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**Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic
Review***

Grenada

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-ninth session from 28 April to 9 May 2025. The review of Grenada was held at the 12th meeting, on 5 May 2025. The delegation of Grenada was headed by the Permanent Secretary with Responsibility for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Export Development, Roxie McLeish-Hutchinson. At its 17th meeting, held on 9 May 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on Grenada.

2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Grenada: Brazil, Qatar and Spain.

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);¹

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Canada, Costa Rica, on behalf of the members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Panama, on behalf of the members of the core group of sponsors of the resolution on the open-ended intergovernmental working group on an optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the rights to early childhood education, free pre-primary education and free secondary education (Armenia, Bulgaria, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Panama, Romania and Sierra Leone), Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 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 delegation of Grenada welcomed the opportunity to present the country's report before the universal periodic review as a platform for dialogue and collaboration in advancing human rights on the ground.

6. In preparing its national report, Grenada had conducted a stakeholder workshop in January 2025 with the participation of civil society organizations, as well as members of the national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up.

7. In 2024, Grenada had celebrated 50 years as an independent nation and proudly embraced its history and forged the path for the next 50. Grenada had fostered an environment that respected the rights and freedoms of all citizens and visitors alike and continued to do so. Accordingly, human rights protections remained enshrined in the Constitution and the Government continued to prioritize the alignment of its national policies, laws and institutional framework with international human rights standards.

8. However, as a small island developing State, the country's journey was not without challenges. Grenada continued to grapple with the multidimensional impacts of climate

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/49/GRD/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/49/GRD/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/49/GRD/3](#).

change, an existential threat that undermined the significant progress made towards the full enjoyment of human rights and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

9. At the beginning of the period under review, Grenada like the rest of the world was battling the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. Protecting the health and safety of its citizens was of the utmost importance for the Government. In 2022 and 2023, Grenada had focused on recovery and rebuilding. In 2024, just months after celebrating its jubilee celebrations, Grenada had been hit by Hurricane Beryl, the earliest recorded category 5 hurricane of the Atlantic season. The islands of Carriacou and Petite Martinique and the northern part of Grenada had suffered the most. Critical infrastructure, including homes, schools and government buildings, had been severely damaged and destroyed. At the end of 2024, Grenada had faced torrential rains resulting in severe flash flooding and landslides, causing further loss and damage to property and businesses and tragically claiming the life of a young teacher attempting to navigate flood waters.

10. The National Coordinating Committee on Human Rights, established in 2012 and led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Export Development, functioned as the country's national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up. That interministerial and multisectoral body monitored, reported and followed up on human rights recommendations, including those from the universal periodic review. It comprised representatives from government ministries, the Royal Grenada Police Force, His Majesty's Prisons, the Office of the Ombudsman, trade unions, non-governmental organizations and religious institutions, ensuring broad-based participation and inclusive policymaking.

11. The National Coordinating Committee on Human Rights had proactively taken steps to strengthen the capacity of its members and ensure that they were fully aware of their roles and responsibilities. The country had also regularly benefited from the support of the Commonwealth in 2022, 2023 and 2025, receiving capacity-building assistance, expert guidance and technical support for the effective reporting and implementation of human rights recommendations.

12. Grenada remained steadfast in its commitment to environmental protection, climate resilience, and sustainable development. As a small island developing State, Grenada faced acute vulnerabilities from climate change and natural disasters. In response, the Government had adopted targeted strategies to protect ecosystems and livelihoods, guided by the National Sustainable Development Plan 2020–2035, which integrated sustainability, economic resilience and community empowerment into national planning.

13. Key initiatives included the Fisher Facility Project at Soubise, which supported marine conservation, food security and coastal resilience; the National Ecosystem Assessment, which informed science-based environmental policy; and investments in solar energy, e-mobility and energy efficiency to accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy. Environmental education and capacity-building efforts had also been prioritized to empower citizens in conservation and resilience-building.

14. Despite ongoing challenges, including financial limitations and the devastating impact of Hurricane Beryl, Grenada continued to advance climate adaptation, environmental protection and education. Policies, such as the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Framework, reinforced marine and coastal safeguards, while training programmes and scholarships supported local advocacy and technical capacity. Looking ahead, Grenada remained committed to strengthening adaptation strategies, expanding renewable energy and deepening international cooperation to protect its environment and ensure a sustainable future for generations to come.

15. Civil society organizations played an active role in the human rights framework of Grenada, particularly through their participation in the National Coordinating Committee on Human Rights, a multisectoral body that fostered collaboration across Government, law enforcement, independent institutions and community groups. Their grass-roots insights and advocacy expertise helped shape inclusive and effective policies. Civil society was regularly consulted in the drafting of reports to treaty bodies and the universal periodic review and was invited to participate in capacity-building activities alongside members of the National Coordinating Committee on Human Rights.

16. Through initiatives such as the Spotlight Initiative, the Government had worked closely with civil society to address gender-based violence, enhance social protections and support legislative reform, ensuring that human rights principles were embedded in policymaking and public awareness efforts. By continuing to support dialogue, capacity-building and joint action, Grenada reaffirmed its commitment to working alongside civil society in the promotion and protection of fundamental freedoms for all.

17. Grenada had carried out several initiatives to improve the lives of persons with disabilities, focusing on economic empowerment, accessibility and social inclusion. Grenada partnered with the Caribbean Development Bank and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to address key issues affecting persons with disabilities. The 2024 Caribbean Disability Conference, held in Grenada, had focused on community access, empowerment and inclusion, incorporating recommendations from a regional disability study. In the same year, the National Disability Policy and Strategic Action Plan had been adopted. Throughout 2019 to 2024, the Ministry of Social Development had led extensive public consultations to develop a comprehensive disability inclusion policy. The policy addressed access to education, healthcare, employment and transportation for persons with disabilities.

18. Another significant measure had been implementing the Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean project supported by Canada, the United Kingdom and the United Nations Development Programme. That initiative had provided training opportunities in agriculture, hydroponics and solar drying to persons with disabilities, women and youth, enhancing their employment prospects and financial independence. A total of 63 individuals had benefited, including 37 persons with disabilities, ensuring greater inclusion in sustainable livelihoods. Such initiatives demonstrated an ongoing commitment to fostering economic resilience, accessibility and social empowerment for persons with disabilities.

19. Grenada remained firmly committed to the elimination of gender-based violence and to upholding the rights, safety and dignity of all individuals. From 2020 to 2024, the Government, in partnership with the European Union and the United Nations, had implemented the Spotlight Initiative, a comprehensive and multisectoral programme designed to address gender-based violence in all its forms. The Initiative had advanced progress across several critical areas, including legal reforms, institutional capacity-building, prevention and survivor support, and evidence-based policymaking.

20. Key achievements under the Spotlight Initiative included legal and policy reform. Legislative assessments had been conducted to identify gaps in existing protections for women and girls. Those assessments had informed proposed amendments aimed at strengthening the legal framework related to gender-based violence. The gender-based violence unit had been significantly enhanced, resulting in more effective response mechanisms and improved support services for survivors of gender-based violence. Through those efforts, Grenada continued to work towards creating a safer, more equitable society in which all individuals, especially women and girls, could live free from violence and discrimination.

21. Grenada remained deeply committed to education as a fundamental human right, ensuring that all citizens had access to free, equitable and quality education at every stage of their academic journey. Over the years, significant advancements had been made in strengthening education from pre-primary to tertiary levels, aligning national policies with international human rights standards. Education in Grenada was compulsory and free at the pre-primary, primary and secondary levels, ensuring that every child between the ages of 3 and 17 had access to foundational learning without financial barriers. Investments in early childhood development and inclusive learning environments had improved accessibility for marginalized groups, including persons with disabilities. At the secondary level, policies supporting universal secondary education guaranteed that all students completing primary school were enrolled in a secondary educational institution, with strengthened literacy programmes and academic initiatives to facilitate their transition.

22. Recognizing the transformative power of higher education, Grenada had expanded opportunities at the tertiary level, ensuring free tuition at institutions such as T.A. Marryshow

Community College and the New Life Organisation. Moreover, Grenada had set an ambitious goal of having a university graduate in every household, supported by a landmark agreement with Monroe University. That partnership provided scholarships for first-generation Grenadian students, ensuring that financial barriers did not hinder access to university education.

23. Education policies upheld the principle of non-discrimination, ensuring that adolescent mothers who became pregnant during school were not prevented from returning to the classroom. While the law allowed students to continue their education, the Programme for Adolescent Mothers provided specialized support to ensure that young mothers could complete their studies while receiving care for their babies.

24. Further investments in teacher training, modernized curricula, digital learning and technical education continued to strengthen academic programmes and foster innovation. The Government remained committed to gender equality and safe learning environments, implementing policies to combat discrimination and bullying, thereby ensuring that every student learned in a safe, respectful and inclusive atmosphere.

25. The national policy on technical and vocational education and training aimed to strengthen such education by ensuring access, quality and relevance in training programmes. The policy was focused on skills development, digital transformation and industry partnerships to align education with labour market demands.

26. The education strategy of Grenada was transformational, equipping citizens with the knowledge, skills and opportunities to thrive in a rapidly evolving global landscape. As the nation advanced, continuous reforms, strengthened infrastructure and expanded educational opportunities would remain central to its commitment to human rights and sustainable development.

27. Grenada viewed the universal periodic review not only as a mechanism for accountability but also as a collaborative space to learn, improve and strengthen its national systems.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

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

29. Armenia commended Grenada for its advanced policy on human rights, including the Government's commitment to provide national support for the inclusion of children with special educational needs in the general system of education. Armenia noted the efforts of Grenada to adopt the Education Amendment Bill.

30. Australia welcomed the steps taken through the Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan to promote gender equality, equity, social justice and sustainable development, but noted its expiry in 2024. It also expressed its concern that Grenada retained the death penalty in law and that same-sex relations remained criminalized.

31. The Bahamas congratulated Grenada for its key advancements in the field of human rights, including the enactment of legislation on compulsory school age, and the implementation of standard operating procedures to address gender-based violence. It recognized the Support for Education, Empowerment and Development programme and the launch of Project 500. It highlighted the pioneering leadership of Grenada in incorporating climate resilience into national budgeting and in activating hurricane clauses in its sovereign bonds.

32. Barbados encouraged Grenada to strengthen the inclusion of persons with disabilities and ramp up efforts to improve the accessibility of public spaces, transportation and essential services.

33. Brazil commended Grenada for its efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It encouraged Grenada to introduce a law on freedom of

information in line with international standards, complementing the enactment of the Data Protection Act in May 2023.

34. Canada welcomed the commitment of Grenada to supporting gender equality through gender-responsive budgeting and encouraged the continuation of positive steps towards inclusive governance.

35. Chile welcomed the decision of the Supreme Court of Grenada to declare corporal punishment by flogging or whipping under the Criminal Code unconstitutional and hoped that measures would be taken promptly to reform the Criminal Code and the law on the theft of agricultural products.

36. China commended Grenada for its progress in promoting human rights, including efforts in relation to sustainable development, poverty reduction, education, healthcare, gender equality and the protection of vulnerable groups.

37. Colombia underscored the holding of periodic elections in Grenada and the ratification of the majority of human rights treaties.

38. Costa Rica commended Grenada for reaffirming its commitment to human rights and access to information, public participation and environmental justice.

39. Cuba acknowledged the recent progress of Grenada.

40. Cyprus commended Grenada for adopting legislation on compulsory school age, a minimum wage order and efforts to empower young women. It also welcomed measures against gender-based violence but urged prioritizing their implementation given the high levels of violence against women and girls.

41. The Dominican Republic acknowledged the gender equality policy, gender-responsive budgeting and violence prevention efforts for women and girls. It applauded the inclusion of children in climate policies, support for adolescent mothers and the country's leadership on climate resilience, including environmental budget planning and innovative disaster-linked debt clauses.

42. Estonia commended Grenada for its significant progress in addressing climate change and strengthening the resilience of its communities. It encouraged Grenada to accelerate the establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).

43. The Gambia acknowledged the efforts of Grenada to strengthen its human rights framework, particularly the strengthening of its national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up. It also noted the participation of Grenada in the Spotlight Initiative, reflecting a proactive approach to addressing gender-based violence.

44. Georgia noted the efforts of Grenada towards ensuring the protection of human rights and access to vital services, particularly in the face of severe damage caused by Hurricane Beryl in 2024, and welcomed the initiatives implemented by the Government to address the impacts of climate change and natural disasters. It also acknowledged progress in strengthening the protection framework for women's rights.

45. Germany praised the efforts of Grenada to respect, protect and promote human rights, including to combat violence and discrimination against women, and to enhance economic, social and cultural rights.

46. Guyana commended Grenada for its enactment of several important pieces of legislation, which included legislation on compulsory school age, and for addressing pension reforms for public sector employees and for collaborating with the International Labour Organization to address the conditions of work.

47. Iceland welcomed the national report of Grenada.

48. The delegation of Grenada explained that, while it did not yet have a fully established national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles, discussions had taken place regarding the strengthening of human rights monitoring and enforcement mechanisms. The Government had engaged with regional and international partners, including the

Commonwealth, to explore best practices for institutional reform, ensuring that human rights protections were comprehensive, independent and aligned with international standards.

49. The Commonwealth had provided technical assistance and policy guidance to support the efforts of Grenada to enhance the Office of the Ombudsman and explore the possibilities of establishing a national human rights institution.

50. Grenada remained committed to strengthening human rights institutions, ensuring that all citizens had access to justice, accountability and fair governance. As the country moved forward, continued engagement with civil society, international organizations and legal experts would be essential in reinforcing human rights protections and upholding democratic principles.

51. As recently as December 2024, Grenada had passed the Public Sector Employees (Pension Fund) Act, which had come into force on 1 January 2025. That Act was supported by Statutory Rules and Order No. 38 of 2014. As a consequence, there had been a movement from a fully funded government pension scheme that was limited to certain sectors to a contributory pension scheme for all government professionals, which would also be made available to citizens working within the private sector should they wish to join.

52. The introduction of the pension scheme marked a significant step towards the equitable treatment of all employees; it was aimed at bridging the gap between contract and permanent staff and did not affect established workers in the public sector.

53. Indeed, the Government had paid in excess of \$75 million in retroactive pension and gratuity payments to more than over 300 retirees. Consultations were still ongoing.

54. Grenada had also passed a minimum wage order (Statutory Rules and Order No. 42 of 2023), which set the minimum wage as 1,200 East Caribbean dollars a month or 60 East Caribbean dollars a day. The new wage applied to a wide range of workers, including industrial and clerical staff, security guards, domestic workers, caregivers for older persons, workers in bakeries, agricultural workers, construction workers, shop assistants, workers in the hospitality industry, drivers, media workers, construction workers and sanitation workers.

55. That was an improvement in comparison with the previous minimum wage order of 2011. The new minimum wage was described as a historic decision and was expected to help with poverty eradication and assist in building a stable labour market.

56. With regard to gender-based violence, as a result of the initiatives that Grenada had embarked on, there had been a significant increase in the reporting of violence against women and girls. The impact of the investigative measures that the Government had employed, the training and capacity-building within the relevant sectors, the increase in public awareness, the increase in curricular content through the bad and good touch initiatives, for example, had resulted in a significant increase in reporting.

57. Grenada had been using the present review and the corresponding data analysis to strengthen policy implementation gaps so that it could further address the issue of gender-based violence.

58. Grenada used gender-neutral terms in its Domestic Violence Act so that it would be applicable to all persons, including same-sex partners and LGBTQ persons. The Constitution guaranteed the fundamental rights and freedoms of all individuals, including the right to equality before the law and protection from discrimination. The Government had reaffirmed that all persons were entitled to equal protection under the law. There had been no reported instances of discrimination, harassment or arrest of individuals on the basis of their LGBTQ status.

59. While the death penalty remained part of the legal framework of Grenada, a de facto moratorium had been in place since 1978, and no executions had been carried out since that time. Moreover, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the country's highest appellate court, had ruled that the mandatory imposition of the death penalty was unconstitutional.

60. The Government recognized the significance of that issue and the need for inclusive national dialogue. As such, it intended to initiate public consultations on the potential abolition of the death penalty.

61. On the issue of corporal punishment, in a High Court ruling in 2024, Justice Raulston Glasgow had ruled that corporal punishment was unconstitutional.
62. With regard to occupational safety and health legislation, a bill had been drafted and scheduled for parliamentary discussion during 2025.
63. There had been further strengthening of the labour inspectorate function with more regular and frequent inspections, the issuance of compliance letters and workshops on labour regulations and what was expected of employers. The bill and procedures were expected to upgrade the labour environment and make it more efficient.
64. India welcomed the enactment of legislation on compulsory school age (2024), aimed at ensuring that all children up to the age of 18 attended school. It also noted with appreciation the adoption of the new minimum wage order (2023).
65. Indonesia commended Grenada for its strong commitment to advancing social protection, notably through the new minimum wage order and sustained efforts to promote gender equality. It also recognized the innovative strategies of Grenada to strengthen disaster preparedness and climate resilience, particularly its integration of resilience measures into national budgeting.
66. The Islamic Republic of Iran acknowledged the efforts of Grenada to promote human rights, particularly in areas such as gender-based violence and environmental resilience.
67. Iraq appreciated the efforts of Grenada to strengthen legislation by enacting a number of important laws, such as the Public Sector Employees (Pension Fund) Act, the law on compulsory education and amendments to the law on cybercrime.
68. Ireland welcomed the progress made in advancing gender equality. It expressed concern that discrimination against LGBTIQ+ persons persisted in Grenada as a result of the lack of a comprehensive legal framework protecting such persons from discrimination and the criminalization of consensual same-sex sexual activity between adults.
69. Italy welcomed the commitment of Grenada to strengthening its legal and institutional framework on human rights.
70. Jamaica commended Grenada for the minimum wage order adopted in 2023 and the introduction of a draft bill on a registry of sexual offenders. It also appreciated the 2022 national standard operating procedures to address gender-based violence and the draft policies on disabilities.
71. Jordan commended the legislative reforms of Grenada, including the establishment of a Cybersecurity Incident Response Team to support the law on cybercrime and the enactment of legislation on compulsory school age.
72. Latvia encouraged cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Regional Office for the Caribbean Community and other international human rights mechanisms.
73. Malawi commended Grenada for its ongoing efforts to raise awareness and reduce the prevalence of domestic violence, sexual violence and other forms of gender-based violence.
74. Malaysia commended Grenada for its legal and policy reforms, including in relation to the minimum wage and pensions. It also commended Grenada for the progress made in promoting gender equality, child protection and tackling violence against women, while recognizing ongoing challenges in accessing technical assistance and bridging the digital divide.
75. Maldives welcomed the adoption of the National Disability Policy and Strategic Action Plan, which included measures to support women with disabilities in gaining access to employment.
76. The Marshall Islands welcomed the National Disaster Resilience Strategy. It was also encouraged by the emphasis placed on environmental sustainability and climate resilience in the National Sustainable Development Plan for 2020–2035.

77. Mauritius commended Grenada for its efforts to promote social fairness and reduce inequality, in particular through the implementation of the minimum wage order.
78. Mexico recognized the reforms carried out to expand the pension system, address challenges related to cybercrime and improve the minimum wage. It also recognized efforts to combat poverty.
79. Montenegro welcomed the steps taken by Grenada towards ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and efforts to protect women's rights, highlighting the 2023 Gender Budget Statement and the support for women with disabilities. It also recognized the integration of a climate resilience perspective into national budgeting.
80. Morocco acknowledged the importance attached to the process of developing a national population policy to address demographic resilience issues, including migration, ageing, low fertility and climate change.
81. Mozambique highlighted the progress made in the promotion and protection of human rights since the last review.
82. Nepal appreciated the progress made by Grenada in the field of disaster risk management and climate change mitigation and adaptation.
83. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended Grenada for its efforts to support data collection on violence against women and girls through the Grenada Women's Health and Life Experiences Study led by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women). However, it expressed concerns regarding discrimination of LGBTIQ+ persons, particularly since consensual same-sex relations were illegal and punishable by 5 to 10 years in prison.
84. The delegation of Grenada explained its social healthcare model whereby healthcare services were provided either free or at a subsidized rate.
85. The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene programme was a government initiative that provided access to clean, safe drinking water and sanitary conditions in collaboration with organizations and statutory bodies. In 2024, additional communities rolled out the programme.
86. Grenada had also procured social housing assistance. In 2024, the Government, in collaboration with other stakeholders, provided assistance in building 51 bathrooms through its bathroom and toilet programme, constructing 105 houses and renovating 151. Within those social housing programmes, there were units specifically allocated for victims of gender-based violence in an effort to protect vulnerable groups within Grenada.
87. With the launch of Project 500 in 2024, one of its transformative public-private partnership initiatives on housing, the Government aimed to construct 500 affordable sustainable homes using advanced technologies and efficient building methods to provide high-quality homes for Grenadians.
88. On the issue of climate and the environment, Grenada had several projects to accelerate the national transition to clean energy, while simultaneously building human capacity and promoting environmental health. There had been several solar energy initiatives, such as the installation of solar street lighting in Saint John, enhancing public safety and reducing carbon emissions, and installation of a solar power system in Carriacou, promoting access to renewable energy.
89. Grenada had also embarked on capacity-building and public engagement. National consultations had been held on solar power for stakeholders, together with national e-mobility workshops, enhancing understanding of electric vehicle technologies.
90. With regard to strengthening human capital for environmental management, some 222 individuals had been trained by the national ozone unit in topics related to ozone protection and the transition to energy-friendly technologies. Some 28 scholarships had been awarded to support tertiary-level studies in areas aligned with environmental and sustainable development goals.

91. On the issue of judicial efficiency, the Government had taken specific steps to improve the efficiency of judicial processes. Notably, a second judge had been appointed to the High Court in 2024, significantly reducing the waiting times for trials.

92. During the COVID-19 pandemic, a substantial backlog had developed with more than 200 criminal cases awaiting trial dates. Since then, deliberate efforts by the judiciary and related institutions had brought that number down to approximately 76 cases.

93. Court hearings could now be held virtually and court documents could be filed online. The use of technology in the court system had improved judicial efficiency in Grenada.

94. The Constitution ensured access to justice. The legal aid and counselling clinic in Grenada was a multidisciplinary clinic that offered a wide range of services, including legal representation, public education, advocacy, legal research and counselling. The clinic was a private entity but the Government provided subventions that assisted the clinic in providing quality services. The clinic provided legal services at a reduced rate for persons who could not afford to pay an attorney. In situations in which a defendant was unable to pay for the services of a legal counsel in appeal cases involving a criminal matter, the court had the power, under the West Indies Associated States Supreme Court (Grenada) Act, to appoint an attorney.

95. On the issue of cybercrime, in 2022, the Government established the Cybersecurity Incident Response Team to enhance the implementation of the Electronic Crimes Act. The Team was tasked with responding to and managing a range of cyber-related offences, including identity theft, electronic defamation, forgery, fraud, child exploitation and electronic stalking. The initiative strengthened the country's capacity to address the growing challenges of cybercrime and to protect digital security.

96. Panama thanked Grenada for its national report.

97. Peru recognized the progress achieved, including the adoption of the 2022 national policy on technical and vocational education and training and the 2024 legislation on compulsory school age.

98. The Philippines acknowledged the adoption of the Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan, the Special Education Needs Policy and the minimum wage order.

99. Portugal commended Grenada for its adoption of the National Disability Policy and Strategic Action Plan.

100. Romania appreciated the progress made by Grenada since the previous review, including on climate change and disaster response to Hurricane Beryl.

101. The Russian Federation positively noted the efforts of Grenada to implement recommendations emanating from the third cycle review, including reforms to the pension system, adoption of legislation on compulsory school age and the minimum wage order. It highlighted the policy of Grenada on sustainable economic development to improve living standards and welcomed programmes aimed at combating discrimination and violence against women and protecting children from exploitation.

102. Samoa commended Grenada for its efforts to empower youth through the Education Amendment Bill, the national policy on technical and vocational education and training and steps to integrate comprehensive sexuality education. Samoa acknowledged the devastation caused by Hurricane Beryl and the country's limited resources that had been detrimental to the promotion and protection of human rights.

103. Slovenia welcomed the efforts of Grenada to advance gender equality and address gender-based violence, including through the Spotlight Initiative, aimed at eliminating violence against women and girls. Slovenia also recognized the country's progress in integrating gender considerations into national climate policies and commended the Government on its plans to incorporate comprehensive sexuality education into school curricula.

104. South Africa recognized the efforts made by Grenada to combat poverty and inequality, including by adopting the 2023 minimum wage order, which had increased

minimum wages, and by continuing the Government's safety net programmes to assist the most vulnerable households.

105. Spain applauded the efforts of Grenada to guarantee the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation and congratulated it for not having used the death penalty since 1978.

106. Suriname recognized the steps taken in response to climate change impacts, including the adoption of the National Sustainable Development Plan for 2020–2035 and the National Disaster Resilience Strategy of 2022, despite ongoing challenges. Suriname also welcomed progress in incorporating gender considerations into climate policies through the Gender Equality Policy, the National Gender Equality Commission and the gender-responsive climate finance policy.

107. Togo noted the progress made by Grenada, including the adoption of its National Policy for Persons with Disabilities and the associated strategic action plan, which aimed to help women with disabilities find employment by providing them with training, mentoring programmes and support measures for access to financing so that they could develop their own businesses.

108. Trinidad and Tobago commended Grenada for its progress in fulfilling international human rights obligations despite the challenges, such as the effects of Hurricane Beryl and the COVID-19 pandemic. It highlighted the ratification of International Labour Organization conventions related to child labour, the Education Amendment Bill, the minimum wage order and the JUMP initiative, aligning with the commitment of Grenada to improving living standards and sustainable development.

109. Ukraine appreciated the continued commitment of Grenada to the protection of human rights, especially in the face of significant challenges, such as climate-induced natural disasters and economic vulnerabilities. It acknowledged the advancements of Grenada, including the adoption of new legislation on the minimum wage, steps towards pension reform and ongoing efforts to strengthen the rights of women and girls.

110. The United Kingdom welcomed measures to end violence against women and girls. It urged the Government to improve implementation, challenge social norms rooted in hegemonic masculinity and strengthen programmes within State-owned facilities. It also urged the creation of more inclusive platforms for human rights dialogue and the development of laws and policies that protected the rights of all, regardless of age, sex, gender, sexual orientation or disability.

111. Uruguay welcomed the delegation of Grenada, thanked it for presenting the national report and praised the country's efforts to protect human rights.

112. Vanuatu commended Grenada for its human rights achievements despite challenges such as climate change. It welcomed the Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean project, aimed at supporting vulnerable groups during disasters. Vanuatu also welcomed the national standard operating procedures addressing gender-based violence, developed under the Spotlight Initiative to combat violence against women and girls.

113. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela took note of legislative reforms in Grenada aimed at ensuring the protection of human rights, as well as the implementation of high-impact programmes, such as the Support for Education, Empowerment and Development programme, the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene programme, and the initiative "Elevate Her", targeting unemployed and underemployed young women.

114. Viet Nam commended the continued commitment of Grenada to human rights despite the challenges posed by climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic. It recognized the progress made by Grenada in strengthening its social protection system, promoting gender equality, expanding access to education and enhancing public health initiatives.

115. Argentina praised the country's efforts to improve its national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up. It also welcomed the recent enactment of the legislation on compulsory school age, aimed at ensuring schooling for all children under 18.

116. The delegation of Grenada provided further information on actions taken with regard to the area of discrimination against women. In 2024, the Government, through the Division of Youth in the Ministry of Youth and Sports, had announced the launch of “Elevate Her”, a transformative initiative designed to empower unemployed and underemployed young women in Grenada. The initiative was tailored to address the unique challenges faced by young women between the ages 18 to 35, with a special focus on securing job placements or business start-up support.

117. The initiative was aligned with the National Sustainable Development Plan, which directly supported the pillars of human capital development and youth empowerment, especially ensuring that women were positioned for sustainable livelihoods.

118. The Build Back Better Equal project was aimed at advancing economic and social equality for women and girls in Grenada and other Eastern Caribbean States from 2022 to 2026. It addressed the challenges of gender equality exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, including women’s economic empowerment.

119. Grenada had continued its achievements in promoting gender equality, especially in the workplace. Although it had made progress towards gender equality, disparities in income still existed.

120. Those differences could be attributed to several factors, including the types of occupation typically pursued by gender, the representation of women in leadership roles and systemic issues, such as discrimination and societal norms about gender roles.

121. Traditionally, industries such as healthcare and education had a higher representation of women, whereas construction and agriculture were more male-dominated areas. While those sectors may offer competitive wages individually, the overall effect contributed to a gender wage gap when considering the average across all industries.

122. The Government, through its Ministry of Education, had also taken significant steps to incorporate comprehensive sexuality education into the curriculum, particularly within the health and family life education programme. That initiative was focused on teaching tolerance, fostering respect for differences and discouraging discrimination based on gender, thereby addressing and transforming harmful social and cultural norms.

123. Comprehensive sexuality education had been integrated into the health and family life education curriculum with the specific goal of addressing and modifying harmful social and cultural patterns, such as discrimination, stereotypes and stigma related to diversity. The key concept being incorporated into the existing health and family life education curriculum included relationships, values, rights, culture and sexuality, understanding gender, violence and staying safe, skills for health and well-being, the human body and development. Age-appropriate content was 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 were introduced gradually in an age-appropriate manner.

124. Regarding conditions of detention, His Majesty’s Prison, Richmond Hill, was a nineteenth-century structure. Conditions were maintained as well as possible taking into consideration the age of the facility. Overcrowding was an issue and the Government was cognizant and taking the necessary steps. Consultation had already begun in engaging government agencies, legal experts, correctional officials and civil society organizations, as well as international partners, to ensure that reform efforts were inclusive and informed.

125. An architectural design for a new prison had been prepared. A design for the new facility had been proposed, incorporating modern security, rehabilitation and reintegration features to promote safety and effective correctional management. Visits to regional facilities had been conducted by a team to benchmark best practices.

126. Grenada reaffirmed its strong and unwavering commitment to human rights, social justice and sustainable development. The Government had worked diligently to strengthen protections, expand opportunities and build a more inclusive society guided by the foundational principles of its Constitution of 1974, its National Sustainable Development Plan 2020–2035 and its vision for Grenada at 75.

127. However, challenges persisted. The COVID-19 pandemic and the devastating impact of Hurricane Beryl had tested the nation's resilience, demanding adaptability, innovation and strengthened international cooperation. Despite those obstacles, Grenada had remained steadfast in its pursuit of progress, ensuring that no one was left behind in the development journey.

128. Looking ahead, Grenada pledged to carefully assess all recommendations, engaging in inclusive consultations with national stakeholders, civil society and international partners.

129. The Government remained firmly committed to advancing the human rights agenda, demonstrated through its ongoing efforts to enhance protection, uphold dignity and foster inclusivity across all sectors.

130. Grenada would continue to champion human rights through strategic partnerships, legislative reforms and institutional strengthening, ensuring a more just, equitable and resilient future for all Grenadians. It would continue to focus on its favourite Sustainable Development Goal, namely Goal 17.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

131. The following recommendations will be examined by Grenada, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the sixtieth session of the Human Rights Council:

131.1 Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);

131.2 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Colombia);

131.3 Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Colombia);

131.4 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Costa Rica) (Latvia);

131.5 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 against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Portugal);

131.6 Become a party to optional protocols to human rights instruments that enable individual complaints mechanisms (Germany);

131.7 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Cyprus) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

131.8 Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and make progress in reducing violence against women and girls (Chile);

131.9 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, thereby recognizing the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups under its jurisdiction (Slovenia);

131.10 Continue to advance the rights of women, including by considering ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Marshall Islands);

131.11 Ratify key international treaties, including the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Islamic Republic of Iran);

- 131.12 Consider taking practical steps towards ratifying the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960) (Iraq);
- 131.13 Consider ratifying the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Convention against Discrimination in Education (Mauritius);
- 131.14 Consider completing the ratification process of the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Malawi);
- 131.15 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Morocco);
- 131.16 Ratify and implement the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 131.17 Redouble ongoing efforts for strengthening the legal system, particularly by ratifying the core international human rights instruments that have not yet been ratified (Ukraine);
- 131.18 Seek continued technical assistance and capacity-building support from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other partners to strengthen national implementation, monitoring and reporting on human rights obligations (The Bahamas);
- 131.19 Deepen cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other partners to strengthen institutional and human rights capacities (Malaysia);
- 131.20 Continue to pursue technical cooperation opportunities, through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Regional Office and the Commonwealth, among others, in order to strengthen its data collection and monitoring processes to meet its reporting obligations to treaty bodies, including those related to universal periodic review implementation (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 131.21 Explore technical assistance and capacity-building opportunities available from partners and the wider international community to overcome the stated challenges listed in paragraph 131 of its national report (Jamaica);
- 131.22 Issue a standing invitation to accept all visits by the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Marshall Islands);
- 131.23 Progressively work towards submitting outstanding reports to treaty monitoring mechanisms (Malawi);
- 131.24 Maintain cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms of universal, non-selective and non-discriminatory implementation (Cuba);
- 131.25 Continue to take targeted steps to improve national legislation concerning respect for human rights and freedoms (Russian Federation);
- 131.26 Continue implementing national programmes aimed at safeguarding the rights of the most vulnerable groups, including children, adolescents, older persons and persons with disabilities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 131.27 Continue to ensure protection in law and practice of socially vulnerable groups, in particular women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons (Russian Federation);
- 131.28 Establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Ireland) (Latvia);
- 131.29 Establish a national human rights institution, ensuring that it complies with the Paris Principles (Iraq);

- 131.30 Adopt a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Cyprus);
- 131.31 Create a national human rights body in line with the Paris Principles (Chile);
- 131.32 Take measures to establish an effective national human rights institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Montenegro);
- 131.33 Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles to monitor and promote human rights standards (Mozambique);
- 131.34 Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles to monitor and promote human rights across the country (Gambia);
- 131.35 Establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles and provide it with adequate resources for its optimal functioning (Mexico);
- 131.36 Establish a national human rights institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles to enhance institutional human rights protections (Ukraine);
- 131.37 Continue efforts to establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles, as previously recommended (Argentina);
- 131.38 Consider establishing a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Nepal);
- 131.39 Take appropriate measures to establish an independent national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles, ensuring adequate resources, autonomy and a legal mandate to monitor, promote and protect human rights across the country (Portugal);
- 131.40 Implement a human rights follow-up and evaluation mechanism in accordance with the Paris Principles (Spain);
- 131.41 Enhance measures to combat racism and discrimination, including the development of comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation and public awareness campaigns to promote social cohesion (Gambia);
- 131.42 Implement human rights awareness and anti-discrimination education programmes (Suriname);
- 131.43 Undertake a sensitization campaign for the population on non-discrimination and inclusion with the involvement of civil society organizations (Canada);
- 131.44 Enhance measures to prevent discrimination and stigmatization against vulnerable groups, including persons living with HIV/AIDS and persons from the LGBTIQI community (South Africa);
- 131.45 Pursue efforts aimed at combating discrimination in employment, housing, education, healthcare and access to government services (Morocco);
- 131.46 Introduce comprehensive anti-discrimination laws and ensure legal protection for persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics (Iceland);
- 131.47 Repeal discriminatory legal provisions against individuals based on their sexual orientation and gender identity, particularly those in the Sexual Offences Act and Criminal Code (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 131.48 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and in the interim institute a formal moratorium on executions (Ireland);

- 131.49 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia);
- 131.50 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Brazil);
- 131.51 Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Argentina);
- 131.52 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Latvia) (Iceland);
- 131.53 Amend its Constitution to explicitly 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 (Costa Rica);
- 131.54 Abolish the death penalty definitively and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Spain);
- 131.55 Abolish the death penalty for all kind of crimes (Estonia);
- 131.56 Abolish the death penalty (Iceland);
- 131.57 Abolish the death penalty and replace it with penalties that are consistent with international human rights standards (Cyprus);
- 131.58 Repeal the death penalty (Canada);
- 131.59 Continue moving towards the complete abolition of the death penalty and consider signing and ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, as previously recommended (Uruguay);
- 131.60 Resume efforts to abolish the death penalty (Colombia);
- 131.61 Formalize the de facto moratorium on 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. In the interim, support the resolution on a moratorium on the death penalty at the General Assembly and commute all existing death sentences to terms of imprisonment (Germany);
- 131.62 Introduce a de jure moratorium on capital executions with the goal of completely abolishing the death penalty (Italy);
- 131.63 Consider the establishment of a moratorium on the application of the death penalty with a view to its complete abolition (Marshall Islands);
- 131.64 Establish a formal moratorium on executions with the aim of abolishing the death penalty (Mozambique);
- 131.65 Launch, in collaboration with civil society organizations, a programme to engage the public and lawmakers in a debate on the abolition of the death penalty (Panama);
- 131.66 Bolster efforts to improve conditions of detention in line with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) (South Africa);
- 131.67 Adopt innovative measures to improve the justice system with a human rights-based approach and prohibit corporal punishment in all settings, including schools and homes (Mexico);

- 131.68 Strengthen the judicial system by advancing digital transformation and improving case management systems to enhance judicial efficiency (Indonesia);
- 131.69 Consider implementing human rights education and training for law enforcement and the judiciary, particularly on the rights of women and children (Philippines);
- 131.70 Adopt legislative measures to strengthen freedom of expression (Italy);
- 131.71 Work on the development and promulgation of an access to information law, in accordance with international standards (Argentina);
- 131.72 Raise the minimum age of marriage without exceptions to 18 years, in line with international child protection standards (Dominican Republic);
- 131.73 Align the minimum age of marriage for girls and boys to 18, without setting exceptions (South Africa);
- 131.74 Continue with reforms to ensure equal inheritance and property rights for common law and customary spouses (Malawi);
- 131.75 Continue to advance gender equality, fight trafficking in persons to further protect the rights of women, children and people with disabilities (China);
- 131.76 Further align laws and policies aimed at addressing child trafficking and the sexual exploitation of children with international standards (Philippines);
- 131.77 Continue consultations on the draft occupational safety and health legislation, so that the bill could eventually be adopted and enacted into law (Guyana);
- 131.78 Continue advancing the implementation of the pension system reform for public sector workers (Cuba);
- 131.79 Continue efforts on addressing public sector pension reforms (Guyana);
- 131.80 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development to raise people's living standards as a solid foundation for people's enjoyment of all human rights (China);
- 131.81 Continue support for poverty reduction programmes and government safety net programmes (Jordan);
- 131.82 Guarantee, through a regulatory framework, the sustainability and resilience of water and sanitation infrastructure to prevent and mitigate the natural disasters that systematically affect Grenada, and implement a specific policy for the Carriacou and Petit Martinique Islands that ensures access to water for their citizens (Spain);
- 131.83 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services (Estonia);
- 131.84 Adopt the policy on reproductive health rights, ensuring impactful, sustainable and equitable action on sexual and reproductive health and rights (Iceland);
- 131.85 Accelerate the adoption of the pending policies on adolescent health, reintegration of adolescent mothers and sexual and reproductive health rights (Ukraine);
- 131.86 Fully implement the approved Adolescent Health Policy and the National Disability Policy and Strategic Action Plan to ensure inclusive, equitable access to health, education and employment, particularly for adolescents and persons with disabilities (The Bahamas);

- 131.87 Continue efforts to provide services for the prevention and treatment of HIV across the country (South Africa);
- 131.88 Enhance access to quality education for all children (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 131.89 Continue efforts to achieve equal access to quality education (Jordan);
- 131.90 Enhance efforts to ensure access to quality education for all (Nepal);
- 131.91 Proceed with actions aimed at improving access to education (Georgia);
- 131.92 Make efforts to increase the number of students enrolled in early childhood education by providing financial support to families (Armenia);
- 131.93 Promote laws that establish free and compulsory preschool education and that prohibit corporal punishment of minors (Colombia);
- 131.94 Strengthen preschool education, ensuring that it is free and compulsory for at least one year, as a measure of equity and early development (Dominican Republic);
- 131.95 Provide free, quality education to all minors (Costa Rica);
- 131.96 Strengthen the enforcement of the legislation on compulsory school age with the aim of ensuring schooling for all children under the age of 18 (Cuba);
- 131.97 Introduce legislation to make public pre-primary and secondary education free and compulsory (Romania);
- 131.98 Consider enshrining the right to education within the Constitution and its legislation (India);
- 131.99 Consider including the right to education in its Constitution, laws and regulations (Togo);
- 131.100 Provide comprehensive sexuality education in schools (Iceland);
- 131.101 Accelerate the implementation of the Special Education Needs Policy, ensuring inclusive education through teacher training and accessible infrastructure for students with disabilities (Viet Nam);
- 131.102 Strengthen international cooperation to address climate change and natural disasters and enhance disaster resilience to protect the basic human right to survival (China);
- 131.103 Expand climate-resilient infrastructure and disaster preparedness, particularly in remote and vulnerable communities, including Carriacou and Petite Martinique (The Bahamas);
- 131.104 Strengthen the measures taken to combat climate change, including by building climate resilient infrastructure (Nepal);
- 131.105 Consider adopting measures to strengthen preparedness for natural disasters and increase resilience to environmental disturbances (Peru);
- 131.106 Continue its efforts in developing and implementing comprehensive strategies for environmental resilience (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 131.107 Continue to pursue efforts to bolster climate resilience and adaptation through collaboration with local, regional and international partners (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 131.108 Enhance national efforts on climate resilience, particularly community-based disaster preparedness programmes targeting vulnerable populations (Viet Nam);

- 131.109 Pursue its efforts to integrate effective gender-responsive approaches into environmental, climate change and disaster risk reduction policies (Marshall Islands);
- 131.110 Ensure the incorporation of a human rights approach in climate policies, especially for vulnerable populations (Dominican Republic);
- 131.111 Ensure the adoption of a human rights approach in the Government's 2025 nationally determined contribution (Marshall Islands);
- 131.112 Increase children's awareness and preparedness for climate change and natural disasters by incorporating these topics into school curricula and in teacher training programmes (Panama);
- 131.113 Pursue international cooperation to strengthen climate resilience, disaggregated data and disability access in both the education and health sectors (Samoa);
- 131.114 Promote technical assistance and capacity-building to address the existing challenges and difficulties related to climate change (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 131.115 Expand access to digital technologies to enhance disaster preparedness, support sustainable livelihoods and reduce rural-urban disparities (Malaysia);
- 131.116 Utilize digital technologies and data-driven approaches to strengthen disaster preparedness, build resilience to shocks and sustainably manage natural resources to support green and blue economy livelihoods (Maldives);
- 131.117 Take measures to promote the development of value chains and disaster management that are gender-responsive (Togo);
- 131.118 Continue with the review of domestic legislation in order to implement relevant reforms, based on its national reality, in order to continue to ensure the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights, including the right to development (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 131.119 Strengthen technical and vocational training programmes for youth, especially in digital skills and green jobs aligned with sustainable development (Viet Nam);
- 131.120 Renew the Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan, incorporating a victims' rights policy to address gender-based violence (Australia);
- 131.121 Approve the amendment and extension of the National Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan to incorporate both existing and emerging issues affecting gender equality and the empowerment of women, and to enhance effectiveness in addressing violence against women and girls (Panama);
- 131.122 Continue to advance gender equality and strengthen legislation and public policies aiming to eliminate gender-based violence and gender discrimination (Canada);
- 131.123 Advance policies to ensure gender equality and the elimination of violence against women (Cyprus);
- 131.124 Ensure gender equality and the elimination of violence against women by adopting and implementing relevant policies and legislation (Estonia);
- 131.125 Strengthen legislation aiming at the elimination of gender inequalities, discrimination and violence against women and girls and of child abuse and advance its implementation (Romania);
- 131.126 Strengthen its efforts in promoting women's employment and economic empowerment since addressing wage disparities and ensuring equal opportunities in all sectors will be essential for achieving gender equality (Islamic Republic of Iran);

- 131.127 Amend the Criminal Code to legalize abortion under all circumstances (Iceland);
- 131.128 Continue consultations that would lead to the passage and enactment of the draft sexual offenders registry bill (Guyana);
- 131.129 Strengthen the capacity of multisectoral mechanisms to effectively address violence against women and girls through coordinated and integrated efforts across relevant sectors (Maldives);
- 131.130 Intensify efforts to combat violence against women by reviewing legal provisions and case-handling procedures to ensure that survivors have equitable access to justice (Indonesia);
- 131.131 Adopt an effective legal framework to protect women from all forms of discrimination and violence (Italy);
- 131.132 Take all appropriate measures to eradicate discrimination and combat violence against women (Latvia);
- 131.133 Step up efforts to reduce gender-based violence and ensure access to justice for the victims (Nepal);
- 131.134 Increase efforts to tackle domestic violence and gender inequalities, and eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, including by strengthening national legislation (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 131.135 Continue developing actions that fully implement national legislation to end violence against women (Peru);
- 131.136 Strengthen measures to combat gender-based violence against women and children, including by instituting criminal penalties for sexual harassment, improving access to justice and ensuring the speedy resolution of cases of gender-based violence (Philippines);
- 131.137 Conduct specialized training for law enforcement, the judiciary and relevant stakeholders to improve their capacity to address gender-based violence with support from development partners and civil society (Samoa);
- 131.138 Eliminate barriers to justice for gender-based violence survivors by abolishing the requirement for third-party corroboration in sexual violence cases (Iceland);
- 131.139 Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including within educational institutions (Slovenia);
- 131.140 Advance efforts to end child abuse, including by legally prohibiting corporal punishment in all settings (Estonia);
- 131.141 Ban corporal punishment in all settings, including schools and homes, and strengthen protection for children who are victims of abuse (Italy);
- 131.142 Legally prohibit corporal punishment of girls and boys in all settings, including educational centres, and repeal provisions in the 2002 Education Act that still permit it, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Human Rights Committee (Costa Rica);
- 131.143 Redouble efforts to combat corporal punishment of children in educational settings (Peru);
- 131.144 Prohibit corporal punishment through legislation, including corporal punishment in educational institutions (Uruguay);
- 131.145 Legally proscribe corporal punishment in education settings (Montenegro);
- 131.146 Adopt measures to eliminate flogging and any form of corporal punishment as a disciplinary measure in educational settings, in accordance with international human rights standards (Chile);

131.147 Continue its efforts to put in place adequate social protection policies and make appropriate budgetary allocations to support children in vulnerable situations in order to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 4 (Mauritius);

131.148 Adopt necessary measures to ensure that all children are registered at birth, regardless of the acquisition of a baptism certificate (Vanuatu);

131.149 Accelerate the adoption of the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities to fully promote an inclusive society and address economic constraints faced by persons with disabilities (Indonesia);

131.150 Take measures to ensure protection for persons with disabilities and their inclusion in all spheres of life, including through an expeditious adoption of the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities (Romania);

131.151 Finalize and implement the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities (Malaysia);

131.152 Amend the Criminal Code to eliminate, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, obsolete terms, such as “imbecile”, in the context of sexual crimes and review the legislation to recognize the bodily autonomy of adult women with disabilities and their right to live a full sexual life (Costa Rica);

131.153 Enhance access to education and healthcare for persons with disabilities and ensure inclusive disaster preparedness planning (Ukraine);

131.154 Continue to strengthen the implementation of national policies on advancing the rights of persons with disabilities (Georgia);

131.155 Consider further strengthening legislation and policies on disability inclusion to promote inclusive and equitable development for all (India);

131.156 Repeal all provisions in national law that criminalize same-sex relations, including in the Criminal Code (Australia);

131.157 Repeal legislation criminalizing consensual same-sex relations between adults and advance protections for LGBTQI+ persons by prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Canada);

131.158 Adopt measures to decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations between adults (Chile);

131.159 Decriminalize same-sex relations between consenting adults by repealing sections 430 and 431 of the Criminal Code (Iceland);

131.160 Repeal sections 430 and 431 of the Criminal Code to decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual activity between adults and take measures to combat discrimination against LGBTQI+ persons (Ireland);

131.161 Repeal sections 430 and 431 of the Criminal Code to decriminalize same-sex relations between consenting adults and adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation to safeguard individuals from discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in all areas of public life, including employment, housing, education, healthcare and access to government and essential services (Portugal);

131.162 Adopt laws prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in all areas and decriminalize sexual orientation and gender identity by repealing section 431 of the Criminal Code, which criminalizes same-sex sexual relations between consenting adults (Costa Rica);

131.163 Decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations and develop a cross-cutting policy that prohibits discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in all areas (Spain);

131.164 Repeal legal provisions that criminalize same-sex sexual relations and combat discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Uruguay);

131.165 Decriminalize same-sex relations, prohibit any discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity and strengthen legal and policy measures to protect LGBTQIA+ persons (Brazil);

131.166 Eliminate all forms of discrimination against LGBTIQ+ persons and adopt legislation and effective policies to protect the rights of LGBTIQ+ persons, including by abolishing legislation that criminalizes and renders illegal consensual same-sex relations (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

131.167 Promote measures against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, including the decriminalization of same-sex sexual activity (Colombia);

131.168 Prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression, as well as repeal discriminatory legislation based on sexual orientation (Germany);

131.169 Ensure legal protection against discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression, particularly against transgender persons, and repeal the provisions of the Criminal Code that criminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations (Mexico);

131.170 Strengthen protections for child migrants and asylum-seeking children, ensuring access to education, healthcare and legal assistance, in line with international standards (Gambia);

131.171 Consider developing a legal instrument for the recognition of refugee rights, including through the ratification of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Uruguay).

132. 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 Roxie MCLEISH-HUTCHINSON, *w.r.f* Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Export Development Affairs and composed of the following member:

- Ms Rae THOMAS- Crown Counsel, Office of the Attorney General, Ministry of Legal Affairs, Labour and Consumer Affairs.
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