insurance; Primary Health Care and Health in All Policy.

39. Grenada utilizes a social healthcare model whereby healthcare services are provided either for free or at a subsidized rate. The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme is a Government initiative which provides access to clean, safe drinking water and sanitary conditions in collaboration with other organisations and statutory bodies. In 2024, additional communities were earmarked to roll out the WASH Programme.

40. In 2024, under the pilot phase of the project, thirty-two (32) families received modern amenities such as toilets and septic tank facilities in an effort to create resilient communities that live in healthy consistent environments. Through bilateral partnerships, Grenada has also procured social housing assistance. In 2024, the Government in collaboration with other stakeholders provided assistance by building 51 bathrooms through its bathrooms and toilet programme; construction of 105 houses and renovation/repairs to 151 houses. Within these social housing programmes, there have been units specifically allocated for Gender Based Violence (GBV) victims in an effort to protect vulnerable groups within Grenada.

41. Also, the launch of Project 500 in 2024, one of the Government's transformative housing initiatives, through public-private partnerships, aims to construct 500 affordable, sustainable homes using advanced technologies and efficient building methods to provide high-quality housing for Grenadians.

42. The Government of Grenada through its NSDP advocates for sustainable economic and social development through greater digital inclusion. Thus, through a public-private partnership and subsidies, the JUMP initiative was developed and launched to foster greater digital inclusion across Grenada. It provides subsidized internet connections, a compatible device and digital literacy training for those families most in need. As of 2025, 552 households in Grenada benefit from this programme.

43. The Ministry of Youth conducted a Youth Vocational Training in 2020- 2021 to address youth unemployment and underemployment. The project was conducted in collaboration with the United Nations Development Plan (UNDP) and the ILO and covered SDG 8 as well as objectives of the NSDP. Since the project would have taken place during COVID-19, some of the recommendations spoke to the use of digital technologies as well as promoting agricultural entrepreneurship.

6. Right to health – 94.99–94.104

44. Grenada remains committed to providing access to healthcare for all. In terms of public policies which address child pregnancy prevention, the Adolescent Health Policy has been drafted but has not been fully implemented. This policy is expected to improve access to health care, reducing risk factors and promoting healthy lifestyles. The Ministry of Health of Grenada has completed the review of the Adolescent Policy with support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) which was approved in 2024 in conformity to the SDGs which addresses child pregnancy prevention. This policy addresses critical areas such as sexual and reproductive health, gender equality, and the empowerment of adolescents, aiming to improve health outcomes and promote the well-being of young people in Grenada. The policy also addresses adolescent pregnancy, emphasizing comprehensive sexuality education and social protection mechanisms.

45. Grenada has implemented several initiatives to prevent adolescent pregnancies, focusing on education, healthcare access, and support services. The Grenada Planned Parenthood Association (GPPA) offers a range of reproductive health services, including contraceptive options, HIV testing and counselling, and sexual and reproductive health education. These services are designed to empower adolescents with the knowledge and resources to make informed decisions about their sexual health.

46. Over the past decade, Grenada has made notable progress in reducing adolescent pregnancy rates. In 2010, the adolescent fertility rate was 38 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19. By 2019, this rate had decreased to 27 per 1,000, reflecting a steady decline. While specific data for the last five years is limited, the consistent decline up to 2019 suggests that Grenada's initiatives to address adolescent pregnancy have been effective.

47. Grenada continues to expand HIV treatment, care and support services across the country with increased testing and counselling through public health fairs and within Government Institutions. Over the past five (5) years, Grenada, through the Ministry of Health with support from NGOs have increased outreach visits; introduced rapid testing and training of nurses; procurement of rapid test kits; provision of HIV care services at no cost to the public as well as integrated HIV Services into Primary Health Care accessible across the island.

48. Over the years, Grenada has received funds from the Global Fund to assist with improving and combatting the spread of HIV/AIDS. Additionally, these funds have been offered with the understanding that vulnerable populations are included. Assistance has been sought from organizations such as PAHO/WHO, PANCAP, United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) which offers HIV/AIDS focused measures and activities. Bilateral technical assistance has also been offered to Grenada through the provision of medication for HIV treatment.

7. Right to education – 94.106–94.113

49. The Government of Grenada continues its efforts towards achieving equal access to quality education, including for children from low-income families through the Education Act of Grenada which emphasizes equal access to education for all students, regardless of socio-economic status. Access to education has improved with the removal of registration fees in public schools to ensure that all children have access to basic education. There is also the Free Tuition Programme which provides free tuition to eligible citizens and permanent residents of Grenada up to 16 years of age enrolled in public schools/educational institutions including T.A. Marryshow Community College and New Life Organisation (NEWLO).

50. The Government of Grenada through its Ministry of Education plans to incorporate Comprehensive Sexual Education into the school's curricula. The key concepts that specifically address these aspects from the Comprehensive Sexuality Education guide (2023) which will be incorporated into the Health and Family Life Education (HFLE) curriculum include: Values, Rights, Culture and Sexuality, Understanding Gender, the Human Body and Development; and Sexuality and Sexual Behaviour.

8. Discrimination against women – 94.91–94.93, 94.114–94.116, 94.121

51. In 2024, the Government of Grenada through the Division of Youth in the Ministry of Youth and Sports, announced the launch of “Elevate Her”, a transformative initiative designed to empower unemployed and underemployed young women in Grenada. The programme is tailored to address the unique challenges faced by young women ages 18-35 with special focus in securing job placements or business start-up support.

52. This programme is aligned with the Grenada National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) (2020-2035) which directly supports the pillars of human capital development and youth employment especially ensuring Grenada's women are positioned for sustainable livelihoods.

53. The Build Back Equal project aims to advance and empower economic and social equality for women and girls in Grenada and other Eastern Caribbean States from 2022-2026. It addresses challenges to gender equality exacerbated by the COVID-19 crisis, including in the areas of women's economic empowerment.

54. Both Sections 26 and 27 of the Employment Act, 1999 promote gender equality. Section 26 prohibits discrimination against any employee on the grounds of sex, marital status, family responsibilities age or disability in respect of recruitment, training, promotion, terms and conditions of employment, termination or employment or other matters arising out of the employment relationship. Section 27 ensures that male and female employees receive equal pay for work of equal value.

55. Grenada continues to be proud of its achievements in promoting gender equality, especially in the workplace. It is important to note that although Grenada has made progress towards gender equality, disparities in income still exist. These differences can be attributed to a variety of factors, including the types of occupations typically pursued by each gender, the representation of women in leadership roles, and systemic issues such as discrimination and societal norms about gender roles. Traditionally, industries like healthcare and education have a higher representation of women, whereas construction and agriculture are more male-dominated. While these sectors may offer competitive wages individually, the overall effect can contribute to a gender wage gap when considering the average across all industries.

56. The Minimum Wage Order which came into effect in January 2024, is an initial measure in addressing the disparities. The Order removes the distinction in wage between

male and female agriculture workers ensuring that all agriculture workers, irrespective of sex, receive the same rate of pay for work done.

57. Additionally, the National Gender Machinery, established under the National Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan (GEPAP) supported by UN Women, aims to promote gender equality, social equity, justice, and sustainable development in Grenada. Approved in 2014, GEPAP spans 2014-2024 and is currently in its implementation phase.

58. The Gender Division in the Ministry of Social & Community Development Housing and Gender Affairs overseeing gender equality also manages international human rights obligations, addressing discrimination based on race, gender, religion, and social origin, among other factors, as guided by the International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights (ICCPR) (2015). It implements initiatives aligned with the Beijing Declaration (1995), the Montevideo Strategy, and Grenada's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This expanded focus includes advocacy for women with disabilities, women living with HIV/AIDS, those with diverse sexual orientations, women in the economy, and elderly women.

59. In March 2020, the European Union and the United Nations partnered to launch the "Spotlight Initiative" in Grenada with the aim to eliminate violence against women and girls. This initiative came as a solution or response to family violence. It unites the government, UN System, civil society, and other partners and organizations to respond to family violence. The Spotlight Initiative has a 6-tiered approach: (1) reforming legal procedures, (2) improving the capacity of national institutions for evidence-based violence prevention programmes, (3) expanding programmes that prevent family violence, (4) supporting improved service delivery to survivors of family violence, (5) enhancing data collection, analysis, monitoring etc. on violence against women and girls, and (6) improving the capacity of national civil society organisations to design, implement and monitor violence prevention programmes.

60. The National Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) (2022) provide comprehensive frameworks for the health, police, justice, and social service sectors, focusing on delivering consistent, high-quality support for victims/survivors of domestic violence. It allows for coordination among sectors, monitoring for adherence to international standards.

9. Violence against women – 94.117–94.118, 94.122–94.133

61. In Grenada, gender-based violence against women, girls, and children remains a significant social issue. However, with strong collaboration from its social partners, government has taken significant steps to intensify advocacy efforts to address legal shortcomings, enhanced support systems for victims, and implemented strict legal measures to hold perpetrators accountable.

62. Marital Rape provisions in the Amendments to Criminal Code (2012) 72A, Act #20 of 2012 {177} (3) has been enforced with the first case being prosecuted in 2018.

63. The Domestic Violence Act (2010 ref.) recognizes intimate relationships outside of marriage by allowing persons having common law or de facto spouses and visiting relationships to use the Act for protection from domestic violence.

64. The absence of legal barriers for married women to pursue careers ensures economic independence. This directly mitigates financial abuse, recognized under the Domestic Violence Act (2010), by reducing reliance on abusive partners and giving women the resources to escape or avoid abusive situations. Additionally, the Electronic Crimes Act (Act No. 23 of 2013) addresses emerging forms of violence, such as cyberbullying, harassment, and the non-consensual sharing of explicit content, creating a safer online space for girls and women. It recognizes the link between online abuse and broader forms of harm, ensuring both mental and physical security. These measures work together to address financial, emotional, and digital abuse, contributing to a robust framework for protecting women and girls against gender-based violence.

10. Children's right: protection against exploitation – 94.135, 94.141–94.142

65. The Child Protection and Adoption Act (2010) aims to prevent child abuse, safeguard children, and penalize offenders. It establishes legal sanctions, mandates reporting of abuse, assigns responsibilities for case management, and outlines rehabilitative support for both victims and perpetrators.

66. In 2012, the Child Protection Authority (CPA) was established under Section 4 of the Child (Protection and Adoption) Act No. 20 of 2010 to oversee child safety, care, and placement. The CPA provides social services, counselling, and psycho-social support, ensures clear procedures for reporting and investigating abuse, creates care plans, facilitates temporary placements in "places of safety," and promotes inter-agency co-ordination.

67. The 2012 amendment to the Criminal Code introduced mandatory reporting, requiring designated individuals to report suspected or confirmed abuse. The CPA manages reporting, investigation, and overall case handling, addressing sexual abuse and other forms of harm. This amendment continues, at present, to be crucial in child protection. As a result of mandatory reporting, there has been a noticeable increase in the reporting of child abuse incidents as reflected in figure 1.1 in Annex 1. Please see also Annex 2 for more information.

68. The Government of Grenada through its Department of Labour continues to carry out labour inspections as mandated by the Employment Act, 1999. These inspections ensure that the child labour legislation and minimum age for employment laws are enforced. This has proven to be effective as regular inspections help deter employers from engaging in child labour practices.

69. The Government of Grenada has ratified International Labour Organization Conventions C182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour and C138 on the Minimum Age for Work. The provisions of these Conventions provide the Government with the legal framework to combat child labour. Additionally, the need to strengthen labour laws that set minimum requirements for work, prohibit hazardous child labour, and provide for adequate working conditions has been identified as critical in ending all forms of child labour. Proposed amendments to the labour code in this regard are high on the legislative agenda for 2025. In addition to these reforms, Section 32 of the Employment Act No. 14 of 1999 will be amended accordingly not only to expressly prohibit hazardous work for children but also determine the types of work which are considered hazardous and to identify where they exist.

11. National mechanisms for reporting and follow-up – 94.27, 94.29, 94.30

70. In response to these recommendations, the Government of Grenada approved the creation of the National Coordinating Committee for Human Rights through a Cabinet decision in 2012. This committee adopts an inter-ministerial approach, bringing together various government ministries to collaboratively address human rights and SDG priorities. Additionally, the committee works in partnership with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to ensure broad-based support and effective implementation of recommendations accepted during previous Universal Periodic Review (UPR) cycles. This integrated mechanism streamlines reporting, monitoring, and follow-up processes, enabling Grenada to align its human rights obligations with sustainable development goals in a comprehensive and inclusive manner.

71. In recent years, representatives were trained in Barbados with the Commonwealth capacity training for the operation of the NMIRF. This capacity training continued in 2024 with training of the members of the NMIRF members.

12. Children definition, general principles and definition – 94.134, 94.139, 94.140, 94.143

72. The Government of Grenada, through its Ministry of Education, has taken significant steps to incorporate Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) into the curriculum, particularly within the Health and Family Life Education (HFLE) program. This initiative focuses on teaching tolerance, fostering respect for differences, and discouraging discrimination based on gender and sexual orientation, thereby addressing and transforming harmful social and cultural norms.

73. The CSE has been integrated into the HFLE curriculum, with the specific goal of addressing and modifying harmful social and cultural patterns such as gender discrimination, stereotypes, and stigma related to sexual diversity. The key concepts being incorporated into the existing HFLE curriculum include: Relationships, Values, Rights, Culture and Sexuality, Understanding Gender, Violence and staying safe, Skills for Health and Well-being, The Human Body and Development, Sexuality and Sexual Behaviour and Sexual and Reproductive Health.

74. Age-Appropriate Content: The CSE content is designed to be progressively aligned with the cognitive and emotional development of students at different educational stages. Topics related to sexual and reproductive health, gender identity, and bodily autonomy are introduced gradually and in an age-appropriate manner.

75. Perspective of Bodily and Sexual Diversity: The curriculum integrates discussions on bodily differences and sexual diversity, emphasizing respect for all individuals regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity, or physical characteristics. This fosters an inclusive understanding of diverse identities from an early age.

76. In an effort to raise the awareness of teachers and parents with respect to protecting children's rights, an agreement was signed between UNICEF, Notesmaster Caribbean and the Ministry of Education for the implementation of the New HFLE Curriculum Digitization – Spotlight Initiative 2023 which will see the capacity development of teachers across primary and secondary schools in Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique.

13. Advancement of women – 94.119–94.120

77. Access to opportunities and economic empowerment for women has primarily focused on skill development programs, often delivered through post-secondary vocational education. Additionally, there has been an emphasis on encouraging girls to pursue technical education during their schooling years. Progress in decision-making and political participation has been evident, particularly with more balanced gender representation in Parliament. This shift has created greater space for women's voices and actions on matters critical to the well-being of women and girls.

B. Partial implementation of recommendations

1. Human rights and climate change – 94.69–94.72

78. Following the devastating impacts of Hurricane Beryl on the island, Grenada received a payout of USD 44 million from Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF), a Caribbean and Central America's development insurance company, whose goal is to improve the resilience of the Caribbean and Central America to climate change and natural hazards to help them to recover faster following natural disasters by providing access to quick liquidity. In addition to the USD \$44 million paid to the Government of Grenada, CCRIF made payouts to both the electric and water utility companies in Grenada under their policies. The overall impact of these payouts out saw government's quicken ability to embark on the recovery process, which lead to faster reconnection of electrical and water services following the hurricane.

79. Additionally, an estimated 19.1 million dollars was earmarked for farmers and other agricultural stakeholders in mainland Grenada who suffered losses due to Hurricane Beryl as part of the Livelihood Incentive Payments. Under this scheme, affected farmers with more than five acres of land received a one-time income support payment of XCD \$9,000.00, while farmers with less than five acres received a one-time payment of XCD \$4,500.00. This direct income support saw hundreds of farmers and fisherfolk across the island benefiting from this initiative, which ultimately helped curtail the sharp rise in food prices seen in the immediate aftermath of the hurricane.

80. Since 2020, Grenada has collaborated with the Resilient Islands Initiative designed to help Caribbean islands cope with the impacts of climate change by promoting ecosystem-based solutions that protect and restore coastal habitats proven to reduce risks. The project provides communities and governments with the tools and training to integrate nature-based

interventions into existing and future policy and community planning, in order to reduce vulnerability and build resilience against the escalating threats of climate change.

81. Further, Grenada has sort and received assistance to enhance resilience in areas such as training including Community Emergency Response Teams Training, development of a volunteer management policy, enhanced communications equipment and training at the community level for shelter management and damage assessment.

2. Persons with disabilities – 94.144–94.148

82. Grenada is currently in the process of drafting a National Policy for Persons with Disabilities. While Grenada aims to promote a truly inclusive society, economic restraints inhibit the full implementation of these recommendations, especially given the fact that the most common concerns that people with disability face is access to public spaces without the appropriate infrastructure.

83. Notwithstanding, Section 26 of the Employment Act (1999) continues as the legal support for inclusivity of those with disabilities. This legal foundation is combined with the Special Education Needs policy 2021 that is still being updated and the establishment of the Special Educations Needs Unit (2023).

84. Within the ambit of disaster response, all shelters are not yet fully equipped to accommodate persons with disabilities, however with the assistance of the international community, assistance for the installation of ramps and retrofitting toilet facilities is welcomed.

3. Economical and political crisis, natural disasters or other emergencies – 94.68

85. Government through its Ministry of Social Development has implemented the Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean (EnGenDER) Project with a view to addressing the needs of vulnerable groups within the context of natural disasters and emergencies.

86. Unfortunately, due to limited resources, there are no existing policies or plans to specifically treat with children, women, elderly or persons with disabilities in response to natural disasters and emergency situations. The current policies in place are geared to the general public. Additionally, there are no mechanisms in place to separate and protect persons with mental disabilities or victims of domestic violence from perpetrators within the national shelters in Grenada. Fortunately, there were no formal domestic abuse reports in shelters during Hurricane Beryl. Also, Grenada does not have enough safe shelter spaces with the necessary capacity to house large quantities of people with specific needs during natural disasters and emergencies.

87. In this regard, Grenada continues to advocate for increased access to climate financing that could be used to address the effects of climate events on the most vulnerable groups in society.

88. Additional challenges faced by the National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA) include:

- Human Resource Training & Development Opportunities for NADMA employees;
- Financial Constraints;
- Lack of Purpose-built shelters: Grenada has 17 districts but only 5 District Emergency Operation Centers;
- Lack of Emergency Communications Devices.

4. Right to physical and moral integrity – 94.73

89. Inmates are allowed to participate in religious, academic, counselling/ social work and sports and culture activities. Rehabilitation of the prisoners is also a cornerstone of the work done at His Majesty’s Prison. Despite these efforts, overcrowding still persists. As of January 2025, there are 377 inmates in a prison which has a capacity of 185–200 inmates.

C. Pending implementation of recommendations

1. Freedom of opinion and expression and access to information – 94.82–94.85

90. While Grenada has yet to introduce a Freedom of Information Law, in 2023 it introduced a Data Protection Bill aimed at ensuring the privacy of the data of its citizens. The Data Protection Bill, 2023 seeks to establish a new framework for managing the processing of personal data in Grenada. This Bill seeks to promote the protection of personal data processed by public and private bodies.

2. Ratification of and accession to international instruments – 94.5, 94.7, 94.8, 94.9, 94.11–14, 94.21–23)

91. Grenada has not ratified the 2014 Protocol to the ILO Convention (PO29). Nonetheless, Grenada continues to execute its obligations under the original Convention of Forced Labour Convention (No.29). Through its Department of Labour, Grenada carries out labour inspections. These inspections are supported by the Employment Act, 1999. Regular inspections have proven to deter potential forced labour as well as to discourage child labour practices.

92. Further still, the Department of Labour is moving positively in the direction of formalizing processes to address concerns about acceptable conditions of work by prioritizing the enactment and implementation of Occupational Safety & Health (OSH) legislation and by strengthening the labour inspectorate function. At present, businesses found not in compliance with the provisions of the Labour Code are issued Compliance letters. After a specified period, follow-up inspections are done. Usually, at these latter inspections, businesses are often found to have made the necessary adjustments to come into compliance with the law.

93. Essentially, even without the ratification of the Protocol (PO29), Grenada, through the Employment Act No. 14 of 1999 sets fines and other penalties for contravention of labour laws.

94. Grenada acknowledges the importance of fully committing to international human rights standards and has made significant progress in this regard. At present, treaties (including protocols) have been ratified or acceded to eight of the nine (8/9) core United Nations Human Rights treaties, demonstrating Government's commitment to the protection and promotion of the rights of all citizens.

95. While Grenada has not yet ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Optional Protocols of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention against Torture (CAT), Grenada remains committed to protecting the human rights of its citizens and will continue to assess and take necessary steps toward fulfilling its obligations under these international instruments. Grenada values its ongoing engagement with the United Nations and will continue to strengthen its human rights framework in alignment with its national priorities and resources.

96. While Grenada has not explicitly ratified the Convention against Discrimination in Education, its policies and initiatives reflect the convention's spirit and remains committed to the protection of the right to Education. There have been some updates to ensure an inclusive learning environment.

3. Support for vulnerable groups

97. The establishment of the Special Education Needs (SEN) Unit which promotes programmes for students with disabilities includes the development of specialized schools, integration into mainstream schools, and teacher training to support inclusive education.

98. Needy Assistance Structure which includes National Textbook Programme; Healthy Start Nutrition Programme and the School Uniform Assistance Programme provides financial aid for students who cannot afford books, uniforms, and other school necessities.

99. Financial Assistance to programmes such as Programmes for Adolescent Mothers (PAM): Ensures young mothers can continue their education by offering childcare and parenting support alongside academic instruction.

100. Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET): Efforts to expand TVET opportunities ensure that students with varying academic abilities have equitable pathways to education and employment. Moreover, all genders/races have equal access educational opportunities in Grenada.

4. Impact

101. While all students have gained access to secondary schools, there is an increased need for resources to treat students who have different academic abilities. Also, there is an increased need for teacher training to identify and teach differently abled students.

102. Although most schools have limited resources to deal with this outcome, many schools have taken steps to create special classrooms and modify curriculums to address the needs of the students. Additionally, more and more schools are constructing ramps to grant access to wheelchair bound students. Unfortunately, limited resources have impeded the full-scale implementation of these measures across the entire island.

103. Grenada seeks the support of the international community to assist in funding special classrooms and retrofitting existing school infrastructure to ensure that no child gets left behind.

104. Grenada has not ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. However, current regional agreements such as the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Freedom of Movement Treaty establishes anti-discriminatory framework within which migrants are granted rights.

105. Although not a party to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Grenada has stipulated in the Police Act that a person appointed to the Force must have attained the age of nineteen (19).

106. Grenada continues to support the recommendations as it relates to the ratification of and accession to international instruments including the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, but remains concerned with the burden of reporting, especially given the number of outstanding reports Grenada has yet to submit. Grenada therefore requests the support and assistance of the international community for the completion and submission of these reports and eventual accession to pending international instruments.

107. In this regard, in 2023 the Government of Grenada removed the payment of tuition and registration fees for students at all levels of school, thereby ensuring that every child has access to education. Additionally, the Caribbean Primary Entrance Assessment (CPEA) exam which is a pre-requisite for entry into secondary school in the Caribbean was also removed by the Government of Grenada in 2023, granting all students access into secondary level education.

5. Legal and institutional reform – 94.31

108. The Government has not yet appointed a focal point for the responsibility to protect.

6. National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) – 94.32–94.41

109. The Government of Grenada from previous UPRs accepted the recommendation to establish a National Human Rights Institution and has since sought and received technical assistance from the Commonwealth Secretariat. This assistance saw the recommendation of adopting a hybrid model of the NHRI by extending the Office of the Ombudsman. Further, through the support of the Commonwealth Secretariat, Grenada received assistance from the outgoing Ombudsman of Namibia in 2020 for the elaboration of an Internal Needs Assessment of the Ombudsman to prepare for the expansion of its mandate.

110. While Grenada has accepted and made significant strides towards the full implementation of these recommendations, sustainable financing of the institution remains a concern for the Government of Grenada and therefore seeks the support of the international community in this regard.

7. Conditions of detention – 94.81

111. His Majesty's Prisons is an old 19th Century structure which houses inmates sent by the courts. The conditions are kept as best as possible taking into consideration the age of the facility. As of January 2025, there are 377 inmates in a prison which has a capacity of 185-200 inmates. Overcrowding is an issue with sometimes five (5) inmates allocated to a cell.

112. The Government is cognizant that prison reform is necessary and has initiated the process of discussing the construction of a new facility based on international standards. During October 2024, visitations to regional prison facilities have been conducted to analyse their prison models/conditions and adopt best practices. The modern facility proposed will aid in improving conditions of prisoners and address challenges of overcrowding.

113. Due to budget constraints, the Government has been unable to fully implement efficient rehabilitation efforts. Currently, there is one Counsellor and one Social Worker assigned to the prisons and the Ministry of Education has approved the allocation of a Principal to the prisons to spearhead the literacy and numeracy programme.

114. Grenada remains committed to the Mandela Rules in keeping with human rights standard. Therefore, in keeping with the guidelines for treating prisoners with respect and dignity, prisoners are entitled to medical treatment provided by Government and visitation rights granted for families and Civil Society Organisation members to meet with inmates.

115. There have been consultations between the Courts and His Majesty's Prisons regarding rehabilitation projects with reports sent highlighting the challenges and drawbacks of the current prison construct.

116. Grenada seeks the support of the international community for the reconstruction of its Prison in keeping with international standards.

8. National human rights action plans – 94.28

117. After the 3rd Cyle UPR, the National Coordinating Committee chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs began drafting a National Human Rights Action Plan with a view to implementing the accepted recommendations. Unfortunately, the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent general elections derailed the implementation of the preliminary roll out of the plan. Grenada remains committed to promotion and protection of the human rights citizens and as a result has strived to implement in one way of the other programs and policies to strengthen its human rights machinery.

D. Update on some of the noted recommendations

1. Gender equality and non-discrimination – 94.44–94.67

118. While Grenada has not introduced legislation specifically prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, Grenada has taken noteworthy steps towards raising awareness, encouraging tolerance and discouraging discrimination. Some of these steps include amendment of the school's Health and Family Life curriculum to include teaching respect for all irrespective of gender identity and sexual orientation.

2. Prohibition of torture and ill-treatment (including cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment) – 94.80

119. While Corporal Punishment is still on the books, Grenada has made significant progress towards its complete abolition.; Corporal Punishment at His Majesty's Prison has not been practiced for many years.

120. In recent developments, the legal landscape regarding corporal punishment in Grenada has undergone significant scrutiny and change. A landmark ruling delivered by Justice Raulston Glasgow has declared that the punishment of flogging is unconstitutional.

121. This decision was based on the argument that such forms of punishment contravene section 13 of the Constitution, which prohibits discrimination based on sex. The case specifically challenged provisions within the Criminal Code and the Praedial Larceny Act that allowed for judicial corporal punishment.

122. The case was brought forth by claimants Edward Joseph, Shabba Ferguson, and Jason Alexis, who contended that flogging as a form of punishment is inconsistent with modern human rights standards and should be abolished. Justice Glasgow's ruling emphasized a shift in societal norms regarding human dignity and the appropriateness of corporal punishment. The court recognized a consensus among parties involved that flogging is offensive to contemporary views on human rights. While the defense argued for the retention of such punishments based on historical precedent, Justice Glasgow ultimately disagreed, stating that retaining laws permitting flogging is incompatible with constitutional protections.

3. Implications of the ruling

123. This ruling could potentially lead to a broader prohibition against all forms of corporal punishment in Grenada. Currently, there are still provisions in place allowing for "justifiable force" in various contexts, including homes and schools. Sections 54, 55, and 65 of the Criminal Code permit certain uses of corporal punishment under specific conditions; however, this recent judgment may catalyze further legal reforms aimed at abolishing all forms of corporal punishment across different settings. The ruling also aligns with international trends advocating for the elimination of corporal punishment as a disciplinary measure in both public and private spheres.

4. Rights related to marriage and family – 94.90

124. Grenada continues to note this recommendation. While Grenada recognizes the importance of these rights as fundamental to the well-being and dignity of individuals, Grenada must carefully balance these recommendations with its cultural, legal, and societal values. While the Constitution guarantees protections for family life, implementing these recommendations require further consultation, legislative review, including constitutional reform and alignment with existing domestic laws. This cautious approach ensures that changes reflect the needs and aspirations of the Grenadian people while respecting traditional norms and values.

5. Sexual and reproductive health and rights – 94.101–94.103, 94.105

125. While Grenada notes these recommendations, Government has already made significant strides towards promoting universal access to sexual and reproductive health including the introduction of SOP for Adolescent Health which addresses the provision of care to adolescents, emphasizing administering care without barriers. Currently, adolescents care is provided without restriction- the policy provides further extension removing parental consent.

6. Children: family environment and alternative care 94.136–94.138

126. Grenada has sustained its current modus operandi as it relates to corporal punishment since the previous UPR. The Child Protection and Adoption Act No. 20 of 2010 prohibit corporal punishment in child care services and the Juvenile Justice Act 2012 outlaws flogging and whipping as sentences for children. Additionally, exacting limitations have been placed on corporal punishment within schools through the Education Act of 2002, which authorizes only principals, or someone authorized by them to execute disciplinary flogging.

7. Cooperation and follow up with special procedures – 94.26

127. Grenada values the role of United Nations special procedures mechanisms in promoting human rights but currently lacks the resources and manpower to extend an open invitation to all mechanisms. As a small island developing state, Grenada must prioritize its

limited capacity to address pressing domestic needs and ongoing human rights obligations. We remain committed to upholding human rights principles and are open to exploring more feasible, targeted approaches to engagement that align with our current capacities.

8. Abolition of the death penalty – 94.15–94.19, 94.74–94.79

128. The Death Penalty remains a part of the laws of Grenada; however, the de facto moratorium on the death penalty that has been in place since 1978 has not seen the implementation of the Death Penalty as a sentence. Furthermore, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council the highest Appellate Court of Grenada has held that the mandatory death penalty is unconstitutional.

V. Challenges

129. Grenada faced several challenges that hindered the full implementation of the recommendations received during its 3rd Universal Periodic Review (UPR). Chief among these was the unprecedented impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which disrupted national priorities and diverted limited financial and human resources to managing the health crisis. The pandemic exposed systemic vulnerabilities in critical sectors such as healthcare, education, and social protection, significantly slowing the progress of ongoing projects tied to UPR recommendations. Additionally, Grenada's susceptibility to climate change and the intensifying effects of extreme weather conditions caused significant infrastructural damage, draining resources and delaying initiatives aimed at improving citizens' well-being. These combined challenges were further compounded by fiscal constraints faced by a small island developing state (SIDS), limiting the government's capacity to invest in long-term developmental goals while addressing immediate crises.

VI. Conclusion

130. Grenada extends its gratitude for the opportunity to participate in the universal periodic review, a vital process that assesses the human rights situation of all UN member states and acknowledges the invaluable efforts of the OHCHR and other UN mechanisms at the forefront of protecting human rights globally. Grenadians have already significantly benefited from the implementation of recommendations, with the impact extending beyond the achievement of the SDGs into tangible improvements in the lives of its citizens. While the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and the ongoing intensification of extreme weather conditions have slowed the progress of some projects, the government remains steadfast in its commitment to improving the well-being of all its people. Grenada reaffirms its unwavering support for the international human rights framework and pledges to continue advancing the implementation of accepted recommendations for the sustainable development of the nation.

131. Despite Grenada's commitment to fulfilling its human rights obligations, several challenges require the support of the international community including:

(a) Technical assistance is critical for building institutional capacity in areas such as data collection, monitoring, and evaluation to track the progress of UPR recommendations effectively.

(b) Financial support is essential to implement projects targeting poverty reduction, access to education, and healthcare services, especially for vulnerable populations.

(c) Specialized training for law enforcement, healthcare workers, and social service providers is needed to strengthen responses to gender-based violence and other human rights violations.

(d) Enhanced cooperation on climate resilience initiatives is vital to safeguard citizens from the adverse effects of natural disasters and ensure sustainable development.

(e) Greater access to technology and digital infrastructure is necessary to bridge the digital divide and expand opportunities for education, employment, and social inclusion in rural and underserved areas.

132. To accomplish the full implementation of its UPR recommendations, Grenada relies on the continued collaboration and solidarity of the international community. The collective commitment to human rights, sustainable development, and global equity underscores the importance of shared responsibility in addressing the unique challenges faced by small island states like Grenada. With the support of international partners, Grenada remains optimistic about its ability to overcome these challenges and achieve tangible progress that benefits its citizens and strengthens its human rights framework.

Notes

- ¹ The Ministry of Social and Community Development, Housing and Gender Affairs; Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Legal Affairs, Labour and Consumer Affairs; Ministry of Climate Resilience, The Environment and Renewable Energy; Ministry of National Security, Home Affairs, Public Administration, Information and Disaster Management.
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