

Grenada

There is no evidence that children are engaged in the worst forms of child labor in Grenada. However, gaps in the country's legal framework may limit the Government's ability to prevent children from becoming engaged in the worst forms of child labor.

Statistics on Working Children and School Attendance






Children	Age	Percent
Working	5-14 yrs.	Unavailable
Attending School	5-14 yrs.	Unavailable
Combining Work and School	7-14 yrs.	Unavailable



Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor²⁴¹⁸

Research has not identified evidence of the worst forms of child labor in Grenada.²⁴¹⁹

Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

	C138, Minimum Age	✓
	C182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
	CRC	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	No
	CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography	No
	Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓
	Minimum Age for Work	16
	Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	No
	Compulsory Education Age	16
	Free Public Education	Yes

The Employment Act sets the minimum age for employment at 16 and prohibits forced labor.²⁴²⁰ Specific provisions prohibiting the employment of children in hazardous work do not exist.²⁴²¹

The Criminal Code prohibits the sale and trafficking of girls for prostitution as well as the production of pornography or pornographic performances involving girls, but it lacks similar prohibitions applying to boys. Although the Constitution prohibits slavery and forced labor, the Criminal Code does not specifically prohibit the sale and trafficking of children for forced labor.²⁴²²

Grenada has no regular military force and thus no military recruitment.²⁴²³

Under the Education Act, schooling is free and compulsory until age 16.²⁴²⁴

Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for a coordinating mechanism to address the worst forms of child labor in Grenada.

The Ministry of Labor, Child Welfare Authority, Royal Grenada Police Force and Ministry

of Education (through its truancy officers) are the government agencies responsible for enforcing laws related to child labor and school attendance.²⁴²⁵ Although labor inspectors are authorized to act on possible child labor laws violations that they encounter during their normal duties, child labor inspections are complaint-driven. Because there were no complaints, no inspections were carried out during the reporting period.²⁴²⁶

Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for policies to address the worst forms of child labor in Grenada. Although the worst forms of child labor may not be a problem in Grenada, no government-funded or government-conducted studies on child work activities were identified to determine if any worst forms of child labor exist.

Social Programs to Eliminate or Prevent the Worst Forms of Child Labor

As there is no evidence of a problem, there appears to be no need for programs to address the worst forms of child labor in Grenada. The Government does implement programs to promote education, however, which may contribute to the prevention of child labor. The Government has a School Feeding Program in its primary schools, which provides free breakfasts and subsidized lunches to students. Eleven secondary schools also participate.²⁴²⁷ The lunch fee is waived for students who cannot afford to pay.²⁴²⁸ The Government of Grenada also participates in World Bank-funded projects designed to increase access to and improve the quality of secondary education and to protect vulnerable populations by strengthening social safety nets.²⁴²⁹

Based on the reporting above, the following actions would advance the reduction of the worst forms of child labor in Grenada:

IN THE AREA OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

- Establish specific provisions prohibiting hazardous work for children.
- Extend the prohibitions on sale and trafficking of girls for prostitution, the production of pornography or pornographic performances to boys.
- Establish prohibitions on the sale and trafficking of children for forced labor.

IN THE AREA OF POLICY:

- Conduct research to determine if any of the worst forms of child labor exist in Grenada.

²⁴¹⁸ Data provided in the chart at the beginning of this country report are not available from the data sources that are used in this report. Reliable data on the worst forms of child labor are especially difficult to collect given the often hidden or illegal nature of the worst forms. For more information on sources used for these statistics, the definition of working children, and other indicators used in this report, please see the “Children’s Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions” section.

²⁴¹⁹ U.S. Embassy- Grenada, *reporting, February 28, 2011*, 1.

²⁴²⁰ Government of Grenada, *Employment Act*, Act No. 14 of 1999, (1999), articles 25, 32; available from http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/projects/cariblex/pdfs/Grenada_Employment.pdf.

²⁴²¹ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Grenada (ratification: 2003) Submitted: 2009*, March 16, 2011, para 4; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/iloquery.htm>.

²⁴²² U.S. Embassy- Grenada, *reporting, February 28, 2011*, 2. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 44 of the Convention: Concluding Observations: Grenada*, CRC/C/GRD/CO/2, Geneva, June 11, 2010, 5; available from www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/CRC.C.GRD.CO.2.doc. See also U.S. Department of State, “Grenada,” in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2010*, Washington, DC, April 8, 2011, sections 6, 7d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2010/wha/154506.htm>. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request C182: Grenada (2009)*,

paras 1-2. See also U.S. Embassy- Grenada official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, August 2, 2011.

²⁴²³ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, “Caribbean,” in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country_pdfs/FINAL_2008_Global_Report.pdf. See also CIA, *The World Factbook: Grenada*, [online] March 1, 2011 [cited March 16, 2011]; available from <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html>.

²⁴²⁴ U.S. Embassy- Grenada official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, April 19, 2011. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Grenada (ratification: 2003) Submitted: 2009*, March 15, 2011, para 2; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/iloquery.htm>. See also U.S. Embassy- Grenada official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, August 2, 2011.

²⁴²⁵ U.S. Embassy- Grenada, *reporting, February 28, 2011*, 2-3. See also U.S. Embassy- Grenada, *reporting, April 10, 2010*, sections 2C-I: 2, 2C-II: 1, and 2D-II: 1.

²⁴²⁶ U.S. Embassy- Grenada, *reporting, February 28, 2011*, 3.

²⁴²⁷ Government of Grenada, *Second Report: Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child*, September 2007, 43, 44; available from http://www.unicef.org/barbados/spmapping/Legal/national/Grenada/Reporting/2008_CRCStateReport.doc.

²⁴²⁸ U.S. Embassy- Grenada official, E-mail communication to USDOL official.

²⁴²⁹ World Bank Projects Database, *Education Development-2nd APL*, accessed March 16, 2011; available from <http://www.worldbank.org>. See also World Bank Projects Database, *Economic and Social Policy Development Loan*, accessed March 16, 2011; available from <http://www.worldbank.org>.