

GRENADA

Public Administration Country Profile

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GRENADA



Source: [The World Factbook – Grenada](#)

Source: [The World Factbook - Grenada](#)

Government type

constitutional monarchy with Westminster-style parliament

Independence

7 February 1974 (from UK)

Constitution

19 December 1973

Legal system

based on English common law

Administrative divisions

6 parishes and 1 dependency; Carriacou and Petit Martinique, Saint Andrew, Saint David, Saint George, Saint John, Saint Mark, Saint Patrick

Grenada, the largest and most populous island, is located in the southeastern Caribbean. Grenada is an independent country in the West Indies and consists of the island of Grenada and several tiny islands in the southern Grenadines. The largest of the attached Grenadines is the island of Carriacou, to the northeast. The country has a total area of 344 sq km (133 sq mi), making it the second smallest nation in the Western Hemisphere. Only Saint Kitts and Nevis is smaller. Grenada island itself has an area of 311 sq km (120 sq mi) and measures about 34 km (21 mi) in length by 19 km (12 mi) in width. The heavily wooded, mountainous island is of volcanic origin. Agriculture and tourism provide the foundation of Grenada's economy.

The population of Grenada (2006 estimate) is 89,703. More than a third of the people live in Saint George's, the only town on the island. The population is quite young: a third of Grenadians are under the age of 15. The people are predominantly black, and just over half are Roman Catholic. The remainder are mostly Protestant or Anglican. English is the official language, but most Grenadians speak an English-based Creole as their first language. A French-based Creole is also spoken, mainly by older people. The capital, Saint George's, is the largest town and principal port, located on the southwestern coast of Grenada. In the center of the island lie volcanic

mountains covered with dense rain forest. All the islands have a tropical climate, with a rainy season from June to December.

Source: [MSN Encyclopedia - Grenada](#) (2006)

Carib Indians inhabited Grenada when Columbus discovered the island in 1498, but it remained uncolonized for more than a century. The French settled Grenada in the 17th century, established sugar estates, and imported large numbers of African slaves. Therefore, most Grenadians are of African descent. Britain took the island in 1762 and vigorously expanded sugar production. In the 19th century, cacao eventually surpassed sugar as the main export crop; in the 20th century, nutmeg became the leading export. Because of the spices grown on the island (i.e. nutmeg, cloves, etc.), Grenada is nicknamed "the spice island of the Caribbean."

In 1967, Britain gave Grenada full autonomy over its internal affairs. Full independence was attained in 1974 making Grenada one of the smallest independent countries in the Western Hemisphere. Grenada has a parliamentary government. In 1979 a leftist government took power in a coup d'état. On 19 October 1983 Grenada was seized by a Marxist military council. Six days later the island was invaded by US forces and those of six other Caribbean nations, which quickly captured the ringleaders and their hundreds of Cuban advisers. Free elections were reinstated the following year and have continued since that time.

Source: [The World Factbook - Grenada](#)

Grenada is ranked 66 out of 177 countries in the human development index 2005 of the United Nations Development Programme, which puts it in the "medium human development" band. Grenada's growing tourist trade is the largest source of income.

Until 2004, Grenada's economic performance was considered among the most favorable in the Eastern Caribbean. Grenada was battered by hurricane Ivan on 7 September 2004, which caused widespread devastation on the island. Around 90% of buildings were either harmed or destroyed and roads were severely damaged. 39 people died and the economy was virtually destroyed. Prior to Hurricane Ivan, the economy was recovering rapidly from the 2001-2002 downturn. Having grown by nearly 4% in the first half of 2004, due to Hurricane Ivan the economy is estimated to have contracted between 1.4 and 3.2% in 2004, the tourism sector (Hotels and restaurants) being the worst affected (-25% growth in 2004). In the nutmeg sector, Hurricane Ivan uprooted some 550,000 trees, thereby affecting approximately 30,700 persons directly or indirectly, and reducing their household incomes.

Following Ivan, the near-term outlook is very difficult, as the extensive damage inflicted on the economy is estimated at over 200% of 2003 GDP and a growth of only 1 percent is projected in 2005.

Source: [European Commission - Development - Grenada](#) (2005)

1. General Information

1.1 People	GRENADA	SAINT LUCIA	BARBADOS	1
Population				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2003	103	149	270	
Female estimated population (,000), 2003	52	76	139	
Male estimated population (,000), 2003	51	73	131	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003	98	97	95	
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005	-0.26	0.78	0.35	
Youth and Elderly Population				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2003	..	30	19	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2003	..	9	16	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2003	..	7	10	
Human Settlements				c
Urban population (%), 2001	38	38	51	
Rural population (%), 2001	62	62	49	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	1.67	1.74	1.44	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	-0.62	0.65	-0.8	
Education				d
Total school life expectancy, 2000/2001	9.7	..	13.1	1
Female school life expectancy, 2000/2001	..	..	13.9	1
Male school life expectancy, 2000/2001	4.8	..	12.5	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	..	..	0.3	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	..	..	0.3	2
Employment				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 1996	17	20.5 ⁱ	9.9	1
Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 1996	24.8	60	62 ⁱⁱ	2
Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 1996	10.3	78	74 ⁱⁱ	2

Notes: ⁱ 1997; ⁱⁱ 1997 and Excluding armed forces.

1.2 Economy	GRENADA	SAINT LUCIA	BARBADOS	2
GDP				a
GDP total (millions US\$), 2002	414	660	2,757	
GDP per capita (US\$), 2002	4,059	4,151	10,249	
PPP GDP total (millions int. US\$), 2002	711	848	4,298 ⁱ	
PPP GDP per capita(int. US\$), 2002	6,971	5,333	15,978 ⁱ	
Sectors				b
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2004	8	5 ⁱⁱ	5 ⁱⁱ	
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2004	23	18 ⁱⁱ	21 ⁱⁱ	
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2004	68	77 ⁱⁱ	74 ⁱⁱ	
Miscellaneous				c
GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth), 2003	2.6 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.7	2.3	
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2003	27.9	57.2	72	
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2003	-9	27.6	16.7	

Notes: ⁱ recent estimate from 2001 or 2000; ⁱⁱ 2003; ⁱⁱⁱ 2004.

¹ [United Nations Statistics Division](#):

^a [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^b [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^c [Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^{d1} [UNESCO](#); ^{d2} [UNESCO](#); ^{e1} [ILO](#); ^{e2} [ILO/OECD](#)

² [World Bank - Data and Statistics](#):

^a [Quick Reference Tables](#); ^b [Data Profile Tables](#); ^c [Country at a Glance](#)

1.3 Public Spending	GRENADA	SAINT LUCIA	BARBADOS	
Public expenditures				3
Education (% of GNP), 1985-1987	4.5	5.5	6.2 ⁱ	a
Education (% of GNP), 1995-1997	4.7	9.8 ⁱ	7.2 ⁱ	a
Health (% of GDP), 1990	3.3	2.1	5	
Health (% of GDP), 1998	2.9	2.4	4.5	
Military (% of GDP), 1990	..	..	..	b
Military (% of GDP), 2000	..	..	..	b
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	1.9	1.6	..	
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2000	2.9	5.7	..	

Notes: ⁱ Data refer to a year or period other than that specified.

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
<i>Data from the latest year available</i>		Grenada 1991-1995	Grenada 1996-2000	Caribbean average ⁴ 1996-2000	Caribbean mean deviation ⁴ 1996-2000	Middle income group average ⁴ 1996-2000
Employment						
Civilian Central Government ⁵	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.5	..	0.6
Sub-national Government ⁵	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.5	..	0.6
Education employees	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	1.5	..	1.2
Health employees	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	0.7
Police	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	0.3
Armed forces	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.2	..	0.5
SOE Employees	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	3.6
Total Public Employment	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	6.05
Wages						
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	..	..	14.2	..	8.5
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	..	..	..	..	21.6
Average gov't wage	(,000 LCU)	..	..	
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	..	..	
Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio		..	..	0.7	..	4.2

Source: World Bank - Public Sector Employment and Wages

³ UNDP - Human Development Report 2002

^a Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.

^b As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI (2001).

⁴ Averages for regions and sub regions are only generated if data is available for at least 35% of the countries in that region or sub region.

⁵ Excluding education, health and police – if available (view [Country Sources](#) for further explanations).

2. Legal Structure

Grenada is an independent state within the Commonwealth of Nations. Grenada recognizes the British monarch as its own monarch and head of state. The monarch is represented by a governor-general. Grenada has a parliamentary system of government and a written constitution that was adopted in 1973 and came into effect on 7 February 1974.

Source: [UNHCR - Constitution of Grenada](#) (edited)

2.1 Legislative Branch

bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (a 13-member body, 10 appointed by the government and 3 by the leader of the opposition) and the House of Representatives (15 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)⁶

women in parliament: lower house 4 out of 15 seats: (26.7%); upper house 4 out of 13 seats (30.8%).⁷

The President of the Senate is elected by the senate's members and may not be a minister or parliamentary secretary (secretary of state).

Grenada's parliament consists of an elected 15-member House of Representatives and a 13-member Senate appointed by the governor-general. Representation in the House of Representatives is apportioned according to population. The leader of the party securing the majority of seats in Parliament is named prime minister by the governor-general. The leader of the party winning the next largest bloc of seats is named leader of the opposition. The prime minister wields executive authority. The cabinet is appointed by the governor-general on the recommendation of the prime minister. Even when an elected Parliament is in place, the governor-general retains a degree of latent constitutional authority. The governor-general also has the power to declare a state of emergency, a declaration that has the effect of dissolving Parliament.

Fact box:

elections: last held on 27 November 2003 (next to be held by November 2008)

election results: House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - NNP 46.65%, NDC 44.12%; seats by party - NNP 8, NDC 7⁸

The position of senator is nonelective. The prime minister has the authority to recommend the appointment of seven senators of his own choosing, plus an additional three senators who are to be selected in consultation with "the organizations or interests which the Prime Minister considers the Senators should be elected to represent." These "organizations and interests," although not enumerated in the Constitution, traditionally encompass agricultural and business groups as well as trade unions. In addition to the ten senators nominated by the prime minister, the leader of the opposition is entitled to three nominations of his own.

Source: [The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association - Grenada](#)

⁶ Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: [The World Factbook - Grenada](#)

⁷ [Inter-Parliamentary Union - Women in National Parliaments](#)

⁸ [Electionworld.org - Grenada](#)

The senators (like members of the House of Representatives) have the power to propose and amend legislation. However, this right is restricted as regards legislative proposals concerning public finances, new taxes, public contributions or taxation increases (subject to approval of president of the session), unless the Government gives its consent. Bills may be submitted before either house, save in the case of finance bills which must be submitted before the House of Representatives. Majority vote, the President of the Senate does not participate in votes, save during the final reading of an act of law where he has the casting vote.

Source: [European Commission - Development - Grenada](#) (2005)

2.2 Executive Branch

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister
elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor general appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the governor general

As head of state, Queen Elizabeth II is represented in Grenada by a governor-general who acts on the advice of the prime minister and the cabinet. The leader of the majority party serves as Prime Minister and head of government.

The cabinet consists of members, including the Prime Minister and ministers of executive departments. They answer politically to the House of Assembly.

The governor-general appoints the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on the advice of the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. The governor-general appoints the other justices with the advice of a judicial commission.

Fact box:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Daniel WILLIAMS (since 9 August 1996)
head of government: Prime Minister Keith MITCHELL (since 22 June 1995)

Source: [The World Factbook - Grenada](#)

2.3 Judiciary Branch

Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court, consisting of a court of Appeal and a High Court of Justice (a High Court judge is assigned to and resides in Grenada)

Grenada's legal system is exercised by the East Caribbean Supreme Court of Justice. The governor-general appoints the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on the advice of the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. The governor-general appoints the other justices with the advice of a judicial commission. The Judiciary is independent of the executive and the legislature. Grenada Supreme Court is composed of the High Court of Justice and a Court of Appeals. The Privy Council of the United Kingdom serves as the highest appellate court.

Grenada's judicial system is based on the British common law tradition, with criminal and civil cases resolved through adversarial debate between parties during predominantly oral proceedings.

Source: [The World Factbook - Grenada](#)

Grenada had approximately seven judges, one prosecutor, fifty attorneys and 731 police officers per 100,000 inhabitants in 2000. According to a 2000 report, civil suits last an average of three years, while criminal cases last around one year. Grenada is the only country in the Eastern Caribbean sub-region that has an institutionalized legal aid system.

Source: [Justice Studies Center of the Americas - Grenada](#)

2.4 Local Government

There is a Council for Carriacou and Petit Martinique, which are the principal organs of local government in those islands. The Council has such membership and functions as Parliament may prescribe.

Source: [Consulate General of Grenada in New York - Grenada government](#)

3. The State and Civil Society

3.1 Civil Society

The Constitution provides for freedom of speech and of the press, and the Government respects these rights in practice.

There were three weekly newspapers, and several other newspapers published irregularly. One of the weeklies was affiliated with an opposition political party, but the three most widely circulated newspapers were independent and often critical of the Government. The newspapers routinely carried press releases by the opposition parties, including regular weekly columns expressing the opposition parties' views.

There were 10 radio stations. The main station was part of the Grenadian Broadcasting Network (GBN), a privately owned organization in which the Government held a minority share. The principal television station was also part of the GBN, and there was a privately owned television station. A cable television company operated in most areas of the country. All newspapers, radio, and television stations enjoyed independence from the State and regularly reported opposition views. The television news often carried reports on opposition activities, including coverage of political rallies held by various political parties and candidates, public forums featuring political leaders of each of the major parties, and other public service broadcasts.

Source: [US Department of State - Country Reports on Human Rights Practice](#) (2003)

There is a number of international as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Grenada. Women's organizations and other nongovernmental organizations constantly increase their public awareness efforts to recognize and combat sexual abuse of women and children. Some NGOs provide disaster relief; others work to protect human rights.

Source: [US Department of State - Country Reports on Human Rights Practice](#) (2003)

4. Civil Service

The public service is generally considered professional and apolitical. The power to appoint persons to hold or act in offices in the public service (including the power to confirm appointments), the power to exercise disciplinary control over persons holding or acting in such offices and the power to remove such persons from office and the power to grant leave is vested in the Public Service Commission.

Source: [Library of Congress - Country Studies](#)

4.1 Legal basis

Subject to the provisions of section 91 of the Constitution, The Public Service Commission is intended to protect public employees from undue political influence; provide continuity and stability in government; maintain the integrity of the civil service system as a neutral, impartial and impersonal administrative tool; and protect employees against political favoritism in selection, promotion, transfer, or disciplinary action.

Source: [UNHCR - Constitution of Grenada](#)

The Commission is composed of a Chairman and four other members who are appointed as follows: (a) A Chairman and two members are appointed by the Governor-General, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister; (b) two members are appointed by the Governor-General acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister after the Prime Minister has consulted with the appropriate representative bodies. The appropriate representative bodies referred to are the Grenada Union of Teachers and the Grenada Civil Service Association now referred to as the Public Workers Union.

A person cannot be appointed to be a member of the Commission if: (a) he is a Senator or a member of the House of Representatives or (b) he is a Judge of the Court of Appeal or the High Court or a Public Officer. A member of the Commission shall not within the period of three year commencing with the day on which he last held or acted in the office of member of the Commission be eligible for appointment to or act in any Public Office.

Source: [UNPAN – The Grenada Public Service Commission](#)

4.2 Recruitment

The process currently being followed in the Grenada Public Service is through open competition by way of advertisement. Selection is done by face-to-face interviews by a selection Panel set up by the Commission of Public Service. The Panel evaluates the candidates and submits its report/recommendations to the Commission, following which an appointment may be made. Also critical to the recruitment process is a system that allows for proper orientation, internship and evaluation, whereby persons recruited would be properly inducted into the service as they learn and understand the basic administrative procedures, policies, principles and regulations by which they are governed.

Source: [UNPAN – The Grenada Public Service Commission](#)

4.3 Promotion

Where any person has vacated any office established by this Constitution or any office of Minister established under this Constitution, he may, if qualified, again be appointed or elected to hold that office in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

The Public Service Commission is vested with the power to appoint, to exercise disciplinary control, remove from officer and to grant leave Public Officers. The system is intended to encourage selection and promotion based on seniority and performance.

Source: [UNHCR - Constitution of Grenada](#) & [UNPAN – The Grenada Public Service Commission](#)

4.4 Remuneration

Public personnel management, in general, is merit-based and guarantees. The pay and grade system that was implemented as part of the Public Sector Reform Programme in the 1990s led to an introduction of new salary scales and the provision of increments based on performance. The result was that between 1996-2000 nominal wages of public officers grew by 13.3 per cent while at the same time the number of civil servant declined by 2.1 per cent over the stated period.

Source: [Ministry of Finance – Grenada National Report on Sustainable Development \(2002\)](#)

4.5 Training

Improvements in the efficiency of public sector administration are made through education and training as well as other aspects of human resource development.

Source: [Grenada Government - Public Sector On-Line Capability \(2004\)](#)

4.6 Gender

The law prohibits discrimination based on gender, and the government generally enforced these prohibitions. Grenada's record of female involvement in politics is slowly increasing though employed women are concentrated in traditional occupational areas with only 3.4% in professional and technical posts and 1.3% at administrative and management levels. It is estimated that the rate of unemployment for women is almost twice that for men.

Source: [Grenada - European Community - Country Strategy Paper \(2001\)](#)

5. Ethics and Civil Service

5.1 Corruption

2005 CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Corruption Perceptions Index							
Rank	Country	2005 CPI Score	Surveys Used	Standard Deviation	High-Low Range	Number Inst.	90 percent confidence range
1	Highly clean	9.7	8	0.3	9.2 - 10.0	4	9.5 - 9.9
..	Grenada	3.9	2	0.5	3.5 - 4.2	..	..
133	Highly corrupt	1.3	8	0.7	0.3 - 2.2	6	0.9 - 1.7

Source: [Transparency International](#) – [Corruption Perception Index \(2005\)](#)

Surveys Used: Refers to the number of surveys that were used to assess a country's performance. 17 surveys were used and at least 3 surveys were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

Standard Deviation: Indicates differences in the values of the sources. Values below 0.5 indicate agreement, values between 0.5 and c. 0.9 indicate some agreement, while values equal or larger than 1 indicate disagreement.

High-Low Range: Provides the highest and lowest values of the sources.

Number Institutions: Refers to the number of independent institutions that assessed a country's performance. Since some institutions provided more than one survey.

90 percent confidence range: Provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. With 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below.

According to Transparency International (TI) 2005 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), Grenada's average score is 3.9. However, since only 2 surveys were used, the data are not regarded as sufficiently reliable, and the country is not ranked in the Transparency International (TI) 2005 Corruption Perceptions Index.

Source: [Transparency International](#) – [Corruption Perception Index \(2005\)](#)

There were allegations that the government attempted to divert hurricane assistance to its own NNP supporters and to constituencies with NNP parliamentarians. There were continued allegations of past corruption, especially involving the now eliminated offshore banking sector. Although there is no law providing for public access to government information, citizens may request access to any information that is not deemed classified.

Source: [US Department of State](#) - [Country Reports on Human Rights Practice \(2005\)](#)

5.2 Ethics

A Code of Ethics for Ministers and public officers includes such elements as declaration of assets, protecting disclosures relative to integrity of governance, issues of confidentiality balanced with freedom of information, etc.

Source: [CARICAD](#) - [Strategic Planning in Caribbean Public Services \(2001\)](#)

6. e-Government

e-Government Readiness Index:

The index refers to the generic capacity or aptitude of the public sector to use ICT for encapsulating in public services and deploying to the public, high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools that support human development.

The index is comprised of three sub-indices: Web Measure Index, Telecommunications Infrastructure Index and Human Capital Index.

Web Measure Index:

A scale based on progressively sophisticated web services present. Coverage and sophistication of state-provided e-service and e-product availability correspond to a numerical classification.

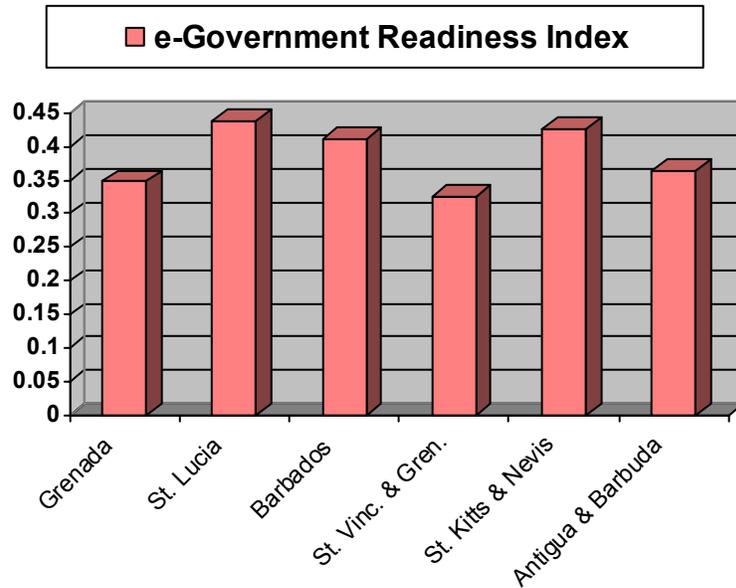
Telecommunications Infrastructure Index:

A composite, weighted average index of six primary indices, based on basic infrastructural indicators that define a country's ICT infrastructure capacity.

Primary indicators are: PC's, Internet users, online population and Mobile phones. Secondary indicators are TVs and telephone lines.

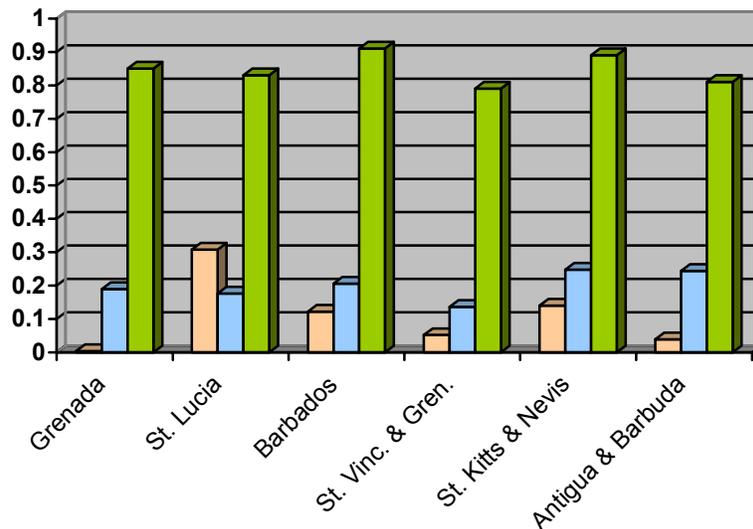
Human Capital Index:

A composite of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, with two thirds of the weight given to adult literacy and one third to the gross enrolment ratio.



Source: [United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003](#)

Web Measure Index Telecom. Infrastructure Index Human Capital Index



Source: [United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003](#)

e-Participation Index:

Refers to the willingness, on the part of the government, to use ICT to provide high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools for the specific purpose of empowering people for able participation in consultations and decision-making both in their capacity as consumers of public services and as citizens.

e-information:

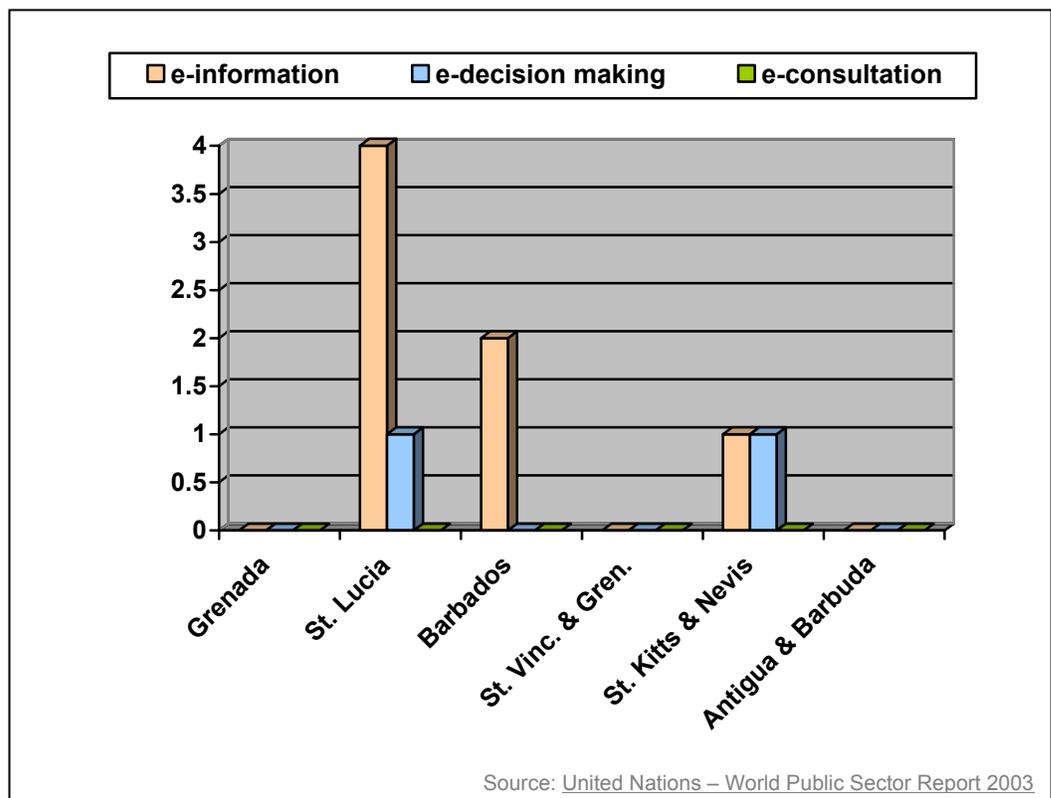
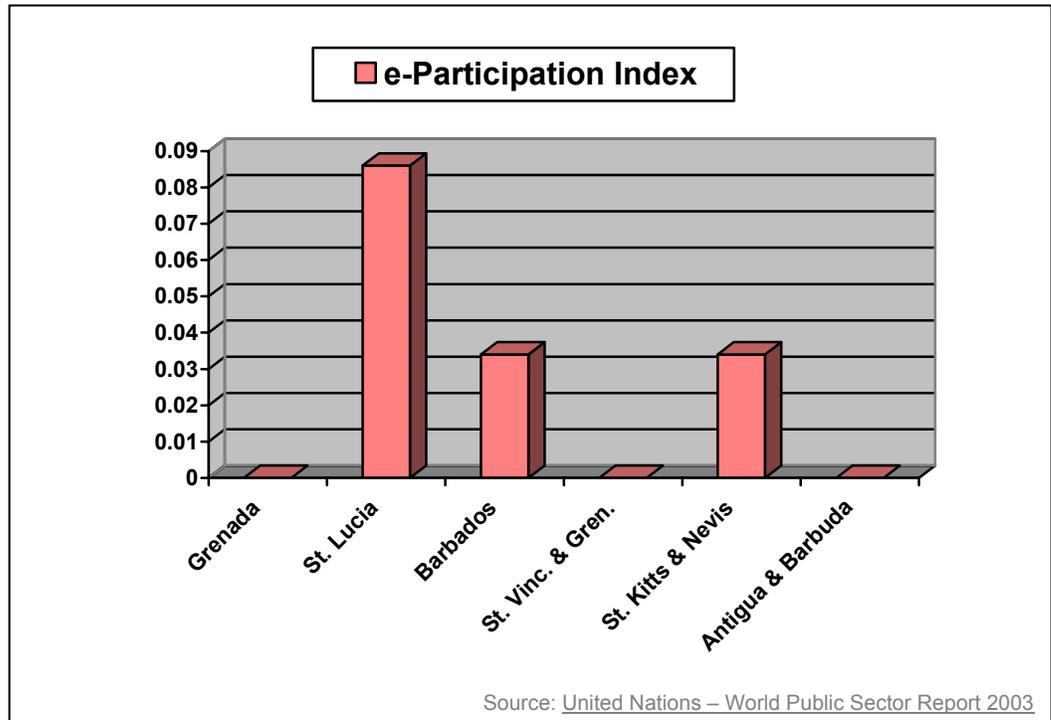
The government websites offer information on policies and programs, budgets, laws and regulations, and other briefs of key public interest. Tools for disseminating of information exist for timely access and use of public information, including web forums, e-mail lists, newsgroups and chat rooms.

e-decision making:

The government indicates that it will take citizens input into account in decision making and provides actual feedback on the outcome of specific issues.

e-consultation:

The government website explains e-consultation mechanisms and tools. It offers a choice of public policy topics online for discussion with real time and archived access to audios and videos of public meetings. The government encourages citizens to participate in discussions.



7. Links

7.1 National sites

Authority	Topic
The Government of Grenada	http://www.gov.gd
Consulate General of Grenada– Government of Grenada	http://www.grenadaconsulate.com/Grenada_Government.htm
Grenada Information and Relief Efforts	http://www.grenadaemergency.com/
Permanent Mission of Grenada to the United Nations	http://un.cti.depaul.edu/cgi-bin/spider.py?_request=0&country=Grenada
Grenada Board of Tourism	http://www.grenadagrenadines.com/

7.2 Miscellaneous sites

Institution	Topic
UNHCR - Constitution of Grenada	http://www.unhcr.org
Geographia.com	http://www.grenada.org
Transparency International – The Global Coalition Against Corruption	http://www.transparency.org/