

Grenada



Population: 107,818 (July 2010 est.)
Population Growth Rate: 0.563% (2010 est.)
Birth Rate: 17.2 births/1,000 population (2010 est.)
Life Expectancy: total population: 72.79 years
male: 70.27 years
female: 75.55 years (2010 est.)
Literacy Rate: total population: 96%; male: N/A; female: N/A
Net Migration Rate: -3.67 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2010 est.)
Unemployment Rate: 12.5% (2000 est.)
Gross Domestic Product per Capita: \$10,800 (2009 est.)
Religions: Roman Catholic 53%, Anglican 13.8%, other Protestant 33.2
Languages: English (official) x%, French patois x%
Ethnic Groups: black 82%, mixed black and European 13%, European and East Indian 5%, trace of Arawak/Carib Amerindian
Capital: Saint George's¹

Trafficking Routes

Instances of human trafficking in Grenada are almost entirely internal. Commercial sex work is linked to sex tourism, which is a growing industry in Grenada, even though it is illegal.²

Factors That Contribute to the Trafficking Infrastructure

Trafficking in persons is becoming a greater concern in Caribbean countries, as children and adults are trafficked for purposes of prostitution, servitude, and forced labor. Poor, uneducated young people from corrupt, unstable countries are most at risk for falling victim to traffickers, especially with increasingly organized criminal groups.³

¹ CIA, THE WORLD FACTBOOK 2010, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/gj.html>.

² WENDY GRENADE, CRISIS, CHAOS AND CHANGE: CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES IN THE 21ST CENTURY (2007), available at: <http://sta.uwi.edu/conferences/salises/documents/Grenade%20W.pdf>.

³ CLAIRE RIBANDO, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE (CRS), TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (2005), available at: <http://www.oas.org/atip/Latin%20America/CRS%20Dec%202005.pdf>.

Forms of Trafficking

Trafficking in Grenada is not considered a major problem, although prostitution is an issue. The government of Grenada is focused on border control.⁴

Government Responses

Grenada's legislative stance against trafficking is limited; the Grenadian constitution prohibits slavery and forced labor.⁵ The Employment Act bans forced labor, and it outlaws employing a person younger than 16 years of age in any agricultural, industrial, or nonindustrial undertaking with the exception of holiday job employment.⁶

The criminal code forbids the abduction of adults and children. The code also provides for the protection of children from sexual abuse and exploitation.⁷

Grenada held a two day program aimed at helping Caribbean law enforcement officials identify and combat trafficking victims. The program trained police and immigration officials as well as prosecutors and judges from 13 English-speaking Caribbean countries to increase awareness and support the efforts of law enforcement agencies in combating human trafficking⁸.

Nongovernmental and International Organization Responses

During the 2007 Cricket World Cup, which took place in the West Indies, Grenada agreed to implement the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Special Visa Act. Ten countries, including Grenada, were to be treated as a "single domestic space," meaning a person needed a special visa to enter any of those 10 countries. There was an exception list, however, which included the United States, Canada, France, Spain, the United Kingdom, and Italy.⁹

Multilateral Initiatives

The International Organization for Migration (conducts training in the Caribbean on how to combat trafficking. In 2006, the organization held a meeting with a number of Caribbean nations, including Grenada, and their governmental and nongovernmental counterparts to discuss how the countries had combated trafficking in the previous three years. Delegates discussed mechanisms to strengthen regional cooperation and

⁴ Press Release, IOM, Report and Outcomes- Regional Meeting on Counter-Trafficking Strategies in the Caribbean Region, March 14-15, 2005, *available at*: <http://www.oas.org/cim/Documentos/Trata%20Caribbean%20Regional%20Meeting%20Report%20final.doc>.

⁵ Grenada Constitution, December 19, 1973, chapter I, section 4.

⁶ The Employment Act, Part IV, section 25(1) & 32(1) (1999).

⁷ CRIMINAL CODE (2005).

⁸ <http://www.caribbeandailynews.com/?p=10424>

⁹ Caribbean Community Implementation Agency for Crime and Security, *CARICOM Special Visa* (2007), *available at*: http://www.caricom.org/jsp/community/regional_issues/cwc_2007/caricom_special_visas_facts.jsp.

information sharing, as well as trends within the region, specifically the emerging Caribbean Single Market and Economy.¹⁰

¹⁰ Press Release, IOM, Caribbean Regional Meeting on Counter-Trafficking Strategies, St. Marteen, May 15, 2006, *available at*: <http://www.iom.int/unitedstates/ct/PDFs/CCTI/Caribbean%20Regional%20Meeting%20Report%20final.pdf>.