



FOLLOW-UP MECHANISM  
CONVENTION OF BELÉM DO PARÁ (MESECVI)  
**Fourteenth Meeting of the Committee of Experts (CEVI)**  
November 27-28, 2017  
Panamá City, Panamá

OEA/Ser.L/II.7.10  
MESECVI/CEVI/doc.252/17  
November 21, 2017  
Original: English

**GRENADA  
COUNTRY RERPORT  
THIRD ROUND**

## **I. Introduction**

1. This report has the objective of evaluating the progress of Grenada in the implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention in the 2014-2016 period, obstacles identified, present observations and recommendations. This report has been elaborated taking into account the responses given by Grenada to the indicator system of MESECVI, in the framework of the third round of multilateral evaluation, in 2016. The second round report and its recommendations, as well as legislation and official government information, were also consulted.
2. Grenada responded to a set of indicators provided by the CEVI, providing a wide and relevant amount of information, even when there was a large amount of indicators left with no response. The CEVI appreciates the availability of the government of Grenada in complying with its commitments to the Belém do Pará Convention and its follow-up mechanism.
3. This report is divided in the following sections: Legislation, National Plans, Access to Justice, Information and Statistics and Diversity. In each section, the reception of the right, financial context and budgetary commitments and state capacities will be analyzed in order to follow-up on the rights contained in the Belém do Pará Convention.

## **II. Analysis of the progress made in the realization of women’s right to live a life free of violence**

### **LEGISLATION Articles 1, 2, 3, 7c, e & g**

#### ***RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT:***

##### ***Structural:***

4. Grenada has confirmed that there is no change as it relates to the incorporation of the Convention into the domestic law. The report specifies that the Convention is not incorporated but that there are existing and new laws that have been passed to advance the application of the Convention. The specific pieces of legislation have not been identified but provisions from them have been noted. Some of these laws, according to Grenada, are the Criminal Code and its Amendments of 2012; the Education Amendment Act of 2012; and, the Labour Code of 2016.
5. Currently there is no legal provision that defines the term “gender-based violence”. However, Grenada reports that gender-based violence is a term recognized by the National Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan, and the National Strategic Action Plan to Reduce Gender-based Violence.

6. The Domestic Violence Act, (DV Act) 2010 protects against most forms of violence: physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional, verbal or psychological abuse, economic abuse, intimidation, harassment, stalking, damage to or destruction of property; and entry into the applicants residence without consent where the parties do not share the same residence. It makes no mention of patrimonial, institutional and political violence.
7. The Criminal Code 2012 replaced the Criminal Code of 1987. Grenada did not identify specific legislations on human trafficking and forced prostitution. The report stresses that specific provisions to protect against trafficking in girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women and forced prostitution along with sexual offence were “in place as part of the Criminal Code from before the ratification of this Convention” and this remains in force. The legislation against sexual offences has been strengthened as part of the Amendments to the Criminal Code (2012). Application to within the family sphere is supported by the recognition of sexual abuse as a form of domestic violence in the Domestic Violence Act (2010) and the Child (Protection and Adoption) Act (2010).
8. Provisions for other sexual offences found in the Criminal Code 2012 include:
  - Rape and sexual abuse within marriage and de-facto unions to include rape of a spouse, making marital rape a criminal offence, with no reservations.
  - Penetration of a person with the genital organs of another without the consent of the first mentioned person is rape under the law, regardless of the relationship between them. This includes persons in de facto and visiting relationships.
  - Rape, sexual abuse, sexual violence within the nuclear or extended family.
9. In addition to rape and sexual assault, the Criminal Code identifies incest and sexual intercourse with a stepchild, foster child, ward or dependant as specific sexual offences within the family.
10. Femicide is not named as a specific crime. The report indicates that what applies are provisions that exist in the country’s Criminal Code against homicide (capital murder, non-capital murder and manslaughter).
11. Sexual harassment in the workplace is provided for in the Labour Code of 2016 which will replace the previous Labour Code. Sexual harassment at institutions other than the work place was not highlighted.
12. The Education Act (Amendment 2012) protects against sexual violence in schools and by education professionals. No specific law on sexual violence in other institutions such as hospitals, detention centres, and other state institutions was cited. No reference is made of provisions particular to indigenous women with consideration for ethnic diversity, location, disabilities, different sexual preferences, sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons, senior citizens or those deprived of their freedom.

13. The Government of Grenada has not enacted legislation to protect against obstetric violence in hospitals and other health institutions and sexual violence in armed conflicts as a form of torture, war crime and/or crime against humanity. The report states that Grenada is not in armed conflict within the State or with other nations.
14. The response to specific legislation on sexual and reproductive rights was limited. It states that the legislation allows for the legal interruption of pregnancy on the grounds of health of the mother. The report did not address specific legislation that: punishes obstetric violence particularly in teenage pregnancies; allows the legal interruption of pregnancy for therapeutic reasons; allows the legal interruption of pregnancy for rape; punishes forced sterilization guarantees access to contraception, including emergency oral contraceptives; punishes non-consensual artificial insemination.
15. Grenada nevertheless has Standard Operating Procedures for the Health Sector which stipulate that the emergency contraceptive pill should be provided to all female victims of sexual assault; therapeutic abortion should be provided as an option for pregnancies resulting from sexual assault, if it is determined necessary to preserve the physical or mental health of the woman or girl, as well as, to save her life. It also provides for issuing prophylaxis against HIV and STIs in all reported cases of rape.
16. The attention protocols to determine treatment steps and the form of attention to the users especially in the cases of sexual violence were not stated.
17. The Domestic Violence Act (2010) recognises psychological violence against a person in a domestic relationship: The report, (Para 5 (2) (g) of DV Act, 2010) lists persons who can make an application for a Protection Order and specifies “a person who was engaged to, dating or has been in a visiting relationship with a person of the opposite sex...”
18. No reference is made to legislation that explicitly bans the use of such methods as conciliation, mediation, probation, suspended sentences, application of the opportunity and commutation of punishment. There exists no legislation to ban extra-judicial methods to address violence. The report reveals that policies are in force to discourage it. The intention is to further address this in the on-going revisions to the Police Standing Orders.
19. The Ombudsman Act (2007) makes provision for any member of the public to file a complaint against any public authority for maladministration, defined as: unreasonable delay; abuse of power; unlawful actions; unfair or discriminatory action; application of unreasonable procedure; and negligence. Where any report is received, the Office of the Ombudsman has a duty to conduct an investigation and report its findings to Parliament.
20. The legislation in Grenada uses gender-neutral terms and therefore intends to cover all persons regardless of description. The law does not specify or have special

provisions to cover categories of individuals in any public or private spaces. The report identifies the country's Constitution as the "law that applies to everyone in the State, without discrimination based on any descriptions."

***Process:***

21. One State office specialises in matters relating to Violence against Women - the Division of Gender and Family Affairs in the Ministry of Social Development and Housing. The Gender Based Violence Unit is located within that Division and serves the entire nation, using the five sub-offices of the Ministry as needed.
22. There is an effort by the State to provide training at the national level on the promotion of the rights of women and particularly the right to life free of violence for relevant public officers. This is a positive step in the prevention of VAW and for the changing of perception and gender stereotypes. Grenada has over a period of six years (2008–2014), conducted an intense series of workshops on the laws and policies addressing violence against women for staff of various sectors: police, nurses, doctors, legal secretaries and magistrates clerks, prosecutors, social service personnel, teachers, guidance and counselling officers.
23. The core content of the training was drawn from the Modules for training on VAW developed by UN Women Caribbean Office in addition to the local laws and policies. The contents and activities exposed participants to the laws and policies that are in force and the guiding principles and practices to be adopted. It also gave them an opportunity to examine particularities to be considered in dealing with gender-based violence as well as their own perceptions, biases and beliefs that can interfere with their professional interaction with victims and offenders.
24. The Ministry of Social Development and Housing coordinated the training, with funding from UN Women, UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women, UNICEF and the USA Department of Justice. Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic provided expertise for facilitation of most of the training. In the original series, Grenada National Organisation of Women also provided facilitation. The Police Training School, Office of the Director of Public Prosecution, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education were partners in scheduling and sometimes facilitating training for the target groups in their sectors. At least 700 persons were trained.
25. Evidence of the inclusion of the promotion and protection of women's rights, and the penalties for violation of the right to a life free of violence is seen in the Grenada's primary and secondary school's curricula for Health and Family Life Education. The curriculum includes the topics of equality, non-discrimination and rights. The St George's University includes education on violence against women in several of its programmes.

26. Other activities and public events regarding GBV and gender equality organized by the Gender-based Violence Unit, the Police, Faith-based Organisations and community organisations contribute to the educational process as follows:
- The Gender-based Violence Unit is permitted to conduct school tours annually, making interactive presentations to students of all primary and secondary schools on GBV and topics related to the right to live free from violence, including gender equality and healthy relationships.
  - In follow-up to the school tours, additional presentations to the school assemblies are done. These are led by student groups and the teaching staff.
  - Workshops with specific forms/grades, and sensitisation activities with the school communities.
27. No specific systematic educational processes in the schools' curricula, university education and in society in general regarding gender stereotypes, gender equality, and the promotion and protection of women's rights, as well as penalties for violating the right to a life free of violence process was shown. However, a list was given of institutions and groups that conducted student and teacher led sensitization activities. Results to these initiatives were not provided.
28. The Education Act, 2012 provides for education in an environment free from violence and discrimination. The specific article/section(s) is not referenced by the State. However, training in the laws and policies on GBV was conducted for teachers and guidance counsellors of all primary and secondary schools within 2013-2014. The training included gender stereotypes and violence prevention. The description of the course content and the number of participants reached is needed.
29. Training workshops in the laws and policies on GBV were held for media workers within the specific period (2012-2014). The training included gender stereotypes and violence prevention. This indicator however requested the specific content in gender equality and mainstreaming that is used in existing journalism schools and universities, if such exist. Therefore, short-term educational programmes are not applicable under this indicator. No mention is made of whether the subject-matter of gender equality and mainstreaming in journalism is being offered at schools and the university.
30. During 2016, a new entity, the Gender Equality Machinery began the process of monitoring the content of locally produced music for sexist content and messages that promote GBV. The findings are being analyzed. There is no indication as to whether this entity is a combined participatory mechanism, private or public organization.

***Results:***

31. Grenada's response to the result indicators has improved. Attempts were made to respond even where information/data were not available. Many of the answers to survey related indicators received a recurring response "not available - survey not conducted." This reiterated the absence of research and the unavailability of data/statistics on violence against women which remains a problem.

32. The percentage of legal cases could not be determined. The respondent repeated that there have not been any studies on the proportion of reported VAW matters that have been prosecuted. Records on legal cases generally exist, so it may be a matter of collating this information from the administrative records that are kept in the relevant offices.
33. The stated violent deaths of women (VDW) in 2016 were three (3). The VDW rate per 100,000 was not calculated.
34. The term femicide is not defined in local law and this reinforces the non-recognition of this form of violence in Grenadian laws. Therefore the indicator on repair processes on collateral victims of femicide by type of relationship with the victim is not applicable in this instance.
35. Grenada's crude death rate for two years is of 8.2 for women in 2014 and of 6.9 in 2015. The information was broken down by sex but not by accidents, homicides, or suicides. Neither was the mortality rate calculated.
36. Information is not compiled on criminal proceedings for the different crimes. Therefore the number and percentage of criminal proceedings versus number and percentage of criminal cases with judgment (conviction or acquittal) for the crime could not be provided.
37. Since the last report by Grenada in 2012 on the progress indicators, the number of civil society (CSO) organizations involved in the promotion and protection of the right to a life without violence has increased from 20 to 33. These represent a wide cross section of the society. A list of the CSOs and the characteristics of some of the organizations is provided in the report. Of the 33 named CSOs nine (9) are women and girls' organizations that work with women. These organizations do not work exclusively with women of the specific categories /description identified by the indicator.
38. The report states that there is no National Mechanism of the State with the responsibility to follow up on the Belém do Pará Convention. There needs to be an indication as to whether there is a combined agency of state and civil society.
39. There are no spaces, mechanisms or tools that are publicly recognized and with the legal status for interagency coordination between the public and civil society organizations based on the promotion and protection of the right to a life free of violence for women. However, The Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan and the National Strategic Action Plan to Reduce GBV provide parameters for developing such mechanisms. It is, however, commendable that the State through its agencies/machinery consults and collaborates with civil society organizations; and provides financial and other support to some organizations with regard to violence against women - even though no formal or legal arrangement exists.

40. 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 capacity building of civil society groups by providing government subventions to some of them; consultations on specific matters; involvement in planning committees; representation on Boards of Management, such as the Shelter for Abused Women; and, receiving and considering suggestions made by civil society, among others.
41. Grenada's pregnancy rate (10-14 years), number and percentage of abortions and maternal mortality rate in children and adolescents old are not available. Nevertheless, the report shows that number of deliveries at term in children and adolescents were: total of births to children 15 years and under was 6 in 2014 and 8 in 2015; total births to young women between 16 and 19 years of age were 167 in 2014 and 155 in 2015.
42. The ratio between the increased of VDW (violent death of women) and the increase of VDM (Violent death of men) in the past twelve months was not provided. However, there were three (3) homicides of females and 13 homicides of males in 2016. The rate of decline of VDW in relation to rate of decline VDM was not provided.

## **BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS**

### ***Structural:***

43. Grenada reported that it has no laws that specifically include budgetary allocations for violent crimes of any kind. The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure is the national budget which provides approved expenditure for all Government Ministries and Departments including women's mechanisms, specialized offices, health sector, education sector, etc. An estimated annual budget for programmes to combat violence is provided through several government and civil society organizations. The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure is debated and approved by Parliament in accordance with the Financial Rule and is a printed public document by which information on the budget and its details and execution is publicized.
44. The percentage of budget allocated to programs, plans and agencies related to different forms of violence against women was reported as not available.

### ***Structural, Process and Results:***

45. No reference was made to any specific number of CSOs involved in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution. The respondent did not respond to this indicator.
46. Publication and dissemination of public information on the budget and its execution is done annually during debates in Parliament on the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure. In response to whether there was publication of final reports on the

budget and its execution the respondent indicated that there are reports from the Audit Department and the Public Accounts Committee.

## ***STATE CAPACITIES***

### ***Structural:***

47. The State reports the existence of different attention protocols for ensuring the enforcement of provisions enacted in connection with different forms of violence. Some of these are the National Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Protocol; a Sexual Assault Response Guide for the Gender-based Unit; and, the Standard Operating Procedures for the Health Sector.
48. Grenada reported that there are four health facilities with equipment and trained personnel to provide medico-legal responses to rape, sexual offences and domestic violence. They are located in 4 different areas of the Country.

### ***Process:***

49. The attention protocols were developed using a participatory approach. Through consultations and round tables key participants (individual/entities) were able to discuss the issues and make recommendations in order to facilitate consensus amongst stakeholders. The Protocols have been distributed to the key sectors, and excerpts distributed during training events. Public education was conducted on the existence of the protocols and pamphlets summarizing the protocols have been distributed widely. Distribution was done in English, the only language of communication in Grenada. Records of meeting, training workshops notices dispatching copies of protocols and standard operating procedures are kept.

### ***Results:***

50. No training processes for journalists, communication professionals, and media representatives on the right of women and girls to be free from all forms of discrimination and stereotyped patterns of behaviour and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts. However, workshops were held with media workers to sensitize them of the issues.
51. The response does not acknowledge how the reporting process for monitoring knowledge, understanding and application of specific protocols and regulations on the rights of women; as part of regular assessments to access incentives, credits, ranks (the justice, health, education); were done. Monitoring was restricted to a set of indicators identified for monitoring the implementation of the National Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan (GEPAP).
52. The Ministry responsible for gender affairs in Grenada has produced pamphlets and materials for radio and television materials to foster gender equality and empowerment of women. Within this Ministry is the National Gender Equality

Machinery, the Division of Gender and Family Affairs, which has the function of monitoring progress towards gender equality nationally and identifying and addressing barriers. The report was not specific about the evaluation of educational content free of gender stereotypes.

**NATIONAL PLANS Article 1, 2, 8(c), 8 (d) & 8 (f)**

***RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT:***

***Structural:***

53. Grenada has a National Strategic Action Plan to Reduce Gender-Based Violence with ten (10) strategies to reduce GBV. Its aim is to provide strategic direction to reduce the incidence of all forms of GBV in Grenada, guided by the principles of human rights and gender equality.
54. A National Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan exists. It identifies actions to support the National Strategic Action Plan. The policies, programmes and action plans of other sectors also include measures to address GBV, such as:
  - Ministry of Labour: Addressing Sexual Harassment in the workplace
  - Ministry of National Security: Revising the Domestic Violence Procedures in the Police Standing Orders.
55. Grenada reported that the concept of violence complies in large measure, with the concept in the Convention. This statement does not specify whether gender-based violence has been incorporated in official documents. However, a previous submission states that it is captured in its National Strategic Plan and the GEPAP.
56. The country plans to continue training of responders on violence against women, national leaders and Gender Focal Point from various sectors specifically for the preparation for the implementation of the Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan. Plans to establish a permanent training plan to cater to decision makers and which include messaging on the Convention of Belem do Para was not stated. Campaigns have been conducted about the different forms of violence, with messaging given in Internationally Accepted English as well as in the English-based Grenadian Creole.
57. There is no national, state, or municipal policy to eliminate gender stereotypes in education. However the respondent referred to Education Act (Art 3 (3) (f) that states that one of the goals and objectives of education is to promote the principle and practice of gender equality.

***Process:***

58. The Government of Grenada ensured that civil society was involved in the design of the National Strategic Action Plan by participating in the “review of existing materials on the topic already done by consultants and the relevant laws and

materials; participating in consultations, and “responding to questionnaires regarding the terms of reference for the preparation of the Plan; and “interviews in which they provide responses that were reviewed for relevance and inclusion.

59. On the issue of training actions and plans on the rights of women, violence against women, and the Convention of Belém do Pará for pertinent decision-makers and authorities included technical staff at ministries, lawmakers, justice operators, health practitioners, security and police forces, and personnel at centres providing specialized attention for violence against women, among others. The respondent stated that training was held on the Laws and Protocols to address GBV.
60. There are no legal or forensic physicians, forensic psychologists, criminologists registered and the data is not available on the:
  - Number of users attended to by the various services different categories of women and girls is not available.
  - Percentage of women victims of violence who seek attention in proportion to the total number of women who suffer violence, taking shortcomings in records and other statistical defects into account.
  - Average time that passes between the first manifestation of violence and the victim’s first contact with an agency or establishment that provides attention and services.

***Results:***

61. The response did not offer an explanation on how monitoring and impact assessment on policies, national plans, actions, strategies, in terms of their different components, at the national, provincial, state, and local levels is carried out. The respondent was unclear about the indicator on the number of public institutions with specific dependencies on women, created, operating with budget and budget execution and would like to know if it refers to institutions that solely address women’s rights.

***QUALITATIVE SIGNS OF PROGRESS:***

***Structural:***

Four CSOs work specifically with communities identified:

- GRENAIDS works with commercial sex workers and similar at-risk groups re: HIV/AIDS
- GRENCHAP works with persons of different sexual orientations.
- Grenada National Council of the Disabled works with persons who have disabilities
- Groundation Grenada advocates for the rights of persons with different sexual orientation, other vulnerable minorities, as well as women in general.

***Process:***

62. One (1) Network that includes public sector agency in the Police, Health Sector and GBV Unit exists but there is no formal mechanism for interagency communication and monitoring. The Division of Gender and Family Affairs, the National Mechanism for Gender Equality monitors the existence and operation of public institutions regarding violence against women.

***BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS:***

***Structural:***

63. Information on the percentage of public spending allocated to the different plans, strategies, and programs on violence against women in the last fiscal period was not provided.
64. The State did not provide responses on most of the indicators in this section.

***Process and Results:***

65. The report identified that the Grenada's national mechanism does not currently have the capacity to do a detailed analysis of the national budget to determine the total allocation to expenditure on the implementation of programmes VAW, in particular the recurrent expenditure. However, a basic analysis of the Appropriation Bill for 2016 (Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure) was provided, although it does not show any recurrent expenditure for the implementation of VAW programmes by the Gender Based Violence Unit. On the other hand, it does show the amount of \$410,616.03 USD to entities that do specific work against VAW; and, \$63,239.34 allocation to the capital expenditure of the Ministry of Social Development for VAW projects.
66. The response suggests that through the records from Parliament, including those by the Public Accounts Committee, the public has access to management accountability in the budget for the implementation of plans and programs for the treatment and eradication of violence against women. This raises the question of whether the Public Accounts Committee unlike the National Mechanism is able to analyze the national budget to derive the specific figures for VAW and to what extent the public has access to these records.

***STATE CAPACITIES:***

***Structural:***

67. Grenada has one shelter for victims of VAW– the Cedars Home for Abused Women and their Children. It provides support to two public or state-supported legal services

specializing in women affected by violence. These are the Gender-Based Violence Unit in the Ministry of Social Development and Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic. These two entities provide care and psychological support before, during and after the legal process.

68. No specified number of toll free lines was given but it was reported that there are in existence several telephone lines with national coverage by which victims of gender-based violence can reach the appropriate personnel.
69. Psychological and counselling services are provided by four entities, the Ministry of Social Development and Housing, Ministry of Education, Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic, and the Child Protection Authority.

***Process:***

70. Care services for victims of different forms of violence are available at the Cedars Home. This home provides services mainly for victims and survivors of intimate partner violence from throughout the country. Twelve women and fifteen children (9 boys and 6 girls) received care in 2016. The Cedars Home Policy and Operational Guide detail the care and support to victims of all ages and sex.
71. There are no public or private observatories on discriminatory institutional conduct or practices against women or which endeavour to reverse them in all areas, with a special focus on education, health, and justice;
72. Grenada didn't report the existence of campaigns on what gender stereotypes in education are and what produces them and professional guidelines and codes of conduct in the media and in advertising as well, with respect to materials containing violent and stereotyped content against women.
73. The respondent was unsure of the existence of study plans, textbooks, and educational material free of gender-based stereotypes for all levels of teaching.

***Results:***

74. No codes of conduct exist for media organizations and advertising agencies, which include the right of women to be free from all forms of discrimination, and the right of women to be valued and educated free of stereotyped patterns of behaviour and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts. All other result indicators show "not available" as their response.

***QUALITATIVE SIGNS OF PROGRESS:***

***Structural:***

75. The programming on the right to a life without violence places emphasis on prevention. Examples of the prevention messages are: “I am not a thing”, “healthy relationships”, “GBV is me business, is yuh business too”, and “debunking myths and harmful beliefs”. Outreach campaigns are held annually during the 16 Days of Activism to End Violence against Women, on International Women’s Day, Orange Day, International Day of the Family, etc. An explanation of the kinds of activities undertaken can be found in the Appendices. No outreach campaign against sexual harassment has been conducted in the last 3 years (2014-2017). It was stated that provision for this is included in the Revised Labour Code which has not yet commenced operation. It is important to know whether the Revised Labour Code has not yet been brought “into force” or that the Revised Labour Code has been brought into force but the “operations” have not yet commenced.

***Process:***

76. No user-satisfaction studies on the accessibility, availability, and quality of the different attention services for victims of violence has been done. Neither have Perception Studies on the identification of violence against women been commissioned.

77. The Domestic Violence Act (2010) provides for Protection Orders to be issued. There is no reference in the response to protective measures given at the request of the victim or third parties or on an *ex officio* basis, before and during administrative and/or judicial proceedings. Interim Orders can be issued by a Magistrate without a court hearing and in the absence of the Respondent. A Final Order can only be issued after a court hearing where the respondent has had the opportunity to make representation.

78. There is no mechanism of judicial proceedings for enforcing protective measures to guarantee the safety of women victims of violence, their children, and their witnesses.

79. The response to the existence of constitutional relief (amparos, protective actions, custody) given by Grenada is the availability of an emergency shelter.

80. In response to the availability of procedural guarantees in judicial proceedings involving violence: (i) independence and impartiality of the court; (ii) reasonable time; (iii) equality of arms; (iv) *res judicata*; (v) appeals to higher courts against judgments. Grenada did not address all of the components of the indicator. Its response to (v) states that “an Appeals processes exist, but it is for convicted offenders only.” Grenada needs to explain if the victim can appeal a sentence with which she is dissatisfied.

81. There is specific legislation for girls and adolescents (boys included) under the Child (Protection and Adoption) Act (2010) whereby a child who is deemed to be in need of care and protection can be removed from the abusive environment and taken into care by the Child Protection Authority. The response is not specific to rapidly available mechanisms for protection.

82. While the report was not specific about the existence of policies to train members of the judiciary on the topic of violence, prosecutors have received training, described earlier, and magistrates and judges are trained on violence against women through the OECS Supreme Court.”
83. The State reported that there are no database registers with relevant case law of high courts concerning violence against women, including documentation of reference cases, especially those based on gender stereotypes or those that endeavour to reverse them. It is necessary for Grenada to explain where its records of case law are kept.

***Results:***

84. Responses to these indicators were either “not available” or “data not compiled/processed” suggesting the unavailability of data to respond to the indicators
85. The legal aid clinic is the only civil society organization that is involved in functioning as advisors or as complainants in criminal proceedings for violence against women and femicide.
86. Publication of and access to information on judgments and rulings handed down by the courts are available in writing and can be accessed at the Court Registry. This response is contrary to the response in 121 above.

***BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS:***

***Structural:***

87. The Government of Grenada provides funding assistance, free legal representation and other services through the following different entities as by way of grants/subventions: the Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic, an NGO entity; the basic operations of the Cedars Home for Abused Women; and, NGO entities that provide this.

***Process:***

88. Reports are required from the above entities that receive subventions from the Government.
89. Grenada has free and subsidised legal support that is open to all citizens and residents who need them. There is no reference to any specific group except that the Child Protection Authority is mandated to provide services to children.

***Results:***

90. There were no structural and result indicators. In addition, the response to the single process indicator on the publication of and access to information on budget allocations and spending the report was insufficient.

***QUALITATIVE SIGNS OF PROGRESS:***

***Structural:***

91. The report indicated that there are in existence the following official mechanisms for receiving complaints about violence against women:

- Gender-Based Violence Unit within the Division of Gender and Family Affairs of the Ministry of Social Development which has its Headquarters in St George's. However complaints are also received at the sub-offices of the Ministry in four locations island-wide (Sauteurs, Victoria, Grenville, and Petite Esperance).
- Division of Gender and Family Affairs in the Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs located on the island of Carriacou.
- The Royal Grenada Police Force RGPF has trained Officers assigned to deal with domestic violence and sexual violence matters in various Departments, such as Community Relations, Criminal Investigations and Prosecutions. Officers operate at all Police Stations in the State.
- All hospitals and other health facilities nationwide.

92. The Office of the Ombudsman is the administrative agency for filing complaints regarding failing to abide by obligations related to the right to a life without violence.

93. The Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic is the lone legal service provider specializing in the issues of women affected by violence. Through this NGO facility which receives a subvention from government subsidized legal advice is available.

94. According to the response on free and comprehensive legal services intended for specific categories of women and girls according to legislation in force, the respondent said that "None specifically target these groups, as all services are available to everyone without discrimination".

95. The response does not say that there is free and comprehensive legal service provided for the categories of women stated by existing legislation.

***Process:***

96. For all the indicators requesting data the response was "not available".

***Results:***

97. The State reported that interpreters do not have knowledge of the rights of women.

98. Four of the five sitting and other administrative bodies of justice and over 700 civil servants and public officials have awareness and access to training on the issue of violence against women.

### **INFORMATION AND STATISTICS Article 8(h)**

#### ***RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT:***

##### ***Structural:***

99. Regulations covering Grenada's obligation to conduct regular research, surveys and studies are limited. At present there are no such regulations covering the country's obligation to carry out regular research, surveys and studies on:

- Different manifestations of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women and which consider both the private and the public as a scenario where violence happens
- Monitoring and assessing policies, plans, programs, strategies, and actions
- Provision of free access information of a statistical nature generated by public sector institutions

The Domestic Violence Act (2010) is the only stated legislation that mandates the Royal Grenada Police Force to keep a Domestic Violence Register. The Domestic Violence Report Form is stipulated in the said law, and includes different kinds and manifestations of the violence.

No other regulations cover records for judicial, prosecution service, defense offices, social services, health, etc. on the different cases of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women in its various manifestations.

##### ***Results:***

100. No legislation is in place to cover public access to the information gathered through surveys and administrative records.

#### ***QUALITATIVE SIGNS OF PROGRESS:***

##### ***Structural:***

101. Civil society organizations requesting access to public information considering organizations particularly working with women and girls of specified categories are not available.

##### ***Process:***

102. There are no periodic statistical and qualitative reports that interpret and contextualize the statistics of violence against women. The Inter-Agency Group of Development Organizations submitted a Shadow Report on CEDAW.

***BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS:***

***Structural:***

103. The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure include provisions for the Central Statistical Office. It also contains provisions for improving the collection and processing of administrative data by the Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Health and the Royal Grenada Police Force, including data on reports of violence against women.

***Process:***

104. Publication of reports on budget allocations and execution. “The indicator seems to suggest that the information required is from a printed document to which the public has access and can acquire. It is important to know whether “the report of the Budget Debates in Parliament” is available to the public.

105. The percentage of public spending assigned to the development of databases with information on different forms of violence was not available.

***Results:***

106. Response to the result indicator on the percentage of the execution of the budget allocated for programs, plans, and institutions related to different forms of violence against women was also not available.

***QUALITATIVE SIGNS OF PROGRESS:***

***Structural:***

107. There is a Committee of Social Partners on which 5 civil society organizations are represented. This response did not specify the characteristics of the committee and how it is involved in the oversight and execution of the budget.

***Process:***

108. Transparency and public information and the publication of final reports on the budget and its execution are through the Records of Parliament. All public information of its kind required under both these indicators can be readily obtained under any Freedom of Information Act. It is important to know whether this legislation has been enacted in Grenada.

***STATE CAPACITIES:***

***Structural:***

109. No formal agreements exist between the national women's mechanism/the competent authorities in the area of violence (at different public agencies) and the Central Statistical Office; to produce quality information on different forms of violence against women and girls.
110. The Central Statistical Office is the State entity responsible for compiling and processing data from administrative agencies, conducting surveys, and publishing statistics. The Police and Ministry of Social Development submit raw administrative data.

***Process:***

111. The processes for negotiating agreements and/or cooperative technical ties between the national women's mechanism, the competent authorities for violence (at different public agencies) have the following steps: submission of request for collaboration to the relevant authority in the entity; making presentations to the targeted authorities; If there is agreement to proceed, discussions and consultations at the technical and operational level; drafting document, when necessary; seeking support at the management and political levels, including Cabinet, when necessary; signing of documents, if necessary.

***Results:***

112. No response was provided to the enquiry concerning the existence and availability of regular databases or other sources of information on different forms of violence and the number of the public sector institutions that have specific units on generation of statistical information is not available

***QUALITATIVE SIGNS OF PROGRESS:***

***Structural:***

113. Production reports, specialized studies from various disciplines on violence against women and femicide with statistical bases. While research is conducted from time to time, an indication of date and availability of the last research may be useful.
114. No response to the indicator on periodic reports about studies on sentences and opinions that contains stereotypes, prejudices, myths and customs in the cases of women victims of violence, and the use of the personal history of the victim and/or her sexual experience to deny justice to her.

***Process:***

115. Mechanisms exist for access to updated statistical information (accessible and timely) but it is not always timely.
116. The response did not make reference to the existence of mechanisms for mass dissemination of national statistics on violence against women but that “the absence of prevalence data, mass dissemination is not usually done”.

***Results:***

117. Periodic reports are available because no national study was carried out to test social perception on the issue of violence against women

**DIVERSITY Article 9**

***RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT:***

***Structural Indicator:***

118. Grenada reports that its laws, polices and programming for VAW does recognize the special groups. The right to life, enshrined in the Constitution, applies to all persons with no discrimination. There is no specific policy or law on mental health and the right of gender identity, sexual identity and sexual diversity. Grenada does not have any communities that practice indigenous culture.
119. The procedure for preparing legislation follows the conventional processes used in Parliamentary Democracies. All other process and result indicators received a “not available and none as their responses.
120. There are no civil society organizations with specific knowledge on each of the areas involved in the design, enforcement, and monitoring agencies and no perception studies among the general population in connection with different forms of violence were conducted.
121. The National Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Protocol and a draft Sexual Harassment Bill proposed by the Grenada National Organisation of Women, were the responses provided to the enquiry for available public policy, plans and programmes proposed by indigenous rural, women’s organizations.

***BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS:***

***Structural:***

122. As noted previously, the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure is the only document that specify budgetary allocations and there is no national budget law with

allocations for meeting the obligations of ensuring the adoption of the measures enshrined in the Convention of Belém do Pará and national law, free of discrimination.

***Process:***

123. In response to the request for the number and characteristics of civil society organizations with specific knowledge of each of the areas involved in the allocation, monitoring, and oversight of budget execution the report stated “not available”.

124. Grenada reported that it does not have populations or communities with different languages, that the official language is English and the vernacular is an English-based Creole. It states further that the population does not comprise a migrant and refugee community. Responses to all the other indicators are negative.

## **II. RECOMMENDATIONS**

125. The CEVI is grateful for the answers provided by Grenada in its report. Additionally, it congratulates the State for the progress made during the period of the Third Follow-up Round, particularly for the establishment of the Gender Equality Machinery, the issuing of the National Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Protocol, efforts related to training on violence against women and the increase of civil society organizations working on these issues.

126. In accordance with the information presented and the recommendations already contained in this report, the CEVI recommends the State to:

127. Modify the current legislation and harmonize it to the Convention and the international and regional human rights law. This should include incorporating into the national legal framework all forms of violence against women, and the diverse circumstances they might be in; legislate femicide as a criminal offence; include obstetric violence in domestic legal framework; include places other than work and school in laws regarding sexual harassment; legislate sexual violence against women and girls in armed conflict as a criminal offence.

128. Legalize the interruption of pregnancy for therapeutic reasons, including rape and sexual violence, as well as guarantee access to this service for all women and girls that require it.

129. Enact legislation that explicitly bans the use of methods such as conciliation, mediation, probation, suspended sentences, application of the opportunity, commutation of punishment and others intended to resolve cases of violence extrajudicially.

130. Guarantee access to justice for all women, without discrimination for their sexual orientation, gender identity, ethnic origins, race, disabilities, migration status, through effective mechanisms that allow them to have quality services in the entirety of the institutional route of attention, investigation and prosecution.
131. Guarantee that authorities have been trained and sensitized in the different forms of violence against women. Ensure that training is consistent, regular and sustained.
132. Guarantee that all women and girls who have been victims of violence have access to specialized services, particularly shelters if they require it, and that there is enough coverage in all the State.
133. Adopt all the necessary measures to avoid pregnancies in girls and ensure that the pregnancies of girls under 14 years of age are considered as pregnancies of high risk and legal interruption of pregnancy is allowed. Additionally, strengthen the mechanisms of interaction between the health and judicial sectors in cases of sexual violence against girls.
134. Ensure that public institutions and policies have enough resources to fulfil their objectives.
135. In general, compile and present information regarding the different forms of violence against women, including case law.
136. Regarding education, by using a more coordinated approach to the delivery of issues around VAW, and institutionalizing the promotion and protection of women's rights as part of the school's curricula.