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**Human Rights Council**

**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**

**Thirty-fifth session**

Geneva, 20–31 January 2020

Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review[[1]](#footnote-2)\*

Grenada

**Introduction**

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-fifth session from 20 to 31 January 2020. The review of Grenada was held at the 11th meeting, on 27 January 2020. The delegation of Grenada was headed by H.E Mr. Charles Peter David, Minister of Foreign Affairs. At its 16th meeting, held on 30 January 2020, the Working Group adopted the report on Grenada.

2. On 14 January 2020, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Grenada: Brazil, India and the Netherlands.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Grenada:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/35/GRD/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/35/GRD/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/35/GRD/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Grenada through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The head of the delegation thanked the members of the Troika, Brazil, India and the Netherlands, for their efficiency in transmitting the advanced questions and all the assistance given to the delegation of Grenada during the review. He also thanked the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, for the compilation of information contained in reports of treaty bodies and special procedures and the summary of the other stakeholders.

6. The head of the delegation stated that the elaboration of the national report for the universal periodic review was a result of a consultative and inclusive approach, involving meetings and dialogue with several government ministries, non-governmental organizations and civil society. In this regard, the universal periodic review process, not only allowed Grenada to take a closer look at its human rights mechanism and its challenges therein, but it also gave to the country the opportunity to highlight some of its human rights achievements since the last review in 2015.

7. During the period under review, the Government of Grenada continued to work tirelessly to strengthen and advance its human rights infrastructure, which was built upon the Grenada Constitution order 1973, legislative enactments and other policies, protocols and standard operating procedures.

8. One of the highlights of Grenada’s efforts to expand human rights protection, was the passage of seven constitutional reform amendment bills in 2016, which included a bill titled Constitution of Grenada (Rights And Freedoms) Amendment Bill 2016. This bill sought among other things, to incorporate the principle of gender equality into the constitution and to broaden the concept of discrimination to include age, place of birth, ethnicity, religion, social class and language. He noted that unfortunately, none of the bills garnered the requisite approval in the referenda held in 2016, as there was strong resistance by the opposition party, civil society groups and church groups. They argued that the definition of gender in the Constitution of Grenada (Rights and Freedoms) Amendment Bill would grant protections for persons who identify as LGBTQI and provide the constitutional basis to legitimize same-sex marriage.

9. Grenada recalled the technical support of several United Nations agencies in the process, including the United Nations Development Programme, the UN Department of Political Affairs, the rule of Law Unit of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Electoral Assistance Division for the pivotal roles they played in Grenada’s 2016 iteration of constitution reform.

10. Grenada continued to enact and bring into force legislation to promote and protect human rights; for instance, the Electronic Crimes Act of 2013, the Prevention ofTrafficking in Persons Act No 34 of 2014 and the Juvenile Justice Act of 2012 came into force in 2016. At the same time, draft legislation with respect to sexual offences were currently being discussed namely: Criminal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2019; Evidence (Amendment) Bill, 2019; Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

11. A series of youth-focused programmes had been implemented with a view to decreasing unemployment and bolstering entrepreneurship; while other programmes ranging from providing affordable housing and substantive assistance for the poor and vulnerable, had been implemented with a view to improving living standards and eradicating poverty.

12. Grenada had long recognized climate change as one of the greatest threats to human rights and sustainable development; and for these reasons during its iteration of constitution reform in 2016, passed the Constitution of Grenada Rights and Freedoms Amendment Bill. This Bill sought to amend the Grenada constitution to introduce provisions respecting the state’s duty to: protect and preserve the environment and not let it suffer degradation, protect the country against the adverse effects of climate change and promote preparedness for natural disasters. These provisions relating to climate change and the environment would have placed Grenada among the first countries in the world to include provisions relating to climate change in their constitutions, certainly the first in the commonwealth Caribbean. Although the bill did not garner the required two-thirds approval in the subsequent referendum, government remained resolute in its quest to protect the human rights of its citizens from the adverse effects of climate through its legal and policy infrastructure.

13. A key development during the period under review was the establishment of a new Ministry of Climate Resilience, Environment, Forestry, Fisheries, Disaster Management and Information in 2018. The mandate of this new ministry was to mainstream climate change and disaster management.

14. Grenada was committed to providing an enabling environment for its citizens to participate in environmental decision-making and to that end, Grenada became a signatory to the Escazú Agreement in September 2019. In addition to being the first regional environmental treaty of Latin America and the Caribbean, it was the first in the world to incorporate specific guarantees for a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders in environmental matters, and for the protection and promotion of their rights. Grenada had begun to engage in pre-ratification activities and the country will be hosting a pre-ratification workshop with the assistance of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) within the first half of 2020.

15. Transparency measures has been incorporated in the National Climate Change Policy for Grenada, which sought to ensure that citizens, communities and consumers have knowledge about potential climate vulnerabilities, risks and the impact of greenhouse gas emissions.

16. It was stressed, that Grenada had taken the decision to upgrade and expand the Office of the Ombudsman to enable it to function as the National Human Rights Institution for Grenada. This decision had been taken after three national stakeholder consultations facilitated by the Commonwealth Secretariat in Grenada in 2016, 2018 and 2019.

17. Grenada’s recent accession to the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) at the 74th session of the UN General Assembly in August 2019, was emblematic of the Grenada Government’s commitment to implement accepted recommendations. Grenada remained fully committed to the domestication of CAT and had already sought technical assistance from the Convention Against Torture Initiative (CTI) in this regard. Additionally, Grenada intended to commence a discussion with CTI regarding a thorough interrogation of all the issues relating to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment with a view to eventual ratification.

18. Grenada recognized the effect of foreign debt and other related financial obligations of states on the full enjoyment of human rights and it had consequently focused great attention on implementing strategies and policies aimed at debt sustainability. These measures have had a positive impact in reducing debt as evidenced in the fact that in 2013 public debt to GDP ratio was 108%. At the end of 2018 it was 62.7% and although final analysis to determine the 2019 ratio would only be completed at the end of this month preliminary figures suggest that the debt to GDP patio for 2019 could range from 58% - 61%. In order to fully document and share the Grenada experience in reducing foreign debt, Grenada had signalled its intention to respond positively to a request by the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of states on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights.

19. On 18th February 2018, a memorandum of understanding was signed between the Government of Grenada and the Public Sector Unions and Staff Associations, outlining the principles that will govern the restoration of pension to public Officers of the Grenada public Service and members of the Disciplined Forces of Grenada. Although the matter had been taken to court, government had proceeded to implement the Memorandum of Understanding by upgrading the payments received from the National Insurance Scheme to ensure that the total monthly income of retirees meeting the established criteria was no less than 70% of their last salary.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

20. During the interactive dialogue, 59 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

21. Germany congratulated Grenada for ratifying the UN Convention against Torture. The country noted the establishment of a Committee on the Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse and of a Special Victims Unit by the Royal Grenada Police Force. However, Germany remained concerned about the continuous existence of the death penalty, as well as about the discrimination, abuse and violations in public and private life that LGBTI people continued to face.

22. Panama noted with satisfaction that gender equality had been incorporated and mainstreamed in the Constitution and public polices, and the implementation of social protection programmes focused on education, empowerment and development. It welcomed the adoption of the Law against trafficking of persons and the National Adaptation Plan on Climate Change. Panama urged Grenada to benefit from cooperation with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, in particular its special procedures.

23. Paraguay welcomed progress made in legislation, regulatory frameworks, national action plans and the high rate of women in Parliament. It also welcomed Granada’s adhesion to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment and the establishment of a National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up, which was a recommendation made by Paraguay during the second cycle.

24. Peru acknowledged Grenada’s progress made, in particular regarding participation of women in the public and political spaces. It highlighted the various programmes of social protection nets put in place to address poverty.

25. The Philippines noted the advances made in the implementation of Grenada’s human rights obligations since its second UPR. It recognized the enactment of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act No. 34 in 2014, and the establishment of a Special Victims Unit in the Royal Grenada Police Force that receive reports of sexual abuse of women and children. It also recognized Grenada’s ratification to ILO Conventions 138 and 182.

26. Portugal welcomed Grenada’s efforts to implement the accepted UPR recommendations, and its recent accession to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment.

27. Serbia took note with satisfaction of Grenada’s acceptance of the recommendations from is second UPR to establish a National Human Rights Institution, and to accede to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment. Serbia encouraged Grenada to keep the same route while implementing the recommendations from the UPR as they can only benefit to the situation of its citizens and to the strength of its state institutions.

28. Seychelles commended Grenada for establishing the Ministry of Climate Resilience, Environment, Forestry, Fisheries, Disaster Management and Information, as part of ongoing efforts to build multi-sectoral resilience to disaster and climate risks. It welcomed consultations held towards the establishment of a National Human Rights Institution, Grenada’s efforts to improve the constitutional and legislative framework to protect and promote human rights and the enactment of various acts.

29. Slovenia believed that signing, ratifying and implementing all core instruments of International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law were of key significance for every UN Member State. It noted with appreciation the accession to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment, in September 2019.

30. Spain welcomed Grenada’s efforts to address gender inequality and protect the rights of women and girls. It welcomed, in particular, its efforts to address the persistent domestic violence and limited access to sexual and reproductive health services. Spain also welcomed the fact that since its second UPR, Grenada had not applied death penalty.

31. Timor-Leste welcomed Grenada’s accession to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment; and the entry into force in 2016, of the Electronic Crimes Act, the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act and the Juvenile Justice Act. It noted with satisfaction that Grenada had developed a National Sustainable Development Plan.

32. Trinidad and Tobago welcomed Grenada’s efforts in addressing issues of climate change and the environment, and its efforts in enacting and bringing into force legislation to promote and protect human rights. It encouraged Grenada to continue its work in addressing matters regarding gender equality and the human rights of women and girls. It acknowledged Grenada’s strategy for national transformation through the creation of its National Sustainable Development Plan (2020–2035).

33. Tunisia welcomed efforts deployed by Grenada to implement the recommendations that it received at its second UPR, as well as national legislation and programmes adopted in order to promote the human rights system. If further welcomed measures taken by Grenada to combat gender-based violations and its efforts in the field of maternal and child health.

34. Ukraine acknowledged the country's adherence to the Review process and noted the steps taken by the Government in protecting human rights, in particular, of women and children, as well as in addressing issues of human trafficking, climate change impact and HIV. It encouraged Grenada to continue its efforts in these directions.

35. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recognised progress since the 2015 review, including ratification of a number of human rights treaties such as the Convention Against Torture, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. It encouraged Grenada to reduce domestic violence and child abuse, to establish a formal moratorium on executions and to establish an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles.

36. The United States of America acknowledged Grenada's efforts to address a 2014 UPR recommendation made by the United States with the enactment of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act and encouraged Grenada to take the steps recommended to strengthen the law.

37. Uruguay welcomed the awareness and prevention campaign on HIV and AIDS carried out by Granada and especially, the facilitation of access to exams to the population most exposed to the possibility of contracting the disease. It welcomed efforts made by Grenada to support and promote the political participation of women, including the 2018 general elections, with half of the benches in the House of Representatives occupied by women.

38. Vanuatu welcomed the positive steps taken by Grenada to strengthen the legislative framework to promote and protect human rights, in particular, the ratification of the Convention Against Torture; developing National Strategic Development Plan 2020–2035; and The Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan 2014–2024. It also noted the approval of National Adaptation Plan by Grenada, a tool introduced by the United  Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

39. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela recognized the Government's efforts to comply with the accepted recommendations of the UPR, including the ratification of the ILO Domestic Workers Convention and the Convention Against Torture. It also valued vaccination coverage that was greater than 90 percent, and the continuous training of doctors and midwives in maternal and child health. It welcomed the IMANI Program, with more than 3,000 young women and men trained.

40. Algeria congratulated Grenada on the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2014 and the establishment of the Human Papillomavirus Vaccination Program in primary schools in 2019, which had reduced the development cervical cancer.

41. Argentina appreciated the actions taken by Grenada towards the establishment of a national human rights institution and encouraged the country to continue working for its establishment, in line with the Paris Principles.

42. Australia acknowledged Grenada's human rights challenges and welcomed its active engagement in the UPR process and reforms to strengthen its human rights framework. Australia recognised that Grenada's informal moratorium on the death penalty had been in place for decades, but Grenada still maintained the death penalty in its national legislation.

43. Azerbaijan commended the continuous dedication of Grenada to the UPR process and thanked the delegation for the updates presented. It welcomed the ratification of the Convention against Torture and noted with satisfaction the results achieved by Grenada in the elimination of discriminatory practices that prevented women's access to senior and decision-making positions It was also pleased with the positive steps taken to better address the children's rights and the commitment to addressing poverty.

44. The Bahamas welcomed constitutional reform efforts, including by referendum and encouraged Grenada to continue pursuing a rights-based approach in its constitutional reform. It also commended Grenada for implementing its Prevention of Trafficking in Persons and for accelerating its efforts in dealing with climate change, becoming the first CARICOM country to approve a National Adaptation Plan (NAP), in line with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

45. Benin welcomed the progress made by the country in the promotion and protection of Human Rights and congratulated Grenada on the presentation of its National Report.

46. Brazil acknowledged Grenada's efforts to promote and protect human rights, in particular to combat human trafficking, to address gender inequality, to guarantee birth registration, to provide access to health, to combat poverty and to address HIV/AIDS prevalence and treatment. It commended the launch of a special victims unit and a hotline to deal with victims of sexual crimes, domestic violence and child abuse. Brazil was concerned that insufficient progress had been made towards the abolishment of the death penalty.

47. Cabo Verde commended Grenada on its National Sustainable Development Plan for the period 2020–2035 and recognised with satisfaction that the plan incorporated the link between sustainable development and human rights as well as an integrated approach to climate change. Cabo Verde encouraged Grenada to continue in this was as numerous challenger remained for sustainable development and climate resilience.

48. Canada recognized the efforts of Grenada to address gender-based violence, such as the establishment of a special unit for victims and a telephone line to report sexual violence, and it encouraged Grenada to continue its fight against this problem.

49. The delegation informed that the Cabinet of Ministers of Grenada had appointed a National Coordinating Committee for Human Rights (NCCHR), whose mandate included the implementation and follow-up of the universal periodic review recommendations. The committee also had the mandate to draft action plans and report to cabinet. The committee consisted of representation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Social Development, Housing & Community Empowerment, the Ministry of Health, Social Security & International Business, the Ministry of Education & Human Resource Development, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Legal Affairs, the Royal Grenada Police Force, and Her Majesty’s Prisons. Consultations were also held with a number of stakeholders and civil society organizations, including the Grenada National Coalition on the Rights of the Child (GNCRC), Grenada National Counsel for the Disabled, Grenada Human Rights Organization Inc. and the Office of the Ombudsman.

50. On the issues of domestic violence and child abuse, Grenada continued to place high priority on tackling these issues through legislative and other policy interventions. In 2017, government enacted the Police Standing Order Amendment 2017, which saw the repeal and replacement of chapter 17 of the principal Police Standing Orders, which dealt with domestic violence and sexual violence. The objective of the amendment was to provide a systematic approach in the administration of justice as it related to domestic violence. The amendment listed the key principles that would guide the Royal Grenada Police Force in enforcing the law as it related to domestic violence and outlined the procedures to follow when dealing with cases of domestic violence.

51. Apart from legislative interventions, Grenada continued to address gender-based violence through several policy interventions. The Medium Term Agenda identified “strengthening interventions to combat domestic violence and child abuse” as a priority for 2019–2021. The Spotlight Initiative, which is a multi-year programme of the European Union and the United Nations, was launched this month. This project was valued at over 2 million Euros and it represented the largest investment targeted at eliminating violence against women and girls in the history of Grenada. The delegation noted that Grenada was the only Eastern Caribbean State to benefit under this project. The United Nations Resident Coordinator attributed this to “the enabling environment that exists which increases the potential to maximise the impact of the project.”

52. Regarding de jure abolition of the death penalty, Grenada informed that there was some discussion within the context of the 2016 iteration of constitution reform, but there was little support for the de jure abolition of the death penalty. The delegation reiterated that Grenada was a de facto abolitionist state with a de facto moratorium in effect since 1978. In addition to this, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the highest appellate court of Grenada had held that the mandatory death penalty was unconstitutional and had continued to place emphasis on the primacy of life.

53. Regarding the prohibition of all corporal punishment of children, it was noted that, although Grenada had in its domestic laws occasions where corporal punishment was allowed, the Government would continue to raise public awareness in order to discontinue the practice.

54. The Juvenile Justice Act 2012, which dealt with sentencing of a child after a finding of guilt by a court, explicitly prohibited corporal punishment. A complete ban on corporal punishment was one of the recommendations coming out from the 2018 Assessment of Child Protection Mechanisms in Grenada that will contribute to strengthening the prevention mechanism to decrease and eventually eradicate child sexual abuse.

55. The delegation stated that while Grenada’s iteration of constitution reform in 2016 sought to enshrine gender equality in the Grenada constitution, it did not seek to incorporate sexual orientation or gender identity nor did it seek to provide the constitutional framework to legalize same-sex marriage at the same time. Although LGBTI conduct remained criminalised in Grenada, the delegation was committed to raise awareness to discourage discrimination. It was noted that GrenCHAP was the primary organization working with the LGBTQI community in Grenada and in 2019, GrenCHAP in partnership with the Ministry of Health hosted an anti-discrimination workshop targeting frontline workers within the Healthcare field involved in delivering services to the LGBTQI community. GrenCHAP was leading the cause through the creation of safe spaces and outlets for women and men with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities and women and men living with HIV/AIDS. An LGBTQI+ Awareness Training of Trainers for Police and Community Service Providers, and a Human Rights Advocacy Campaign on Breaking Barriers funded by Open Society Fund were among platforms created to encourage these very difficult conversations.

56. The head of the delegation expressed deep appreciation for all the technical assistance provided by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Voluntary Fund to the state of Grenada, including the courtesies given to facilitate the participation of the delegation in this review.

57. He expressed appreciation for the SIDS/LDC Voluntary Fund, for its support in facilitating the Grenada delegation at 42nd session of the Human Rights Council. He highlighted the Voluntary Fund as an important mechanism for promoting universal participation of Small Island Developing States in the work of the Human Rights Council, particularly the participation of delegations without representation in Geneva. The delegation urged states to continue their support for the sustainability of the fund as it had proven to be an important mechanism to facilitate the participation of small states in the work of the Human Rights Council.

58. Grenada had taken note of the new group of friends, the Council Membership contact group and its efforts to improve inclusivity and diversity in council membership. In this regard, Grenada echoed the view expressed by the Permanent Representative of the Maldives to the UN Office in Geneva on delivering a joint statement on behalf of the Human Rights Membership Contact Group on 21st March 2019. Grenada supported the objective of the contact group to support states especially small states to strengthen their participation and engagement with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms and eventually to consider standing for election. The head of the delegation informed that as part of the agenda going forward, Grenada intended to seek the support of the Membership Contact Group with a view towards becoming more fully engaged with the work of the Human Rights Council.

59. Grenada remained committed to fulfilling its international human rights obligations and in that regard, it will seek to submit overdue reports to relevant treaty bodies. Grenada also committed to the full implementation of treaties to which it was a party. The country committed to work with the Convention Against Torture Initiative to fully implement the Convention Against Torture and to more closely examine the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.

60. Chile recognized the efforts of Grenada to combat human trafficking and to protect the population from the adverse effects of climate change. Chile also congratulated Grenada for the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

61. China appreciated the constructive participation of Grenada in the UPR and welcomed its progress in the promotion and protection of human rights. China commended Grenada for the implementation of its National Sustainable Development Plan to promote poverty alleviation, education, public health and gender equality.

62. Cuba commended Granada on its progress in the implementation of previous recommendations and welcomed the adoption of national strategies with emphasis on human rights, such as the "Support for Education, Empowerment and Development Programme", which had a positive impact on the fight against poverty and inequality.

63. Denmark commended the efforts of Grenada to address gender inequality, such as the establishing of a special victims unit and a hotline for victims of sexual and domestic violence. Nevertheless, it remained concerned by the lack of reporting amongst victims and by reports of harassment by members of the LGBTI community.

64. The Dominican Republic valued the reforms and legislative actions implemented by Grenada to incorporate the principle of gender equality in the Constitution and broaden the concept of discrimination.

65. Ecuador recognized the progress of Grenada since the previous UPR cycle, especially regarding the increase in the number of women in management positions, the creation of a direct line to report cases of sexual crimes, domestic violence and child abuse, and the increase in public spending for education.

66. Fiji congratulated Grenada for its efforts to address climate and for the creation of its new Ministry of Climate Resilience, Environment, Forestry, Fisheries, Disaster Management and Information, established to mainstream climate change and environmental issues.

67. France noted Grenada’s ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishments, but it remained concerned about the human rights situation in the country.

68. Georgia commended Grenada for the establishment of the National Committee for the prevention of child sexual abuse in 2017. Georgia positively noted Grenada’s progress in reducing gender-based violence, as well as the establishment of a new Ministry of Climate resilience, Environment, Forestry, Fisheries, Disaster Management and Information.

69. The Netherlands commended Granada for having strengthened its measures to combat domestic and gender based violence. However, it was concerned that the level of violence against women and girls remained very high. It encouraged Grenada to continue prioritizing the effective implementation of measures taken. It regretted that Grenada did not support the Netherlands’ previous recommendations regarding the criminalization and discrimination of LGBTI persons in law and policies.

70. Ghana commended Grenada for implementing legislative policies and educational measures aimed at eradicating discrimination, in particular the National Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan in 2014. Ghana was pleased with the implementation of the strategy for national transformation through the creation of the National Sustainable Development Plan (2020–2035).

71. Guyana applauded the government of Grenada, as well civil society organizations, for their commitment in implementing UPR recommendations and in preserving fundamental human rights within the framework of the National Sustainable Development Plan.

72. Haiti welcomed Grenada's efforts to improve the living conditions of its inhabitants, in particular, by consulting the population on major changes to be made to the constitution through referendums and by making efforts to combat climate change.

73. Honduras welcomed the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishments. Honduras reiterated their support to Grenada’s actions in order to effectively implement the recommendations received in this and previous UPR cycles.

74. Iceland welcomed steps outlined in Grenada’s national report to tackle domestic and sexual violence and hoped for further steps in this regard.

75. India noted Grenada’s National Sustainable Development Plan with the goal of achieving social development. India also noted the measures taken to address climate change impacts, including the finalization of its National Change Adaptation Plan (NAP), which focused on investment in emergency preparedness and response systems.

76. Indonesia congratulated Grenada for the ratification of the Convention against Torture in 2019 and affirmed that, as a CTI core group member, it will continue supporting the implementation of the Convention.

77. Iraqwelcomed Grenada's efforts to combat trafficking in persons, as well as for the design of plans and policies aimed to achieve gender equality.

78. Ireland commended Grenada for the ratification of the UN Convention against Torture. Ireland welcomed efforts to combat domestic violence and child abuse, including the establishment of a Committee on the Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse and the Special Victims Unit in the Royal Grenada Police Force with responsibility to respond to cases of intimate partner violence, sexual violence and child abuse. Ireland encouraged Grenada to fulfil its commitment to establish a NHRI in compliance with the Paris Principles.

79. Italy commended Grenada for the advancements made in combatting domestic and gender-based violence, including through the institution of a special unit for victims. Italy expressed appreciation for the ratification of the Convention against Torture, as well as for the creation of the Committee for the prevention of child sexual abuse.

80. Jamaica noted the establishment of a National Coordination Committee on Human Rights, of a National Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan (2014–2024) and the entry into force of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act and the Juvenile Justice Act. Jamaica also noted the mainstreaming of climate change, environmental issues and their impact on human rights on Grenada’s National Strategic Development Plan (2020–2035).

81. Latvia noted the measures taken by the Grenada in the field of promotion and protection of human rights since the previous review and encouraged Grenade to make further efforts in fulfilling human rights obligations and commitments.

82. Luxembourg welcomed the positive developments that have taken place in Grenada during the period under review, especially the amendments to the Constitution, which had strengthened the human rights protection in the country, as well as the increase in the number of women in leadership and administrative positions.

83. The Maldives congratulated Grenada on its achievements in closing the gender gap in leadership and administrative positions held by women, including the 47 per cent of women in parliament. As a Small Island Developing State, Maldives was also encouraged by Grenada`s efforts in addressing issues of climate change and environment.

84. The Marshall Islands commended Grenada on its efforts to expand and enhance its Ombudsman office to function as a robust National Human Rights Institution in conformity with the Paris Principles. It welcomed such a thoughtful acceptance of previous recommendations. In addition, he Marshall Islands noted that Grenada was the first CARICOM country to approve a National Adaptation Plan as introduced by the UNFCCC.

85. Mexico recognized the institutional measures adopted by Grenada to combat violence against women and girls, and congratulated the country for the ratification of the ILO Convention N° 189 on decent work for domestic workers (C-189) and the Convention against Torture.

86. Montenegro commended the partial ratification of several human rights instruments and noted Grenada’s effort to improve institutional and normative human rights frameworks, especially those concerning gender equality and discrimination. Montenegro expressed concerns regarding discrimination against the LGBTI community.

87. Myanmar commended Grenada on its efforts to implement recommendations from the second UPR Cycle, particularly the signing and ratifying of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel and Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Conventions on the Rights of the Child, and the Right to Education. Myanmar acknowledged Grenada’s establishment of the National Strategic Development Plan (2020–2035) and the country’s legislative reforms.

88. Nepal commended Grenada’s formulation of the National Sustainable Development Plan 2020–2035, the measures taken for addressing poverty, and Grenada’s efforts toward providing quality education, while also developing child friendly schools. Nepal also noted Grenada’s effort with respect to the Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan 2014–2024 and the implementation of the Medium-Term Agenda 2019–2021.

89. Barbados noted the progress made by Grenada since the last review and congratulated the Government for recognising the impact of climate change on human rights. It commended the efforts made by Grenada to mainstream climate change and environmental issues.

90. Senegal welcomed the measures taken by Grenada to strengthen its legislative and institutional frameworks to promote human rights. It also welcomed the measures taken to address trafficking in persons, in line with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; and, in particular, Law 34/2014 and related awareness raising campaigns and training activities.

91. The head of the delegation stated that the advances made by Grenada in the development of its human rights framework did not come without its challenges. However, Grenada remained resolute and committed to meeting those challenges. The support of the international community would be fundamental to the implementation process and the country were grateful for the assistance received thus far.

92. The head of the delegation thanked all the country’s international partners, and particularly to the Commonwealth Secretariat and its human rights advisors based at Commonwealth Small States Office for working closely with Grenada in this universal periodic review process.

93. In conclusion, the head of the delegation reiterated his country’s commitment to improve its human rights machinery, assuring that the rights and freedoms of the citizens remained a priority of the Government of Grenada.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

**94.** **The following recommendations will be examined by Grenada, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-forth session of the Human Rights Council.**

94.1 **Take advantage of technical assistance available through OHCHR to fulfill its obligations to various UN treaty bodies (Bahamas); Seek technical assistance from OHCHR to ratify the human rights conventions (Timor-Leste);**

94.2 **Fulfill its reporting obligations in a timely manner (Ukraine);**

94.3 **Step up efforts to submit pending reports to treaty bodies (Chile);**

94.4 **Pursue its efforts with a view to submit its human rights reports within a reasonable time (Senegal);**

94.5 **Ratify and implement the Protocol of 2014 to the ILO Forced Labour Convention 1930 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

94.6 **Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

94.7 **Ratify the human rights instruments to which Granada is not yet a party (Ecuador); Ratify the core United Nations human rights treaties and protocols to which it is not yet party (Italy);**

94.8 **Expedite internal procedures for the ratification of the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Georgia);**

94.9 **Continue all efforts to ratify the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Ghana);**

94.10 **Ratify the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (Honduras);**

94.11 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Honduras);**

94.12 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Indonesia);**

94.13 **Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Jamaica);**

94.14 **Ratify the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Serbia);**

94.15 **Formalize the *de facto* moratorium on the death penalty by abolishing it in law and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Germany);**

94.16 **Undertake the necessary legislative changes in order that not crime is punished with death penalty, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Spain);**

94.17 **Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);**

94.18 **Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (France);**

94.19 **Fully abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Iceland);**

94.20 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Ireland); Consider taking all necessary steps to introduce a *de jure* moratorium on capital executions with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty, and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Italy); Advance towards the abolishment of the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Mexico); Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, as well as the Convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide (Portugal); Sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at abolition of death penalty (Ukraine); Consider signing and ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Uruguay);**

94.21 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances (Honduras); (Ukraine);**

94.22 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, signed in 2007 (France);**

94.23 **Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Benin);**

94.24 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);**

94.25 **Accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Brazil); Ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Luxembourg); Ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol of 1967,  the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Vanuatu);**

94.26 **Extend an open invitation to all special procedures mechanisms of the UN (Bahamas); Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures mechanisms of the United Nations (Cabo Verde); Issue a standing invitation to Special Procedures mandate holders (France); Extend a standing invitation to all United Nations Special Procedures (Honduras); Consider the extension of a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia); Issue open invitation to special procedures mandated by Human Rights Council, including thematic mandate holders (Marshall Islands); Extend an open invitation to the special procedure mandate holders (Montenegro); Consider the possibility to extend an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on the Right to safe drinking water and sanitation to visit the country (Panama); Extend a standing invitation to all HRC special procedures and closely cooperate with them (Ukraine);**

94.27 **Reinforce the integrated approach to human rights and the SDGs, by establishing a National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow Up on SDGs and Human Rights in an integrated manner (Cabo Verde);**

94.28 **Establish a human rights recommendations plan, aligned with the SDGs and integrating all accepted UPR recommendations (Cabo Verde);**

94.29 **Strengthen the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up and submit its pending reports to treaty bodies, in conformity with the SDGs 16 and 17 (Paraguay);**

94.30 **Strengthen efforts to provide its National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up the necessary technical, financial and resource needs so that it may better fulfil its reporting obligations under the respective human rights instruments to which it is a party (Fiji);**

94.31 **Appoint a focal point for the Responsibility to Protect (Slovenia);**

94.32 **Continue its efforts in establishing a National Human Rights Institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Bahamas);**

94.33 **Set up a national human rights commission in accordance with the Paris principles (Benin);**

94.34 **Continue steps towards establishing a National Human Rights Institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Georgia);**

94.35 **Continue efforts to establish a National Human Rights Institution that complies with the Paris Principles, including through collaboration with NHRIs in other states (Indonesia);**

94.36 **Continue efforts towards the establishment of a National Human Rights Institution (Jamaica);**

94.37 **Continue the efforts to concretize the establishment of a human rights national institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Mexico);**

94.38 **Continue its measures to establish at earliest a National Human Rights Institution, in line with the Paris Principles (Myanmar);**

94.39 **Step up efforts to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nepal);**

94.40 **Put in place a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Senegal);**

94.41 **Ensure the timely establishment of a national human rights institution that is in line with the Paris Principles (Seychelles);**

94.42 **Collaborate with civil society organizations to develop an awareness-raising campaign to promote non-discrimination and a fully inclusive society (Timor-Leste);**

94.43 **Implement legislative and educational measures to eradicate all discriminations (Cabo Verde);**

94.44 **Implement additional measures in order to promote equal rights before the law of LGBTI people (Dominican Republic);**

94.45 **Continue efforts for effectively implementing the national laws and policy measures aimed at eradicating discrimination in all its forms (India);**

94.46 **Introduce legislation prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Germany);**

94.47 **Decriminalize consensual relations among same sex adults, and adopt policies against discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity, that promote respect for the rights of LGBTI persons (Spain);**

94.48 **Repeal all legal provisions that discriminate against persons on the grounds of their sexual orientation and gender identity, including those in the Sexual Offences Act and Criminal Code (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

94.49 **Decriminalize LGBTI status and conduct by repealing Article 431 of the criminal code (United States of America);**

94.50 **Consider amending section 431 of the Criminal Code, so that it complies with international human rights law (Brazil);**

94.51 **Repeal article 431 of the Criminal Code, which criminalizes consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Chile);**

94.52 **Repeal section 431 of the Criminal Code to decriminalize consensual same-sex relations (Denmark);**

94.53 **Repeal or amend all discriminatory laws and policies that criminalize consensual sexual activity between adults of the same sex, including Section 431 of the Criminal Code (Netherlands);**

94.54 **Repeal the sections 430 and 431 of the Grenada Penal Code criminalizing sexual relationship between consenting adults of the same sex (Luxembourg);**

94.55 **Adopt the necessary legal actions to decriminalize sexual relations between persons of the same sex and combat discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Uruguay);**

94.56 **Harmonize its domestic legislation with international law and the Yogyakarta Principles through decriminalizing consensual relations between adults whose gender expression does not conform to social norms and expectations (Panama);**

94.57 **Consider the repeal of legislation that criminalizes consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex and take measures to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Argentina);**

94.58 **Repeal all provisions of law criminalising sexual activity between consenting adults, including those of the same sex, and take legislative and other measures to protect victims of violence based on their sexual orientation or gender identity (Australia);**

94.59 **Repeal the legislative provisions that criminalize homosexual practices between consenting adults (Canada);**

94.60 **Implement education and awareness raising programmes on human rights and anti-discrimination, especially in order to end discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Canada);**

94.61 **Decriminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex (France);**

94.62 **Adopt legislation and public policies to prevent discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Honduras);**

94.63 **Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex and expand its anti-discrimination legislation, to include a prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);**

94.64 **Decriminalise consensual same-sex conduct between adults and take all necessary steps to protect the LGBTI community from all forms of discrimination on the basis of their sexual orientation and identity (Ireland);**

94.65 **Decriminalize consensual sexual conducts between persons of the same sex and combat discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation (Italy);**

94.66 **Adopt, in consultation with the civil society, legislation that addresses physical, mental and emotional violence against a person on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, as well as discrimination against persons based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Luxembourg);**

94.67 **Remove from the national legislation the criminalization of sexual relations between adults of the same sex; incorporate the prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity, and adopt the necessary measures to guarantee LGBTI people full enjoyment of their human rights, with special emphasis on access to health and social security (Mexico);**

94.68 **Continue incorporating actions to ensure the well-being of the population, particularly children, women, the elderly and persons with disabilities, in its plans to respond to natural disasters and emergency situations (Cuba);**

94.69 **Continue implementing the measures and plans foreseen by the Programme of Integrated Climate Change Adaptation Strategies in order to combat climate change and strengthen the resilience of communities (Dominican Republic);**

94.70 **Continue to ensure that the implementation of its climate change adaptation and mitigation policies are consistent with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, to address the economic, cultural and social impacts and challenges that climate change represents for the full and effective enjoyment of human rights for all (Fiji);**

94.71 **Ensure that a human rights approach as reflected in the Preamble of the Paris Agreement is also reflected in the Government’s 2020 submission of the reviewed Nationally Determined Contributions (Fiji);**

94.72 **Obtain and deploy the resources necessary, through national effort and in collaboration with other partners, to achieve resilience to natural disasters and the impact of climate change (Barbados);**

94.73 **Put in place measures to ensure its domestic security policies and law enforcement officials respect human rights and hold perpetrators accountable for violations, especially in regard to overcrowding and human rights violations by security forces in prisons and detention centres (Australia);**

94.74 **Abolish the death penalty from its legal arsenal (Benin);**

94.75 **Formally abolish death penalty (Cabo Verde);**

94.76 **Abolish the death penalty (Canada);**

94.77 **Take the necessary measures, including awareness-raising campaigns, to allow the prompt abolition of the death penalty, having regard to the SDG 16 (Paraguay);**

94.78 **Continue its efforts towards *de jure* abolition of the death penalty (Georgia);**

94.79 **Abolish the death penalty and consequently amend the Constitution authorising the application of this penalty (Luxembourg);**

94.80 **Abolish lashing as a punishment (Haiti);**

94.81 **Take steps to improve the penitentiary system to bring it in line with international standards, pursuant to previous recommendations (Haiti);**

94.82 **Strengthen measures to protect journalists (Ukraine);**

94.83 **Introduce a freedom of information law that is in line with international standards (Maldives);**

94.84 **Introduce a freedom of information law that is in line with international standards (Marshall Islands);**

94.85 **Enact specific legislation on access to information (Seychelles);**

94.86 **Further protect children by amending the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act to make clear that an act can be considered trafficking even if it does not involve explicit threats, abuse of power, or other forms of coercion (United States of America);**

94.87 **Continue to promote gender equality, combat human trafficking and further protect the rights of women and children (China);**

94.88 **Strengthen campaigns and activities aimed at raising awareness of public opinion regarding trafficking in persons (Ecuador);**

94.89 **Undertake further stakeholder consultations with a view to developing a comprehensive national response or strategy on combatting trafficking in persons (Philippines);**

94.90 **Support the institution of the traditional family and uphold family values (Haiti);**

94.91 **Continue to implement programmes of credit for small businesses, particularly those addressed to women who wish to work on their own (Ecuador);**

94.92 **Continue efforts in eliminating discrimination against, and providing equal opportunities for women to better enable them in entering the formal and skilled employment sectors (Indonesia);**

94.93 **Strengthening the role of women in the labor market (Iraq);**

94.94 **Continue to impulse social policies in the areas of health, education and poverty reduction, in favor of the most vulnerable groups (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

94.95 **Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, improve the people’s living standards in order to lay a solid foundation for its people to enjoy all human rights (China);**

94.96 **Effectively implement its "National Plan for Sustainable Development 2020–2035", as a useful tool to achieve a better standard of living for its population (Cuba);**

94.97 **Strengthen the actions contained in the National Plan for Sustainable Development, aimed at implementing the SDGs and their link with human rights (Dominican Republic);**

94.98 **Strengthen its positive actions to reduce poverty and inequality (Cuba);**

94.99 **Request the necessary technical and financial assistance to United Nations and relevant international organizations, to step up the actions listed in paragraph 133 of its national report, and reach its goal to strengthen the health system for the prevention of HIV/AIDS (Panama);**

94.100 **Ensure that the public policies address child pregnancy prevention through educational campaigns and social services, in conformity with the SDGs 5.3 and 5.4 (Paraguay);**

94.101 **Adopt legal and regulatory measures to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services without restrictions in terms of marital status, age and third-party authorization requirements (Netherlands);**

94.102 **Adopt legal and regulatory measures to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services without restrictions in terms of marital status, age and third-party authorization requirements (Iceland);**

94.103 **Adopt legal and regulatory measures to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services without restrictions in terms of marital status, age and third party-authorization requirements (Portugal);**

94.104 **Continue efforts to expand HIV treatment, care and support services across the country (Guyana);**

94.105 **Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances and remove legal, administrative and practical barriers to accessing safe and legal abortion services (Iceland);**

94.106 **Continue its efforts towards achieving equal access to quality education, including for children from-low-income families (Vanuatu);**

94.107 **Continue its efforts to guarantee children's access to quality education on an equal basis, in particular children from low-income families (Algeria);**

94.108 **Continue efforts towards achieving equal access to quality education, including for children from low-income families (Azerbaijan);**

94.109 **Continue efforts to guarantee children's access to quality education on an equal basis (Benin);**

94.110 **Ensure comprehensive sexuality education in the school curriculum, in order to spread awareness regarding young people’s sexual rights as well as knowledge of initiatives targeting domestic violence (Denmark);**

94.111 **Continue efforts to achieve equal access to quality education, including for children from low-income families (Guyana);**

94.112 **Continue efforts towards achieving equal access to quality education, including for children from low-income groups (India);**

94.113 **Guarantee that poor children have access to education (Iraq);**

94.114 **Continue efforts in order to combat discrimination against women (Tunisia);**

94.115 **Take positive steps to overturn old and, discriminatory laws and pass new laws promoting gender equality (Vanuatu);**

94.116 **Continue to promote gender equality with measures that strengthen the empowerment of women (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

94.117 **Move forward with bringing into force the proposed legislative amendements regarding sexual offences (Bahamas);**

94.118 **Ensure the full implementation of new legislation passed to criminalize rape and other forms of sexual abuse, including child abuse (Ghana);**

94.119 **Pursue efforts in the promotion of empowerment of women in the country (Ghana);**

94.120 **Continue to strengthen the implementation of policies and programmes on advancing the rights of women and children (Philippines);**

94.121 **Continue to strengthen national legislation and ensure that the principle of equality between women and men is fully realized (Barbados);**

94.122 **Enact legislation protecting women and children’s rights, namely in order to facilitate abuse reporting and complaints, and to create shelters for abused women and children (Portugal);**

94.123 **Adopt a comprehensive law that prohibits all forms of violence against women and girls, including sexual harassment (Spain);**

94.124 **Continue efforts to end violence against women (Tunisia);**

94.125 **Continue to strengthen measures to combat violence against women and girls, in particular domestic violence (Argentina);**

94.126 **Foster measures to combat violence against women and children (Cabo Verde);**

94.127 **Strengthen laws and public policies aimed at eliminating gender-based violence and gender-based discrimination and continue to promote equality between women and men (Canada);**

94.128 **Develop a national plan to address the problem of domestic violence, including awareness raising campaigns on the subject and creating effective mechanisms to provide legal protection to victims (Chile);**

94.129 **Continue efforts to work with regional and international partners in addressing domestic and gender-based violence (Guyana);**

94.130 **Conduct further trainings for duty bearers on the handling of cases of violence against women and children (Philippines);**

94.131 **Continue strengthening its efforts in addressing Gender Based Violence, including for people with disabilities (Maldives);**

94.132 **Continue efforts to strengthen legislation to combat gender-based violence and child abuse and ensure the rights of access to justice for the victims (Nepal);**

94.133 **Take dedicated measures to effectively address domestic violence, to increase awareness on and reduce the incidence of violence against women (Slovenia);**

94.134 **Continue efforts in order to protect children from all forms of violence (Tunisia);**

94.135 **Strengthen prevention mechanism to eradicate child sexual abuse (Azerbaijan);**

94.136 **Abolish all forms of corporal punishment (Cabo Verde);**

94.137 **Prohibit corporal punishment in its legislation (Montenegro);**

94.138 **Intensify steps towards prohibition of corporal punishment of children (Georgia);**

94.139 **Ensure that children and adolescents have the necessary knowledge about their body and health, in order to avoid physical abuse, sexual abuse and unwanted pregnancies (Peru);**

94.140 **Continue the efforts to fight against all forms of violence against children, including sexual abuses (Italy);**

94.141 **Intensify efforts to end all forms of child labour in the country, through effective legislation as well as international cooperation (Myanmar);**

94.142 **Amend Article 32 of the Employment Act to expressly prohibit hazardous work for children and trafficking of children in all cases (United States of America);**

94.143 **Deepen efforts that raise awareness of parents, teachers, and members of law enforcement regarding the rights of children (Barbados);**

94.144 **Implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in order to promote their rights and expressly prohibit discrimination against them (Algeria);**

94.145 **Adopt appropriate measures dealing with discrimination against people with disabilities (Benin);**

94.146 **Strengthen programmes devoted to persons with disabilities (Peru);**

94.147 **Consider paying necessary attention to promote the enjoyment of human rights for persons with disabilities (India);**

94.148 **Strengthen measures to fully implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Jamaica).**

**95. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Grenada was headed by H.E Mr. Charles Peter David, Minister of Foreign Affairs and composed of the following members:

* Mr. Robert Branch Senior Legal Counsel, Attorney General's Chambers.

1. \* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)