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RESPONSES FROM GRENADA

**PROGRESS INDICATORS FOR MEASURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
INTER AMERICAN CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION, PUNISHMENT AND
ERADICATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
“BELÉM DO PARÁ CONVENTION”**

Adopted by the Committee of Experts (CEVI) on 21st May 2013

I. OVERVIEW

The Small Island Developing State of Grenada, located in the Eastern Caribbean, has made tremendous progress in addressing violence against women in accordance with the principles and obligations set out in the Convention of Belem do Para, the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women and other human rights instruments.

Actions have included:

- Legislative reform
- Establishment of protocols and Standard Operating Procedures
- Provision of services
- Prevention of violence against women

These actions are being undertaken in partnership between State and Non-State entities, led mainly by the National Gender Equality Machinery in the Ministry of Social Development and Housing, the Division of Gender and Family Affairs.

While much has been achieved, it is recognised that much more is needed to ensure consistency and further progress.

II. GRENADA RESPONSES TO THE PROGRESS INDICATORS FOR MEASURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BELÉM DO PARÁ CONVENTION¹

III.1. Legislation

Art. 1, 2, 3 y 7 c), e) y g)

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	<p>Grenada has ensured legislative and policy reform and has advanced the OECS Model Family Laws by having three (3) passed in the Houses of Parliament. It has also recognized marital rape as a criminal offence, with no reservations.</p> <p>A new Domestic Violence Act (2010) replaced the Domestic Violence Act (2001) to provide a civil remedy that would emphasize safety and protection as opposed to arrest and punishment. This law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes all forms of abuse between persons in domestic relationships, listed as physical abuse, sexual abuse, economic abuse, emotional abuse, intimidation, stalking, harassment and damage to property. • Defines domestic relationship to include spousal, common-law, engagement, visiting and dating relationships, as well as any actual or perceived romantic, intimate or sexual relationship of any duration. It also includes relationships by blood and adoption. • Details and expands the responsibilities and obligations of the Police, including their duty to respond to every complaint received, whether from the victim of the abuse or from any other person, to complete the Domestic Violence Police Report Form, and to file the appropriate criminal charge against the alleged offender in accordance with the criminal laws. • Details the rights of victims, such as the right to receive protection from the Police, to be assisted to obtain medical treatment and a place of safety, file for a protection order and receive counselling support. • Simplifies the process for seeking Protection Orders and widens the range of protections that can be provided by the Magistrate to the victim. • Mandates the police to enforce the Protection Orders and arrest respondents who breach any of the provisions. • Provides for Magistrates to make an order to attempt rehabilitation, such as counseling interventions for abusers and/or victims. <p>The Domestic Violence Act (2010) protects anyone who has an intimate</p>	<p>The State of Grenada is working assiduously to implement the laws and policies on violence against women and promote behaviour change to reduce the occurrence of domestic violence and sexual abuse.</p> <p>The Convention of Belém do Pará is not incorporated into law, neither is any other Convention. However, they are given full consideration when legislation is being contemplated. The Convention of Belem do Para cannot be applied directly. Existing laws, such as the Domestic Violence Act (2010), provides for local enforcement of the principles of the Convention. Further, other relevant laws are being revised to ensure conformity with this Convention, among other Conventions, agreements, principles and best practice.</p> <p>Grenada submitted reports on women's right to a life free of violence to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MESECVI in 2011 - CEDAW in 2012 - UN Secretary General Special Rapporteur in 2012 - UNECLAC - Commonwealth Secretariat in 2013 - Beijing +20 Review 2014 <p>The Inter Agency Group of Development</p>	<p>No studies or surveys have been undertaken on the prevalence of any form of VAW in Grenada.</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>relationship with someone of the opposite sex. This includes women and men who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - are married to each other; - were married to each other; - are living together as partners, though not legally married; - were living together as partners, though not legally married; - are the parents of a child; - had parental responsibility for a child; - are family members related by blood, marriage or adoption; - would be family members if they are related to persons in a marriage or common-law relationship; - are or were engaged, or in a dating or visiting relationship. This includes an actual relationship or a perceived relationship; - share the same household or residence. <p>It does not explicitly provide for reparation for the victims. However, it permits the Magistrate to order the perpetrators to continue to maintain rent and other financial obligations to the victim (applicant) or family, or to pay money to the applicant, even if he/she has vacate the home by virtue of a Protection Order.</p> <p>A Protection Order explains what the offender or respondent cannot do. It can say that the respondent cannot:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commit domestic violence - Ask someone else to commit violence on his or her behalf - Enter the shared household - Enter certain parts of the shared household - Enter the applicant's residence - Enter the place where the applicant works - Prevent the applicant or his or her children from entering their shared household <p>A Protection Order can instruct the respondent whether or not he or she is allowed to see any of the children.</p> <p>It can order the victim and /or the abuser to receive approved counselling.</p> <p>The Court decides on the instructions in each Protection Order based on the specific circumstances.</p>	<p>Organisations submitted a Shadow Report to CEDAW in 2012.</p> <p>The National Gender Machinery, the Division of Gender and Family Affairs, is responsible for coordinating efforts and providing some directing services to address violence against women. It is a division in the Ministry of Social Development. One of its units is the Gender Based Violence Unit which was established in 2003 as the Domestic Violence Unit, and named changed in 2013.</p> <p>The GBV Unit is charged with the responsibility of co-ordinating national responses to prevent and respond to acts of domestic and sexual violence, and also provides services to protect and support victims by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Supporting enforcement of policy and legislation o Public sensitization o Assistance to victims in finding safe shelter, counseling and participation in empowerment programmes. Temporary safe shelter is available for women in abusive situations at the Cedars Home. o Educational programmes through community initiatives and use of media <p>There has been very active collaboration with other stakeholders to end violence against women in Grenada, and as such, The GBV Unit works in partnership with the Royal Grenada Police Force (RGPF) and other Governmental Ministries, as well as two</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>The Criminal Offences committed in any act of DV have to be considered under the Criminal Code on the same basis as for any similar offence committed against any person.</p> <p>The law says that the Police:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Must respond to every report - Must inform the victim of his or her rights - Can arrest someone who is suspected of committing domestic violence without a warrant - Must assist and protect children - Have to charge offenders under the relevant laws, e.g. Criminal Code - Must enforce Protection Orders <p>The law also sets out the rights of the victim, which include the right to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To ask the Police for protection for self and children. - To ask the Police for assistance in locating and taking the victim and his/her children to a safe place. This could be at a shelter, the home of a family member or friend, or any other place. - To apply for a Protection Order from the court - To seek medical treatment for self or children - To lodge a criminal complaint against the person who committed the violence <p>The Child (Protection and Adoption) Act (2010) replaced the Child (Protection) Act (2001) and offers protection for children who are exposed to abuse. It:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defines “child in need of care and protection” to include all forms of physical, sexual and emotional abuse, as well as exposure to domestic violence, neglect, and abandonment; • Includes mandatory reporting by professionals in the care and service of children if there is knowledge or suspicion of any form of child abuse; • Makes provisions for adoption, thereby reducing the opportunity for trafficking and abuse; • Establishes the Child Protection Authority as the single agency responsible for addressing matters regarding the care, protection and adoption of children. <p>The Education (Amendment) Act 2012 grants authority to the Ministry of</p>	<p>main non-governmental agencies that address gender-based violence: Grenada National Organisation of Women (GNOW) and Legal Aid and Counseling Clinic (LACC).</p> <p>The following other official mechanisms and services exist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A shelter for abused women and their children, established 1999, and managed by a Cabinet-appointed Board with funding from Government. - The Ministry of Social Development provides/arranges transportation to move victims in emergency situations - Counselling is provided by the Ministry of Social Development - Social safety nets, including conditional cash transfers, are made available when needed - Psycho-educational programmes for female victims of domestic violence and for male perpetrators of domestic violence, operated by an NGO (Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic) with financial support from Government in the form of subventions and other grants. <p>Grenada has been undertaking a number of activities with the view of addressing the issue of Gender Based Violence. Intended as catalyst for change at the national, community and individual level, these projects have been focusing on the implementation of laws and policies using a multi-disciplinary response mechanism; training of responders to VAW; public sensitization and education. Activities</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Education to immediately suspend the services of a teacher who is reported to have committed any act of sexual abuse against a minor who is in his or her school. This would facilitate investigation.</p> <p>The Criminal Code (Cap 1, 1990) itemizes sexual offences and other criminal offences that can be committed such as rape, sexual intercourse with a minor, assault, murder, and trading in prostitution. These are expected to be applied, on a case by case basis, for charging offenders of any form of gender-based violence, including intimate partner violence. It was amended in 2012 to address deficiencies related to weak penalties for sexual offences, and the long legal process.</p> <p>The Amendments to the Criminal Code 2012 makes the following provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wider definition of rape to include anal penetration; • Recognition of marital rape; • Sexual abuse of minors under 16 years old now includes boys. • Parents, guardians and others who have actual custody of any child, and who have reason to believe that the child has been sexually abused, are mandated to report their suspicion to the Police, and are protected from liability, etc, once their suspicion was reported in good faith; • Removal of the statute of limitation in regard to reporting incidents of sexual intercourse with a minor. Previously, it was required that the report be filed no more than three months after the alleged incident; • Removal of the “honest belief” defence for defendants above the age of nineteen who are charged with sexual intercourse with a minor. A defendant up to the age of nineteen can so plead, but only if the minor is thirteen to sixteen years of age, not younger and if they were not charged with a similar offence previously. Before its removal, the “honest belief” provision had allowed any defendant to claim that he had reason to believe that the child was above the age of consent at the time of the incident; • Increased penalties for sexual offences, for example, the crimes of rape and sexual intercourse with a minor carry a penalty of thirty (30) years in prison, a move from 15 years; • Faster access to justice by introducing summary offences for crimes such as assault; • Introduction of community sentencing among the sentencing options. 	<p>include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Stakeholder consultations ii. Capacity building for the GBV Unit where two (2) Gender Based Violence Officers have been added to the Unit to effectively carry out the mandate of the Ministry of Social Development iii. Enhancement of Psychosocial Services: One (1) Counselor has been hired to deal specifically with Gender Based Violence cases. iv. Identification of cultural beliefs, myths and practices that significantly support gender based violence in order to inform behavior change campaigns v. Training of police officers; teachers and guidance counsellors of schools, social service providers; service providers and advocates from the NGO community; court clerks and legal secretaries, nurses and doctors on the laws and protocols related to gender based violence. vi. Rape kits have been introduced to the doctors in the public health care system for systematic use. vii. Public sensitization and education through community outreach and use of media. In Grenada, cultural norms accept or tolerate violence against women and girls under certain circumstances; and there is continued promulgation of those norms through songs, etc. Thus the Ministry and its social partners have begun to wage an intense battle to change myths, socio-cultural beliefs and traditions in the Grenadian culture regarding the acceptance of violence against women and girls. viii. Presentations and discussions sessions 	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>It must be noted that the Provisions in the Criminal Code are applied in cases of intimate partner violence, particularly physical violence. Charges that can be filed on a case by case basis include assault, assault with a deadly weapon, causing harm, attempted murder, murder, arson, abduction, trespassing, and so on.</p> <p>Grenada has legislation to prevent the traffic in women and girls which is contained in Sections 188 and 190 of the Criminal Code. Legislation provides for the prevention and punishment of trafficking in persons, including women. The penalty for someone who “procures any female to become, either within or without Her Majesty’s Dominions, a common prostitute” is two years imprisonment.</p> <p>Forced prostitution is covered under the Criminal Code as procurement of a female for carnal knowledge, detaining a female for carnal knowledge, unlawful detention with intent to have carnal knowledge, and other similar offences. As an example, Section 189 states: “whoever by force takes away or detains against her will any female of any age, with intent to marry or carnally know her, or to cause her to be married or carnally known by any other person, shall be liable to imprisonment for ten years.”</p> <p>The Criminal Code also prohibits a third person from selling the sexual services of a woman to another person. These sections of the code are clear on the matter of females being detained against their will for the purpose of having carnal knowledge of them on any premises or in a brothel.</p> <p>There is no legislation which expressly states that prostitution is illegal. However, there is legislation about the procurement of females under the age of twenty one for the purpose of “having unlawful carnal knowledge connections” as well as any female of any age who is forced against her will to marry or be carnally known by any other person. The law forbids the unlawful detention of any female “in or upon any premises with intent that she may be unlawfully and carnally known by any man...” or “in a brothel” (Section 190).</p> <p>The law also states the penalty of two years imprisonment for anyone who procures any female... to become a common prostitute. The section 188, 189, 198 and 200 are designed to protect the victim rather than punish “prostitution”.</p>	<p>have been held with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • faith based organisations, such as church groups • students of secondary and primary schools. • community groups • parents attending parenting programmes at health centres, parent teachers Associations and communities. 	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Sexual harassment is not punishable by any law. A draft Bill for an Act against Sexual Harassment has been developed and is scheduled to be considered in 2012. Based on the draft Bill, consideration will be given to punishing sexual harassment in employment, becoming employed or working in a decent environment; or the pursuit of worship, tenancy, education, training, medical attention, legal protection, recreation, free public access, public transportation, access to any place or the provision or receipt of any service. In preparing to proceed with enacting legislation, the Ministry commissioned research by an independent researcher in law. She has submitted her findings and recommendations for consideration.</p> <p>The Criminal Code has sections that can be applied as banning conciliation, mediation or other method to resolve crimes. For example, Section 202 states that, if the Court is satisfied...</p> <p>“that the seduction or prostitution of any female under the age of sixteen years of age has been caused, encouraged or favoured by her parent, guardian master, or mistress, it shall be the power of the Court to divest the parent, guardian master, or mistress of all authority over her, and to appoint any person or persons willing to take charge of her to be her guardian until she has attained the age of twenty-one years of age, or any age below this as the Court may direct...”.</p> <p>The Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court Mediation Programme is functional in Grenada. Selected cases are referred to Mediation by the Court and the result accepted as a Court Ruling. Matters referred are generally those in which mutual understanding and “win-win” results are possible. However, if the Court refers matters arising from gender-based violence against women and girls to Mediation, it would be part of the Court process, not classified as an extrajudicial settlement.</p> <p>There are provisions to protect the sexual and reproductive rights of women. These are normally practised, making legislation unnecessary for some detailed matters. Provisions and services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Criminal Offences related to sexual crimes, including forced prostitution and detaining a female to be carnally known. - Presence of Gynaecology and Obstetrics Wards at the General Hospital - Ante-natal clinics at District Medical Stations - The use of contraceptives is legal and available 		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pap-smear services are provided at District Medical Stations - A woman has to sign to indicate consent to have a hysterectomy or tubal ligation done, as is the case for other surgery, once she is not comatose or declared incompetent. - Abortion is not legal, except for reasons related to saving the life of the mother. - Gender equality and VAW are recognised within the National HIV/AIDS Policy and programming, including free voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) - The National Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Protocol (2010) recommends that medical interventions include emergency prophylactic care for HIV and the option of post-coital contraception be made available when a victim has been sexually assaulted. This is further highlighted in the draft Standard Operating Procedures for the Health Sector. 		
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>At least twenty (20) civil society organizations were involved in the promotion and protection of the right to a life without violence. These include the umbrella organisation, Grenada National Organisation of Women (GNOW) and its members; the Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic – a programme of the Grenada Community Development Agency; The Association of Professional Social Workers; The Coalition on the Rights of the Child; GRENCHAP, an organisation addressing the needs of vulnerable populations; and so on.</p> <p>The State promotes the participation of civil society in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of laws, policies and actions dealing with violence against women. This is done through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Capacity building of civil society groups by providing government subventions to some of them ii. Consultations on specific matters iii. Involvement in planning committees iv. Representation on Boards of Management, such as the Shelter for Abused Women v. Sub-contracting NGOs for specific services under government projects vi. Receiving and considering suggestions made by civil society bodies vii. Participation in public activities with civil society bodies 	GNOW formed a Steering Committee to monitor services for VAW.	In 2012, there were 39 births to children 12 – 16 years old.
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	The estimated annual national budget towards programmes to combat violence		The expenditure is not

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS																																
	<p>against women as captured in this response includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allocations to the Division of Gender and Family Affairs in the Ministry of Social Development - Subvention to the Cedars Home for Abused Women and their Children - Subvention to the Grenada National Organisation of Women - Subvention to the Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic - 30% of the subvention to the Child Welfare Authority (now Child Protection Authority) <p>Notably, this budget does not capture recurrent expenditure for the Ministry of Social Development, General Hospital, Royal Grenada Police Force, etc; neither does it represent capital expenditure for the Cedars Home and other institutions. For expenditure in these areas, budgetary allocations are made through other Ministries and Departments, and not necessarily disaggregated by programmes in a manner that is readily identifiable.</p> <p>The following table shows that from 2007 – 2011, Grenada’s budget allocated an average of over one million Eastern Caribbean Dollars as described above. The marked increases in 2008 and 2011 are mainly attributed to the increased allocations to the Child Welfare/Protection Authority and the Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic.</p> <p>Table 1: Budgetary Allocations to Violence Against Women Programming (Capital Expenditure)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="317 971 1150 1268"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Year</th> <th rowspan="2">Local Revenue (XCD)</th> <th rowspan="2">External Funding (XCD)</th> <th colspan="2">Total budgetary Allocations</th> </tr> <tr> <th>XCD</th> <th>USD</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>355,000</td> <td></td> <td>355,000</td> <td>130,664</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>1,002,852</td> <td></td> <td>1,002,852</td> <td>369,116</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>1,002,852</td> <td></td> <td>1,002,852</td> <td>369,116</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>1,070,573</td> <td></td> <td>1,070,573</td> <td>394,042</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>1,308,243</td> <td>269,683</td> <td>1,577,926</td> <td>580,782</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure (2000 – 2011)</p>	Year	Local Revenue (XCD)	External Funding (XCD)	Total budgetary Allocations		XCD	USD	2007	355,000		355,000	130,664	2008	1,002,852		1,002,852	369,116	2009	1,002,852		1,002,852	369,116	2010	1,070,573		1,070,573	394,042	2011	1,308,243	269,683	1,577,926	580,782		further broken down by programme.
Year	Local Revenue (XCD)				External Funding (XCD)	Total budgetary Allocations																													
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2007	355,000		355,000	130,664																															
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Qualitative signs of progress																																			

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>The National Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Protocol (2011) provides guidelines to responders in their interventions to address incidents and manage cases of Domestic and Sexual Violence. The sectors identified to form the coordinated and integrated response mechanism are the law enforcement, health care, social service, and legal service sectors as key responders to deal with domestic violence and sexual abuse. The Protocol also identifies the role of the Ombudsman in the process of holding agents of the State, as duty-bearers, accountable. In demonstrating the significance placed on this Protocol, the Ministers for each of the sectors, including the Prime Minister as Minister for National Security and Legal Affairs, publicly signed the Protocol into force on May 16, 2011.</p> <p>To further strengthen implementation, Standard Operating Procedures for the Ministry of Social Development have been developed and approved. This document will be a working guide to all officers of the Ministry of Social Development regarding their interaction with victims and other persons affected by gender-based violence.</p> <p>Standard Operating Procedures for the Health Sector has been approved.</p>	<p>The umbrella women's NGO, Grenada National Organisation of Women, initiated action for the national protocol to address domestic and sexual violence. The Ministry of Social Development readily became a partner and the two entities, government and non-government, worked together to develop the Protocol, in consultation with several stakeholder entities from the civil society and government sectors.</p>	
Qualitative signs of progress			

III.2. National Plans
 Art. 1, 2, 7 y 8 c), d) y f)

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	<p>A National Strategic Action Plan to Reduce Gender-Based Violence has been drafted and is being considered for presentation to Cabinet. When approved, it will be implemented with the aim of providing strategic direction to reduce the incidence of all forms of gender-based violence in Grenada, guided by the principles of human rights and gender equality.</p> <p>A National Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan has been approved by Cabinet for implementation. It includes a section on Gender, Violence</p>		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>and Security. The Policy Statement is</p> <p>“The Government will promote human security by coordinating the effective functioning of relevant legislation, the police, judicial system, social service agencies and channels of public education to combat and reduce all forms of violence, especially gender-based violence.”</p>		
Qualitative signs of progress			
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	✓		
Qualitative signs of progress			
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>The following official mechanisms and services exist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender-Based Violence Unit within the Ministry of Social Development; established 2003. - A shelter for abused women and their children, established 1999, and managed by a Cabinet-appointed Board with funding from Government. - The Ministry of Social Development provides/arranges transportation to move victims in emergency situations - Counselling is provided by the Ministry of Social Development and Housing, Child Protection Authority, Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic, Ministry of Education (Schools) and in private entities. - Social safety nets, including cash transfers, are made available when needed - Psycho-educational programmes for female victims of domestic violence and for male perpetrators of domestic violence, operated by an NGO (Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic) with Government support in the form of a subvention <p>There are no specialised officers or private spaces for VAW in the Royal Grenada Police Force. The RGPF has trained Officers assigned to deal with domestic violence and sexual violence matters in various Departments, such</p>	<p>The Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Protocol provides guidelines for service providers’ response to victims, witnesses and other affected persons.</p>	<p>Statistical data are not available.</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>as Community Relations, Criminal Investigations and Prosecutions.</p> <p>Subsidised legal advice is available through an NGO, Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic, which receives a subvention to enable it to provide services at very reduced rates.</p> <p>Interpreters are not necessary as English is the official language and the local language is English-based.</p> <p>An informational brochure has been converted into Braille to provide direct information to the visually impaired.</p>		
Qualitative signs of progress			

III.3. Access to justice

Art. 7 d), f) y 8 c) y d)

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	See section on laws above.		
Qualitative signs of progress			
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator			
Qualitative signs of progress			
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	The main entities receiving complaints are the Royal Grenada Police Force, Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic and the Ministry of Social Development. All have services that are accessible throughout the State.		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
Qualitative signs of progress			

III.4. Information and Statistics

Art. 8 h)

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator			
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>The Central Statistical Office collects and produces some statistics on VAW. The mechanism for collecting and analysing this data is being revised, to include a more active role for the Ministry of Social Development, and the protocol for additional entities to submit data.</p> <p>Records of sexual offences and domestic homicides have been kept by the Criminal Records Office of the Royal Grenada Police Force. Domestic Violence records have also been kept by the Police and submitted to the Domestic Violence Unit for processing. The Central Statistical Office has begun to process records of domestic violence cases from 2010. The new Domestic Violence Act (2010) mandates the Commissioner of Police to keep a Register of Domestic Violence Reports.</p> <p>Criminal Records on the assaults, attempted murder, causing harm, etc, are not disaggregated by the sex of the victim or perpetrator or readily available based on the cause. Therefore, those due to domestic violence are not easily ascertained. The same is true about the records from the Accidents and Emergency Department of the General Hospital.</p>	<p>Within the period 2009-2010, the Ministry commissioned a consultant to carry out two pieces of research to identify challenges in dealing with VAW. They are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Mapping of Existing Social Service Delivery Systems and Identification of Gaps in Current Services” in terms of child protection, domestic violence and juvenile justice components for the implementation of OECS Family Law Reform ii. Review of Policing and Prosecution of Sexual Offences: Country Report for Grenada 	
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator			
Qualitative signs of progress			

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator			
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Research done in 2009 by United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), Action for Children and Huddersfield University into “Perceptions of, Attitudes to, and Opinions on Child Sexual Abuse in the Eastern Caribbean” was supported.</p> <p>Grenada participated in research to prepare and submit reports to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MESECVI in 2011 - CEDAW in 2012 - UN Secretary General Special Rapporteur in 2012 - UNECLAC - Commonwealth Secretariat in 2013 - Beijing +20 Review 2014 <p>Grenada is participating in a Research Project on VAW by the Inter-American Commission on Women (CIM) for the Member States of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) during the period 2013 to 2014. The draft report is available.</p>		

III.5. Diversity ²

Art. 9

With respect to the adoption of the measures in this Chapter, the States Parties shall take special account of the vulnerability of women to violence by reason of among others, their race or ethnic background or their status as migrants, refugees or displaced persons. Similar consideration shall be given to women subjected to violence while pregnant or who are disabled, of minor age, elderly, socio-economically disadvantaged, affected by armed conflict or deprived of their freedom

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	<p>There are no specified minority groups in the population of just over one hundred thousand (100,000).</p> <p>All of the laws, policies and protocols, and services identified above are available to persons of all descriptions in Grenada.</p>		
Qualitative signs of			

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
progress			
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator			
Qualitative signs of progress			
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator			
Qualitative signs of progress			

Source: Own work based on *Indicators for Follow-up to the Committee of Experts' (CEVI) Recommendations*, adopted at the Fourth Meeting of CEVI, held on August 15, 2008 (OEA/Ser.L/II.7.10 (MESECVI/CEVI/doc.86/08 rev. 3); *Follow-up Report on the Recommendations made by the CEVI in the Evaluation Stage of the First Multilateral Evaluation Round*, Third Conference of States Parties, Antigua, Guatemala, March 24 to 25, 2011 (OEA/Ser.L/II.7.10, MESECVI-III/doc.57/11). (CEVI) (2012) *Draft Indicators of the Second Multilateral Evaluation Round to follow-up of Committee of Experts' (CEVI) Recommendations*, OEA/Ser.L/II.7.10, MESECVI/CEVI/doc.176/12, June 27, 2012, MESECVI (2012) *Second Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of Belém do Pará, OAS*; April 2012; MESEVI (2012) *Responses to questionnaires / Country reports*, and on the proposed progress indicators; Foro Internacional de Mujeres indígenas (FIMI) *Resumen sobre el proceso de construcción de indicadores para monitoreo de violencia contra mujeres indígenas, 2009 a 2010*.

¹ Matrix approved by the Committee of Experts-CEVI, the May 21, 2013

² Adicionalmente se desarrollaron estos indicadores específicos en Diversidad. Estos indicadores serán utilizados en la siguiente ronda.