



Organization of
American States



**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”**

GRENADA

JANUARY 2017

I. 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>Incorporation of Belém do Pará in domestic law (at the constitutional, supralegal, or legal level). R1 The Convention is not incorporated into domestic law. However, laws have been passed to advance application of the Convention.</p> <p>Incorporation of the concept of gender-based violence, as defined in the Convention, in the legislation against violence. R1 The term “gender-based violence” is not defined in legislation. It is recognised in policy, including the National Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan, and the National Strategic Action Plan to Reduce Gender-based Violence.</p> <p>Incorporation of psychological, physical, sexual, patrimonial, economic, institutional, political and other forms of violence into anti-violence legislation, considering girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, pregnant, socio-economically disadvantaged, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants or affected by armed conflicts, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of</p>	<p>Convention of Belém do Pará ratification processes. Grenada acceded to the Convention on November 29, 2000 and deposited the Instruments of Ratification on February 15, 2001.</p> <p>Bills or enactment of specific laws on violence in the country and at the federal, state, provincial, and local levels, according to the legislative division. R1 Grenada has ensured legislative and policy reform to address violence at the national level. Grenada is a small island-nation comprised of three main islands, Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique. The Parliament is the legislature, the only body that can make laws, and all of the laws passed apply to the entire State.</p> <p>The laws most referred to in regard to violence against women (or gender-based violence) are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Domestic Violence Act (2010) which replaced the Domestic Violence Act of 2001 - Child (Protection and Adoption) Act (2010) - Criminal Code, and its Amendments of 2012 	<p>Violence rate based on surveys: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women by age group who report being victims of any form of violence (physical, sexual, psychological; patrimonial, economic and others) at the hands of a partner, former partner over the past twelve months, divided by the total number of women in those same age groups, multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the number of women living in the country. R1, R40 Not available – no surveys conducted</p> <p>Violence rate based on surveys: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women by age group who report being victims of any form of violence (physical, sexual, psychological; patrimonial, economic and others) at the hands of a partner, former partner throughout the life, divided by the total number of women in those same age groups, multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the number of women living in the country. R1, R40 Not available – no surveys conducted</p> <p>Violence rate based on surveys: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women by age group who report being victims</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>their freedom. R1</p> <p>The Domestic Violence Act identifies forms as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical abuse or threats of physical abuse • Sexual abuse or threats of sexual of abuse • Emotional, verbal or psychological abuse • Economic abuse • Intimidation • Harassment • Stalking • Damage to or destruction of property • Entry into the applicants residence without consent, where the parties do not share the same residence <p>As provided for in the Constitution, this law applies to everyone in the State, without discrimination based on any description.</p> <p>Enactment of specific legislation on different forms of violence, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Trafficking in girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women R2 <p>Legislation was in place as part of the Criminal Code from before the ratification of this Convention. It remains in force. The Criminal Code states that whoever procures a female or male to have sexual intercourse or become a common prostitute within or outside the State, or to leave the State, or to leave her usual place of abode within the State for purposes of prostitution is</p>	<p>Number of reports presented by the country to international oversight agencies in connection with the right to a life without violence.</p> <p>Since ratification of this Convention, Grenada has submitted at least ten (10) reports on the right to life without violence to international oversight bodies, such as Commonwealth, UN Secretary General Special Rapporteur, UN Women, UNECLAC, MESECVI, Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights.</p> <p>Number of parallel reports presented by civil society to international oversight agencies in connection with the right to a life without violence.</p> <p>Not Available</p> <p>Number of state offices, secretariats, or mechanisms specializing in violence against women. Coverage by jurisdictions (national, state, provincial, local).</p> <p>One State office specialises in Violence against Women. It is 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. It serves the entire nation, using the five (5) sub-offices of the Ministry as needed.</p> <p>Number of public officials prosecuted and/or punished under criminal and/or administrative provisions for failing to enforce the regulations and/or national plan/action/strategy on violence against women. R17</p> <p>Not known</p>	<p>of any form of violence by a perpetrator other than a partner or former partner (physical, sexual, psychological, patrimonial, economic, institutional, political and others) over the past twelve months, divided by the total number of women in those same age groups, multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the number of women living in the country. R1, R40</p> <p>Not available – no surveys conducted</p> <p>Violence rate based on surveys: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women by age group who report being victims of any form of violence by a perpetrator other than a partner or former partner (physical, sexual, psychological, patrimonial, economic, institutional, political and others) throughout the life, divided by the total number of women in those same age groups, multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the number of women living in the country. R1, R40</p> <p>Not available – no surveys conducted</p> <p>Violence rate broken down by urban/rural areas, socioeconomic strata, ethnic groups and age groups, by different types of violence. R1, R40</p> <p>Not available – no surveys conducted</p> <p>Percentage of legal cases (criminal, civil or administrative) of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women that were prosecuted in proportion to the total number of reports of violence against women. R1, R40</p> <p>There have not been any studies on the proportion of reported VAW matters that are</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS																
	<p>liable to conviction.</p> <p>✓ Forced prostitution (per Rome Statute) R2 Legislation was in place as part of the Criminal Code from before the ratification of this Convention. It remains in force. In addition to procurement, defined above, the Criminal Code identifies the following as offences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trading in prostitution - Keeping a brothel - Forcible taking or detaining of a person to have sexual intercourse - Unlawful detention of a person to have sexual intercourse - Permitting or aiding the defilement of a young female or male <p>✓ Sexual harassment in the workplace, at school, at health facilities, etc. of public or private nature, in particular for indigenous women, considering also those who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons, senior citizens or deprived of their freedom. R3 Legislation has been enacted for sexual harassment in the workplace. The Labour Code (2016) which will replace the previous Labour Code, now has provisions to address sexual harassment.</p> <p>✓ Femicide as the “the violent death of</p>	<p>Existence of systematic training, staff training and awareness of the public sector officials on the legal tools of punishment, protection and promotion of women's rights, particularly the right to a life free of violence. R19</p> <p>✓ Type of processes (nature, timing, content) Workshops on the laws and policies addressing violence against women were conducted for staff of various sectors: police, nurses, doctors, legal secretaries and Magistrates Clerks, Prosecutors, social service personnel, teachers, guidance and counselling officers. Intense series of workshops were held over a period of six years (2008 – 2014). Each group spent at least one working day in training. However, the Police received two days training for each group and Prosecutors had four consecutive days of training.</p> <p>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 content 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.</p>	<p>prosecuted.</p> <p>Femicide and /or Violent Deaths of Women (VDW) rate per 100,000 women: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women killed in the past twelve months through any form of femicide, multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the number of women living in the country. R6, R40 In 2016, there were three (3) violent deaths of women</p> <p>Estimated femicide² of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women rate per 100,000 women: number of killings in the past twelve months multiplied by 100,000 and by the percentage of women’s killings deemed to be femicides, then divided by the number of women living in the country. R6, R40 Femicide is not defined in local law.</p> <p>Mortality rate, by sex, through accidents, homicides, or suicides cause broken down. R6, R40 Crude Death Rates by sex:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1451 1027 1936 1185"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1451 1027 1556 1065">Year</th> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="1556 1027 1936 1065">Crude Death Rate</th> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1451 1065 1556 1102"></td> <th data-bbox="1556 1065 1688 1102">M</th> <th data-bbox="1688 1065 1814 1102">F</th> <th data-bbox="1814 1065 1936 1102">T</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1451 1102 1556 1140">2014</td> <td data-bbox="1556 1102 1688 1140">9.3</td> <td data-bbox="1688 1102 1814 1140">8.2</td> <td data-bbox="1814 1102 1936 1140">8.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1451 1140 1556 1185">2015</td> <td data-bbox="1556 1140 1688 1185">8.8</td> <td data-bbox="1688 1140 1814 1185">6.9</td> <td data-bbox="1814 1140 1936 1185">7.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Number and percentage of criminal proceedings for the crime of femicide, homicide, murder versus number and percentage of criminal cases with judgment (conviction or acquittal) for the crime of</p>	Year	Crude Death Rate				M	F	T	2014	9.3	8.2	8.8	2015	8.8	6.9	7.9
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	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>women based on gender, whether it occurs within the family, a domestic partnership, or any other interpersonal relationship; in the community, in their workplace, in public space, by any person or group of persons known or unknown to the victim, or when it is perpetrated or tolerated by the state or its agents, by action or omission,” either as an autonomous offense or as an aggravating factor in homicide. R6 Separate legislation has not been enacted. Legislation in the Criminal Code against homicide (capital murder, non-capital murder and manslaughter) applies.</p> <p>✓ Rape and sexual abuse within marriage and de-facto unions. R4 Legislation has been enacted in the Criminal Code (Amendment 2012) 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 to the relationship between them. This includes persons in de facto and visiting relationships.</p> <p>✓ Rape, sexual abuse, sexual violence within the nuclear family or extended. Legislation against sexual offences was in place as part of the Criminal Code from before the ratification of this Convention. It has been strengthened as part of the Amendments to the Criminal</p>	<p>✓ Number and type of public sector entities that assume these processes. The training was coordinated by the Ministry of Social Development and Housing with funding support 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.</p> <p>✓ Number of officials and officers who accessed the processes. At least 700 persons were trained</p> <p>✓ Exchange mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation of training processes. A Final Evaluation was done on the projects that facilitated the series of training of responders and other professionals.</p> <p>Existence of systematic education school curricula in secondary education, university and the general public on the promotion and protection of women's rights, and the penalties for violation of the right to a life free of</p>	<p>femicide, homicide, murder. R6, R40 Not available – data not compiled</p> <p>Number and percentage of repair processes on collateral victims of femicide by type of relationship with the victim.R40 None</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Code (2012). Application to the family 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).</p> <p>In addition to rape, sexual assault, etc, the Criminal Code identifies the following as specific sexual offences within the family:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incest - Sexual intercourse with a step-child, foster child, ward or dependant <p>✓ Sexual violence in armed conflicts, as a form of torture, war crime and/or crime against humanity. R7 Legislation is not enacted. Grenada is not in armed conflict within the State or with other nations.</p> <p>✓ Sexual violence in hospitals, places of learning, detention centers, and other state institutions, in particular for indigenous women, considering also those who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons, senior citizens or deprived of their freedom. R8, R9 Legislation has been enacted in the Education Act (Amendment 2012) to protect against sexual violence in schools and by education professionals. This legislation applies to everyone.</p>	<p>violence. R16 The Health and Family Life Education Curriculum for primary and secondary schools includes the topics of equality, non-discrimination, and rights.</p> <p>The Gender-based Violence Unit conducts 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.</p> <p>The St George’s University includes education on violence against women in several of its programmes, such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuing Medical Education for medical practitioners - Degree in Nursing - Degree in Social Work - Masters in Public Health - Special professional courses held for Police Officers <p>Existence of systematic educational processes in the school curricula of primary, secondary, and 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. R1 In follow-up to the School Tour, and led by student groups and the teaching staff in schools, additional activities are done, such as presentations to the school assemblies, workshops with specific Forms/Grades, and</p>	

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	<p>✓ Obstetric violence in hospitals and other health institutions in the States. R9 Legislation has not been enacted.</p> <p>✓ In connection with sexual and reproductive rights, specific legislation that includes the punishment of obstetric violence, particularly in teenage pregnancies; that allows the legal interruption of pregnancy for therapeutic reasons; that allows the legal interruption of pregnancy for rape; that punishes forced sterilization; that guarantees access to contraception, including emergency oral contraceptives; that punishes non-consensual artificial insemination. R9, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14 Legislation is in place to allow for the legal interruption of pregnancy on the grounds of health of the mother.</p> <p>The Standard Operating Procedures for the Health Sector stipulates that the emergency contraceptive pill should be provided to all female victims of sexual assault. It states that a 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.</p> <p>✓ Emergency prophylaxis treatments for HIV / AIDS and other sexually</p>	<p>sensitisation activities with the school communities.</p> <p>The Police, Faith-based Organisations and community organisations organise various forums and public events regarding GBV, gender equality, and so on. Examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Royal Grenada Police Force (RGPF) workshop – November 2016 - RGPF March for students (St George’s) – October and November, 2016 - RGPF Community walk-through and community discussions in villages such as Telescope, Morne Tout and River Road. - Vendome Garden of Prayer Church – 2014 - Vendome Pentecostal Church – 2014 - Boca Pre-primary School PTA – 2016 - Two Seventh Day Adventist Churches in St Andrew’s – 2016 <p>Existence of periodical or commemorative activities at school level, aimed at eliminating gender stereotypes and the promotion of women’s rights, in particular the right to a life free of violence. R16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nature of activities - Scope of Application and Coverage - Periodicity - Mechanism and tools for its implementation <p>Schools organize various commemorative activities and events at the school level as well as for their parent-teachers Association. Through public/private partnerships, some activities are organised at the national level,</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>transmitted diseases in the public health services, especially in cases of sexual violence. Attention protocols to determine treatment steps and the form of attention to the users especially in the cases of sexual violence. R15 The Standard Operating Procedures for the Health Sector provides for issuing prophylaxis against HIV and STIs in all reported cases of rape.</p> <p>✓ Psychological violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women by their gender, for their belonging to an ethnic group or their ethnic identity, their sexual preference, by their sexual identity, in any public or private, for any person/group of people. R1 The Domestic Violence Act (2010) recognises psychological violence against a person in a domestic relationship. This covers every person, regardless to description. Special provisions are not included for specific groups. However, the said Act lists persons who can make an application for a Protection Order specifies “a person who was engaged, dating or has been in a visiting relationship with a person of the opposite sex...” (Para 5 (2) (g)</p> <p>✓ Alimony rights for indigenous, rural, children in case parents fail to comply with their obligations. The Legislation provides for Child Maintenance to be paid by a non-resident</p>	<p>such as the Grenada Electricity Company (GRENLEC) School Debate and the Royal Bank of Canada (RBC) Young Leaders Programme, in which the themes for school activities sometimes focus on social issues like violence against women and girls.</p> <p>Existence of law and/or public policies to prevent and eradicate cultural or discriminatory conducts or practices based on the subordination or inferiority of women.</p> <p>The Constitution of Grenada (1973) guarantees equal rights to all. Article 1 states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whereas every person in Grenada is entitled to the fundamental rights and freedoms, that is to say, the right, whatever his race, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed or sex, but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest, to each and all of the following, namely- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) life, liberty, security of the person and the protection of the law; (b) freedom of conscience, of expression and of assembly and association; (c) protection for the privacy of his home and other property and from deprivation of property without compensation; and (d) the right to work. <p>The Constitution also prohibits discrimination. Paragraph 13 indicates that, except with specific limitations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its 	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>parent to the parent/guardian of a child. If a parent does not provide an allowance, or if the resident parent/guardian has complaints, they can make an application to the Magistrates Court and an Order is given based on the particulars of the case. The provisions apply to children born from all types in parental relationships, including de Facto and visiting relationships, once there is no question as to who the parents are. In the matters of divorce, this can be determined by the High Court as part of the settlement.</p> <p>Enactment of legislation that explicitly bans the use of such methods as conciliation, mediation, <i>probation</i>, suspended sentences, application of the opportunity, commutation of punishment and others intended to resolve cases of violence extra-judicially. R2</p> <p>Legislation is not in place to ban extra-judicial methods to address violence. The Policies that are in force discourage it, and this will be further addressed in the ongoing revisions to the Police Standing Orders.</p> <p>Existence in legislation of criminal and/or administrative sanctions for public officials who fail to enforce the regulations and/or national plan/action/strategy on violence against women. R17</p> <p>The Child (Protection and Adoption) Act (2010) make provisions for mandatory reporting by public and other officials who have a duty of care to children if they have reason to believe that a child is in need of care and protection. This includes teachers, other</p>	<p>effect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any written law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority. <p>Existence of laws governing the right of individuals in educational institutions to be educated in an environment free of violence and discrimination. R16</p> <p>The Education Act (2002) provides for education in an environment free from violence and discrimination</p> <p>Existence of capacity-building in gender stereotypes and violence prevention for educators at all levels of education.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Existence of a specific educational content with regard to gender equality and mainstreaming in journalism schools and universities.</p> <p>Training workshops in the laws and policies on GBV were held for media workers within 2012-2014. The training included gender stereotypes and violence prevention.</p> <p>Existence of state offices in charge of evaluating the specific educational content regarding gender equality, gender stereotypes,</p>	

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	<p>education professionals, and health care providers. Sanctions include both fines and confinement.</p> <p>The Ombudsman Act (2007) makes provision for any member of the public to file a complaint against any public authority for mal-administration, 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.</p>	<p>and violence prevention in school materials, processes, and practices.</p> <p>As the National Gender Equality Machinery, the Division of Gender and Family Affairs can also serve that role as part of its mandate to facilitate gender mainstreaming. However, it does not have the capacity to carry out this function.</p> <p>Existence of combined participatory mechanisms aimed at evaluating the sexist content in publicity and advertising. During 2016, the Gender Equality Machinery began a process of monitoring the content of locally produced music to assess whether they contain sexist content and messages that promote GBV. The findings are being analysed.</p>	
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in the promotion and protection of the right to a life without violence, considering organizations particularly involved with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. Indicate forms and type of participation. R16</p> <p>At least thirty (30) civil society organizations were involved in the promotion and protection of the right to a life without violence. These include:</p> <p>1) Women’s Parliamentary Caucus – a</p>	<p>Monitoring of public agencies and by civil society and effective action to counteract legal action or other sectors intended to limit, prevent, or restrict the interpretation and enforcement of the provisions governing different forms of violence. R6</p> <p>The National Coordinating Committee on Human Rights, established in 2015, has a mandate to monitor and report on Grenada’s progress in implementing its human rights obligations, in particular reporting to the Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights. It is also tasked to follow-up with implementation of the Recommendations that are accepted from the review process. The Committee is comprised of government and non-government entities, including the National Gender Machinery.</p>	<p>Pregnancy rate in children and adolescents (10-14 years old) R10, R11, R14 Rate is not available.</p> <p>Indicate rate of pregnancies, pregnant women attending antenatal care, deliveries that are attended by skilled health personnel versus midwife, term deliveries, abortions and maternal mortality in children and adolescents.</p> <p>Number and percentage of deliveries at term in children and adolescents. R10, R11, R14</p> <p>Total births to children 15 years and under was</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 in 2014 - 8 in 2015 <p>Total births to young women 16 – 19 were</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 167 in 2014

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	<p>caucus of current and former women parliamentarians from all political persuasions</p> <p>2) Grenada National Organisation of Women (GNOW) – the umbrella women’s organisation;</p> <p>3) Grenada Community Development Agency (GRENCODA) – An NGO providing services to poor and vulnerable families and communities;</p> <p>4) Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic – a programme of the Grenada Community Development Agency;</p> <p>5) Grenada National Coalition on the Rights of the Child (GNCRC) – an umbrella body for civil society and government entities addressing the children’s rights;</p> <p>6) Inter-Agency Group of Development Organisations (IAGDO) – an umbrella organisation for non-governmental organisations (NGOs);</p> <p>7) GRENCAP, an organisation addressing the needs of vulnerable populations;</p> <p>8) Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA) – an organisation of women of the Christian faiths</p> <p>9) Soroptomist International of Grenada – a voluntary organisation of professional women</p> <p>10) Grenada Save the Child Fund (GRENSAVE)</p> <p>11) Public Workers Union – A trade Union that has an active Women’s Committee</p> <p>12) Grenada Union of Teachers – A trade Union that has an active Women’s Committee</p> <p>13) Inter Faith Organization – a body of faith</p>		<p>- 155 in 2015</p> <p>Number and percentage of abortions in children and adolescents. R10, R11, R14 Not available</p> <p>Maternal mortality rate in children and adolescent. R9, R10, R11, R14 Not available</p> <p>Number and percentage of children and adolescents whose births are attended by skilled health personnel versus midwife. R9 Proportion of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel in 2016 = 100%</p> <p>Number and percentage of girls and young pregnant women attending antenatal. R9 1226 women of all ages attended antenatal clinics in 2016. By age group they were: - Under 15 years = 2 - 15-19 years = 169 - 20+ years = 1055</p> <p>Ratio between the increased of VDW (violent death of women) and the increase of VDM (Violent death of men) in the past twelve months. R6, R40 There three (3) homicides of females in 2016. There were 13 homicides of males in 2016.</p> <p>Rate of decline of VDW in relation to rate of decline VDM. R6, R40</p> <p>NOTE: At the last Census, the population of Grenada</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>based organisations</p> <p>14) Home Makers Association – a voluntary organisation of women in housekeeping and crafts</p> <p>15) Grenada Association of Professional Social Workers (GAPSW)</p> <p>16) Grenada Rural Women Producers (GRENROP) – an organisation of women in agriculture and agro-processing</p> <p>17) Programme for Adolescent Mothers – an NGO providing education and related programmes to teenage mothers</p> <p>18) Conference of Churches of Grenada – An organisation of traditional Christian churches</p> <p>19) Girl Guides Association of Grenada – An organisation for girls and young women that is part of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts</p> <p>20) Hermitage Parenting Supporting Group – a voluntary organisation of young mothers and fathers from the village of Hermitage</p> <p>21) Girls Leading Our World (GLOW) – a group of young women supporting girls</p> <p>22) New Life Organization (NEWLO), a vocation training institution</p> <p>23) Twelve Tribes, a faith organisation for Rastafarians</p> <p>24) Association of Evangelical Churches, a faith organisation for some Christian churches</p> <p>25) Grenada Conference of Seventh Day Adventists</p> <p>26) Mt. Zion Spiritual, a faith organisation</p> <p>27) River Sallee Fathers Association – a voluntary organisation of fathers from the village of River Sallee</p>		<p>was 105,539, comprising 53,008 males and 52,531 females, representing a male to female sex ratio of 50.23%: 49.77% (Central Statistical Office, 2011 Population Census).</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>28) GRENAIDS, an organisation responding to HIV/AIDS among vulnerable populations</p> <p>29) Sweetwater Foundation, an NGO that focuses on sexual abuse of girls</p> <p>30) Caribbean Women’s Association (CARIWA) – a regional umbrella organisation for women’s NGOs in the Caribbean</p> <p>31) Grenada National Council of the Disabled – An NGO that works with and on behalf of persons with disabilities</p> <p>32) Groundation Grenada – a youth organisation that advocates for the rights of persons in vulnerable minorities, as well as women in general.</p> <p>Additional characteristics of some of the organisations listed above are provided in the Appendices.</p> <p>Number of women’s organizations particularly working with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom, involved in monitoring women’s rights to live free from violence.</p> <p>Nine (9) of the above list are women and girls’ organisations that work with women, but not solely by the specific description of the women identified here.</p> <p>National Mechanisms to the follow up of the Belém do Pará Convention, with participation</p>		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>of the State and the Civil Society. R17, R31 Zero (0) – the National Mechanism is comprised of the State only</p> <p>Existence of spaces, mechanisms and tools with recognition and 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. R16, R31 Zero (0) – the State Mechanism consults and collaborates with civil society organisations and provides financial and other support to some organisations with regard to violence against women, but no formal or legal arrangement exists. The Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan and the National Strategic Action Plan to Reduce GBV provide parameters for developing such mechanisms.</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 		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	vii. Participation in public activities with civil society bodies		
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	<p>Specific laws on violence that include budgetary allocations. R1, R34 None</p> <p>National budget law, with earmarks for the implementation of laws, programs, plans on violence. R1, R34, R35 The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure is the national budget. It is debated and approved by Parliament in accordance with the Financial Rules. The estimated annual national budget towards programs to combat violence against women includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allocations in the Capital budget to the GBV programmes by the Division of Gender and Family Affairs in the Ministry of Social Development and Housing - Part of the recurrent expenditure for the Ministry of Social Development, General Hospital, Royal Grenada Police Force, Court system, Her Majesty's Prisons, etc, which is not readily quantifiable by separate programmes; - Capital expenditure for the Cedars Home, - Subvention to the Cedars Home for Abused Women and their Children, Grenada National Organisation of Women, Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic, and other similar institutions and organisations - Part of the subvention to the Child Protection Authority 	<p>Publication of reports on budget allocations and execution. R35 Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure is a public document</p>	<p>Percentage of budget spending allocated to programs, plans, and agencies related to different forms of violence against women. R35 Not Available</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>National budget law identifying funds allocated for women's mechanisms, specialized offices, health sector, education sector, etc. R1, R34</p> <p>The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure provide approved expenditure for all Government Ministries and Departments.</p>		
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution.</p> <p>Social Partners has membership from five (5) Civil Society entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inter-Agency Group of Development Organisations - Conference of Churches of Grenada - Association of Evangelical Churches - Grenada Private Sector Organisation - Grenada Trades Union Council 	<p>Publication and dissemination of public information on the budget and its execution. R35</p> <p>Debates in Parliament on the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure</p>	<p>Publication of final reports on the budget and its execution. R35</p> <p>Reports from the Audit Department and the Public Accounts Committee</p>
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>Attention protocols for ensuring the enforcement of provisions enacted in connection with different forms of violence. R10, R11, R15, R27</p> <p>The National Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse (DVSA) Protocol was developed to guide the work of four (4) major areas of service delivery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Medical Services ✓ Law Enforcement ✓ Social Services ✓ Legal Services <p>Action protocols for justice operators, health</p>	<p>Participatory processes for the drafting of attention protocols for ensuring the enforcement of provisions. R10, R11, R15</p> <p>The Protocols were developed using consultations with various sectors and agencies. In some cases, the consultations were conducted with key participants at individual entities, while at other times, the participants were invited to come together to discuss the issues and make recommendations.</p> <p>The methodology used to develop the National Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Protocol attributed paramount importance to a</p>	<p>Monitoring reports of 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). R10, R11</p> <p>Analyses were done for the preparation of the National Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan (GEPAP), and for reports which Grenada submitted to various entities, as needed. A set of indicators was identified in the GEPAP to be monitored during its implementation.</p> <p>Existence of materials to foster gender equality</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>(service provider), teachers, and public officials in connection with different forms of violence. R10, R11, R15, R27</p> <p>National Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Protocol (2011) is in force. The aim of the Protocol is to establish standards for the four entities that are the main points of contact for victims and the spirit of the interactions between the four sectors.</p> <p>Standard Operating Procedures for the Health Sector has been approved and is in force within the public health care system.</p> <p>Standard Operating Procedures for the Ministry of Social Development has also been approved and is in force by the Gender-based Violence Unit.</p> <p>A Sexual Assault Response Guide for the Gender-based Violence Unit is also in force.</p> <p>A National Strategic Action Plan to Reduce Gender-Based Violence is being 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 and Security. The Policy Statement is “The Government will promote human security by coordinating the effective</p>	<p>consultative process that guaranteed full participation by representatives of each stakeholder group.</p> <p>Stakeholders participated in a multidisciplinary round-table discussion in July 2009. At that session, major gaps and deficiencies were highlighted and the general response system was evaluated. This was followed up with individual interviews and focus groups comprised of the identified sectors. This created the opportunity for more targeted discussion of the specific issues relevant to each area of service delivery. Extensive interviewing was conducted with senior officers of the Royal Grenada Police Force; prosecutors with the police and DPP’s office; magistrates; health providers; counsellors; social workers; and officials within the respective Ministries who have responsibility for policy development.</p> <p>A consultative process was critical to facilitating consensus amongst stakeholders and willingness to bring meaningful effect to the actual implementation of the protocol.</p> <p>Publication and dissemination of protocols. (should include advertising and distribution in the various languages spoken in the country) R10, R11, R15 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 summarising the protocols have been distributed widely. English is the only</p>	<p>and empowerment of women and girls and promotion processes at private and private educational institutions.</p> <p>The Ministry has produced pamphlets and materials for radio and television aimed at fostering gender equality. Women and girls access education on an equal basis with men, and outnumber men at the tertiary level. However, there have been initiatives to encourage more girls to participate in the disciplines in Science and Technology.</p> <p>Existence of state offices in charge of evaluating the educational content free of gender stereotypes.</p> <p>The National Gender Equality Machinery, the Division of Gender and Family Affairs, has the functions of monitoring progress towards gender equality nationally and identifying and addressing barriers.</p> <p>Number of curricular review and revision to eliminate gender stereotypes by subject and academic level. None</p> <p>Number of cases heard and decided by public or private educational institutions concerning violation of the right of women and girls to be education free of stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on concepts of inferiority or subordination. None</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>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> <p>The Standing Orders for Domestic Violence for the Royal Grenada Police Force (RGPF) are in an advanced stage of revision. The revised Standing Orders, when brought into force, will reflect the progress made in legislation, policies and principles.</p> <p>Infrastructure, equipment and specialized personnel providing health services in indigenous, rural, communities. R9 There are four (4) health facilities with equipment and trained personnel to provide medico-legal responses to rape, sexual offences and domestic violence. They are located in different areas of the Country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General Hospital, St George’s (Capital) - Princess Alice Hospital, St Andrew’s (Rural) - Sauteurs Health Centre, St Patrick’s (Rural) - Princess Royal Hospital, Carriacou (Sister Island) 	<p>language of communication in Grenada.</p> <p>Records of actions taken to disseminate and enforce the protocols designed. R10, R11, R15, R39 Meetings were held, training workshops and notices dispatching copies of protocols and standard operating procedures.</p> <p>Existence of implementation and care protocols to deal with violations of the right of women and girls to be educated, at (public and private) educational institutions, free of stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts. None</p> <p>Existence of administrative agencies for filing complaints of noncompliance with obligations related to the right to an education free from discrimination. One (1) – The Office of the Ombudsman</p> <p>Existence of 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 behavior and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts. None. However, workshops were held with media workers to sensitise them of the issues.</p>	
Qualitative signs of	Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in preparing protocols and monitoring their enforcement, considering	Existence and operation of a program using traditional knowledge, disseminating it and promoting articulation with the general health	Number of indigenous, rural, women satisfied with the health care received. R9 Not Measured

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
progress	<p>organizations particularly involved with indigenous girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women, who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.</p> <p>R10 The Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Protocol was commissioned by an NGO, the Grenada National Organization for Women (GNOW), in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development. Most of the organisations listed above were involved in consultations leading to its development. The two main ones involved in monitoring its enforcement are GNOW and LACC.</p> <p>The Standard Operating Procedures for the Health Care Sector was also developed using a consultative approach that included most of the entities listed.</p>	<p>system</p> <p>None</p>	<p>Acknowledgment and respect for traditional knowledge and practices by the general health system. R9</p> <p>There are no indigenous or other communities, so traditional knowledge is not recognised.</p>

III.2. National Plans

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

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	<p>National plan, policy, action, strategy for the prevention, attention, and eradication of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women in its different forms. Scope and characteristics considering girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse,</p>	<p>Civil society participation in the design, monitoring, and evaluation of the national plan/action/strategy. R20, R31</p> <p>The following process was used to develop the National Strategic Action Plan:</p> <p>“Review of existing materials on the topic</p>	<p>Monitoring and impact assessment of policies, national plans, actions, strategies, in terms of their different components, at the national, provincial, state, and local levels. R17, R33</p> <p>Research was done as part of the Final Evaluation on the main project that facilitated actions on GBV “State Response to End Violence against Women:</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R17</p> <p>The National Strategic Action Plan to Reduce Gender-Based Violence is being implemented. It has 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>The Strategic Goals/Aims of the Plan captures its scope. They are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To determine the extent of the problem of GBV in the Grenadian society and respond effectively. 2) To facilitate an assessment of the existing infrastructure and related needs required to implement strategies to address GBV. 3) To ensure the enhancement of the capacity of the relevant lead agency. 4) To improve the competency and preparedness of all responders for an excellent and effective delivery of services to persons at risk, who are being abused, or are in need of punishment and/or rehabilitation; 5) To provide holistic national sensitisation, awareness and educational programmes; 6) To identify and work with ‘persons at risk’ of becoming victims or offenders; particularly in rural, urban and closed communities; and women, men, youth and children. 7) To protect potential and actual victims and realising holistic victim support; 	<p>already done by Consultants and others and the relevant laws and materials.</p> <p>“Meetings were held with officials of the Department of Gender within the MoSD. Questionnaires were prepared having regard to the terms of reference for the preparation of the Plan and distributed to stakeholders including Policy Makers, Department Heads, advocates, civil society and community leaders and front line responders. These were collected, responses collated and analyzed.</p> <p>“Interviews were held and responses reviewed for relevance and inclusion. Specific interviews/meetings were had with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Senior Programme Officer, MoSD; - GBV Programme Specialist, UN WOMEN; - the Coordinator of the DVU, MoSD; - the Chief Social Development Officer, MOSD; - the Psychologist, MOSD; - the Project Coordinator, GNOW; - survivors of domestic violence and sexual violence; - perpetrators of domestic violence; - the Director of Public Prosecutions; - the Chief Parliamentary Counsel; - the Head of the Statistics Department of the Ministry of Finance; and - Officers of the Royal Grenada Police Force (Western Division, the Eastern Division, the Southern Division and Carriacou, including Officers of the Community Relations Departments of 	<p>Legislative and Policy Reform Implementation Programme”.</p> <p>Number of public institutions with specific dependencies on women, created, operating with budget and budget execution. R36 Not clear – does this question refer to institutions that solely address women’s rights?</p> <p>Percentage of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are aware of their rights R16, R38 Not available</p> <p>Percentage of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are aware of the existence of specialized services for different manifestations of violence, considering girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R16, R33, R38 Not available</p> <p>Number and type of programs from the government (college level or above) for the systematic training of specialists in different disciplines on the problem of violence against women (legal medical, forensic psychologists, criminologists, etc.) R19 None</p> <p>Annual percentage of people graduated from these special programs. R19 Not Applicable</p> <p>Percentage of specialists working in public sector</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>8) To prevent offending and re-offending by persons disposed to GBV;</p> <p>9) To ensure monitoring and continuous evaluation of the implementation of the Plan;</p> <p>Grenada also has a National Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan which contains a policy statement on Gender Based Violence. The Policy Statement is that “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> <p>The identified actions support the National Strategic Action Plan</p> <p>Incorporation of actions and strategies for the prevention, punishment, and eradication of violence against women in the national plans of other sectors, considering girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R18</p> <p>Actions and strategies for the prevention, punishment and eradication of GBV were incorporated in the National Strategic Action Plan. The ten (10) strategies in the National Strategic Action Plan to Reduce Gender-based Violence are:</p>	<p>these Divisions and the Officer in Criminal Investigation Division assigned with responsibility for response to sexual offences).</p> <p>“Three national consultations were held with stakeholders with a view of developing this Plan. The first national consultation was held with stakeholders on 30th March, 2011 at the Grenada National Stadium. The second Consultation was held in Carriacou with stakeholders from Carriacou and Petite Martinique on the 16th June, 2011.</p> <p>“The third and final national consultation was held on 28th July, 2011 at the Grenada National Stadium, to discuss the Consultant’s findings and recommendations for the Plan to end gender-based violence in Grenada. The Consultation was attended by policy makers from various Government Ministries and stakeholder Agencies and NGOs who are responders and advocates, as well as persons impacted by gender-based violence in Grenada. This interactive consultation, allowed for the garnering of further information from stakeholders which was helpful to the preparation of the Plan.</p> <p>“The questionnaire comments, responses presentations, contributions, suggestions and recommendations received from stakeholders during the interactive consultations and interviews have all been integrated into the drafting of the findings and recommendations of this Plan. The completed Plan therefore, can be said to be</p>	<p>institutions linked to the issue of violence against women. R23</p> <p>Not available</p> <p>Number and types of scholarships and exchange programs to meet the absences of expertise in different disciplines on the problem of violence against women. R19</p> <p>Not available</p> <p>Annual percentage of people graduated from these special programs and placed on public sector bodies linked to the issue of violence against women. R19</p> <p>Not applicable</p> <p>Number of comprehensive care services for women survivors of violence created and operating nationwide, with budget and running. R23</p> <p>None</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Examination of Gender-Based Violence 2. Enhancing the Capacity of the Lead Agent – the Ministry of Social Development 3. Development of a Multi-Agency Approach 4. Sensitisation, Training and Support for Responders in Stakeholder Entities 5. Ensuring Adequate Legal Responses, Law Enforcement, and Rehabilitation of Perpetrators 6. Improving and Providing Adequate Medical Responses 7. Engaging the Education Sector for Educational Programming 8. Communication for Public Education and Sensitisation 9. Community Mobilisation and Outreach 10. Providing Immediate to Long Term Support to Victims, Witnesses and Their Families <p>Strategy 10 includes an action to address diverse groups.</p> <p>The policies, programmes and action plans of some other sectors also include measures to address GBV, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Labour: addressing Sexual Harassment in the workplace - Ministry of National Security: revising the Domestic Violence Procedures in the Police Standing Orders. <p>Incorporation in official documents (public policy) of the concept of violence according</p>	<p>owned by the contributors who are relevant stakeholders in the fight to end gender-based violence in Grenada. Its implementation inevitably foresees their collaboration.”</p> <p>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 (including technical staff at ministries, lawmakers, justice operators, health practitioners, security and police forces, and personnel at centers providing specialized attention for violence against women, among others).</p> <p>R19 Training (described above) was on the Laws and Protocols to address GBV. The Laws and Protocols were developed within the principles of the Convention of Belem do Para.</p> <p>Existence of social programs for women victims of violence or with a priority for attending to such women. The Ministry of Social Development, mainly through the GBV Unit, provides social support to adult victims of all forms of GBV.</p> <p>Training for unemployed and underemployed women in skills for employment includes women who are survivors of GBV as a target group.</p> <p>The Child Protection Authority provides support to child victims of abuse and violence.</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>to the Convention of Belém do Pará. R1 The concept of violence complies, in large measure, with the concept in the Convention.</p> <p>Incorporation of the topic of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women on the agenda of the mechanism for the advancement of women. Broken down by jurisdictions (national, state/provincial, local).</p> <p>Violence against women is a significant programme of the National Mechanism, the Division of Gender and Family Affairs, which has responsibility for advancing and reporting on the Convention of Belem do Para. The Gender-based Violence Unit is part of the Mechanism and leads the work on prevention and response to all forms of GBV, with a current focus on intimate partner violence and sexual violence, the two most prevalent forms.</p> <p>Preparation and implementation of permanent training plans on the rights of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women, violence against women, and the Convention of Belém do Pará for the pertinent decision-makers and authorities. R19 There are plans to continue training of responders on violence against women. Further, national leaders and Gender Focal Points from various sectors will receive training as part of the preparation for the implementation of the Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan.</p>	<p>Two (2) psycho-educational programmes for women victims of domestic violence exist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programme for Women’s Empowerment and Resilience (P’WER), a programme of the Ministry of Social Development (Counselling Unit in partnership with the GBV Unit) - Changes, a programme of Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic, an NGO <p>Another NGO, Sweetwater Foundation, has started programmes providing psycho-educational support to victims of sexual abuse and assistance for participation in formal education.</p> <p>Number of legal or forensic physicians, forensic psychologists, criminologists trained per 100,000 girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women. R19, R23 None registered</p> <p>Number of users attended to by the various services for girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are victims of violence, considering those who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons, pregnant, socio-economically disadvantaged or affected by armed conflict or deprived of their freedom. R23, R40 Not available</p> <p>Percentage of women victims of violence</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Design and implementation awareness and prevention campaigns about different forms of violence in the various languages spoken in the country. R16</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Existence of a national, state, or municipal policy to eliminate gender stereotypes in education.</p> <p>The Education Act states that one of the goals and objectives of education is to promote the principle and practice of gender equality (Art 3 (3) (f)).</p>	<p>who seek attention in proportion to the total number of women who suffer violence, taking shortcomings in records and other statistical defects into account. R23, R40</p> <p>Not available</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Not available</p>	
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in the promotion and protection of the right to a life without violence, considering organizations particularly involved with indigenous girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. Indicate forms and type of participation. R20</p> <p>Three of the organisations mentioned above work specifically with communities identified above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GRENAIDS works with commercial sex workers and similar at-risk groups re: HIV/AIDS. 	<p>Existence of support networks in the local level (community, national, regional) for emergency care and follow-up to the problem of violence against women. R26, R30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Number and type of institution (public, private, nature of institutional activities) that make up the support network. ✓ Established mechanisms for interagency communication and coordination. ✓ Distinct mechanisms for emergency and for monitoring the problem of VAW. <p>One (1) Network that includes the Police, Health Sector and GBV Unit. Actions have to be resumed to deepen the collaboration. The sectors are all public institutions, but there is no formal mechanism for interagency communication and monitoring.</p>	<p>Annual percentage on the progress of the national coverage of comprehensive care services for women survivors of violence. R26, R33</p> <p>Please clarify</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GRECHAP 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. 	<p>Existence and operation of a public institution (mechanism for the advancement of women) involved in monitoring compliance with legislation regarding violence against women, also considering girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R1, R17</p> <p>The Division of Gender and Family Affairs is the National Mechanism for Gender Equality. It monitors the existence and operation of public institutions regarding violence against women.</p> <p>Existence and operation of a public institution involved in monitoring compliance with legislation regarding indigenous, rural, children's and indigenous, rural, women's rights.</p> <p>There is no specific legislation on the groups listed.</p>	
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	<p>Percentage of public spending allocated to the different plans, strategies, and programs on violence against women in the last fiscal period. R36 Not available</p> <p>Budgets assigned in the last fiscal period to: R36</p>	<p>Percentage of social public spending allocated to ensuring a life without violence R36 Not available</p> <p>Percentage of public spending allocated to: R36 ✓ actions, plans, strategies, and programs</p>	<p>Percentage of public spending allocated in the last fiscal period for the implementation of programs of violence against women by implementing institution (public and/or private) or the expenditure items. R36</p> <p>The National Mechanism does not currently have the capacity to do a detailed analysis of the national budget to identify the total allocation to</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS												
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Police stations for women or other agencies where complaints can be lodged ✓ Specialized offices attached to the judiciary or prosecution service (attorneys' offices, defence offices) ✓ Training for officials from different branches of government ✓ Programs for attending to women affected by violence ✓ Prevention campaigns ✓ Studies to monitor and assess the different components of strategies, plans, programs, actions <p>Not quantified as separate items</p> <p>Allocation of sufficient resources for programs aimed at eliminating gender stereotypes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to address violence ✓ Infrastructure investments for cases of violence (shelters, preventive measures, availability of mechanisms, etc.) ✓ training in violence for personnel from the three branches of government ✓ sexual and reproductive health services ✓ health services ✓ in the education sector ✓ in the employment sector <p>Spending on ensuring life without violence and spending on health, both broken down by jurisdictions (state, provincial, local). R36 Not available</p> <p>Per capita public spending on health care. R36 Not available</p>	<p>expenditure on VAW, in particular the recurrent expenditure. A basic analysis of the Appropriation Bill for 2016 (Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure) shows the following:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Amount 2016 (XCD)</th> <th>Amount (2016) USD</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Subventions to Entities that do specific work against VAW</td> <td>\$1,103,818.00</td> <td>\$410,616.03</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Allocation to the Capital Expenditure of the Ministry of Social Development for VAW projects</td> <td>\$170,000.00</td> <td>\$63,239.34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>\$1,273,818.00</td> <td>\$473,855.37</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Amount 2016 (XCD)	Amount (2016) USD	Subventions to Entities that do specific work against VAW	\$1,103,818.00	\$410,616.03	Allocation to the Capital Expenditure of the Ministry of Social Development for VAW projects	\$170,000.00	\$63,239.34	Total	\$1,273,818.00	\$473,855.37
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Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Ratio between national economic growth and coverage of the guarantee of a life without violence.</p> <p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution, considering organizations working in particular with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R17,</p>	<p>Regular reports (semi-annual or annual) public access to management accountability in the budget for the implementation of plans and programs for the treatment and eradication of violence against women. R17 Records from Parliament, including the Public Accounts Committee</p> <p>Social audit reports to account for the management of the budget for the implementation of plans and programs for the treatment and eradication of VAW. R17 Evaluations conducted on specific projects funded by external partners</p>	<p>Establishment and institutionalization of accountability mechanisms by state institutions and social audit on the management of budgets for the implementation of plans and programs for the treatment and eradication of violence against women. R17 No special mechanism has been established.</p>												

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	R20		
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>Number of shelters and homes for victims of violence against women and their children. R26, R30 One (1) – Cedars Home for Abused Women and their Children</p> <p>Number of public or state-supported legal services specializing in women affected by violence. R23, R30 Two (2) – Gender-Based Violence Unit in the Ministry of Social Development and Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic</p> <p>Number of services that provide care and psychological support before, during and after the legal process. R23, R30 Two (2) – Gender-Based Violence Unit in the Ministry of Social Development and Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic</p> <p>Number of toll-free telephone lines, with national, state, and/or local coverage, for women. R30 There are several telephone lines with national coverage by which victims of gender based violence can reach the appropriate personnel (social worker, etc).</p> <p>The main ones are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Social Development & Housing - (473) 440-2269/ 440-7952 2. Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic (LACC) - (473) 440-3788/3785 	<p>Accessibility and availability of care services for victims of different forms of violence, by jurisdiction and geographical region. R23, R33 Cedars Home provides services mainly for victims and survivors of intimate partner violence from throughout the country. In 2016, the Home provided shelter for twelve women and fifteen children (9 boys and 6 girls).</p> <p>Existence of care protocols for the implementation of various public care and support to girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women victims of violence: R27, R30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Shelters ✓ Legal advice ✓ Psychological support (individual, group, family) ✓ Phone support ✓ Health care ✓ Orientation, job training ✓ Training on women's rights <p>Cedars Home has a Policy and Operational Guide which details the care provided.</p> <p>Objectives The Cedars Home aims to provide a safe and supportive environment for abused women and their children. The objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide temporary shelter to women 	<p>Rate of demand for attention (number of women served over the past twelve months, divided by the total female population, multiplied by 1000): R33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ For physical / psychological / sexual / patrimonial or economic violence at the hands of the partner, former partner or acquaintance of the woman. <p>Not available</p> <p>Service usage rate: R33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ By victims of different forms of violence ✓ Telephone assistance ✓ Legal assistance ✓ Health care services ✓ Supply availability of antibiotics, anti-retrovirals and emergency contraception in cases of rape. <p>Not available</p> <p>Coverage, scope, jurisdiction, and funding: R33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ of attention programs for victims of violence ✓ of assistance programs for elderly women ✓ of assistance programs for girls and adolescents ✓ of health insurance plans, by sex, age, and geographical region, as subscribers or beneficiaries <p>Not available</p> <p>Number of journalists and media professionals and representatives who have participated in educational processes on the right of women and girls to be free from all forms of discrimination and stereotyped patterns of behavior and social</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>3. Royal Grenada Police Force: Community Relations Department – (473) 440 3764</p> <p>4. Grenada General Hospital – (473) 440-2051</p> <p>5. Emergency – 911</p> <p>Number of public health programs for women victims of violence in the different forms it can take, considering girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R30 None</p> <p>Number of psychological counselling services R30 Psychological and counselling services are provided by four (4) entities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Social Development and Housing - Ministry of Education - Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic - Child Protection Authority 	<p>and their children who are in abusive relationships.</p> <p>2. To provide counselling and support for women and their children</p> <p>3. To provide services that will strengthen and empower women and their children through education and enrichment opportunities.</p> <p>4. To advocate on behalf of women and their children with legal matters</p> <p>5. To facilitate opportunities for families to explore options and future plans.</p> <p>6. To facilitate awareness programs aimed at eradicating domestic violence.</p> <p>7. To provide support and follow-up mechanisms for past residents.</p> <p>Description of Service The Home will encourage women to be independent and self-reliant through the following programs and activities: (I) Personal development and inter-personal relationship (II) Counselling, Conflict Resolution & Coping Skills (III) Reproductive & Adolescent Health Issues (IV) Pregnancy, Child Care, Parenting and General Health Issues (V) Moral support with addressing legal and logistical matters while in the Home (VI) Opportunities for developing or improving life skills, employability and other skills, including for self-employment (VII) Assistance with organizing for physical and emotional needs to be met upon discharge from the Home</p>	<p>and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts.</p> <p>Not available</p> <p>Number of study plans, textbooks, and educational material prepared free of gender-based stereotypes for all levels of teaching. Not available</p> <p>Number of codes of conduct 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 behavior and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts. None</p> <p>Existence of human rights education programs that include the gender dimension in all levels of teaching. Not available</p> <p>Number of programs specially designed to deal with the right of women and girls to be valued and educated free of stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ At school ✓ At home ✓ In territorial areas and in local government ✓ In Public Prosecution ✓ Ministries of Health ✓ In the Police Force

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p>(VIII) Follow-up and outreach work with former residents and their families</p> <p>Existence of public or private observatories on discriminatory institutional conducts or practices against women or which endeavor to reverse them in all areas, with a special focus on education, health, and justice. None</p> <p>Existence of study plans, textbooks, and educational material free of gender-based stereotypes for all levels of teaching. Not sure</p> <p>Existence of campaigns on what gender stereotypes in education are and what produces them. None</p> <p>Existence of human rights education programs that include the gender dimension in all levels of teaching. Partially exists through the formal curriculum, and through Human Rights NGOs.</p> <p>Existence of 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. None</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In the media ✓ In religious places <p>Not available</p> <p>Number of agents trained in gender construction and deconstruction and stereotypes against women and girls, in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Schools ✓ Homes ✓ Municipal government and territorial places ✓ Public Prosecution ✓ Ministries of Health ✓ The Police Force ✓ The Media ✓ Religious Places <p>Not available</p>
Qualitative signs of	Civil society organizations involved in monitoring and evaluation, considering in particular organizations working with girls	User satisfaction studies on the accessibility, availability, and quality of the different attention services for victims of violence.	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
<p>progress</p>	<p>and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R31 A monitoring body has not been established.</p> <p>Characteristics, coverage, and schedule of outreach campaigns dealing with the right to a life without violence. R32 Part of the programming on the right to a life without violence is 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.</p> <p>Campaigns are held during the annual 16 Days of Activism to End Violence against Women, 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.</p> <p>Characteristics, coverage, and schedule of outreach campaigns against the sexual harassment. R32 No outreach campaigns against sexual harassment were conducted in the last 3 years. It is included in the Revised Labour Code, which has not yet commenced operation.</p>	<p>R33 None</p> <p>Perception studies on the identification of violence against women. R33 No nationally commissioned study was done</p> <p>Characteristics and coverage of the means used to provide girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with information on their violence attention rights. R32</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting campaigns, such as the #IREpNonViolence; David’s Story; GBV is meh Business – is yuh business too; I am not a thing; and healthy relationships. - Production and dissemination of informational materials such as pamphlets and book marks. - Distribution of promotional materials with messages, such as calendars, key rings and hand bands. - Motorcades, “walk-about” and other ‘casual’ visits to communities - Presentations to select groups at the community, church and school levels, often upon invitation - Use of social media, specifically the #IREpNonViolence Campaign on Facebook, other social media platforms and in public spaces - Setting up booths in public spaces, such as the towns, sports events, and cultural activities on days and times in which many people are likely to be there - The setting up of a website (still in progress) to educate the general public 	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p>about violence against women</p> <p>Existence of permanent mechanisms for participation in offering recommendations on the design and implementation of violence prevention and attention policies.</p> <p>R20 In 2015, Government established a National Coordinating Committee for Human Rights. This body is multi-sector and includes Government Ministries and Departments and select civil society entities.</p>	

III.3. Access to justice

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

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	<p>Legislation that explicitly bans the use of such methods as conciliation, mediation, suspended sentences, probation, application of the opportunity, commutation of sentences and others intended to resolve cases of violence against women extra-judicially. R5</p> <p>The Criminal Code contains an offence entitled “mandatory reporting of suspected abuse of a child” which can be applied if a parent, guardian or a person who has actual custody, charge or control of a child fails to report to a Police Officer once there is reasonable grounds for believing that a sexual offence has been committed against that child under 18 years old. Therefore, in the case of child sexual abuse, extra-judicial settlements can be prosecuted.</p>	<p>Percentage of protective orders issued in cases of violence against women, in proportion to the number of protective orders requested, broken down by the type of crime and/or type of violence reported. R25, R40</p> <p>Not available</p> <p>Judgments and rulings that make use of and include the Convention of Belém do Pará R28, R40</p> <p>Not Available</p> <p>Number of judicial sentences or rulings on domestic violence or any other form of violence (physical, sexual, psychological, patrimonial, economic, institutional, political , workplace violence, sexual harassment,</p>	<p>Unreported violence rate: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who were victims of different forms of violence over the past twelve months and who did not report those acts of violence, divided by the total number of women in their age groups. R40</p> <p>Not available</p> <p>Number and percentage of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who access the emergency kit in institutions. R39</p> <p>Not available</p> <p>Number and percentage of Cases reported to the investigating agency, for violence against</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>There is no law that explicitly bans these named approaches for adults. However, the National Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse, in the section on law enforcement procedures, states that “a charge must be laid where there is evidence to afford reasonable grounds to believe that an offence has been committed, whether or not the victim of the offence wants the perpetrator to be charged.”</p> <p>Existence of legislation on protective measures, at the request of the victim or third parties or on an ex officio basis, before and during administrative and/or judicial proceedings. R26 The Domestic Violence Act (2010) provides for Protection Orders to be issued. 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 the opportunity to make representation.</p> <p>Judicial proceedings provide mechanisms for enforcing protective measures and guarantee the safety of women victims of violence, their children, and their witnesses. These mechanisms include: R26</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation funds • Mechanisms for rescuing women • Changes of identity • Witness protection • Safe-conducts to leave the country • Safe reference networks • Panic buttons 	<p>political harassment, obstetric violence, etc.) broken down by sex, age, race, ethnic origin, and socio-economic status. R40 Not available</p> <p>Number of judgments or resolutions related to reparation of victims, type of reparation. R40 Not available</p> <p>Existence of an office, rapporteurship, or other kinds of specific agency within the trials and appeals courts and at the supreme court. None</p> <p>Policies to train judges, prosecutors, defence attorneys, lawyers, and justice operators, as well as in the law schools programs, on the topic of violence. Thematic coverage and scope R19 Prosecutors have received training, described above, and magistrates and judges are trained on violence against women through the OECS Supreme Court</p> <p>Database registers with relevant case law of federal and confederate high courts concerning violence against women, including documentation of reference cases, especially those based on gender stereotypes or those that endeavor to reverse them. R28, R40 None</p> <p>Existence of research on the impact of gender stereotypes in judicial investigations and in prosecutions. Research was done as part of a “Review of Policing and Prosecution of Sexual Offences</p>	<p>women in its various manifestations and violent deaths of women, according to the process status: R40</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Research ✓ Accusation ✓ Judicial decisions ✓ Dismissed ✓ Archived <p>Data not complied/processed</p> <p>Number and percentage of cases heard by the Criminal Courts (routine and specialized) for different crimes: violence against women, femicide, attempted femicide, in relation to the number and percentage of judgments (convictions and / or acquittals) issued by the courts (ordinary and specialized) R40 Data not complied/processed for all different criminal offences. However, 59 of the 142 (42%) cases before the current Criminal Assizes are sexual offences, or contain sexual offences among the charges.</p> <p>Average time between the initial phase of a criminal trial for violence against women in its various manifestations and/or femicide and judgment (conviction or acquittal). R6, R40 Not available</p> <p>Number and percentage of cases known by the jurisdictional entities of the justice system for reparation of women affected by violence or collateral victims in case of violent death of women. R6 Not available</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>These mechanisms do not exist.</p> <p>Competence of ministries or supervisory offices to receive complaints from health system users. R23 Complaints system with route for redress has not been established. Office of the Ombudsman receives complaints.</p> <p>Specific mechanism to receive complaints from users regarding the justice system R23 Appeals processes at the High Court of Appeal for convicted offenders.</p> <p>Existence of constitutional relief (amparos, protective actions, custody). R23 An emergency shelter is available.</p> <p>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. R23 Appeals processes exist, but it is for convicted offenders only.</p> <p>Existence of criminal investigation protocols on crimes of violence against women, femicide and violent deaths of women, with a gender perspective. R6 There is a procedure for criminal investigation of all murders and violent or unexplained deaths.</p> <p>Legislation and rapidly available mechanisms for protection of indigenous, rural, girls and</p>	<p>in Grenada” and develop a “Mapping of Services”</p> <p>Existence of investigation and prosecution protocols with a gender perspective. National Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Protocol includes protocols for the Justice Sector</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>adolescents, adult women and elderly women victims of violence, with particular attention of intercultural backgrounds. R24</p> <p>The 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.</p>		
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations that are involved as advisors or as complainants in criminal proceedings for violence against women and femicide.</p> <p>One (1) – Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic</p>	<p>Publication of and access to information on judgments and rulings enacted. R40</p> <p>Written judgements can be accessed at the Court Registry.</p>	
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	<p>Funding of assistance services, free legal representation, and other services intended for girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who have suffered different forms of violence, either publicly managed or with state subsidies. R23, R30</p> <p>Government grants subventions to the Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic, an NGO entity, which allows it to, among other things, provide highly subsidised legal, counselling and psycho-educational services to women who are victims, such as filing for a Protection Order.</p> <p>Government funds the basic operations of the Cedars Home for Abused women and their children through a subvention, which is managed by a Cabinet-appointed board.</p>	<p>Periodic reports of accountability for the financial management of resources for access to justice for women victims of violence. R23, R33</p> <p>Reports are required from the entities that receive subventions from the Government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic - Cedars Home for Abused Women and their Children - Child Protection Authority - Programme for Adolescent Mothers - Grenada National Organisation of Women - Grenada National Council for the Disabled - Grenada National Coalition on the Rights of the Child <p>Financial resources destined to fund free legal representation and judicial services, intended</p>	<p>Average investment funds involving each of the stages of criminal proceedings according to the institution involved. R40</p> <p>Not available</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Government also funds the operations of the Child Protection Authority which is managed by a Cabinet-appointed Board in accordance with the Child (Protections and Adoption) Act.</p> <p>Government also provides subventions to the following NGO entities that allow them to provide various support services to victims and sensitisation/advocacy programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programme for Adolescent Mothers - Grenada National Organisation of Women - Grenada National Council for the Disabled - Grenada National Coalition on the Rights of the Child 	<p>for indigenous girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women, afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R24, R40</p> <p>Free and subsidised legal support provided is open to all citizens and residents who need them, not specifically allocated to any group, except age, in that the Child Protection Authority is mandated to provide services to children.</p>	
Qualitative signs of progress		<p>Publication of and access to information on budget allocations and spending. R40</p> <p>Debates in Parliament</p>	
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>Existence of agencies for receiving complaints. If they exist, their number and locations. R22, R39</p> <p>The following official mechanisms exist for receiving complaints about violence against women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 islandwide (Sauteurs, Victoria, Grenville, Petite Esperance). - Division of Gender and Family Affairs in the Ministry of Carriacou and Petite 	<p>Number of women lodging complaints for violence with the police. R40</p> <p>Not available</p> <p>Number of women victims of sex crimes, by age, racial or ethnic origin, and socio-economic status. R40</p> <p>Not available</p> <p>Number of users served by the telephone lines. R40</p> <p>Not available</p> <p>Number of complaints involving violence received, investigation, and resolved by competent national human rights institutions in</p>	<p>The number of convictions for violence against women in proportion to the total number of reports. R40</p> <p>Not available</p> <p>The number of victims of femicide in the past twelve months, by age, marital status, cause of death, and geographic location. R40</p> <p>Femicide is not treated as a separate offence</p> <p>Number of femicide prosecutions with sentences in the past twelve months in proportion to the total number of recorded cases. R40</p> <p>Not applicable – Femicide is not treated as a separate offence</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Martinique Affairs located on the island of Carriacou.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p>Existence of administrative agencies for filing complaints regarding failing to abide by obligations related to the right to a life without violence. R22, R39 One (1) – Office of the Ombudsman</p> <p>Existence of legal representation services, either public or state-supported, specializing in women affected by violence. R23, R30 One – Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic</p> <p>Existence of nationwide toll-free telephone lines for women victims of violence. R30 Telephone numbers exist and are publicised, e.g. on pamphlets.</p> <p>Existence of free and comprehensive legal services to protect the right to a life without violence. R23, R30 Subsidized 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>Existence of free and comprehensive legal</p>	<p>the country. R23, R40 Not available</p> <p>Number of users of free legal representation services, be they public or private, with or without state subsidies. R23, R40 Not available</p> <p>Training programs for justice operators from a gender perspective and inter-culturality. R19 See above</p>	<p>Number of trained personnel in the justice system with a gender perspective and taking care of inter-culturality. R19 Not available</p> <p>Number of cases solved involving indigenous, rural, girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women as victims of violence. R24, R40 Not available</p> <p>Number of indigenous, rural, women holding decision-making positions for conflict resolution in indigenous, rural, communities. Not available</p> <p>Number of women in positions of decision on prosecution, courts and other administrative bodies of justice. 4 of the 5 sitting Magistrates and 2 of the 3 Judges are women</p> <p>Number of civil servants and public officials who have accessed training processes, awareness and training on the issue of violence against women. R19 Over 700</p> <p>Number of public servants who work in positions that have direct interaction with women affected by violence against women in all its manifestations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Number and percentage of female officers in relation to the number of cases reported to the institution. Not available ✓ Number and percentage of women

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>services intended for indigenous, rural, girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women, taking care of inter-culturality, according to legislation in force. R24, R30 None specifically target these groups, as all services are available to everyone without discrimination.</p>		<p>psychologists and psychiatrists in relation to the number of cases reported to the institutions responsible for dispensing justice. Not available</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Number and percentage of social workers in relation to the number of cases reported to the institutions responsible for dispensing justice. Not available ✓ Number and percentage of women lawyers in relation to the number of cases reported to institutions responsible for counseling women in criminal proceedings (as aggrieved or accused of crimes) Not available ✓ Number of interpreters with knowledge of the rights of women. None
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in monitoring and control initiatives, considering organizations particularly working with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women of diverse ethnic origin, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R20 Not available</p>	<p>Publication of and access to information of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women victims of violence served, in the different languages that are spoken in the country. R24, R40 Not applicable</p>	

III.4. Information and Statistics

Art. 8 h)

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT		

Indicator	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Regulations covering the State’s obligation to conduct regular surveys on different manifestations of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women. Consider both the private and the public as a scenario where violence happens. R1, R38 None</p> <p>Regulations covering the State’s obligation to keep administrative records (police, judicial, prosecution service, defence offices, social services, health, etc.) on the different cases of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women in its various manifestations. R1, R39 The Domestic Violence Act (2010) 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.</p> <p>Regulations appointing the competent authority for coordinating efforts to ensure complete administrative records. R1, R39 The Laws governing statistics provides that a competent authority (at the Central Statistical Office) has these duties</p> <p>Regulations covering the State’s obligation to conduct regular research and studies to monitor and assess policies, plans, programs, strategies, and actions. R1, R37 None</p> <p>Regulations that provides free access to</p>	<p>Number of reports presented by the country to international oversight agencies in connection with the right to a life without violence, using official information, studies, and statistics. R24 See above</p> <p>Number of reports presented by the country to international oversight agencies in connection with the access to justice for all women, especially on organs and procedures available, the advantages and obstacles that present and the both national and customary standards used to administer justice. See above</p>	<p>Legislation covering public access to the information gathered (through surveys and administrative records). R38 None</p> <p>Regular publication of statistics prepared and studies carried out. R37 Statistics are published on a case by case basis, and usually made available upon request.</p> <p>Number of surveys on violence against women. R38 No formal surveys conducted</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	information of statistical nature generated by public sector institutions. R1, R37 None		
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of public sector institutions producing or generating statistical information on violence against women. Two (2)</p> <p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations requesting access to public information considering organizations particularly working with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women of diverse ethnic origin, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. Not available</p>	<p>Periodic statistical reports on violence against women. R40 None</p> <p>Qualitative reports that interpret and contextualize the statistics of violence against women. R40 None</p> <p>Number of parallel reports presented by civil society to international oversight agencies in connection with the right to a life without violence, using official information, studies, and statistics. R40 Inter-Agency Group of Development Organisations submitted a Shadow Report on CEDAW</p>	
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	<p>Specific laws including budgetary allocations for meeting information production obligations. R1, R34 Laws governing the Statistics</p> <p>National budget law with earmarks for meeting information production obligations. R1, R34 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</p>	<p>Publication of reports on budget allocations and execution. R35, R36, R37 Budget Debates in Parliament</p> <p>Percentage of public spending assigned to the development of databases with information on different forms of violence. R36 Not Available</p>	<p>Percentage of the execution of the budget allocated for programs, plans, and institutions related to different forms of violence against women. R35, R36, R37 Not available</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	Development, Ministry of Health and the Royal Grenada Police Force, including data on reports of violence against women		
Qualitative signs of progress	Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution. There is a Committee of Social Partners on which 5 civil society organisations are represented	Transparency and public information on the budget and its execution. R35, R37 Records of Parliament	Publication of final reports on the budget and its execution. R37 Records of Parliament
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>Agreements and/or cooperative ties between the national women's mechanism / the competent authorities in the area of violence (at different public agencies) and the national agency responsible for the official statistics used to produce quality information on different forms of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women. R18, R42 Formal agreements do not exist</p> <p>Existence of offices, secretariats, or specialized state mechanisms for producing information, studies, and statistics. Coverage by jurisdictions (national, state, provincial, local). R39, R41 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.</p> <p>Existence of studies on sentences and opinions</p>	<p>Processes for negotiating agreements and/or cooperative technical ties between the national women's mechanism / the competent authorities for violence (at different public agencies). R42 The usually has 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.</p>	<p>Existence and availability of regular databases or other sources of information on different forms of violence. R40</p> <p>Number of the public sector institutions that have specific units on generation of statistical information. R40 Not available</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	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. R29 Review of Policing and Prosecution of Sexual Offences in Grenada		
Qualitative signs of progress	Production reports, specialized studies from various disciplines on violence against women and femicide with statistical bases. R40 Research is conducted from time to time. 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. R29	Existence of mechanisms for access to updated statistical information (accessible and timely) R40 Mechanism exists, but it is not always timely Existence of mechanisms for mass dissemination of national statistics on violence against women. R40 In the absence of prevalence data, mass dissemination is not usually done.	Periodic reports of social perception on the issue of violence against women. R38 No national study conducted.

III.5. Diversity³

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	Law or national policy on the guarantees of a life without violence that addresses ethnic diversity (indigenous, aboriginal peoples, campesinos) rural and Afro-descendants. In Grenada, programming for VAW does	Processes for preparing laws or national policies guaranteeing a life without violence that take into account ethnic diversity (indigenous, aboriginal peoples, campesinos), rural and Afro-descendants, girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women	Violence rate among salaried women, by type of violence, age, ethnic origin, country of origin, and socioeconomic level. Not available Violence rate among women who work

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>recognize the special groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To protect persons who have severe mental disability, the Criminal Code has a identified “sexual intercourse with an imbecile” as an offence. - The Standard Operating Procedures for the Health Sector contains sections with special considerations for elderly women, children, men, and mentally incapable patients. - In recent public sensitisation campaigns, we made a brochure listing services for VAW available in Braille, and placed with the Council for the disabled, the hospital ward for eye-care, etc. - Further, the following is one of the actions for Strategy 10 of the National Strategic Action Plan which encapsulates the recognition of vulnerable groups with regard to domestic and sexual violence: “Develop special services and programmes for victims of domestic and sexual violence who require particular attention, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. women and girls who face multiple causes of vulnerability, such as those arising from economic, social, cultural and educational factors; b. men and boys; c. persons who have experienced or are experiencing multiple forms of abuse and/or discrimination; d. persons living in at-risk communities and homes; e. persons with disabilities; f. persons living with and affected by HIV/AIDS; g. persons with children who may also be in need of care and protection; 	<p>with disabilities, migrants, refugees, displaced persons, deprived of their freedom or diverse sexual preferences and diverse sex-gender identities.</p> <p>The procedure for preparing laws follows the conventional processes used in Parliamentary Democracies.</p> <p>Legislative bills and national plans.</p> <p>Number of reports presented by the country to international oversight agencies on the right to a life without violence with detailed information of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, situation of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, socio-economically disadvantaged, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. Not available</p> <p>Number of parallel reports presented by civil society to international oversight agencies on the right to a life without violence with detailed information of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, socio-economically disadvantaged, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. Not available</p> <p>Number of legal instruments, programs and projects guaranteeing intercultural citizenship</p>	<p>exclusively in the home (reproductive work), by type of violence, age, ethnic origin, country of origin, and socioeconomic level. Not available</p> <p>Violence rate by level of schooling, race, ethnic origin, country of origin, and socioeconomic level. Not available</p> <p>Violence rate among pregnant women, by age. Not available</p> <p>Violence rate among elderly women. Not available</p> <p>Violence rate among girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with disabilities. Not available</p> <p>Violence rate in girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are lesbians and/or against women with diverse gender identity. Not available</p> <p>Violence rate among women married to their assailants. Not available</p> <p>Violence rate among women in a relationship with their assailants. Not available</p> <p>Full exercise of cultural rights by women and indigenous, rural, communities, in a context of</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>h. children who have experienced, witnessed or been affected by GBV; i. persons who have previously experienced the support system.”</p> <p>Law addressing / including the right of gender identity⁴, sexual identity and sexual diversity. None</p> <p>Law or national policy guaranteeing a life without violence for girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with physical or psychosocial disabilities. The right to life, enshrined in the Constitution, applies to all persons with no discrimination. Grenada ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.</p> <p>Law or national policy on mental health that specifically addresses the right to a life without violence. There is no specific policy or law on mental health. The right to life, enshrined in the Constitution, applies to all persons with no discrimination.</p> <p>Law or national policy to guarantee a life without violence for girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are migrants, displaced persons, or deprived of their freedom. There is no specific policy or law on mental health. The right to life, enshrined in the Constitution, applies to all persons with no discrimination.</p> <p>Regulatory recognition and incorporation of</p>	<p>of indigenous, rural, women. None</p>	<p>intercultural citizenship. Grenada does not have indigenous communities. Statistically, only the Town of St George (the capital) is considered urban.</p> <p>Percentage of indigenous, rural, women keeping the knowledge and culture within their communities. Not relevant</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>principles and processes of indigenous justice, in ways that respect human rights and are compatible with the Convention of Belém do Pará.</p> <p>Grenada does not have any communities that practice indigenous culture.</p> <p>Acknowledgment of intercultural citizenship in domestic legislation, considering the indigenous, rural, communities' rights to their practices and knowledge.</p> <p>Grenada does not have any communities that practice indigenous culture.</p> <p>Existence of legislation / regulations imposing sanctions for public officials and educators in cases of sexual violence against indigenous, rural, female students.</p> <p>The laws prohibiting sexual violence (cited above) apply to all groups of persons. Therefore, public officials and educators are held accountable to obey the same laws, while women and girls of all descriptions are protected under those laws.</p>		
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations with specific knowledge on each of the areas involved in the design, enforcement, and monitoring agencies.</p> <p>None</p>	<p>Characteristics and frequency of perception studies among the general population in connection with different forms of violence.</p> <p>None</p> <p>Public policy, plans and programs to eradicate violence, proposed by indigenous, rural, women's movement, considering organizations particularly working with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women of diverse ethnic origin, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. The National Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Protocol and a draft Sexual Harassment Bill were proposed by the Grenada National Organisation of Women.	
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	Specific laws that include budgetary allocations for meeting the obligation of ensuring the adoption of the measures enshrined in the Convention of Belém do Pará and national law, free of discrimination. Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure includes allocations for meeting obligations National budget law with earmarked 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. None	Number of reports prepared and published with information on effective budget execution. Project Reports and audited financial statements have been prepared and submitted to external funding partners.	
Qualitative signs of progress	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. Not Available		
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	Existence of protocols for the comprehensive attention of cases of violence against women (in its different forms), prepared in languages and in a format accessible for people with visual disabilities, that set specific criteria for	Number of interpreters for indigenous, rural, girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women or those who do not speak the official language. Grenada does not have populations or	Percentage of indigenous, rural, girls and boys attending intercultural schools. Zero (0%)

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>data collection and for sensitive, quality attention for victims of violence, to be used by the police, the justice system, the healthcare system, and other state agencies.</p> <p>One of the publications, “Provisions to Address GBV in Grenada,” is available in Braille. It describes the laws that are in force and the available services offered by the police, health care system, Gender-based Violence Unit and NGOs.</p> <p>Information is disseminated both in print and audio forms.</p> <p>Design and implementation of mechanisms for the incorporation of principles and processes of indigenous justice, in ways that respect human rights and are compatible with the Convention of Belém do Pará.</p> <p>Grenada does not have a population with indigenous culture,</p>	<p>communities with different languages. The official language is English and the local language of speech is an English-based Creole.</p> <p>Number of interpreters for migrant and refugee girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women or for those who not speak the official language.</p> <p>Grenada does not have a migrant and refugee community</p> <p>Number of officials in different agencies trained to provide / facilitate the necessary support mechanisms for girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with disabilities.</p> <p>None</p> <p>Percentage of the population that uses indigenous or alternative systems for health care and /or access to justice.</p> <p>Zero (0%)</p> <p>Percentage of older women who regularly receive medical attention / monitoring and measures to attend to or prevent violence.</p> <p>Not Available</p> <p>Percentage of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, who regularly receive medical attention / monitoring and measures to attend to or prevent violence.</p> <p>Not Available</p> <p>Training actions and plans for pertinent</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		decision-makers and authorities (including technical staff at ministries, lawmakers, justice operators, health practitioners, security and police forces, and personnel at centers providing specialized attention for violence against women, among others) with particular emphasis on girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. Not Available	
Qualitative signs of progress	Number and characteristics of civil society organizations with specific knowledge on each of the areas involved in the design, enforcement, and monitoring agencies. Not available		

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 For the purpose of these indicators we take as concept of "femicide" as follows: *"the violent death of women based on gender, whether it occurs within the family, a domestic partnership, or any other interpersonal relationship; in the community, by any person, or when it is perpetrated or tolerated by the state or its agents, by action or omission."* According with the Declaration on Femicide adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Committee of Experts of the Mechanism to Follow-up on the Implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará (CEVI). Document MESECVI/CEVI/DEC. 1/08, on 15 August 2008.

For those countries that have regulated this form of violence against women in any legal instrument, it is requested to record the differences regarding the operational definition used by MESECVI.

³ Adicionalmente se desarrollaron estos indicadores específicos en Diversidad. Estos indicadores serán utilizados en la siguiente ronda.

⁴ Gender identity, as defined by Argentina's Law 26743/12, for example, is *"the internal and individual living of gender as each person feels it, which may or may not correspond to the sex assigned at the moment of birth, including the personal living experience of the body. This may involve modifications to the body's appearance or functions through pharmacological, surgical, or other means, provided that they are chosen freely. It also includes other expressions of gender, such as clothing, form of speech, and manners."*