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**Human Rights Council**

**Sixtieth session**

8 September–3 October 2025

Agenda item 6

**Universal periodic review**

 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

 Grenada

 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 Roxie McLeish-Hutchinson, *w.r.f* Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Export Development. 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]](#footnote-2)

 (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);[[2]](#footnote-3)

 (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).[[3]](#footnote-4)

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Canada, Costa Rica, 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, 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 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

 [To be completed by 16 May 2025]

 A. Presentation by the State under review

 B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

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

 II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. **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:**

1. **Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);**
2. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Colombia);**
3. **Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Colombia);**
4. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Costa Rica); (Latvia);**
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);**
6. **Become a party to Optional Protocols to Human Rights Instruments that enable individual complaints mechanisms (Germany);**
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);**
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);**
9. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, thereby recognising the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups under its jurisdiction (Slovenia);**
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);**
11. **Ratify key international treaties including the Convention Against Discrimination in Education (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
12. **Consider taking practical steps towards ratifying the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education 1960 (Iraq);**
13. **Consider ratifying the UNESCO Convention Against Discrimination in Education (Mauritius);**
14. **Consider completing the ratification process of the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Malawi);**
15. **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Morocco);**
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);**
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);**
18. **Seek continued technical assistance and capacity-building support from OHCHR and other partners to strengthen national implementation, monitoring and reporting on human rights obligations (Bahamas);**
19. **Deepen cooperation with OHCHR and other partners to strengthen institutional and human rights capacities (Malaysia);**
20. **Continue to pursue technical cooperation opportunities, through the OHCHR Regional Office and the Commonwealth Secretariat, among others, in order to strengthen its data collection and monitoring processes to meet its reporting obligations to treaty bodies, including those related to UPR implementation (Trinidad and Tobago);**
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 the report of the national report (Jamaica);**
22. **Issue a standing invitation to accept all visits by the human rights Special Procedures (Marshall Islands);**
23. **Progressively work towards submitting outstanding reports to treaty monitoring mechanisms (Malawi);**
24. **Maintain cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms of universal, non-selective and non-discriminatory implementation (Cuba);**
25. **Continue to take targeted steps to improve national legislation concerning the respect for human rights and freedoms (Russian Federation);**
26. **Continue implementing national programs aimed at safeguarding the rights of the most vulnerable groups, including children, adolescents, older persons, and persons with disabilities (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**
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);**
28. **Establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Ireland); (Latvia);**
29. **Establish a national human rights institution, ensuring that it complies with the Paris Principles (Iraq);**
30. **Adopt a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Cyprus);**
31. **Create a national human rights body in line with the Paris Principles (Chile);**
32. **Take measures to establish an effective national human rights institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Montenegro);**
33. **Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles to monitor and promote human rights standards (Mozambique);**
34. **Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles to monitor and promote human rights across the country (Gambia);**
35. **Establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles and provide it with adequate resources for its optimal functioning (Mexico);**
36. **Establish a National Human Rights Institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles to enhance institutional human rights protections (Ukraine);**
37. **Continue efforts to establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles, as previously recommended (Argentina);**
38. **Consider establishing a National Human Rights Institution in line with the Paris Principles (Nepal);**
39. **Take appropriate measures to establish an Independent National Human Rights Institution in compliance with the Paris Principles, ensuring adequate resources, autonomy, and legal mandate to monitoring, promotion and protection of human rights across the country (Portugal);**
40. **Implement a human rights follow-up and evaluation mechanism in accordance with the Paris Principles (Spain);**
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);**
42. **Implementation of human rights awareness and anti-discrimination education programs (Suriname);**
43. **Undertake a sensitization campaign for the population on non-discrimination and inclusion with the involvement of civil society organizations (Canada);**
44. **Enhance measures to prevent discrimination and stigmatisation against vulnerable groups, including persons living with HIV and AIDS, and persons from the LGBTQI community (South Africa);**
45. **Pursue efforts aiming at combating discrimination in employment, housing, education, healthcare and access to government services (Morocco);**
46. **Introduce comprehensive anti-discrimination laws and ensure legal protection for persons of diverse Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, Gender Expression, and Sex Characteristics (Iceland);**
47. **Repeal legal discriminatory 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);**
48. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, with the aim of abolishing the death penalty, and in the interim institute a formal moratorium on executions (Ireland);**
49. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights with a view to abolition of the death penalty (Australia);**
50. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Brazil);**
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, aimed at the abolition of the death penalty (Argentina);**
52. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Latvia); (Iceland);**
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 (Costa Rica);**
54. **Abolish the death penalty definitively and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Spain);**
55. **Abolish the death penalty for all kind of crimes (Estonia);**
56. **Abolish the death penalty (Iceland);**
57. **Abolish the death penalty and replace it with penalties that are consistent with international human rights standards (Cyprus);**
58. **Repeal the death penalty (Canada);**
59. **Continue moving toward 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, as previously recommended (Uruguay);**
60. **Resume efforts to abolish the death penalty (Colombia);**
61. **Formalise the de facto moratorium on the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. In the interim, support the resolution on a moratorium of the death penalty at the UN General Assembly and commute all existing death sentences to terms of imprisonment (Germany);**
62. **Introduce a de jure moratorium on capital executions with the goal of completely abolishing the death penalty (Italy);**
63. **Consider the establishment of a moratorium on the application of the death penalty with a view to its complete abolition (Marshall Islands);**
64. **Establish a formal moratorium on executions with the aim of abolishing the death penalty (Mozambique);**
65. **Launch, in collaboration with civil society organizations, a program to engage the public and lawmakers in a debate on the abolition of the death penalty (Panama);**
66. **Bolster efforts to improve conditions for 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);**
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);**
68. **Strengthen the judicial system by advancing digital transformation and improving case management systems to enhance judicial efficiency (Indonesia);**
69. **Consider implementing human rights education and training for law enforcement and the judiciary, particularly on the rights of women and children (Philippines);**
70. **Adopt legislative measures to strengthen freedom of expression (Italy);**
71. **Work on the development and promulgation of an access to information law, in accordance with international standards (Argentina);**
72. **Raise the minimum age of marriage without exceptions to 18 years in line with international child protection standards (Dominican Republic);**
73. **Align the minimum age of marriage for girls and boys to 18, without setting exceptions (South Africa);**
74. **Continue with reforms to ensure equal inheritance and property rights for common law and customary spouses (Malawi);**
75. **Continue to advance gender equality, fight human trafficking to further protect the rights of women, children and people with disabilities (China);**
76. **Further align laws and policies aimed at addressing child trafficking and the sexual exploitation of children with international standards (Philippines);**
77. **Continue consultations on the draft Occupational Safety and Health legislation, so that the Bill could eventually be adopted and enacted into law (Guyana);**
78. **Continue advancing the implementation of the pension system reform for public-sector workers (Cuba);**
79. **Continue efforts on addressing the public sector pension reforms (Guyana);**
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);**
81. **Continue support for poverty reduction programmes and government safety net programmes (Jordan);**
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);**
83. **Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services (Estonia);**
84. **Adopt the Reproductive Health Rights Policy ensuring impactful, sustainable and equitable action on sexual- and reproductive health and rights (Iceland);**
85. **Accelerate the adoption of the pending policies on adolescent health, reintegration of adolescent mothers, and sexual and reproductive health rights (Ukraine);**
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 (Bahamas);**
87. **Continue efforts to provide services for the prevention and treatment of HIV across the country (South Africa);**
88. **Enhance access to quality education for all children (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
89. **Continue efforts to achieve equal access to quality education (Jordan);**
90. **Enhance efforts to ensure access to quality education for all (Nepal);**
91. **Proceed with actions aimed at improving access to education (Georgia);**
92. **Make efforts to increase the number of students enrolled in early childhood education by providing financial support to the families (Armenia);**
93. **Promote laws that establish free and compulsory preschool education, and that prohibit corporal punishment of minors (Colombia);**
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);**
95. **Provide free, quality education to all minors (Costa Rica);**
96. **Strengthen the enforcement of the 2024 Compulsory School Age Law with the aim of ensuring schooling for all children under the age of 18 (Cuba);**
97. **Introduce legislation to make public pre-primary and secondary education free and compulsory (Romania);**
98. **Consider enshrining the right to education within the Constitution and its legislation (India);**
99. **Consider including the right to education in its constitution, laws and regulations (Togo);**
100. **Provide comprehensive sexuality education in schools (Iceland);**
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);**
102. **Strengthen international cooperation to address climate change and natural disasters, enhance disaster resilience to protect the basic human right to survival (China);**
103. **Expand climate-resilient infrastructure and disaster preparedness, particularly in remote and vulnerable communities, including Carriacou and Petite Martinique (Bahamas);**
104. **Strengthen the measures taken to combat climate change including through building climate resilient infrastructures (Nepal);**
105. **Consider adopting measures to strengthen preparedness for natural disasters and increase resilience to environmental disturbances (Peru);**
106. **Continue its efforts in developing and implementing comprehensive strategies for environmental resilience (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
107. **Continue to pursue efforts to bolster climate resilience and adaptation through collaboration with local, regional and international partners (Trinidad and Tobago);**
108. **Enhance national efforts on climate resilience, particularly community-based disaster preparedness programs targeting vulnerable populations (Viet Nam);**
109. **Pursue its efforts to integrate effective gender-responsive approaches in environmental, climate change and disaster risk reduction policies (Marshall Islands);**
110. **Ensure the incorporation of a human rights approach in climate policies, especially for vulnerable populations (Dominican Republic);**
111. **Ensure the adoption of a human rights approach in the Government’s 2025 NDC submission (Marshall Islands);**
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);**
113. **Pursue international cooperation to strengthen climate resilience, disaggregated data, and disability access in both the education and health sector (Samoa);**
114. **Promote technical assistance and capacity-building to address the existing challenges and difficulties related to climate change (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**
115. **Expand access to digital technologies to enhance disaster preparedness, support sustainable livelihoods, and reduce rural-urban disparities (Malaysia);**
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);**
117. **Take measures to promote the development of value chains and disaster management that are gender-responsive (Togo);**
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 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**
119. **Strengthen technical and vocational training programs for youth, especially in digital skills and green jobs aligned with sustainable development (Viet Nam);**
120. **Renew the Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan, incorporating a victims’ rights policy to address gender-based violence (Australia);**
121. **Approve the amendment and extension of the National Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan to incorporate both existing and emerging issues impacting gender equality and the empowerment of women, and to enhance its effectiveness in addressing violence against women and girls (Panama);**
122. **Continue to advance gender equality and strengthen legislation and public policies aiming to eliminate gender-based violence and gender discrimination (Canada);**
123. **Advance policies to ensure gender equality and the elimination of violence against women (Cyprus);**
124. **Ensure gender equality and the elimination of violence against women by adopting and implementing relevant policies and legislation (Estonia);**
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);**
126. **Strengthen its efforts in promoting women's employment and economic empowerment. Addressing wage disparities and ensuring equal opportunities in all sectors will be essential for achieving gender equality (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
127. **Amend the Criminal Code to legalize abortion under all circumstances (Iceland);**
128. **Continue consultations which would lead to the passage and enactment of the draft Sexual Offenders Registry Bill (Guyana);**
129. **Strengthen the capacity of multisectoral mechanisms to effectively address violence against women and girls through coordinated and integrated efforts across relevant sectors (Maldives);**
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. **Adopt an effective legal framework to protect women from all forms of discrimination and violence (Italy);**
132. **Take all appropriate measures to eradicate discrimination and combat violence against women (Latvia);**
133. **Step up efforts to reduce gender-based violence and ensure access to justice to the victims (Nepal);**
134. **Increase efforts to tackle domestic violence and gender inequalities, and eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, including through strengthening national legislation (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**
135. **Continue developing actions that fully implement national legislation to end violence against women (Peru);**
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 gender-based-violence cases (Philippines);**
137. **Conduct specialized trainings 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);**
138. **Eliminate barriers to justice for gender-based violence survivors by abolishing the requirement for third-party corroboration in sexual violence cases (Iceland);**
139. **Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including within educational institutions (Slovenia);**
140. **Advance efforts to end child abuse, including by legally prohibiting corporal punishment in all settings (Estonia);**
141. **Ban corporal punishment in all settings, including schools and homes, and strengthen protection for children who are victims of abuse (Italy);**
142. **Legally prohibit corporal punishment of girls and boys in all settings, including educational centers, and repeal provisions in the 2002 Education Act that still permit it. This is in compliance with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Human Rights Committee (Costa Rica);**
143. **Redouble efforts to combat corporal punishment of children in educational settings (Peru);**
144. **Prohibit corporal punishment through legislation, including corporal punishment in educational institutions (Uruguay);**
145. **Legally proscribe corporal punishment in education settings (Montenegro);**
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);**
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 SDGs 1 and 4 (Mauritius);**
148. **Adopt necessary measures to ensure that all children are registered at birth, regardless of the acquisition of a baptism certificate (Vanuatu);**
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);**
150. **Take measures to ensure protection for persons with disabilities and their inclusion in all spheres of life, including through an expedite adoption of a National Policy for Persons with Disabilities (Romania);**
151. **Finalize and implement the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities (Malaysia);**
152. **Amend the Penal 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);**
153. **Enhance access to education and healthcare for persons with disabilities and ensure inclusive disaster preparedness planning (Ukraine);**
154. **Continue to strengthen the implementation of national policies on advancing the rights of persons with disabilities (Georgia);**
155. **Consider further strengthening legislation and policies on disability inclusion to promote inclusive and equitable development for all (India);**
156. **Repeal all provisions in national law that criminalize same-sex relations, including in the Criminal Code Act of 1987 (Australia);**
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);**
158. **Adopt measures to decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations between adults (Chile);**
159. **Decriminalize same-sex relations between consenting adults by repealing articles 430 and 431 of the Criminal Code (Iceland);**
160. **Repeal Articles 430 and 431 of the Criminal Code to decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual activity between adults and take measures to combat discrimination against LGBTIQ+ persons (Ireland);**
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);**
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 Penal Code, which criminalizes same-sex sexual relations between consenting adults (Costa Rica);**
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);**
164. **Repeal legal provisions that criminalize same-sex sexual relations and combat discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Uruguay);**
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);**
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 (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**
167. **Promote measures against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, including the decriminalization of same-sex sexual activity (Colombia);**
168. **Prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression, as well as repeal discriminatory legislation based on sexual orientation (Germany);**
169. **Ensure legal protection against discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, or expression, particularly against transgender persons, and repeal the provisions of the Penal Code that criminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations (Mexico);**
170. **Strengthen protections for child migrants and asylum-seeking children, ensuring access to education, healthcare, and legal assistance, in line with international standards (Gambia);**
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).**

7. **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.

1. A/HRC/WG.6/49/GRD/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/49/GRD/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/49/GRD/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)