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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

 A. Presentation by the State under review

5. Grenada welcomed the opportunity to present its report before the UPR as a platform for dialogue, and collaboration in advancing human rights on the ground.

6. In preparation the review, Grenada had conducted a stakeholder workshop in January 2025 before submission of the written report with the participation from civil society organizations, as well as members of the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up (NMIRF).

7. In 2024, Grenada celebrated 50 years as an independent nation and proudly embraced its history and forged the path for the next 50. Grenada has been and continues to foster an environment that respects the rights and freedoms of all citizens and visitors alike. 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 Grenada’s journey was not without challenge. Grenada continued to grapple with multidimensional impacts of climate change, an existential threat that undermines the significant progress made towards the full enjoyment of human rights and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

9. At the beginning of this period under review, Grenada like the rest of the world was battling the Covid 19 pandemic. Protecting the health and safety of its citizens was of outmost priority of the Government of Grenada. In the years 2022 and 2023 Grenada focused on recovery and rebuilding. In 2024, just months after celebrating our Jubilee celebrations, Grenada was hit by Hurricane Beryl, the earliest recorded category 5 hurricane in the Atlantic season. The islands of Carriacou, Petite Martinique and the northern part of Grenada suffered the most. Critical infrastructure including homes, schools and government buildings were severely damaged and destroyed. And before 2024 came to end, Grenada faced torrential rains resulting in severe flash flooding and landslides causing further loss and damage to property and businesses and tragically claimed the life of a young teacher attempting to navigate flood waters.

10. The National Coordinating Committee on Human Rights (NCCHR), established in 2012 and led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, functions as Grenada’s National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting, and Follow-up (NMIRF). This interministerial and multisectoral body monitors, follows up on, and reports human rights recommendations, including those from the UPR. It includes representatives from government ministries, the Royal Grenada Police Force, His Majesty’s Prisons, the Office of the Ombudsman, trade unions, NGOs, and religious institutions—ensuring broad-based participation and inclusive policymaking.

11. Grenada’s NCCHR has proactively taken steps to strengthen the capacity of its members and ensure they are fully aware of their roles and responsibilities. The country has also regularly benefited from the support of the Commonwealth Secretariat 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 (SIDS), Grenada faces acute vulnerabilities from climate change and natural disasters. In response, the government has adopted targeted strategies to protect ecosystems and livelihoods, guided by the National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) 2020-2035, which integrated sustainability, economic resilience, and community empowerment into national planning.

13. Key initiatives included the Fisher Facility Project at Soubise, which supports marine conservation, food security, and coastal resilience; the National Ecosystem Assessment (NEA), which informs 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 have 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 in 2024, 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 programs and scholarships support 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 Grenada’s human rights framework, particularly through their participation in the National Coordinating Committee on Human Rights (NCCHR), a multisectoral body that fosters collaboration across government, law enforcement, independent institutions, and community groups. Their grassroots insights and advocacy expertise helped shape inclusive and effective policies. Civil society was regularly consulted in the drafting of reports to treaty bodies, including the UPR, and is invited to participate in capacity-building activities alongside NCCHR members.

16. Through initiatives such as the Spotlight Initiative, the Government has 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 has undertaken 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 (CDB) and the UK Government to address key issues affecting persons with disabilities. The 2024 Caribbean Disability Conference, held in Grenada, focused on community access, empowerment, and inclusion, incorporating recommendations from a regional disability study. 2024 also saw the development of the national disability policy and strategic action plan. Throughout 2019 to 2024, the Ministry of Social Development led extensive public consultations to develop a comprehensive disability inclusion policy. The policy addresses access to education, healthcare, employment and transportation for persons with disability.

18. Another significant effort was the enabling gender responsive disaster recovery climate and environmental resilience in the Caribbean and gender project supported by Canada, the UK and the UNDP. This initiative 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 benefiting including 37 persons with disabilities ensuring greater inclusion in sustainable livelihoods. These initiatives demonstrated 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 (GBV) 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, implemented the Spotlight Initiative, a comprehensive and multi-sectoral programme designed to address GBV in all its forms. This initiative advanced progress across several critical areas including legal reform, institutional capacity building, prevention and survivor support and evidence-based policy making.

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

21. Grenada remained deeply committed to education as a fundamental human right, ensuring that all citizens have access to free, equitable, and quality education at every stage of their academic journey. Over the years, significant advancements have 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 to 17 has access to foundational learning without financial barriers. Investments in early childhood development and inclusive learning environments have 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 are enrolled in a secondary institution, with strengthened literacy programs and academic preparation initiatives to facilitate their transition.

22. Recognizing the transformative power of higher education, Grenada has expanded opportunities at the tertiary level, ensuring free tuition at institutions such as T.A. Marryshow Community College (TAMCC) and the New Life Organisation (NEWLO). Additionally, Grenada has set an ambitious goal of having a university graduate in every household, supported by a landmark agreement with Monroe University. This partnership provided scholarships for first-generation Grenadian students, ensuring that financial barriers do not hinder access to university education.

23. Grenada’s education policies upheld non-discrimination, ensuring that adolescent mothers who become pregnant during school are not prevented from returning to the classroom. While the law allowed students to continue their education, the Programme for Adolescent Mothers (PAM) provided specialized support to ensure that young mothers can 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 programs 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 learns in a safe, respectful, and inclusive atmosphere.

25. Grenada’s National TVET Policy aims to strengthen technical and vocational education by ensuring access, quality, and relevance in training programs. The policy focuses on skills development, digital transformation, and industry partnerships to align education with labour market demands.

26. Grenada’s education strategy 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 will 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's advanced policy on human rights, including its government's commitment to provide national support to the inclusion in the general system of education of children with special needs. It further noted its efforts on the adoption of the Education Amendment Bill.

30. Australia welcomed 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 criminalised.

31. The Bahamas congratulated Grenada for key advancements in the field of human rights including the enactment of the Compulsory School Age legislation, and the implementation of Standard Operating Procedures to address gender-based violence. It recognized the SEED programme and the launch of Project 500. It highlighted Grenada's pioneering leadership 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 living with disabilities and ramp up efforts to improve the accessibility of public spaces, transportation, and essential services.

33. Brazil commended the efforts to the implementation of Agenda 2030. It further encouraged to introduce a Freedom of Information Law in line with international standards, complementing the enactment of the Data Protection Act in May 2023.

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

35. Chile welcomed the decision of the Supreme Court of Grenada to declare corporal punishment by flogging or whipping under the Penal Code unconstitutional and hoped that measures will be taken promptly to reform the Penal Code and the Law on the Theft of Agricultural Products.

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

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

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

39. Cuba acknowledged Grenada's recent progress.

40. Cyprus commended Grenada for adopting compulsory school age legislation, 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 Grenada's gender equality policy, gender-responsive budgeting, and violence prevention efforts for women and girls. It applauded the inclusion of children in climate policies and support for adolescent mothers, and applauded Grenada's climate resilience leadership through 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 UN Paris Principles.

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

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

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

46. Guyana commended the enactment of several important legislations which include the Compulsory School Age Legislation of 2024, as well as address the pension reforms for the public sector employees, and the ongoing collaboration with the International Labour Organisation to address the conditions of work.

47. Iceland welcomed Grenada’s national report.

48. Grenada took the floor to explain that while it did not yet have a fully established National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) in line with the Paris Principles, discussions have taken place regarding the strengthening of human rights monitoring and enforcement mechanisms. The government has engaged with regional and international partners, including the Commonwealth, to explore best practices for institutional reform, ensuring that human rights protections are comprehensive, independent, and aligned with international standards.

49. The Commonwealth has provided technical assistance and policy guidance to support Grenada’s efforts in enhancing the Ombudsman Office and exploring the establishment of an NHRI.

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

51. As recent as December 2024, Grenada passed the public sector pension act which took effect from the 1st of January 2025.This act is supported by statutory rules and order SRNO38 of 2014 and has seen the movement from a current fully funded government pension scheme that is limited, that was limited to certain sectors to a contributory pension scheme for all government professionals which will also be made available to citizens working within the private sector should they desire to join.

52. The introduction of this pension scheme marked a significant step within towards the equitable treatment of all employees, aimed at bridging the gap between contract and permanent staff and this new scheme also does not affect established workers in the public service.

53. Indeed, in addressing this, the government has paid in excess of $75 million in retroactive pension and gratuity payments to more than over 300 retirees. Consultations were still ongoing.

54. Grenada has also passed the minimum wage order of 2023, SRNO42 of 2023 which sets the minimum wage as EC$1200 per month or $60 per day. This new wage applied to a wide range of workers including industrial and clerical staff, security guards, domestic workers, caregivers of the elderly, workers in bakeries, agricultural workers, construction workers, shop assistants, workers in the hospitality industry, drivers, media workers, construction workers, sanitation workers.

55. This was an improvement from the previous minimum wage order of 2011 which was repealed by the minimum wage order of 2023.The new minimum wage was described as a historic decision and is expected to help with poverty eradication and assist in building a stable labor market.

56. With regard to gender-based violence, with the initiatives that Grenada has embarked on is that we have seen significant increase in reporting of violence against women and girls. The impact of the investigative measures that government has employed, the training and capacity building around the sectors, the increase in public awareness, the increase in the curricula, education curricula of the bad and good touch initiatives, for example, has resulted in a significant increase in reporting.

57. Grenada has taken this review and this data analysis and currently has been using it to strengthen the policy implementation gaps that we had so that we can significantly address, further address the issue of gender-based violence.

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

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

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

61. On the issue of corporal punishments, it was only last year, 2024, a high court ruling by Justice Glasgow ruled that corporal punishment is unconstitutional.

62. With regards to occupational safety and health legislation, a Bill has been drafted and scheduled for Parliamentary discussion during this year.

63. There has been further strengthening of the labour inspectorate function with increased regular and frequent inspection, issuance of compliance letters and workshops on labour regulations and overall expectation of the employer. The bill and procedures were expected to upgrade the labour environment and make it more efficient.

64. India noted Grenada's welcomed the enactment of the Compulsory School Age legislation (2024), aimed at ensuring that all children up to the age of eighteen attend 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 Grenada's innovative strategies to strengthen disaster preparedness and climate resilience, particularly its integration of resilience measures into national budgeting.

66. The Islamic Republic of Iran acknowledged Grenada's efforts to promote human rights, particularly in areas such as gender-based violence and environmental resilience.

67. Iraq appreciated efforts of Grenada to strengthen legislation by enacting number of important laws, such as the Public Sector Employees' Pension Fund Law, the Compulsory Education Law, and the amendment of the Cybercrime Law.

68. Ireland welcomed the progress made in advancing gender equality, including through the addition of Gender Affairs. It expressed concern that discrimination against LGBTIQ+ persons persisted in Grenada, by the lack of a comprehensive legal framework protecting LGBTIQ+ persons from discrimination and by the criminalization of consensual same-sex sexual activity between adults.

69. Italy welcomed Grenada's commitment to strengthening its human rights legal and institutional framework.

70. Jamaica commended Grenada for the 2023 minimum wage order and the introduction of a draft bill and draft sexual offender’s registry. It also appreciated the 2022 gender-based violence national standards operating procedures and the draft policies on disabilities.

71. Jordan commended Grenada legislative reforms, including the establishment of a Cybersecurity Incident Response Team to support the Cybercrime Act and the enactment of the Compulsory Education Age Act.

72. Latvia encouraged cooperation with the OHCHR Regional Office for the Caribbean Community and other international human rights mechanisms.

73. Malawi commended 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 the areas of 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 (2020-2035).

77. Mauritius commended Grenada for its efforts in promoting social fairness and reducing inequality, in particular through the implementation of the Minimum Wage Order.

78. Mexico recognized the reforms undertaken to expand the pension system, address cybercrime challenges, and improve the minimum wage. It also recognized efforts to combat poverty.

79. Montenegro welcomed steps toward ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, and efforts to protect women's rights, highlighting the 2023 Gender Budget Statement and the support for women with disabilities. It also recognised 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 efforts to support data collection on violence against women and girls through the UN Women led Grenada Women's Health and Life Experiences Study. However, it expressed concerns regarding discrimination of LGBTIQ+ persons, particularly because consensual same-sex relations are illegal and punishable by 5 to 10 years in prison.

84. Granada then explained its social healthcare model whereby healthcare services were provided either free or at a subsidized rate.

85. The water sanitation hygiene program normally called WASH was a national initiative which provided access to clean, safe drinking water and sanitary conditions in collaboration with other organizations and statutory bodies. In 2024, additional communities were to roll out the WASH program.

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 program, construction of 105 houses and renovation repairs to 151 houses. With these social housing programs, there have been units specifically allocated for victims of gender-based violence in an effort to protect vulnerable groups within Granada.

87. The launch of project 500 in 2024, one of the government's transformative housing initiatives for public/private partnership, this aims 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 environment, Grenada had several projects to accelerate the national transition to clean energy while simultaneously building human capacity and promoting environmental health. There were several solar energy initiatives such as the installation of solar street lighting in St. John, enhancing public safety and reducing carbon emissions, full installation of limbless solar PV system in Carriacou promoting renewable energy access.

89. Grenada has also embarked on capacity building and public engagement. National consultations have been held on solar PV to the stakeholders and national e-mobility workshops for participants enhancing understanding of electric vehicle technologies.

90. With regards to strengthening human capital for environmental management, over 222 individuals have been trained under the national ozone unit in topics related to ozone protection and the transition to energy friendly technologies. 28 scholarships awarded to support level studies in areas aligned with environmental and sustainable development goals.

91. On the issue of judicial efficiency, the government has taken concrete steps to improve the efficiency of the judicial process. Notably, a second judge was appointed to the criminal high court in 2024, significantly reducing the wait time for trials.

92. During the COVID-19 pandemic, a substantial backlog developed with over 200 criminal matters awaiting trial dates. Since then, deliberate efforts by the judiciary and related institutions have brought this number down to approximately 76 pending cases.

93. Court hearings can now be done virtually as well as the filing of court documents online. The use of technology in the court system has aided in the judicial efficiency in Grenada.

94. On the issue of access to justice, the Constitution of Grenada ensured provisions to secure the protection of the law. The legal aid and counselling clinic in Grenada was a multidisciplinary clinic which offers a wide range of services including legal representation, public education, advocacy, legal research and counselling. This clinic was a private entity but government provided subventions that assist the clinic in providing its quality services. The clinic provided legal services at a reduced rate for persons who cannot afford to pay an attorney. Where an accused in a criminal matter was without legal representation in appeal cases, the court had the power under the West Indies Associated States Supreme Court Act in appointing an attorney in appeal matters where the appellant was unable to fund the services of the legal counsel.

95. On the issue of cyber crime, in 2022, the government of Grenada established the cybersecurity incident response team or CEIRT to enhance the implementation of the electronic crimes act which came into force in the year 2016. CEIRT was tasked with responding to and managing a range of cyber related offenses including identity theft, electronic defamation, forgery, fraud, child exploitation and electronic stalking. This initiative strengthened the country's capacity to address the growing challenges of cyber crime and to protect digital security.

96. Panama thanked Grenada for its national report.

97. Peru recognised the progress achieved, including the adoption of the 2022 National Policy on Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Act and the 2024 Compulsory School Age legislation.

98. The Philippines acknowledged the adoption of the National Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan, Special Education Needs Policy, and Wage Order.

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

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

101. The Russian Federation positively noted Grenada's efforts to implement third cycle recommendations, including reforms to the pension system, adoption of the Compulsory School Age Act, and the Minimum Wage Order. It highlighted Grenada's policy for sustainable economic development to improve living standards, and welcomed programs aimed at combating discrimination and violence against women and protecting children from exploitation.

102. Samoa commended Grenada's efforts to empower youth through the Education Amendment Bill, the Technical Vocational Education and Training Policy, and steps to integrate Comprehensive Sexuality Education. Samoa acknowledged the devastation caused by Hurricane Beryl and the limited resources that have been detrimental to the promotion and protection of human rights.

103. Slovenia welcomed Grenada's efforts 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's plans to incorporate Comprehensive Sexuality Education into school curricula.

104. South Africa recognised the efforts made by Grenada to combat poverty and inequality, including through the adoption of the 2023 Minimum Wage Order, which increased minimum wages and by continuing the Government Safety Net Programmes to benefit the most vulnerable households.

105. Spain applauded Grenada's efforts 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 they could develop their own businesses.

108. Trinidad and Tobago commended Grenada for its progress in fulfilling international human rights obligations despite challenges like the effects of Hurricane Beryl and the COVID-19 pandemic. It highlighted the ratification of ILO Conventions relating to child labour, the Education Amendment Bill, the Minimum Wage Order, and the JUMP initiative, aligning with Grenada's commitment to improving living standards and sustainable development.

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

110. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island 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 protect 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 like climate change. It welcomed the Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience 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 Grenada's continued commitment to human rights despite the challenges posed by climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic. It recognized Grenada's progress 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 to treaty bodies. It also welcomed the recent enactment of the Compulsory School Age legislation, aimed at ensuring schooling for all children under 18.

116. Grenada then provided further information on actions taken with regards to the area of discrimination against women. In 2024, the government of Grenada through the division of youth in the ministry of youth and sports announced the launch of “Elevate her”, a transformative initiative designed to empower unemployed and underemployed young women in Grenada. The program was tailored to address the unique challenges faced by young women between the ages 18 to 35 with special focus on securing job placement or business start-up support.

117. This program was aligned with the Grenada national sustainable development plan which directly supports the pillars of human capital development and youth empowerment, especially ensuring Grenada's women are positioned for sustainable livelihoods.

118. The “Build Back Better Equal” project aimed to advance empower economic and social equality for women and girls in Grenada and other eastern Caribbean states from 2022 to 2026. It addressed challenges of gender equality exacerbated by COVID-19 crisis including the areas of women economic empowerment.

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

120. These differences could be attributed to several variety of 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 like healthcare and education hade a higher representation of women whereas construction and agriculture are more male dominated areas. While these 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 of Grenada 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 program. This initiative focuses on teaching tolerance, fostering respect for differences and discouraging discrimination based on gender, thereby addressing and transforming harmful social and cultural norms.

123. The CSE has been integrated into the HFL curriculum with a 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 HFL 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. On conditions of detention, his majesty's prison was an old 19 century structure which housed inmates sent by the courts. The conditions were kept as best as possible taking into consideration the age of the facility. Overcrowding was an issue and 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 are inclusive and informed.

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

126. In closing, Grenada reaffirmed its strong and unwavering commitment to human rights, social justice and sustainable development. Over the past years, Grenada has worked diligently to strengthen protections, expand opportunities and build a more inclusive society guided by the foundational principles of our constitution of 1974, the national sustainable development plan 2020 to 2035 and our vision for Grenada at 75.

127. However, challenges persist. The COVID-19 pandemic and the devastating impact of hurricane burial tested the nation's resilience, demanding adaptability, innovation and strengthen international cooperation. Despite these obstacles, Grenada 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 recommendation engaging in inclusive consultations with national stakeholders, civil society and international partners.

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

130. Grenada will 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 will continue to value highly our favorite SDG, SDG 17, partnership to achieve the goals.

 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 recognising 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 (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

131.12 **Consider taking practical steps towards ratifying the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education 1960 (Iraq);**

131.13 **Consider ratifying the UNESCO 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 OHCHR and other partners to strengthen national implementation, monitoring and reporting on human rights obligations (Bahamas);**

131.19 **Deepen cooperation with OHCHR and other partners to strengthen institutional and human rights capacities (Malaysia);**

131.20 **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);**

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 the report of the national report (Jamaica);**

131.22 **Issue a standing invitation to accept all visits by the human rights Special Procedures (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 the respect for human rights and freedoms (Russian Federation);**

131.26 **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));**

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 legal mandate to monitoring, promotion and protection of 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 **Implementation of human rights awareness and anti-discrimination education programs (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 stigmatisation against vulnerable groups, including persons living with HIV and AIDS, and persons from the LGBTQI community (South Africa);**

131.45 **Pursue efforts aiming 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 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);**

131.48 **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);**

131.49 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights with a view to abolition of the death penalty (Australia);**

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, aimed at the abolition of the death penalty (Argentina);**

131.52 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (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 (Costa Rica);**

131.54 **Abolish the death penalty definitively and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (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 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);**

131.60 **Resume efforts to abolish the death penalty (Colombia);**

131.61 **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);**

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 program to engage the public and lawmakers in a debate on the abolition of the death penalty (Panama);**

131.66 **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);**

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 human trafficking 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 the 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 Reproductive Health Rights Policy 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 (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 (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

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 the 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 2024 Compulsory School Age Law 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, 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 (Bahamas);**

131.104 **Strengthen the measures taken to combat climate change including through building climate resilient infrastructures (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 (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

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 programs targeting vulnerable populations (Viet Nam);**

131.109 **Pursue its efforts to integrate effective gender-responsive approaches in 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 NDC submission (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 sector (Samoa);**

131.114 **Promote technical assistance and capacity-building to address the existing challenges and difficulties related to climate change (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

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 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

131.119 **Strengthen technical and vocational training programs 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 impacting gender equality and the empowerment of women, and to enhance its 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. Addressing wage disparities and ensuring equal opportunities in all sectors will be essential for achieving gender equality (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

131.127 **Amend the Criminal Code to legalize abortion under all circumstances (Iceland);**

131.128 **Continue consultations which 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 to the victims (Nepal);**

131.134 **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));**

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 gender-based-violence cases (Philippines);**

131.137 **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);**

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 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);**

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 SDGs 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 expedite adoption of a National Policy for Persons with Disabilities (Romania);**

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

131.152 **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);**

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 Act of 1987 (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 articles 430 and 431 of the Criminal Code (Iceland);**

131.160 **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);**

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 Penal 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 (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

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 expression, particularly against transgender persons, and repeal the provisions of the Penal 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.

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)