Annex I e.

Caribbean Regional Investment Plan
6 country programme profiles Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago

2019-2023

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Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:
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Executive Summary

The Spotlight Initiative (SI) is a partnership between the European Union (EU) and the United Nations (UN) to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls (VAWG), including harmful practices. The Spotlight Initiative is backed by an unprecedented EUR 500M investment from the EU and aims at achieving transformational change. Based on evidence, the Initiative will focus on particular forms of VAWG that are prevalent or prominently emerge in specific regions: femicide in Latin America; trafficking in human beings and sexual and economic (forced labor) exploitation in Asia; sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), including harmful practices (HPs), and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) in Sub-Saharan Africa; domestic/intimate partner violence (IPV) in the Pacific; and family violence in the Caribbean. Other donors and partners are being approached to broaden the Initiative’s regional, thematic and geographical coverage.

Six pillars of work comprise the Initiative, which is premised on implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 5.2 calls for the elimination of all forms of VAWG. The Spotlight Initiative also aligns with the European Consensus on Development which identifies gender equality and women’s empowerment as a critical cross-cutting issue of EU development cooperation and the EU Gender Action Plan II (2016-2020), a practical tool guiding all EU cooperation with partner countries on how to take gender equality on-board. The EU Gender Action Plan centers physical and psychological integrity of women and girls as core to its three main thematic priorities. The Spotlight Initiative strongly reaffirms the EU’s commitment to effective multilateralism and will enable the EU and UN to showcase their strong partnership in action, leading on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

This document outlines the programmatic framework of the Spotlight Initiative’s investments for the Caribbean region, starting in 2019. For the purposes of the Investment Plan, the eligible countries include the following; Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Suriname, St Lucia, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines, The Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago. British Overseas Territories as well as the Dutch Antilles are not included. This investment plan guides the Regional and country programme design, which is based on the global and regional results framework and theory of change. Regional context, progress, opportunities, and gaps will inform priority areas of focus, while forthcoming country programmes will define specific actions, clearly defined budget allocations, to be undertaken at the country level.

In the Caribbean region, the Spotlight Initiative will focus on Family violence. Family violence covers physical, social, sexual, economic and emotional abuse and acts of aggression within relationships that are considered as family connections or akin to family connections. Family violence in the Caribbean region can be located within broader “cultures of violence” within the region which inform high levels of crime and violence as well as corporal punishment and the use of violent discipline. A definition of family violence for the purpose of the Spotlight initiative in the Caribbean takes into account the reality of various family forms present in the Caribbean region and the broader context of unequal gender-power relations in which these various family forms are situated. Taking unequal gender-power relations into account, family violence will be viewed as gender-based with the most prevalent form of violence within the family being

violence against women and girls. Notably, a definition of family violence in the Caribbean context incorporates a focus on economic violence as well as psychological/ emotional violence, partner and non-partner sexual violence, domestic violence, sexual violence, Intimate partner violence as well as female intimate partner or family related homicide.

**Through a comprehensive approach, the Spotlight Initiative will focus its work on family violence through six key pillars:** developing and implementing relevant legislation and policies, strengthening national and sub-national institutions, preventing violence through evidence-based programmes and campaigns, establishing and strengthening essential services for victims and survivors, ensuring the collection and use of prevalence and incidence data, and partnering directly with women’s movements and civil society.

*Initially, the Spotlight Initiative in the Caribbean will focus on family violence in Haiti, Jamaica, Guyana, Belize, Trinidad and Tobago, and Grenada.* These countries were selected on the basis of agreed primary criteria including the prevalence of intimate partner violence, rate of female Intimate partner/ family related homicide and indicators making up the gender inequality index, and secondary criteria which assessed government commitment to the issue, enabling environment including for civil society, national and partner capacities, among other considerations. An assessment of primary criteria in the Caribbean region revealed that there are significant gaps in data making it impossible to determine any indication of prevalence for some countries of the Caribbean region. It was also significant that most countries of the Eastern Caribbean had no data based on prevalence and gender inequality indicators used which would support a ranking of these countries in terms of prevalence. All countries will programme on the six pillars of Spotlight Initiative’s Theory of Change as outlined above. There will also be a regional programme that will support and enhance a regional approach to eliminating Family Violence aimed at adding value, maximizing investment, and contributing to the scale, sustainability, visibility, lessons learnt and replication of programming throughout the region.

The overall financial needs identified by the priority countries selected under the Caribbean Investment Plan is estimated at XX million. The EU announced an earmarked allocation of 50 EURO million (approximately USD XX million) to the Caribbean region under the Spotlight Initiative.

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**1. Context**

The Caribbean is a highly diverse region, in terms of language (English, Spanish, French and Dutch African Language- based Creoles and other indigenous languages), race, ethnicity, religion and geo politically, comprising both independent and non-independent states.

Geographically, the Caribbean includes the archipelago of islands located between central and south America in the Caribbean Sea but also includes countries in mainland south America (Guyana, Suriname)
and Central America (Belize). The Caribbean Community (CARICOM), originally the Caribbean Community and Common Market, was established by the Treaty of Chaguaramas which took effect on 1 August 1973. CARICOM which is made of fifteen Caribbean states, was formed as a political and economic grouping of states to support matters related to trade and sustainable development in the region and to create a single common market. Additionally, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) constitutes a second economic and political grouping of small island states of the Eastern Caribbean which share a common currency i.e. the EC dollar.

Several countries in the Caribbean region are equally divided in terms of rural and urban population sizes however for a few countries including Guyana and St Lucia, the rural population is significantly larger than the urban population, while a minority of countries have larger urban population. This rural urban divide, the presence of hinterland communities in countries such as Guyana and Suriname and countries which are twin island or multi-island states, may pose significant challenges related to access to services for survivors and prevention efforts to address violence against women and girls.

Economic sustainability and growth vary both between countries and across sectors. Commodity export of oil and gas, tourism, manufacturing, construction, agriculture, fisheries and financial services remain the key industries driving the economies of the Caribbean region. Many countries of the Caribbean region are classified as middle-income but gross inequalities exist, some have high levels of poverty, experience heavily indebted status and prone to disasters.

Though the majority of Caribbean countries are ranked relatively high on the human development index, issues of persistent poverty and indigence, inequality, vulnerability and the inability of the poor to improve their well-being remain. High levels of poverty and income inequality persist.\(^2\) Poverty levels range from 19.3% in more highly developed countries like Barbados to 37.7% in the lesser developed middle-income countries, such as Grenada.\(^3\) The Caribbean is also home to the poorest nation in the Western hemisphere.\(^4\) The situation remains very critical in Haiti with a national poverty rate of 58.6%. While the unemployment rate is 18% in Haiti, 87.5% of total employment is considered as “vulnerable employment”.\(^5\) Unemployment rates are also as high as 25% in countries such as St. Vincent and the Grenadines.\(^6\)

1.1 Sector and Regional Contexts and Thematic Areas

1.1.1 Thematic and Geographic Priorities for Eliminating Violence Against Women and Girls

Violence against women and girls is one of the most widespread, persistent, and devastating human rights violations in the world today and a serious public health issue. It is a major obstacle to the fulfilment of women’s and girls’ human rights and to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. VAWG occurs worldwide, cutting across all generations, nationalities, communities, and spheres of society, irrespective of age, ethnicity, disability, or background. However,

\(^3\) The World Bank, 2014.
\(^4\) Haiti
some women are more likely to experience violence relating to their status in society as a result of their age, marital status, reproductive status, location (for example rural women), health, ability, sexual orientation, gender identity and access to income/or experience of poverty.

The Spotlight Initiative focuses on specific forms of VAWG in particular regions as entry points to addressing all forms of violence and their structural roots. In the case of the Caribbean, the thematic focus is family violence. While this is the theme for the region, stemming from the most pervasive types of violence for the region, they do not deny the prevalence of other forms of violence. The Spotlight Initiative’s comprehensive theory of change ensures that all women and girls benefit from adequate legislation and policies, gender responsive institutions, violence prevention programmes, access to quality essential services, comparable and reliable data, and strong women’s movements and civil society organizations. The Spotlight Initiative’s theory of change is premised on years of evidence, programming, and practice, but also aims to integrate elements of innovation to improve approaches and catalyze further change.

The eligible countries for the Spotlight Initiative in the Caribbean are the following fourteen CARICOM states: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Suriname, St Lucia, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines, The Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago. British Overseas Territories as well as the Dutch Antilles are not included.

Addressing Family violence in the Caribbean context

Linked to historical colonial experiences of enslavement and indentureship, the definition of family in the Caribbean has had a complex origin. The various systems of family organization in the Caribbean have their roots in women’s and men’s participation in formal and informal labour on plantations during periods of slavery and indentureship. Caribbean societal organization therefore emerged out of a colonial economic imperative, and as such, the concept of the nuclear family which has been built on patriarchal concepts of male breadwinners and female homemakers, has had varying applicability to the formation of kinship relations for the majority of Caribbean women, men and children. These historical patterns of family formation in the Caribbean have persisted in spite of economic, cultural and political changes in the region. In the Caribbean, where a multiplicity of family forms exist, family has traditionally meant a network of people and therefore includes members of extended family and can include persons who are not blood relatives. Further in terms of unions, this has meant that in addition to legal marriage, common law relationships as well as visiting relationships also form a part of the landscape of family relations.

Female headed households make up a significant composition of household formations in all Caribbean countries in most instances representing an equal proportion of households to male headed households. Household formations may also include grandparents, parent/parents and their children, households with multiple family units as well as households which are made up of extended family members. Visiting

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8 Hodge, Merle. “We Kinda Family” in Gendered Realities Essays in Caribbean Feminist Thought. Patricia Mohammed 2002
relationships and household formations where the visiting male partner or the male present in the household is not the biological father of some or all the children present in the household, are also not uncommon family forms. Visiting relationships may also be manifested in the form of concomitant and serial relationships.

During and following the colonial period, there was significant movement between islands in the Caribbean, as well as to metropoles in the UK, USA and Canada. As a result of these movements, a transnational family model developed in which families can have members who have migrated to other countries. The specific dynamic of the transnational family includes responsibility for the direct care of children residing usually with an older woman in the family or family friend, while the parents maintain responsibility for providing financial security and in many cases make key decisions about the child’s education and health.10

Despite the multifaceted nature of family formations in the Caribbean region, and of women’s economic contributions to household income through both formal and informal labor force participation, patriarchal ideas of gender roles and gender stereotyping of the dominant controlling male and dependent domesticated females perpetuate unequal gender-power relations within Caribbean families. Unequal gender-power relations are particularly manifested through the exercise of male sexual entitlement to and control over women’s bodies and reproductive capacities.

The Spotlight Initiative will address Family violence in the Caribbean as per the below. A definition for Family violence was adopted by the Operational Steering Committee (OSC) upon approval of the Latin America investment plan. This definition is stated below.

Family violence is a term used interchangeably with domestic violence in discourse among family scholars. It covers physical, social, and emotional abuse and acts of aggression within relationships that are considered as family connections or akin to family connections. In the broader arena of global conferencing, policy-making, research, and documentation, there is inconsistency in its application, and it is not unusual to encounter double descriptors in the literature such as ‘Domestic Violence and Intimate Partner Violence.’ Gradually, researchers, scholars and legal experts have begun to accept the broader concept of Family violence to include married couples, intimate partners whether living together or dating, and violence between parents and children. The concept further reaches into other areas of the family that were excluded from scrutiny in the past, such as sibling violence, child to parent violence, elder abuse, and violence between close relatives such as uncles and their nieces and nephews, grand-parents, and grand-children, adopted parents and adopted children, foster parents and foster children, step-parents and their step-children plus step-siblings. See Allison Gibbons, “Family violence in the Caribbean”, (2015).

A definition of family violence for the purpose of the Spotlight initiative in the Caribbean must therefore take into account the reality of various family forms present in the Caribbean region as noted above and the broader context of unequal gender-power relations in which these various family forms are situated.

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9 Relationships in which both partners do not reside in the same household or necessarily in the same country but instead there is a pattern of visiting romantic and conjugal relations.

Taking unequal gender-power relations into account,\textsuperscript{11} it is important to view family violence as gender-based,\textsuperscript{12} with the most prevalent form of violence within the family being violence against women and girls.

Drawing on model legislation developed through the support of CARICOM and adopted by most countries across the region, a definition of family violence in the Caribbean context will also incorporate a focus on economic violence as well as psychological/ emotional violence. The definition of family violence also incorporates partner and non-partner sexual violence within the family including; incest, forced marriage, sexual abuse of girls promoted/condoned by parents/family members in the form of visiting relationships mainly with older men in exchange for financial or material gain. \textsuperscript{13}

In addition to considering the limited but evolving acceptance of the inclusion of non-heterosexual unions in the definition of Caribbean families, a definition of family violence must also incorporate a focus on different types of violence that can occur in the context of Caribbean families including; domestic violence, sexual violence, intimate partner violence as well as female intimate partner or family related homicide.\textsuperscript{14}

Recognizing the significant conservative discourse prominent in the Caribbean region related to male marginalization, which proposes that men and boys as a group have been made vulnerable and marginalized in formal and informal social, economic, cultural and political societal institutions as a result of women progress, it is important to ensure that the broader theme of family violence chosen as the focus for Spotlight in the Caribbean Region does not limit and reduce the scale of women’s and girl’s experiences of violence within the family. Additionally, it is important that the Spotlight Initiative in the Caribbean recognize the growing men’s movement in the region and the increasing backlash against feminist/women’s organizing. This backlash often takes the form of juxtaposing cases of violence and/or inequity for women and men as if the gendered norms that privilege men under a patriarchal system are not at play.

\textbf{1.1.2 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework}

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development builds on existing international frameworks for achieving gender equality and women’s empowerment, and the elimination of VAWG/HP, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and the Council of Europe’s Istanbul Convention as a critical treaty on combatting VAWG and domestic violence. It also explicitly recognizes VAWG as a human rights violation,\textsuperscript{11}

\textsuperscript{11} Drivers of family violence include gendered perceptions of roles, agency and power
\textsuperscript{12} Gender-Based Violence (GBV): Acts of physical, mental or social abuse (including sexual violence) that is attempted or threatened, with some type of force (such us violence, threats, coercion, manipulation, deception, cultural expectations, weapons or economic circumstances) and is directed against a person because of his or her gender roles and expectations in a society or culture. A person facing gender-based violence has no choice to refuse or pursue other options without severe social, physical, or psychological consequences. Forms of GBV include sexual violence, sexual abuse, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, early marriage or forced marriage, gender discrimination, denial (such as education, food, freedom) and female genital mutilation. http://www.endvawnow.org/en/articles/347-glossary-of-terms-from-programming-essentials-and-monitoring-and-evaluation-sections.html
\textsuperscript{13} usually involving transactional sexual abuse of adolescent girls by adult men for basic goods such as rent, food, clothing, school fees/supplies for the girl, or her family/household (encouraged/condoned by nuclear family members), and sexual abuse/violence by family members who do not share the same household.
\textsuperscript{14} Also referred to as Femicide primarily in Latin America
as outlined in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA), the International Conference on Population and Development Montevideo Consensus and Programme of Action (ICPD PoA), as well as the annually agreed conclusions of the UN Commission on the Status of Women and relevant instruments adopted by the UN General Assembly. These include: the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women;\(^{15}\) the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;\(^{16}\) the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;\(^{17}\) as well as the resolutions on “Taking action Elimination of Violence against gender-related killing of women and girls.”\(^{18}\) In Latin America and the Caribbean, the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women, also known as the Convention of Belém do Pará, is a central and inspirational normative framework for the elimination of VAWG.

The EU strongly condemns all forms of VAWG and has identified its elimination as a priority to support women’s full realization of their human rights, as well as achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Furthermore, the EU Gender Action Plan (2016-2020) identifies the elimination of VAWG, including sexual violence, trafficking, and HP, among other forms of violence, as its first pillar. In 2017, the European Commission announced focused actions dedicated to ending VAWG and identified VAWG as a key priority under its international cooperation and development policy.

**Commitments specific to the Caribbean region include:** the Caribbean Joint Statement on Gender Equality, the Post 2015 and Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) Agenda, The Bridgetown Declaration and Agenda for Action to Combat Child Sexual Abuse in the Caribbean, Forum of CARICOM First Ladies/Spouses of heads of state and Government; *Every Caribbean Woman Every Caribbean Child*, CARICOM Strategic plan 2015-2019, the CARICOM Integrated Strategic Framework for the Reduction of Adolescent Pregnancy, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (S.A.M.O.A) Pathway (the outcome of the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States) and CARICOM Declaration on Small Arms and Light weapons, and the Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (MSDF) which represents a framework of cooperation on sustainable development between the UN system and members states of the Caribbean (this framework however currently excludes Haiti).

The Spotlight Initiative will also build on, complement, and use knowledge from all relevant, past, and existing UN (including inter-agency) initiatives, EU initiatives, global funds, programmes, and campaigns ranging in scope, purpose, and size.\(^{19}\) Of particular relevance to the theme of family violence in the

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\(^{15}\) See General Assembly resolution 48/104.

\(^{16}\) See General Assembly resolution 65/228, annex.

\(^{17}\) See General Assembly resolution 69/194, annex.

\(^{18}\) See General Assembly resolutions 68/191 and 70/176.

\(^{19}\) In addition to those mentioned, other relevant initiatives include: UN Trust Fund to End VAW, Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund, Sixteen Days of Activism against Gender based violence, UN SG’s UNITE Campaign to end VAW, UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting, UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage, The Joint Global Programme on Essential Services for Women and Girls Subject to Violence including key policy guidance, the UN Essential Services Package and Guidelines, UN Regional Joint Programme for Asia and the Pacific Partners for Prevention (P4P): Working with Boys and Men to Prevent Gender-based Violence, United Nations Action for Cooperation Against Trafficking in Persons in Asia, “Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces” Programme, Pacific Regional EVAW Facility Fund, Stop Rape Now - UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, Global Database on Violence Against Women, UN Inventory on Violence Against Women, Virtual Knowledge Center to end VAWG, Asia-Pacific “Know your
Caribbean is the EU funded None in Three Initiative implemented by the University of Huddersfield and the Sweet Water Foundation in Grenada which has now been expended to a number of countries across the globe.

1.1.3 Stakeholders

Numerous stakeholders’ engagement and partnership will be critical to the success of the Initiative in the Caribbean. Key sectors and bureaus such as Gender bureaus, Ministries of Social Development, Education, Health, Justice and Security, Planning, National Bureaus of Statistics, judicial systems and parliaments will be engaged in key interventions for the adoption of legislative and policy frameworks, national action plans on VAWG, enhancing multi-sectoral coordination, integration of VAWG across portfolios, budgeting on VAWG, collecting and analyzing data to support evidence-based policy and for enhancing the capacity of public service providers. Spotlight will also work with community associations, women’s movements, networks, school communities, media outlets, women, girls, men, boys and traditional and religious leaders in community-based mobilization efforts, aimed at transforming social norms, attitudes and behaviors and addressing the root causes of VAWG. The Spotlight Initiative will also draw together civil society and government service providers (health, police, justice, social services, including shelter providers) to work in partnership to execute their critical roles to enable accessible, acceptable, available and quality services for all women and girls across all intersections of family violence. Similarly, stakeholders at the regional level including networks of CSOs, security sector, research institutions as well as regional intergovernmental bodies will be engaged to undertake advocacy on the elimination of VAWG, inform regional policy/regional frameworks, for data analysis as well as to strengthen the women’s movement.

The list of regional and national stakeholders that will participate in the Spotlight Initiative in the Caribbean include:

**Government Ministries and Departments**

✓ Gender Bureaus – Including departments and units focused on addressing VAWG.
✓ Ministries of Social Development and Social Services. Including authorities, service providers and decision makers as part of the child and social protection system.
✓ Ministries of health- Including local and regional health authorities and community health practitioners.
✓ Ministries of education and school system organizations and institutions
✓ The police, including specialized units/centers to address domestic and sexual violence and community police.
✓ Ministries of National Security (including Law Enforcement and Police)
✓ Ministries of planning
✓ Ministries of youth
✓ Ministries of sport
✓ Ministries of Finance
✓ Office of the Prime Minister

Data” Initiative, and The Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies, the ILO initiative to develop an international labor standard on violence and harassment in the world of work. The aim is work through existing programmes, including joint programmes, to strengthen and complement work at country level.
Local authorities, local government networks and associations
National bureaus of statistics, Caribbean Association of Statisticians,
Specialized Child Protection Systems (where in place)

Law enforcement and Administration of Justice
Judicial Systems (regional bodies- The Caribbean Association of Judicial Officers (CAJO), Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court, courts, judges, prosecutors, public defenders) the judiciary and forensic system operating at national and sub-national levels.
JURIST Project (Regional Judicial reform project)
Caribbean Commissioners of Police

Education
Tertiary educational Institutions – regional and national. (Institute for Gender and Development Studies UWI) regional/sub-regional think tanks linked to research activities on VAWG

UN System
United Nations System in country and at the regional level, including different UN entities and commissions, especially UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, UNICEF, IOM, PAHO/WHO, UNODC, UNESCO, ILO, OHCHR, and ECLAC, UNAIDS. (Regional Advisory Group on Masculinities)
UN System virtual policy network (MSDF)

Civil Society
Women’s rights organizations, civil society including social justice organizations, those groups that promote the rights of youth/ adolescents, women and girls with disabilities, people living with HIV, workers and domestic workers rights, movement of women victims, survivors, networks of CRC ambassadors.
Regional civil society organisations
Civil society including those associated youth, health (including psycho-social support) and education
Caribbean Vulnerable Communities Network
Civil society organisations engaged in the provision of safe accommodation and shelter services.
Caribbean Male Action Network (CariMAN)
Caribbean Cultural Associations and Associations of Caribbean Artists.
Inter- religious and faith-based organizations.
Private sector (networks of companies by sector transportation, tourism, technologies, among others).
Sporting Organisations

Regional Institutions
Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), Inter-American Development Bank, World Bank
CARICOM and specifically the CARICOM gender desk.
Regional Intergovernmental meetings -CARICOM Council of Human and Social Development (COHSOD), CARICOM Heads of Government meetings.
Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), (CIM/OAS), CDEMA – Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency.
The Inter-American Commission of Women as a Regional Conference with representation of 34 states with the follow-up mechanism for the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention,
Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women, adopted in Belém do Pará, Brazil (MESCVI)
✓ Regional youth organisations – Commonwealth Youth Programme (CYP) and CARICOM Youth Ambassadors.
✓ Citizen security/violence and VAW regional and national observatories.
✓ PAN Caribbean Partnership on HIV (PANCAP)
✓ Regional Psychiatric Associations
✓ Caribbean Conference of Churches

Media
✓ Public and Private mass media.
✓ National mass media and digital media outlets especially social media; investigative journalists at local and regional levels, media observatories and prominent media personalities.
✓ Entertainment Companies including theatre groups
✓ Artists Associations
✓ Caribbean Broadcasting Union

1.1.4 Priority Areas for Support/Problem Analysis

Gender Inequality in The Caribbean

Efforts to address VAWG cannot be successful in isolation. They must consider the root causes of violence that stem from gender inequality, which is exacerbated by economic, social, and cultural inequalities woven into the structure of society. Achieving and sustaining an end to family violence and VAWG means eliminating, also, the structural barriers facing women and girls. It means addressing systemic and persistent gender inequality throughout the region.

In the Caribbean region, significant progress has been made in terms of formal recognition of women’s rights through adoption of international and regional commitments. These include: The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Belém do Pará Convention). CARICOM model legislation on domestic violence introduced in the Caribbean region in 1997 has been influential in the development of domestic violence legislation across the region. Similarly, The OECS Family Law Reform and Domestic Violence Reform Project coordinated through the secretariat of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States introduced several model bills. There are also CARICOM model legislation on sexual offences and sexual harassment. With respect to sexual offences, Trinidad and Tobago (Sexual Offences Act Chap. 11:28 ‘2006 Rev’) and Guyana (Sexual Offences Act 2010) now serve as the model for the rest of the English-speaking Caribbean.

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21 These countries have widened the range of offences, increased penalties, removed all exemptions from marital rape prosecution, improved measures to protect victims during police investigation and court proceedings and have provisions in place to keep track of sex offenders after they have served their sentence. Guyana was the first country in the Caribbean to have established a specialized court for sexual offences that is sensitive to the needs and circumstances of victims. A specialized court for sexual offences also opened in Antigua and Barbuda in January 2019.
To date however no CARICOM countries have femicide legislation, though the gender related killing of women in the region is a serious issue. In December 2018, the Committee of Experts of the Follow up Mechanism for the Belem do Para Convention approved a model legislation on Femicide to be used as a guide for countries to align existing femicide legislation or to develop new legislation and provide a key opportunity for countries to address intimate partner/family related homicide as well as non- intimate partner homicide.

While strong social justice movements in the region have supported women’s rights, much more needs to be done to assure the protection and equality of women and girls. For instance, more women than ever have joined the labor market and increased their earning power, equaled or surpassed men in educational attainment, increased their participation in political office, and improved their access to social protection. Yet, women and girls22 from marginalized populations and rural areas23 are often among those most left behind, or unable to participate in these gains. For them, socioeconomic, geographic, ethnic, and racial inequalities intersect with and exacerbate gender inequality. And despite some remarkable advances over the last two decades, women’s physical, sexual, economic, and psychological security have not been guaranteed.24

Women in the Caribbean experience high rates of labour force participation, including in service sector industries and in the informal economy, however, labour market segregation remains marked and women’s level of ownership of businesses and representation at the senior leadership level is low when compared to men.25 Though women have increased their earning power, there is still a pay gap between women and men, and women still have low political participation and decision-making power in the Caribbean. Female-headed households constitute a large percentage of the most vulnerable and deprived households in the region26, representing over 40% of households in Haiti27 and over 33% in Suriname.28

Economic and social challenges associated with high levels of indebtedness have a significant impact on women and girls in the region Of the 13 independent states covered by CARICOM, eight (8) are heavily indebted countries experiencing debt to GDP ratios over 50%.29 This high level of accumulated debt is compounded by a lack of economies of scale due to small populations, out migration of the most educated, and reliance on low-growth sectors such as tourism. Small Island Developing States (SIDS) experience unique economic, environmental and social vulnerabilities.

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23 Rural areas offer less opportunities for women to integrate into both the formal and informal labor market and informal economic networks. Women from rural areas face greater barriers to involvement in public affairs and find it more difficult to find social services that fit their needs.
24 According to the Small Arms Survey, 25 countries with the highest rates of femicide in the world, 14 are from Latin America and the Caribbean.
25 In several countries (Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Dominica, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago) more than 50 percent of the firms included in a survey conducted by Compete Caribbean were exclusively owned by men. Only three countries (Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines) had at least 20 percent of firms with female predominance among owners.
27 https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.HOU.FEMA.ZS
28 GSB Suriname
29 UNDP Human Development Report, 2014 states Jamaica, Grenada, Barbados, St Kitts and Nevis, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Saint Lucia, Dominica, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Guyana and The Bahamas.
Women and children bear the brunt of social and economic burdens caused by natural disasters in the region. Environmental vulnerability aggravates the economic challenges experienced in the region. Disasters caused by natural hazards, which according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) seem to be occurring more frequently, directly affect the Caribbean SIDS.\textsuperscript{30} The damage caused by hurricane Maria in Dominica in 2017 is estimated to have exceeded 225\% of GDP and over 300 \% of GDP in the British Virgin Islands.\textsuperscript{31} In addition, these disasters impact the prevalence of violence against women and girls in particular with conditions such as overcrowding, displacement and lack of secure accommodation( including secure and private spaces for women in emergency shelters) exacerbating the problem. A study of violence against children in Haiti indicates that most sexual abuses reported by girls and boys aged 13-17 took place on the road or in a tent during the post-earthquake period.\textsuperscript{32}

Gains notwithstanding, the issues of how gender inequality manifests itself across inter-sectionalities of socio-economic class, race, ethnicity, age, geographic location and religious affiliation are not well understood. There are not yet sufficient data or analysis to inform a clear understanding of how the effects of gender inequality impact all the dimensions of sustainable development in the Caribbean, and as such gender equality is not prioritized as an essential element of sustainable development.

The region is witnessing increase in conservatism, including from religious quarters, and a backlash against women’s rights and gender equality. This conservative tide also manifests in reactions against comprehensive sexuality education, sexual diversity, access to sexual and reproductive health services by adolescents without parental consent, emergency contraception, abortion, or laws on VAWG and gender-based violence (GBV). Conservative social media platforms for instance widely circulate messages that sexuality education encourages persons to change their sexual orientation or become more sexually active. However, successful examples in the region include Comprehensive Sexuality Education integration in Jamaica through the Health and Family Life Education (HFLE) curriculum which is currently rolled out in other countries.

The narrative of male marginalization in the Caribbean region continues to pose a threat to progressive efforts to address gender inequality and achieve the fulfillment of human rights for women and girls. Strides towards gender equality have resulted in gains for women and girls in the Caribbean, relating primarily to high education rates, and increases in employment rates, however critical gaps remain. Unfortunately, these gains have led to a backlash against women’s empowerment and gender equality efforts and to an increasing fundamentalist response. Data which is presented without appropriate context or analysis such as the fact that women are approximately 70\% of tertiary level graduates\textsuperscript{33} has led many policymakers and the general public to argue that women’s empowerment has been achieved (often to the detriment of men and boys) and that increased focus should now be placed on men and boys who are being marginalized and made vulnerable by the gains achieved by and for women and girls. Such analysis also masks fundamental structural inequalities including a persistent gender pay gap and differentials in the need for educational qualifications for women and men to access employment and to moving out of poverty.

\textsuperscript{31} Caribbean Development Bank Annual Report 2017. Pg.9  
\textsuperscript{32} PEPFAR. CDC Violence Against Children in Haiti; Findings from a National Survey 2012.  
\textsuperscript{33} University of the West Indies, 2009-2013 Statistical Review
Addressing Family Violence in the Context of Citizen Security in the Caribbean Region.

The Caribbean region is characterized by high levels of citizen insecurity which includes high levels crime and victimization including steady increases in violent crime across the region. At a rate of 30 per 100,000 population annually, the murder rates in the Caribbean are higher than for any other region of the world. The Caribbean Human Development report published in 2012 recorded homicide rates of above 50 per 100,000 population for Jamaica and above 40 per 100,000 population in Trinidad and Tobago for 2008. On average, 13 percent of the Caribbean population was a victim of at least one of the five common crimes in a one-year period. This rate increased to 15 percent for residents of capital city metropolitan areas. The data indicate that one in four (24.8 percent) Caribbean adults have lost someone they felt close to due to violence in their lifetime. This rate increases to nearly one in three (31.3 percent) for residents of capital city metropolitan areas. The highest rate is found in Kingston, where nearly half the population (48.8 percent) reported having lost someone close to violence.

High levels citizen insecurity in the region manifests in the form of intimate partner-violence, non-partner sexual violence, corruption, organized crime, human trafficking and gang violence. 38% of all female homicides in the Americas are the result of IPV. In addition to high rates of homicide, assault rates are also significantly above average. According to the latest available data from the UNODC’s Crime Trends Survey (CTS), three of the top ten recorded rape rates in the world occur in the Caribbean. In the context of high levels of citizen insecurity in the region women and girls are particularly vulnerable to intimate partner violence including intimate partner and family related homicide, non-partner sexual violence, sexual exploitation and human trafficking.

Latin America and The Caribbean region is disproportionately affected by small arms violence. The availability and access to firearms is noted to be linked to high per capita homicide rates and are linked to female homicide perpetrated by intimate partners and family members. The ready availability of small arms and light weapons in the Caribbean region impedes security, democratic processes and economic development capacity of states. The impact is being witnessed predominantly in nations such as Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago, but, regionwide, firearms are being used more often in the commission of crimes.

In the Caribbean, violence against women and girls is a significant dimension of citizen insecurity and threatens human rights and sustainable development. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that in the Latin America and Caribbean region, 27-40 percent of women have experienced violence at

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34 More than a decade ago The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Bank report “Crime Violence and Development Trends. 2007” noted that
36 Caribbean Human development report 2012.
38 Global Report on Homicide 2013
39 The Bahamas, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Jamaica.
40 Caribbean Human Development Report
41 The Caribbean will have its own investment plan and programming sub-regional theme i.e. family violence, and funding source, however for description of contextual analysis and given that Caribbean is often grouped with Latin America including for statistics, it is mentioned here.
the hands of their partners. Though data on prevalence of intimate partner violence are only available for a few countries in the Caribbean region, prevalence rates in all countries for which data is available are comparable with global estimates (Trinidad and Tobago 30%, Jamaica 27.8%, Haiti 24 %, Dominican Republic 20%)\textsuperscript{42}. These estimates demonstrate the magnitude of VAWG in the region.

Family violence in the Caribbean Region - Key Areas of Concern

**Historical roots of Family Violence in the Caribbean region:** The colonial legacy of forced enslavement of Africans and later indentured East Indians in some countries of the region was accompanied by the use of severe forms of systemic and institutionalized violence to maintain control over individual slaves and the slave population as a whole. This practice of institutionalized violence introduced into the Caribbean context dynamics which placed the human body as a site upon which power was asserted and often contested. This assertion and contestation of power reflected a power structure which was built on both race and gender, with white male colonizers maintaining control over slaves through the use of physical and often sexual violence. Against this backdrop of institutionalized violence, Caribbean social and gender relations where formed. Caribbean activists and scholars assert that current levels of general societal violence as well as the prevalence and nature of violence against women and girls has its roots in the social norms framework which condoned and supported the use of violence as a mechanism to maintain power structures based on race and gender, with systematized violence against women and girls forming part of the framework of gender relations in the Caribbean. **Overall tolerance of violent discipline within the household mainly towards both women and children which is prevalent in the region is also linked to these historical factors which condone and reinforce violence in familial and intimate partner relationships.**

Cultural influences from the UK, France, Holland, Spain, the US and Africa make for a unique cultural identity and perception of social norms in the Caribbean Region. This also influences the relationship that governments traditionally have with NGOs/CSOs which is one based on suspicion and lacking in trust. Moreover, the ongoing flow of culture to developed and from developed countries also shapes fluid and contradictory expressions of family, violence and gender including the acceptability of violence.

**Gender relations and VAW in the Caribbean region:** Harmful gender norms and stereotypes perpetuate violence against women and girls. These inequitable gender norms support male dominance in intimate partner relationships with women, limited male participation in the household and in care giving and the double standard of acceptance of male multiple partnering coupled with expectations of female fidelity. In Jamaica over three-quarters of women (77.4%) agreed with a statement that it is natural (God-intended) that men should be the head of the family, and 70.2% agreed that a woman’s main role is to take care of her home. 31.4% believed that a wife is obligated to have sex with her husband whenever he wants, except when she is sick or menstruating.\textsuperscript{43} Data further demonstrates the complexity of beliefs related to inequitable gender norms, in spite of these views related to male headship that were expressed from the survey, it can also be noted that the majority of women did not support male dominance in household decision making and the majority also believed that women should be able to spend their own

\textsuperscript{42} evaw-global-database.unwomen.org
\textsuperscript{43} Women’s health Survey Jamaica 2016.
money. While these views may represent a contrast, they can also seem to represent a fundamental contradiction in ideas of equality, self-actualization and autonomy for women.  

Social norms which support maintaining family honor within communities and societies exacerbate cultures of silence related to violence against women and girls. These norms often serve to deter reporting and fail to acknowledge girls as rights holders. When these norms are reinforced by public officials who maintain the perspective that family violence is a private matter, this serves to perpetuate impunity and to deny women and girls in particular access to justice, access to services and maintenance of their human rights.

Prevalence surveys in the region demonstrate that women whose male partners demonstrate more than one type of controlling behavior are more likely to experience all forms of intimate partner violence. Surveys of attitudes in the Caribbean demonstrate a relatively high level of acceptance of spousal violence against women by both women and men particularly in situations where women neglect children, refuse to have sexual intercourse with their husband/partner or go out without authorization from their husbands/partners. 30.9% of women in Jamaica also agreed to the statement that violence between a husband and wife is a private matter.

Popular culture including music and music videos play a significant role in the reinforcement of gender inequality and unequal gender power dynamics, often directly condoning the use of violence and discrimination against women and girls and the control over women and girls’ bodies and sexuality. Hyper sexual portrayals of women and girls through popular culture and the use of sexual innuendo also serve to reinforce social norms which treat women’s bodies as objects to be dominated.

**Situation Analysis of Family Violence in the Caribbean**

**Intimate partner Violence:** Though data on prevalence of intimate partner violence among ever partnered women are only available for a few countries in the Caribbean Region, prevalence rates in all countries of the Caribbean for which data is available are comparable with global estimates. (Trinidad and Tobago 30%45, Jamaica 27.8%46, Haiti 24%47, Dominican Republic 20%48). Data on violence against girls and adolescent girls under the age of 15 is particularly limited. Girls face a significant risk of sexual violence. Some statistics indicate that approximately 1.1 million adolescent girls in Latin American and the Caribbean have experienced sexual abuse.49

Data from recent prevalence studies indicates that lifetime physical and sexual violence experienced by ever pregnant women was higher than that experienced by those who were never pregnant. Recent prevalence surveys in Trinidad and Tobago and in Jamaica revealed that over 7% of ever pregnant women in Trinidad and Tobago and 5.1% of ever pregnant women in Jamaica reported experiencing physical violence in at least one pregnancy. 41% of women in Trinidad and Tobago and 35.9% of women in Jamaica reported that violence got worse during pregnancy. 54.1% of women in Trinidad and Tobago and 20% of

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44 Women’s Health Survey 2016 Jamaica  
45 Women’s Health Survey for Trinidad and Tobago 2018  
46 Jamaica Women’s health survey 2016  
47 Source: EMMUS VI, 2016-2017  
48 evaw-global-database.unwomen.org  
women in Jamaica who reported that they had experienced violence during pregnancy indicated that they had been punched or kicked in the abdomen. In approximately 90% of cases in Trinidad and Tobago and 89% of the cases in Jamaica, the perpetrator of intimate partner violence during pregnancy was the father of the child.

Prevalence surveys reveal that women who were early cohabiters experienced higher lifetime prevalence rates of intimate partner violence as well as higher lifetime and current partner sexual violence than women who were in unions at a later age. Those who were married or who lived with a partner at a young age had higher prevalence rates than those whose first union was at 19 years old or older (Jamaica 45% vs 24.5%). Women in the 25-29-year age group experienced the highest lifetime prevalence and highest current prevalence of IPV.

Women in particular vulnerable circumstances including rural women, elderly women, migrant women, women with disabilities, transgender women, women and girls living with HIV in Caribbean may experience higher prevalence rates of violence and restricted access to essential services. Stigma and discrimination along with fear of deportation for undocumented migrants, may also operate as barriers to reporting. The Venezuelan crisis which has resulted in unprecedented numbers of refugee and asylum seekers to Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Aruba and Curacao as well as migration flows from Haiti to the Dominican Republic and to other Islands in the Caribbean notably The Bahamas, have resulted in increased vulnerability of women and girls to violence. Migrant and refugee women and girls often face sexual violence, sexual exploitation, trafficking and forced marriage or early unions.

Experiences of physical and emotional intimate partner violence in settings with male controlling behaviour and HIV prevalence above 5% have been strongly associated with HIV infection in women. In some regions, women who experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence were 1.5 times more likely to acquire HIV than women who had not experienced violence. Women living with HIV may also experience increased vulnerability to intimate partner violence because of their status as well as broader stigma and discrimination within society. Some perpetrators used the woman’s HIV status as a psychological weapon with which to harm her, threatening disclosure or actually disclosing to friends and encouraging ridicule and fueling feelings of shame.

Female Intimate Partner/ Family Related Homicide

In the Caribbean, recent data reveal rates of female intimate partner/family related homicide above regional averages placing women in the Caribbean region at significant risk of being killed by intimate partners and family members. (Dominican Republic 1.9, Grenada tbc, Guyana 2.1, Barbados 2.0, Trinidad and Tobago 2.2, Suriname 4.3 and Belize 2.7. (Intimate partner only)). In Trinidad and Tobago forty three out of fifty-two women murdered in 2017 were murdered as a result of domestic violence. This homicide data also indicates that women bear the greatest burden in terms of intimate partner violence. The disparity between the shares of male and female victims of homicide perpetrated exclusively by an intimate partner is substantially larger than of victims of homicide perpetrated by intimate partners or family members: roughly 82 per cent female victims versus 18 per cent male victims.

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50 None in three – University of Huddlesfield; Twenty-one Lessons preventing Domestic Violence in the Caribbean
51 UNODC 2018
53 Global Study on Homicide Gender-related killings of women and girls - UNODC 2018
In the Caribbean region, data indicate significant differences in the percentage of female and male victims of homicide by intimate partner or family member as a percentage of overall homicide. (Bahamas - 32.5% female, 10.5% male. Jamaica - 18.8% female, 3.4% male, Trinidad and Tobago - 32.8% female, 3.0% male)\(^{54}\) Young women (aged 15-19) are at significantly higher risk of all forms of violence including female intimate partner/family related homicide in the Caribbean. The phenomenon of murder/suicide (where the perpetrator of violence murders his intimate partner and possibly also their/her children and subsequently murders himself) is not uncommon in the Caribbean with Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago experiencing greater incidence of this type of family related violence. Reports of such violence have also been documented in Jamaica, Grenada and other islands of the Caribbean. According to the latest WHO data published in 2017 Guyana has the second highest suicide death rate in the world. Suicide Deaths in Guyana reached 222 or 3.85% of total deaths. The age adjusted death rate of 30.33 per 100,000 of population ranks Guyana as number two in the world.\(^{55}\) The highest incidence of suicide attempts and suicide deaths in Guyana occurred in the 15 – 24 age group for females and the 15 – 34 age group for males. Adolescent suicide in Guyana and Suriname are also high among girls of specific ethnic groups. While deeper analysis is required, linkages with unwanted/unplanned pregnancy which often result from sexual violence and with avoidance of forced unions cannot be discounted.

**Sexual Violence**

UNODC and World Bank (2007), drawing on United Nations crime trend data for various years, state that 3 of the top 10 recorded rape rates occur in the Caribbean.\(^{56}\) Among Caribbean countries for which there are available and comparable data, each showed a rape rate that was higher than the unweighted average of the full set of 102 countries in the study. Sexual violence creates high levels of insecurity among women. Regionwide, 11 percent of respondents to the UNDP Citizen Security Survey 2010 reported that they had experienced violent sexual victimization, including rape and sexual assault.\(^{57}\) Sexual Offences against both female and male children in the Caribbean are also significant. Among Eastern Caribbean Countries with available data, the highest rates of sexual offences against children were recorded in St. Kitts and Nevis followed by St. Vincent and the Grenadines for 2014.\(^{58}\) Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados also recorded the largest number of reported cases of child sexual abuse in 2012 or latest year among Eastern Caribbean Countries according to UNICEF.\(^{59}\) Additionally, 19% of women in T&T and 12 % in Haiti indicated that they had experienced sexual abuse before the age of 18.\(^{60}\) An article in the Guyana Times published on 08th December 2018 indicates that 481 cases of child sexual abuse were reported in the first six months of 2018 and 4000 in 2017.\(^{61}\)

According to the Children’s Authority in T&T for the period 18 May 2016 - 17 Feb 2017, 916 cases of child sexual abuse with 86.8% female. Data from the Guyana Child Care Protection Agency from 2015 to 2017, reveals that the rate of abuse in children (under 18 years) increased from 10.64 (2015) to 15.8 (2017). In

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\(^{54}\) Restoring Paradise in the Caribbean: Combating Violence with Number IADB 2017  
\(^{55}\) WHO 2017  
\(^{56}\) UNODC  
\(^{57}\) Caribbean Human Development Report 2012  
\(^{58}\) UNICEF – Stats based on UNODC data  
\(^{59}\) Source: Sexual Violence Against Children in the Caribbean, UNICEF ECA, 2012  
\(^{60}\) Women’s Heath Survey, Trinidad and Tobago  
\(^{61}\) https://guyanatimesgy.com/mp-calls-for-programmes-to-tackle-child-sexual-abuse-cases/
addition, out of a total of 4179 cases of abuse 841 (20.1%) were due to sexual abuse in children and adolescents under 18 years. From the cases of sexual abuse in 2017, 119/841 (14.1%) were boys and 722/841 (85.8%) were girls. Sexual abuse is more common in boys aged 8-13 years 46/119 (38.6%) and with girls aged 14-18 years 358/722 (49.6%). From the 358 adolescent girls who were sexually abused, 113 (31.5%) resulted in a pregnancy.

In Haiti, among 18 to 24-year-old young women and men, there was no significant difference between the percent of female (25.7%) and males (21.2%) who experienced any type of sexual abuse prior to age 18 years.62

Prevalence surveys reveal lifetime intimate partner sexual violence of 7.7% in Jamaica and 11% in Trinidad and Tobago. Studies also revealed that both lifetime and current sexual partner violence were higher for women who began cohabiting with a man before 18 years of age.

A regional study carried out in nine Caribbean countries in 1997 and 1998 on adolescent health revealed that, 48 percent of adolescent girls’ sexual initiation was “forced” or “somewhat forced” in these nine countries.63 In Guyana, one in every five Amerindian [Indigenous] girls, ages of 15 to 19 years was a mother at the time of the survey (2014), and one in every four girls who lived in poor households had started childbearing. According to the GHS report of 2016, among students who ever had sexual intercourse, 71 percent of students had sexual intercourse before the age of 14 years.64 Early cohabitation coupled with high rates of sexual violence against adolescent girls is also linked to the high rates of adolescent pregnancy and related unsafe abortion in the Caribbean context. It is estimated that about 20 per cent of women in the Caribbean have at least one child by the age of 19, with a considerable percentage of adolescent girls even giving birth before the age of 15 years.65 According to recently published data by PAHO/WHO, deaths related to pregnancy and childbirth are among the leading cause of death for 15-19-year-old girls in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) Region. Early and unwanted pregnancy can also contribute to low educational attainment of girls and to inter-generational cycles of poverty. These statistics related to the sexual abuse of girls and adolescent girls also highlight the issue of early sexualization of both girls and boys which is often celebrated and encouraged in popular culture and reinforced by access to and use of pornography by boys and young men.

Cultural norms which condone sexual violence against adolescent girls and which support ideas of masculinity which valorize sex between older men and adolescent girls increase adolescent girls’ risk of HIV infection. In Haiti, for example, HIV prevalence among young women aged 15-29 is more than double that among young men.66 In the Caribbean region between 9% and 24% of young women reported having sex with a man at least 10 years older than themselves within the last 12 months.67

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62 Violence Against Children in Haiti findings from a National Survey. 2012
63 Halcon et al 2003 in UNODC “Crime Violence and Development Trends”. The nine countries and territories were: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, and St. Lucia.
64 Source - UNFPA
65 UNFPA
66 AIDSinfo
67 UNAIDS – The Prevention Gap Report
A UNICEF study on Indigenous Women and Children in Guyana\textsuperscript{68} highlights that within Guyana’s indigenous populations in Guyana, incest is often condoned and seems to be practiced under the excuse of being a lifestyle or cultural practice that transcends generations.

**Transactional sexual abuse\textsuperscript{69} in which sex is exchanged for money, goods, favours but which also involves the sexual abuse of a minor”**\textsuperscript{70} was reported as being widespread and while it primarily involves girls and older men, increasingly boys are being sexually exploited. Transactional sex was described as quite visible i.e. an “open secret” and often happens with the full knowledge of parents, communities and officials. Such is the extent of this problem, that it was considered a firmly entrenched and established pattern of behavior that did not need to be hidden since it was unlikely to attract penalty and, in some circumstances, would not even attract disapproval”.\textsuperscript{71} It is to be noted that family members may sometime be complicit in the sexual abuse of children. Mothers in particular are sometimes the victims of sexual abuse themselves, as such sexual abuse becomes normalized from one generation to the next. Additionally, patriarchal gender norms which support male sexual entitlement may be shared by both women and men further supporting the normalization of sexual abuse of girls.

**Cyber Violence**

Social media, smart phone technology and the internet have greatly impacted the reach of perpetrators of violence and have also expanded the nature of acts of violence against women and girls to include acts such as “revenge pornography” -public broadcasting of incidence of violence against women and girls and public verbal abuse. These acts can increase the severity of the impact of violence for women and girls. These new technologies have also been accompanied by increased access to and use of pornography including by young men. In the absence of comprehensive sexuality education programming young men may receive education regarding sexuality and often harmful ideas related to gender/power relations and sexuality through the use of pornography. The inclusion of cyber violence as a specific and intersecting form of violence within family contexts is significant given the prevalent use and popularity of new technologies by young women and men. Further new technologies which increase publication of acts of violence and which reinforce harmful ideas related to constructions of sexuality and gender identities have an impact on family violence. **Emotional and Psychological Violence and psychological impact of physical and sexual violence.**

Lifetime prevalence of emotional partner violence available in recent prevalence surveys for Trinidad and Tobago and for Jamaica are 35 % and 28.8 % respectively. Emotional partner violence includes when women are insulted, belittled, humiliated or intimidated by a male partner. It also includes women who experience verbal threats to them or someone they know.

In addition to emotional partner violence the psychological impact on women of both physical and sexual violence is also significant. Data shows that in Jamaica, women who have suffered partner abuse are more

\textsuperscript{68} UNICEF Georgetown, Guyana p.111

\textsuperscript{69} Transactional sexual abuse- transactions in which sex is exchanged for money, goods, favours but which also involves the sexual abuse of a minor. Jones, Adele and Trotman Jemmott, Ena. 2009

\textsuperscript{70} Transactional sexual abuse- transactions in which sex is exchanged for money, goods, favours but which also involves the sexual abuse of a minor.

likely than other women to have behaviors associated with psychological pain. The study found that 12.2% of women who have lifetime experience of physical and/or sexual violence either had thoughts of killing themselves or had attempted to do so. This is more than two times the percentage of women who had not been abused. Abused women were also more than twice as likely to drink alcohol at least once per week and almost three times more likely to use recreational drugs at least once per week”.

**Economic Violence and impact on economic earning activities:** Though economic partner violence exists in the domestic violence legislative frameworks of several Caribbean countries, this form of violence is seldom captured, acknowledged and understood. The prevalence of economic violence is defined in prevalence surveys in the region according to three key acts including; partner refusal to give money for household expenses regardless of money being available for other things, being prohibited from getting a job or taking earnings or savings against their will. Data from recent prevalence surveys indicates lifetime prevalence of economic violence/abuse at 11 percent for Trinidad and Tobago and 8.5% for Jamaica. Economic violence can also be closely linked to issues of child maintenance in the region. Failure of male partners to financially support children, use of child maintenance as an act of coercion, acts related to fraudulent transfer and destruction of assets and refusals to provide alimony are all acts of economic violence experienced by women.

**Economic impacts of partner violence;** Prevalence surveys reveal that women reported that partner violence impacted their ability to concentrate at work, left them unable to work and needing sick leave, caused them to lose confidence in their own abilities and that their husband/partner interrupted their work. Intimate partner violence in the household can also impact the learning performance of children.

**Links between Violence Against Women and Violence Against Children:** Failure to acknowledge the intersection of violence against women and violence against children has also led many countries to have the two issues evolve in separate and at times conflicting ways, including child protection strategies that contribute to consolidating entrenched conceptions of gender roles in child care for example or VAW programming that fails to address the issue of violence against girls specifically.

Several studies worldwide reveal the association between sexual and physical abuse associated with increased risk for adolescent pregnancy. While several countries in the region (Guyana, Belize and Jamaica are the top three countries in the Caribbean) experience very high rates of adolescent pregnancy, limited in-country evidence exists to understand to what extent the high rates of adolescent pregnancies are associated with coerced sex or sexual abuse.

In addition to the detrimental and sometimes fatal adverse health outcomes for both the pregnant women and her baby due to the direct trauma of abuse to a pregnant women’s body as well as the psychological effects of stress, a growing body of evidence also highlights the adverse effects of children’s exposure to violence against mothers at home. This exposure to violence is also known to impact perpetration and experiences of victimization later on in life.

**The continuum of abuse experiences is not only a problem for individual women, it also reflects the cyclical nature of relationship violence from generation to generation.** Many women who have faced abuse in adult relationships have come from families in which violence was prevalent. Survivors recalled,

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72 Women’s Health Survey 2016 Jamaica. Pg. 59
as children, witnessing their mothers being beaten and, in some cases, described being beaten or raped in front of their own children.\textsuperscript{73}

**Women subjected to domestic violence in adulthood are likely to have been subjected to abuse as children, especially child sexual abuse.** Women linked being sexually, physically and emotionally abused when they were children with the violence they were subjected to as adults.\textsuperscript{74} Related to this, data from the National Women’s Health Survey for Trinidad and Tobago reveals that one in four women (25%) who were first married or cohabiting with a male before the age of 18 or younger also experienced sexual abuse before they were 18.

**Though most countries of the Caribbean identify 18 as the minimum age of marriage, a significant number of countries allow for marriage of girls with parental consent from the ages of 16, 15 and as young as 14 (Belize).** In a recent State of the World’s Children Report, both Guyana and Belize have been identified as having some of the highest rates of child marriage in the world, with 30% of girls in Guyana and 26% of girls in Belize married before the age of 18.\textsuperscript{75} Early union or early cohabitation is however more common than formal legal child marriage in the region. The 2011 Census Demographic report for T&T sites 890 girls (ages 14-19) were married and were living with a spouse; 1,754 girls of the same age in common law relationships and living with their partner, almost twice the number of the married girls; and 455 (15-19) with a visiting partner.

**Violence against women and girls is a cause and consequence of HIV infection.** It is one of the key drivers behind the increasing number of women and girls living with HIV and AIDS. Young women are especially at risk, as a result of sexual violence, child marriage and other harmful practices. Coercive sex increases the risk of contracting the virus as a direct result of physical trauma, injuries and bleeding. The subordinate position that many women and girls hold within their families, communities and societies restricts their access to information about sexual and reproductive health and their use of health-care services. Fear of violence makes many reluctant to be tested or treated and inhibits their capacity to negotiate safer sexual practices. Women living with HIV may be marginalized, abandoned by their families or partners, thrown out of their homes, beaten, and even killed. They have faced forced sterilization and abortion, denial of treatment, and disclosure of their status to partners without their consent. Stigma prevents many from seeking even basic medical care where violence is linked to HIV.

**Pillar 1. Laws and Policies**

**Over the years, Caribbean governments have begun to address VAWG, passing legislation and devising plans and programmes to eliminate it. Building on international model legislation in 1997, CARICOM launched it model legislation of Domestic Violence.** Similarly, within the context of the OECS Family law reform project, Family Law model legislation was also developed for the Eastern Caribbean. Accordingly, building on CARICOM model legislation on domestic violence, all countries in the English-Speaking

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\textsuperscript{75} UNICEF 2017
Caribbean have adopted domestic violence legislation.\textsuperscript{76} These existing laws have led to the development and launch of national action plans (NAP) aimed at implementing and operationalizing the normative frameworks. This strengthened legislative and policy architecture across the region has represented a paradigm shift that is changing the way VAWG is viewed and approached. It has challenged the notion that VAWG is a private issue, and it has initiated reforms related to legislation, the judiciary, and social norms. The efforts in the Caribbean are also influencing how other regions respond to VAWG.

Table 1: Mapping of Family Violence related legislation in CARICOM Countries

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<td>Barbados</td>
<td>Domestic Violence (Protection Orders) (Amendment Act) 2016 Amends the Domestic Violence (Protection Orders) Act, 1993</td>
<td>Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act, 2016</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>National Strategic Plans on GBV</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belize</td>
<td>The Domestic Violence Act (2007) replaced the earlier Domestic Violence Act (2000) and it came into effect in October 2008</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>National Strategic Plans on GBV</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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\textsuperscript{76} Domestic Violence laws are gender neutral
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<tr>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>Domestic Violence Act 2010</td>
<td>Sexual Offences Act 2010</td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>Lack of Domestic Violence Act. A process is ongoing to elaborate a framework law on the prevention, sanction and elimination of violence against women, which proposes specific provisions on domestic violence.</td>
<td>Amendment of the Penal Code changing the regime of sexual assault and eliminating discrimination against women (Decree of 11 August 2005) Repeal of articles 269, from 278 to 287 Penal Code</td>
<td>Law of 5 June 2003 on the prohibition and elimination of all forms of abuse, violence, bad treatment or inhuman treatment against children</td>
<td>Law of 5 June 2003 on the prohibition and elimination of all forms of abuse, violence, bad treatment or inhuman treatment against children</td>
<td>National Plan to combat Violence against women 2017-2027</td>
<td>National Plan to combat Violence against women 2017-2027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>Domestic Violence Act (Amendment) 2004</td>
<td>Sexual Offences Act 2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>NAP on GBV</td>
<td>NAP on GBV</td>
<td>NAP on GBV</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>The Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act, 2011 (No. 42 of 2011)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act, 2014 (No. 7 of 2014)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Children’s Authority Act of 2000 and the amended Act of 2008</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Strong regional and national legislative frameworks in region have not been accompanied by adequate prevention and response programmes. Additionally, while there has been significant development related to domestic violence legislation, legislation related to sexual offences including sexual offences committed within family settings such as incest and martial rape have been slower to progress in the
region and have not consistently included a focus on girls and children in meaningful ways. Only four countries in the Caribbean region penalize rape within marriage without conditions (Dominican Republic, Grenada, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago). Other countries penalize it only if the couple is in the process of separation or divorce (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Guyana, St Lucia, Jamaica), while a number of countries make no provision for marital rape (The Bahamas, Haiti, St. Kitts and Nevis, and St Vincent and the Grenadines).

In addition, laws and policies in the Caribbean do not provide an enabling environment for sexual and reproductive health and rights. There are substantive gaps in the laws that call for legislative reforms due to their interrelatedness with violence and their role in the poor reproductive health outcomes in the Caribbean. For instance, adolescent pregnancy can be a consequence of gender-based violence as well as a risk factor for GBV, yet, laws and policies are not conducive to empower adolescent girls to prevent an unwanted pregnancy. Across the Caribbean, there is dissonance between the age of consent to sexual activity and ability of consenting minors to receive sexual and reproductive health services. There are restrictive laws on abortion even in pregnancies that are a result of a rape and there are countries where the minimal age allowed for marriage is as low as 14 with parental consent.

Impunity

Despite high levels of violence and citizen insecurity, prosecution rates of gender-based violence related crimes remain significantly low. Low prosecution and clear up rates for sexual offences in Caribbean results in high levels of impunity for these offences. Lack of accessible and readily available quality data from judicial systems also compounds the difficulties of addressing this problem. Perpetrators are seldom held accountable and lack of available tools and resources related to forensic testing in the region further restricts the ability of law enforcement and judiciary to prosecute these crimes. Gender bias within judicial decision making which uphold patriarchal values of male dominance and entitlement also impacts impunity to perpetration of violence against women and girls. The incorporation of these biases into the responses of law enforcement and judicial officers impacts both the prosecutorial process as well as the severity of sentencing. Judicial responses which prioritize the maintenance of the family unit above the human rights of women and girls further perpetuate impunity and result in the revictimization of women in the judicial process.

Pillar 2. Institutions

Capacity of national institutions: Citizen insecurity and the perpetuation of violence against women and girls is further impacted by the limited capacity of national institutions designated to address both prevention and response. National gender machineries are often under-resourced and given limited decision-making power within host ministries. Limited prioritization of gender equality mandates, action plans and budgets restrict the ability of these national machineries to implement comprehensive and coordinated actions to address VAWG at a national level. The capacities of child protection systems are equally low and the limited intersectoral convening of both institutions often limits the capacity of states to comprehensively address VAWG.

Approximately 10.5% of national gender/women’s advancement machineries in the Caribbean have ministerial standing as compared to 60% in Latin America (South and Central). The 2017 ECLAC review

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77 UN ECLAC
also revealed that very few Caribbean countries and territories have up to date, official gender plans and/or policies despite ratification of CEDAW and road maps to achieve the SDGs. \textsuperscript{78} **Lack of financing for addressing family violence in the Caribbean undermines a comprehensive** approach. The responsibility for addressing family violence often rests with gender bureaus which are usually under resourced and understaffed. Cross sectoral allocations for addressing family violence are also seldom included in national budgets. Further, even where multi-sectoral policy frameworks to address violence against women and girls exist, governments may face challenges with implementation, as well as with cross sectoral and intersectoral coordination. Violence against women and girls is also often siloed as a social development concern, thus reducing the potential impact of a comprehensive approach which engages other sectors including health, education, national security, justice, finance and labour and child protection.

In addition, regional institutions with mandates focused on sustainable development, citizen security, economic growth, climate resilience, governance and regional cooperation, have not historically prioritized violence against women and girls as a principle development concern for the region. This in turn has impact on the regional political will to address this significant issue.

Regional non-state and civil society institutions that may have an emphasis on ending violence against women and girls have faced significant decline in donor funding over the past two decades which has in turn impacted regional convening, agenda setting and advocacy efforts.

The gap in the ability of institutions to monitor progress on VAWG is also significant. Institutions often lack comprehensive systems, methodologies and resources to support tracking of the impact of legislative and policy frameworks and programmatic interventions.

**Pillar 3. Prevention**

**Gender norms which support unequal gender-power relations between women and men are applicable to all Caribbean countries.** Constructions of masculinity including the belief that men are ‘natural’ leaders is reflected in the findings of the qualitative study linked to the 2016 prevalence survey for Jamaica. The findings show that some women have come to accept and actively participate in upholding unequal gender relations, which are built on historically unequal notions of women’s and men’s positioning and place. The findings indicate that the norm is for men in Jamaican society to be seen as aggressive, powerful, unemotional and controlling, which contributes to a social acceptance of men as dominant. Similarly, expectations of females as passive, nurturing, submissive and emotional reinforce women's roles as weak, powerless and dependent upon men. \textsuperscript{79}

These norms related to masculinity often perpetuated by both women and men impact family violence, including efforts to prevent violence and respond to VAWG. These norms also contribute to a lack of reporting on GBV by community witnesses as well as survivors.

Efforts aimed at preventing violence against women and girls in the Caribbean region have been fragmented with limited investment in and analysis of successful strategies, methodologies and coordinated approaches. Approaches to prevention are seldom sustained over periods of time necessary

\textsuperscript{78} UNICEF
\textsuperscript{79} Women’s Health Survey Jamaica 2016. IDB, UN WOMEN.
to facilitate behavioral change and are seldom subject to rigorous monitoring and evaluation. Despite this however, programmes such as the CARICOM endorsed Health and Family Life Education Programme (HFLE) which has had varying levels of implementation throughout the Caribbean Region, have been examples of education wide, adolescent centered, curriculum-based programming aimed at supporting the development of positive social norms and behaviors.

In addition to a focus on adolescent centered approaches, prevention efforts must engage with early childhood development initiatives, life skills education and other school and out of school based programmes as well as engagement with the private sector and workplace programmes.

Prevention efforts must also ensure a focus on interventions that targets family dynamics including parental relationships. Moreover, prevention approaches which engage stakeholders (including perpetrators) at multiple levels and which develop from understanding of social norms and theories of behavior change, are critical to effective programmatic approaches which promote transformational change in social norms for individuals as well as institutions and organisations. Social mobilization and direct challenges to negative stereotypes and norms will be critical, programming and policies must work to achieve multisectoral coordination as well as at the individual, relationship community and societal levels in a sustained manner in order to effectively transform gender and social norms and prevent VAWG.

Pillar 4. Access to Essential Services

In addition to underreporting, available data indicates that few women seek help from formal services and that family and community support systems in the Caribbean are the most likely avenues through which women experiencing intimate partner violence will seek help. A recent prevalence survey in Jamaica indicated that almost two-thirds (63.0 per cent) of women who experienced physical or sexual violence sought no help. In Trinidad and Tobago one in three women did not tell anyone about the violence experienced and in Haiti only an estimated 10% of women sought help from institutional actors with medical services being the primary entry point. 64% of women however sought help from their own family. This has implications for the importance and focus of community-based prevention programming efforts and for formal sectors providing essential services

When women did seek help from service providers most sought help from the police. Less popular choices were health agencies, courts and social services.

Children who have been victims of sexual violence and abuse also face barriers in access to services. These barriers differ for girls and boys. More than half of all Haitians aged between 18 and 24 who experienced child sexual abuse did not receive any professional services because they felt they did not want or need services or that the incident was not a problem. The other half reported that they were not aware of the existing services, or they could not afford them, or these services were too far, or they feared further violence. Two out ten Haitians aged between 18 to 24 who experienced sexual abuses in their childhood wanted additional services that were not available to them. These figures demonstrate

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80 Women’s Health Survey Jamaica 2016
81 Women’s Health Survey Jamaica 2016 and Women’s Health Survey Trinidad and Tobago 2018
82 VACS, 2014.
that outreach activities on the prevention of GBV and promotion of existing protective services should also target children.

The Trinidad and Tobago Children’s Act of 2015 strengthened the protection of minors from abuse. However, it also raised the age of sexual consent to 18 and established a mandatory reporting requirement for police, health care providers, parents and other responsible adults to report any knowledge of a minor's sexual activity whether consensual or forced. As a result, many health care providers are reluctant to provide services to adolescents unless a parent is present, and many young people are reluctant to come forward for services for fear of reporting. This limits Universal Access to SRH (SDG 3) and can also prevent young people in abusive relationships from coming forward for assistance. Similarly, access to reproductive health services are limited in several countries of the Caribbean. The unmet need for family planning in Guyana for instance is very high (62%) among adolescents (women aged 15-19 years).  

Limited access to shelters for women and girls fleeing violence is also a significant issue in the Caribbean region. No shelters exist in Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda St. Kitts and Nevis and though four government-owned shelters exist in Haiti built and equipped with the support of MINUSTAH and international NGOs, none of them are currently operational. In addition, there is currently no budget provision from the Haitian government to ensure their functioning which poses a problem of sustainability.

In terms of essential services, lack of access to psychological, mental health and social services to support recovery and breaking the cycles of violence are also particularly limited in the region, with many countries noting the significant deficit in mental health professionals needed to support the population and the lack of resources available for the state and civil society to facilitate the provision of this service for survivors.

Lack of responsiveness among law enforcement authorities and barriers in the administration of Justice are among the reasons that women do not seek help or report incidence of violence. Low rates of prosecution of domestic violence and sexual offences increase perpetrator impunity and deter reporting. In addition to low rates of prosecution attitudes of law enforcement and judicial decisions which promote the preservation of the family over the human rights of women and girls to live lives free of violence further contribute to cultures of impunity.

In addition to lack of confidence in the police breaches in protection orders diminish survivor confidence in judicial systems and compound impunity. UNDP Citizen security report 2010 indicates that perceived performance of the police in controlling domestic violence in communities and countries was generally low, with respondents from Barbados demonstrating the highest levels of confidence in police in relation to domestic violence and Trinidad and Tobago demonstrating the lowest.

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84 Caribbean Human Development Report 2012
Pillar 5. Data

Though access to comprehensive data on the prevalence of violence against women and girls is improving, lack of data makes a true assessment of the scale of family violence in the Caribbean difficult to determine. This in turn impacts the ability to plan appropriate programmes and interventions. Data on violence against women and girls in the region has been captured from modules in broader surveys such as demographic health surveys (DHS) for a few countries in the region. More recently and particularly through the support of CARICOM model prevalence survey methodology, specialized prevalence data is now available for two countries in the Caribbean region. Comparability of data over time to support the assessment of trends and the absence of a region wide common survey methodology to document levels of violence against women and levels of family related violence more broadly also impact the ability of state and civil society organisations to use data to inform policy and programmatic decision making. Similarly, lack of standardized administrative data which can be transformed into useful statistics and evidence to inform programme monitoring and decision making, as well as poor data collection methods make accurate assessments impossible. In some countries, data collection on VAWG is also made difficult due to lack of intersectoral mechanisms between ministries of Health, Social Protection, Women’s Affairs and Justice and Public Security at national and local levels. In addition to regional and national level surveys and reports, reports from NGOs and other service providers give a more detailed understanding of the experiences of those who have suffered abuse and an indication of the scale and pervasiveness of family violence and related domestic violence, intimate partner violence and sexual violence in the region. ⁸⁵

Though comparative data on the issue is scarce and exact figures unknown, some estimates do reveal the magnitude of the problem as well as some of the key risk and vulnerability factors that are linked to family violence in the Caribbean. Estimates of prevalence where available can be taken as indicative for other countries of the region. There have been advances in the region with the adoption of the model Prevalence Survey on VAWG by CARICOM. This in turn has led to the adoption and implementation of the survey methodology by a number of countries in the region and which has resulted in the publication of women’s health surveys (which are in line with globally agreed standards definitions and methods) in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago which give significant insight into the nature and prevalence of VAWG. While these surveys demonstrate progress related to data on VAWG, there remains significant gaps with respect to sexual and gender-based violence against girls under the age of 15. At a regional and sub-regional level, girls aged 10-14 are the most absent from data and policies around gender and fall through the cracks too often in-service delivery.

Rape and other forms of sexual violence are the most underreported crimes worldwide. According to worldwide estimates, 60 percent of all sexual crimes go unreported, and one in three women will be raped, beaten, forced into sex, or otherwise assaulted in her lifetime. In countries such as Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago, the risk of sexual victimization increases in specific geographical areas and among specific subpopulations. Lack of confidence in law enforcement and Judicial systems which often place emphasis on the maintenance of the family unit further impact reporting of sexual violence. ⁸⁶ The under-reporting of rape and sexual violence for girls poses specific challenges especially when parents or family members are the perpetrators.

⁸⁵ Caribbean Human Development Report 2018
⁸⁶ Caribbean Human Development Report 2012
Police and other administrative data support an understanding of demand and use of services by survivors as well as responses provided by and the functioning of these services. This information can be very helpful to improve these services and their use by women survivors. Administrative data however can only give us a part of the picture and are therefore not an adequate tool to assess the prevalence of violence against women and family violence more broadly. 87

The media in the Caribbean region are active in reporting cases of family violence and VAWG particularly in Guyana, Jamaica and T&T where news media have the highest percentage coverage of stories related to intimate partner violence, sexual offences including sexual violence against girls. In light of the lack of data on family violence and VAWG, media reports often serve as a way of tracking the pervasiveness and severity of family violence and VAWG in the region. Walking into Walls on Facebook is a well-known media observatory on incidence of VAWG and family violence for the Caribbean region.

Pillar 6. Women’s Movement

The women’s movement has historically been the driver of legislative, policy and programmatic change in addressing domestic violence in the Caribbean region through coordinated advocacy efforts. As a result of advocacy and lobbying by the women’s movement in the Caribbean in the 1990’s led through the Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action (CAFRA) model legislation on domestic violence was developed and adopted in the region. Additionally, through the efforts of CAFRA regional programmes including research related programmes on sex work, capacity development training for police on addressing domestic violence and economic empowerment programmes for women have been implemented.

In addition to the significant role played by the women’s movement in terms of advancing the legislative and policy agenda in the region, the women’s movement has also had a significant influence on shaping a Caribbean Feminist agenda and Caribbean Feminist thought which has evolved from the unique post and neo colonial experiences and identities of Caribbean Women.

Other significant regional women’s organisations include the Caribbean Women’s Association (CARIWA) the Caribbean network of women rural producers, The Caribbean Domestic Workers Network, The Caribbean Sex Work Coalition and the Caribbean Vulnerable Communities Coalition. The Caribbean Male Action Network (CARiMAN) represents a regional network of men’s organization focused on the achievement of gender equality and ending violence against women and girls. These regional CSO organisations have been significant in defining regional agendas and normative standards related to women’s empowerment gender equality and Violence against women and girls in the Caribbean region.

State support to Women’s organizations in the region has been limited: Women’s organisations and other NGOs and CSOs in the region may get small annual subventions from governments in the region however these are often insufficient to cover even operational costs. The work of women’s organizations in the region therefore is heavily reliant on the work of volunteers. Given that the majority of VAWG support and shelter services in the region are operated and led by CSOs with limited state support, Women’s organizations demonstrate significant capacity to deliver services for survivors of violence and to engage in ongoing advocacy efforts. These organisations also demonstrate significant capacity to

87 Caribbean Human Development report 2012
mobilize resources for the fulfillment of their work given the middle-income status of most Caribbean Countries and the related limited access to donor funding.

Women’s organisations from the Caribbean Region remain well represented at the Commission for the status for women annually as well as at other normative setting initiatives.

Increased decline in funding to women’s organisations in the Caribbean has contributed to fragmentation of the movement, as resources necessary for regional coordination initiatives have been minimal if not non-existent. Resource and capacity deficits at a national level have also impacted national level coordination efforts. Shrinking resources have contributed to increased competition between civil society organisations both nationally and regionally and this has had a direct impact on prevention and response to all forms of violence against women and girls.

Growing conservativism and backlash against gender equality movements and principles including conflation of gender equality with gay marriage, male marginalization discourse and the rise of men’s rights movements in the region pose a significant challenge to the ability of the women’s movement to address VAWG in the Caribbean. While Women’s organisations have been able to maintain the respect and recognition of state and non-state actors nationally, regionally and internationally, the agenda of gender equality, gender justice, women’s rights and women’s empowerment continues to be challenged by conservative positions held by some state actors as well as a growing men’s rights movement and the anti-gay rights movement in the region. Gender and gender equality are more often than not equated to a movement that is in support of gay rights, abortion and one which directly undermines the institution of the home and family.

While the Caribbean Male Action Network (CARiMAN) and its partner organisations have been relatively active in the region in the past few years and have made critical alliances with global organisations such as the MenEngage Alliance, internal conflicts and challenges related to defining an agenda of men’s support to gender equality as opposed to a men’s rights agenda, as well as challenges with human resource capacity, governance and leadership have impacted the strength and reach of this network as well as their ability to partner with women’s organisations in support of an agenda to address gender equality and VAWG.

Young women play a key role in the women’s movement and feminist activism in the region, often utilizing modern technologies and social media in support of national and regional level advocacy initiatives to address violence against women and girls. #lifeinleggins movement which originated in Barbados and Walking into Walls Facebook social media platform are examples of activism led by young women in the region against violence against women and girls.

Despite the enthusiasm, participation and capacity demonstrated by young women and some young men in a new activism for gender justice in the region, the women’s movement faces a significant challenge related to succession planning and intergenerational activism.

In addition to the direct focus on the themes of women’s rights, gender equality and VAWG, Women’s organisations in the region have formed critical partnerships with organisations focused on addressing persons with disabilities, LGBTQI organizations, networks of rural women, networks of sex workers, youth organisations and with faith-based organisations. The Caribbean Vulnerable Communities Coalition is a very active regional body which represents a sustained focus on these intersectionalities in
policy and programming. In some countries, faith-based and politically affiliated women’s organisations such as the Hindu women’s organization in Trinidad and Tobago and the Women’s arm of some political parties, are active participants in the women’s movement in the region.

2. Risks and Assumptions

Risk management supports the delivery of the Spotlight Initiative’s strategic objectives, given the risk context in which the fund operates. The Spotlight Initiative’s risks and assumptions for the Caribbean region, as well as mitigating measures, are listed below.

Table 2 – Risks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risks</th>
<th>Risk Level:</th>
<th>Likelihood:</th>
<th>Impact:</th>
<th>Mitigating measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate policy/legal framework</td>
<td>Very high</td>
<td>Almost Certain - 5</td>
<td>Extreme – 5</td>
<td>✓ Strengthen the capacities of state and civil society to develop and implement national strategic plans on gender-based violence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Likely - 4</td>
<td>Major - 4</td>
<td>✓ Strengthen law enforcement and justice systems to prevent and effectively respond to violence against girls and women in the Family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Possible - 3</td>
<td>Moderate - 3</td>
<td>✓ Consistent engagement with civil society, support actors in the development/review of national legislation related to Domestic Violence and Sexual Offences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low (Likelihood x Impact)</td>
<td>Unlikely - 2</td>
<td>Minor - 2</td>
<td>✓ Strengthen regional mechanisms to enhance legislative reform and implementation of Belem Dó Pará convention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rare – 1</td>
<td>Insignificant - 1</td>
<td>✓ Close and regular political contacts Caribbean political leaders and parliamentarians.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>✓ Increase policy dialogue on gender issues, child/adolescent rights</td>
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<td>✓ Identify and support regional and national champions.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✓ Strengthen mobilization and advocacy of women’s movements</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>✓ Support the UN system in the Caribbean region to frame responses to possible backlash related to a focus on VAWG within the theme of family violence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Weak political will to address violence against women and girls

Male marginalization discourse and backlash toward movements for women’s rights and gender equality which can potentially disrupt the Spotlight programme focus

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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Major (4)</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Weak political will to address violence against women and girls</td>
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<td>Likely - 4</td>
<td>Major - 4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male marginalization discourse and backlash toward movements for women’s rights and gender equality which can potentially disrupt the Spotlight programme focus</td>
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<td>Unlikely - 2</td>
<td>Moderate - 3</td>
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<tr>
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on VAWG within the theme of Family Violence. This conservative position includes conservative positions on comprehensive sexuality education.

✓ Engage with and support networks of men focused on addressing violence against women and girls and advocating for gender-equality
✓ Engage in dialogue with dissenting voices within fathers’ rights and male custody movements.
✓ Strengthen mobilization and advocacy of women’s movements
✓ Strengthen mobilization and advocacy of popular culture actors- Caribbean Artists, musicians and celebrities.
✓ Support women’s movement, human rights defenders and journalists to develop targeted and evidence-based arguments and responses to interrupt male marginalization and anti-gender equality discourse and ideology.
✓ Continue to support, through campaigns, community mobilization, education, capacity development, of rights holders and civil society to hold duty-bearers accountability to their obligations
✓ In countries where religious leaders have a strong influence and can be the heralds of conservative positions on gender-power relations within families and sexuality, it would also be important to engage in dialogue with them.

Environments of citizen insecurity, organized crime and proliferation of small arms.

High Possible (3) Moderate (3)

Natural Disasters and geophysical Hazards

High Possible (3) Extreme (4)

✓ Work with national security ministries and regional security systems to support the recognition and integration of family violence as a citizen security concern and incorporation of a focus on family related violence into citizen security policy, national action plans and programmes.
✓ Work with national and regional security systems to support a focus on family violence as a citizen security concern in post-disaster contexts.
✓ Work with CDEMA, national emergency management agencies, donor community and UN System to integrate a focus on family violence into policies, plans and actions related to disaster preparedness, response and recovery.
✓ For country level programmes develop contingency planning for the
implementation of the Spotlight Initiative in disaster and post-disaster contexts.

- Ensure that emergency response programming for referral pathways on S&GBV are integrated into national systems (development context).

### Programmatic risks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Description</th>
<th>Likelihood</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National partners have limited implementation capacities</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Possible (3)</td>
<td>Major (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of consensus on strategies, methodologies and approaches to prevention and response to family violence</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Unlikely (2)</td>
<td>Moderate (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme does not effectively reach and address rural populations or twin/multi-island State contexts and issues.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Possible (3)</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding and services not available after Initiative ends due to lack of resources</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Unlikely (2)</td>
<td>Major (4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Develop accompanying capacity development strategies through direct participation of civil society and all national partners
- Regional dialogue and capacity development of government and civil society partners in programme strategies, methodologies and approaches to address VAWG.
- South-South cooperation and knowledge exchange
- Development of common knowledge products and tools to support implementation
- Investment in building the evidence-base related to promising and successful practices through a strong focus on monitoring and evaluation.
- Country level programmes build in specific elements and dedicate resources to focus on rural populations and twin or multi-island states.
- Contextual analysis of rural and twin/multi-island state situation and needs are taken into account though ensuring participation and leadership of government and civil society representatives and stakeholders.
- In collaboration with government develop a feasible financing strategy with conditions that secure a financial sustainability plan from the outset – ensuring ownership through civil society’s engagement throughout.

Reinforce state institutions’ capacities to participate and influence budget preparation processes including gender-sensitive budgeting to ensure that reliable ministries have the means required to fulfil their commitments.
Involves Ministries of Finances, MPs as well as international finance partners, beyond approaches targeting sectorial ministries alone.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programming inadequately addresses issues of intersectionality.</th>
<th>medium</th>
<th>Possible (3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- Establish protocol/tool for ensuring integration of a focus on issues of disability, HIV status, religious affiliation, race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, rural/urban location and access to technology into programme planning and implementation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General lack of access to modern technologies reduce the scope for information sharing, incl. data availability and use</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Unlikely (2)</th>
<th>Minor (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- Discuss all possible options with government authorities from the outset of the programme to ensure alternative data collection and dissemination in the case that technologies will not be available, and forecast these needs from the start of the Initiative in order to try to acquire necessary technologies from the outset.

### Institutional risks

- Limited capacity and resources of civil society

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Unlikely (2)</th>
<th>Major (4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

  - Ensure regional safe spaces to enhance capacities and support actions;
  - Strengthen support to local women and grassroot organizations;
  - Support adolescent networks to participate in broader gender and violence prevention strategies

- Fiscal space and austerity policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Unlikely (2)</th>
<th>Moderate (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

  - Develop public/private strategies;
  - Apply methodologies for Financing of Gender Equality and gender budgeting that also include attention to age and cultural relevance;
  - Support strong costing methodologies for VAWG work including to make the case for investment on gender equality and addressing VAWG

- Limited availability of data and limited capacities of state institutions to develop and analyze data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Unlikely (2)</th>
<th>Minor (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

  - Support the adoption and implementation of CARICOM model Prevalence Surveys in support of national data on VAWG to inform national and regional policies and programmes.
  - Work with CARISECURE to ensure adequate capture and analysis of data on GBV by law enforcement.
  - Adopt common classifications and indicators to enable cross reference;
✓ Ensure adequate disaggregation to identify age and culturally specific, and other profiles such as disability, and other at-risk groups
✓ Develop tool kits (indicator sets, protocols to coordinate the generation of information, map out actors, etc.)
✓ Roll out capacity development for authorities
✓ Close policy dialogue at regional and national level, directly supported by the Delegations

The turnover rate of officials in Caribbean Governments due to national elections that may delay the implementation of the initiative

Absence of a coordinated approach to addressing violence against women and girls implemented by governments and UN system partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Likelihood</th>
<th>Consequence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The turnover rate of officials in Caribbean Governments</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Unlikely (2) Minor (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absence of a coordinated approach to addressing violence against women and girls implemented by governments and UN system partners</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Possible (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slow delivery of funds by national and regional partners.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Possible (1) Major (4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

✓ Multi-sectoral oversight body engaged which includes both cross sectoral government as well as civil society partners to monitor the implementation of national policy frameworks and action plans.

✓ Adequate assessment of absorptive capacity of governments, civil society organizations and regional partners based on capacity assessments and a historical analysis of delivery trends.

✓ Establish monitoring systems and schedule periodic direct support to partners in problem solving and workplan revision.

Assumptions:

✓ No major change in the political situation in the region will affect Spotlight implementation
✓ The Spotlight Initiative has significant political and administrative support, which facilitates the involvement and commitment of CARICOM and Caribbean Governments despite the turnover of officials.
✓ There is significant national commitment including through dedication of domestic resources to ensure sustainability and long-term impact of the programme and overall efforts
✓ There is significant national commitment to the promotion of gender equality and women’s and girls’ empowerment
✓ There is no significant national or regional impact of natural disasters or geo-physical hazards.

Risk-management methodology is depicted below, where the risk level is measured as the product of Likelihood and Consequence.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Likelihood</th>
<th>Occurrence</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Consequence</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Likely</td>
<td>The event is expected to occur in most circumstances</td>
<td>Twice a month or more frequently</td>
<td>Extreme</td>
<td>An event leading to massive or irreparable damage or disruption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>The event will probably occur in most circumstances</td>
<td>Once every two months or more frequently</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>An event leading to critical damage or disruption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possibly</td>
<td>The event might occur at some time</td>
<td>Once a year or more frequently</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>An event leading to serious damage or disruption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlikely</td>
<td>The event could occur at some time</td>
<td>Once every three years or more frequently</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>An event leading to some degree of damage or disruption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rare</td>
<td>The event may occur in exceptional circumstances</td>
<td>Once every seven years or more frequently</td>
<td>Insignificant</td>
<td>An event leading to limited damage or disruption</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Consequences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Likelihood</th>
<th>Insignificant (1)</th>
<th>Minor (2)</th>
<th>Moderate (3)</th>
<th>Major (4)</th>
<th>Extreme (5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Likely</td>
<td>Medium (5)</td>
<td>High (10)</td>
<td>High (15)</td>
<td>Very High (20)</td>
<td>Very High (25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>Medium (4)</td>
<td>Medium (8)</td>
<td>High (12)</td>
<td>High (16)</td>
<td>Very High (20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible</td>
<td>Low (5)</td>
<td>Medium (6)</td>
<td>High (9)</td>
<td>High (12)</td>
<td>High (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlikely</td>
<td>Low (2)</td>
<td>Low (4)</td>
<td>Medium (6)</td>
<td>Medium (3)</td>
<td>High (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rare</td>
<td>Low (1)</td>
<td>Low (3)</td>
<td>Medium (3)</td>
<td>Medium (2)</td>
<td>High (5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Result

- **Very High**: Immediate action required by executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Risk cannot be accepted unless this occurs.
- **High**: Immediate action required by senior/executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
- **Medium**: Senior Management attention required. Mitigation activities/treatment options are undertaken to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
- **Low**: Management attention required. Specified ownership of risk. Mitigation activities/treatment options are recommended to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Implementation of monitoring strategy by risk owner is recommended.

### Consequences Diagram

- **Almost Certain**: Medium to Very High
- **Likely**: Medium to High
- **Possible**: Low to High
- **Unlikely**: Low to Medium
- **Rare**: Low to High
3. Lessons Learnt, Complementarity and Cross-Cutting Issues

3.1 Lessons learnt

Building on the definition of family violence defined in section one, the Caribbean will utilize lessons learned and an understanding of the Caribbean context to support the design of country and regional level programmes.

Applying a comprehensive approach risk and vulnerability factors which inform perpetration and victimization will be included in both prevention and response dimensions of programme design. As such addressing intersecting forms of violence including for example exposure to violence during childhood, cyber violence as well as issues such as early cohabitation and risk factors for increased prevalence of violence during pregnancy will be incorporated.

Key lessons learned in addressing violence against women and girls in the Caribbean region include, failure to address rising conservatism and fundamentalism proactively and effectively including engaging with progressive religious and cultural actors. Additionally, inconsistent funding has made it difficult to invest in the 1-5 years needed to ensure that critical foundations are laid for transformative change. Siloed and often disconnected programming elements at the level of government, the UN and CSOs which have not maximized available resources,

Given that the Caribbean region has not had the benefit of a comprehensive region wide programme on EVAW but instead programming experiences have been built on country or sub regional initiatives, lessons learned and good practices from these programming experiences will be built on and scaled up.

Country level programmes will focus on strengthening policy frameworks and supporting implementation of policies and action plans. Addressing deficits related to the enforcement of legislation by law enforcement and judicial officers as well as strengthening capacities of state and civil society organisations to monitor the implementation of laws and policies will be the focus of this pillar. Programmes will also support capacity building of regional and national level institutions (Ministries) to support a cross sectoral approach to family violence and family violence programming as well as sector specific programme implementation.

In light of information coming out of prevalence surveys in the region which indicate that the majority of women turn to their family and community for support in situation of family violence, and building on current prevention approaches which are indigenous to and which can be adapted to the Caribbean context, the Spotlight will build an evidence base related to effective programme interventions aimed at addressing unequal gender-power relations and related social norm change in the Caribbean in the context of family violence. This will be achieved through the support to pilot programming, during the four-year Spotlight initiative. This programming will aim to consolidate and to build on existing and past promising initiatives implemented in the selected Caribbean countries by the UN system and civil society in the region including the EU supported None in Three programme. Taking a comprehensive approach to prevention initiatives under this pillar will incorporate whole of community approaches which also take a socio ecological approach.
Building on good practice examples from some countries in the region, the Spotlight Initiative will focus on improving the capacity of essential service providers including health, education, Justice, law enforcement, and social service and NGO providers to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and to more effectively integrate a focus on VAWG into system wide policy and practice initiatives. The initiative will also build on CARICOM regional level initiatives related to comprehensive data for addressing violence against women and girls.

At the country level support to CSOs and the women’s movement will include support to convening in relation to national level mobilization, advocacy and agenda setting to address Family violence. It will include support partnerships between women’s organisations and progressive/ feminist men’s organisations with the view to establishing common agenda setting in relation to addressing family violence and violence against women and girls. This support will also aim at building the popularity of counter narratives to male marginalization discourses which support increased clarity among activists, government officials, service providers and women and men with regard to an understanding of gender equality and the specific focus on protecting and promoting the rights of women and girls and addressing their specific needs within the gender-equality agenda.

A Lifecycle approach is key for all Spotlight pillars, including the pillar of prevention. A lifecycle approach to prevent and address family violence requires acknowledgement of the differences and similarities between each age group, as they have different needs and obstacles in accessing safe, effective, and child-sensitive counselling/ justice/social and health services. In the case of prevention, it is necessary to link interventions to the different life experience.

In addition to a life cycle approach, working across all levels of the socio-ecological model is also critical to effectively prevent and respond to VAWG

Additional lessons learned across the Spotlight pillars include the following: Pillar 1: Laws and policies
Since the adoption of the first pieces of legislation to address Violence against women and girls in the 1990s, many governments in the region have adopted second and some third-generation legislative amendments to address gaps identified. The region has benefitted from the leadership of countries such as Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana who have continued to evolve both domestic violence and sexual offences legislation ensuring that issues such as marital rape, rape that does not involve vaginal penetration and rape of boys and men is also incorporated into legislation. Legislative advancements such as the amended protection orders act in Barbados have also extended police powers of arrest, given greater strength to occupancy orders and bail conditions which restrict perpetrator access to survivors. Recent legislative changes related to sexual offences and child marriage in the region which have historically met significant resistance from faith -based and other conservative forces have been accomplished with the support of champions within legislatures and government leadership.

Despite the strength of legislative provisions and amendments, there remains a significant implementation deficit in the region. Legislation is often not enforced leading to breaches in protection orders for example that have resulted in the murder of some women while protection orders are in place. Gender bias by law enforcement and judicial officers has also meant that reports of domestic violence may not be taken seriously, thus contributing to the perpetuation of impunity. In the region law enforcement
officers have also been directly responsible for violent crimes against women and girls with some of these crimes involving state issued firearms.

**Legislative advancements have also not been sufficiently accompanied by advancement in policy initiatives.** Though several countries have adopted national action plans on violence, the process of plan development and adoption has been slow to progress with several cabinet-adopted plans and their related initiatives remaining unfunded or underfunded.

Many countries in the region lack holistic, comprehensive social policies to eliminate VAWG. While there has been significant progress regarding the adoption of policies to address VAWG with the cabinets of several countries having adopted national strategic action plans on gender-based violence, where national action plans do exist, they are often not implemented, are not implemented in a consistent or comprehensive way and suffer from lack of financing. Additionally, a focus on criminal justice reform which is unaccompanied by sufficient emphasis on implementation of laws and on prevention of violence and victim support, recovery and reparation contributes to the continuum of violence that begets VAWG.

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**Pillar 2: Institutions**

The influence of CARICOM as a political leadership body in the Caribbean region is central to moving forward a transformative agenda of change for addressing violence against women and girls. CARICOM has historically played a significant role in moving the legislative and policy agenda on domestic violence forward in the Caribbean region including the thrust to build more comprehensive data on VAWG in the Caribbean region though adoption and promotion of the CARICOM model prevalence survey.

In addition to CARICOM, other regional bodies such as the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) have also made significant contributions to advancing the agenda of gender equality and addressing violence against women and girls and family violence and in the Caribbean region. The country gender assessments conducted for several countries in the Caribbean region by CDB have had critical impact on cross sectoral gender mainstreaming and the development of broader gender policies in the region. Additionally, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States through the Family Law Reform project, advanced model family law legislation for the region and established the basis for the recommendation of a family court in the Eastern Caribbean within the framework of both the Eastern Caribbean Supreme court and the national magisterial Jurisdiction. The OECS Juvenile Justice Reform project which aims to strengthen juvenile justice systems in Member States. In May 2010 the Caribbean-USA Security Framework and CBSI Declaration of Principles was adopted geared to provide resources to the Caribbean on issues relating to citizen safety and security.

In spite of these significant contributions made by regional organisations, there have a fragmented approach to programme implementation at the OECS with disconnects between the OECS Juvenile Justice project and the OECS Early Childhood project. Additionally there has been a limited collaborative partnerships with UN agencies working on similar issues. **Policies and approaches of the Caribbean Development Bank have not adequately addressed systemic and structural social and cultural issues and their effect on the macro and micro-economy of the region.**

While the mandate to address violence against women and girls usually rests with national gender bureaus, the limited capacities and generally lower status of national governmental institutions responsible for the advancement of women,\textsuperscript{89} which oversee developing and coordinating policy implementation makes it difficult for them to coordinate action across state institutions and ensure proper ownership and effective resourcing and monitoring. This problem is particularly acute in relation to justice and security institutions. A notable drawback is that VAWG action and response is not usually integrated into broader citizen security policies.

Limited political will is reflected primarily in the inadequate allocation of resources to policy implementation. In addition, governments leave VAWG outside of the core state policies, treating it as an isolated, sectoral issue.

Country-country cooperation can be limited by the linguistic diversity in the Caribbean (English, French, Spanish, Dutch + indigenous languages) as well as by challenges associated with travel between island states.

**Pillar 3: Prevention**

Approaches to family violence must take gender-power relations within the family into account. Approaches to addressing family violence which fail to take gender power relations and structural inequalities of gender into account, and which instead focus on psychological factors only do not address root causes of VAWG. Further these approaches miss the importance of an emphasis on VAWG as the most prevalent manifestation of family violence. Similarly, power relations rooted in notions of gender play a significant role in family related sexual violence against girls and boys.

Fragmented approaches to prevention which are not evidence-based accompanied by limited evidence related to promising prevention practices in the region as well as limited scale up have impacted the development of a culturally relevant and comprehensive approach to social norms change in the region. Stand-alone approaches which engage men and boys, on the one hand, or women’s and girls’ empowerment on the other do not represent a comprehensive approach to prevention.

Partnership between men’s groups (focused on gender equality and addressing violence against women and girls) and women’s groups is critical to support men and boys critical understanding of women’s experiences of gender inequality and violence. These partnerships are also critical to transforming harmful masculinities and to ensuring that men and boys are held accountable.

Gender norms remain closely linked to faith-based ideologies in the Caribbean region. Engagement of faith-based organizations with the view to supporting positive and equitable interpretations of faith-based literature and texts are also central to the transformation of gender norms.

\textsuperscript{89} Key to note the much-needed building of capabilities of the Women Machineries as outlined in a recent publication by UN Women/UNDP on VAW Action Plans, and UN Women about women machineries.
Whole of community approaches are critical to addressing violence against women and girls in the Caribbean. Social mobilization approaches which target community stakeholders at the individual, interpersonal and institutional level are globally recognized to be most effective in addressing VAWG.

Conservative stances around issues such as child marriage and early unions and comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) impact transformative change in relation to family violence and VAWG. It is critical to harness the leverage of Caribbean Champions who advocate on these issues.

High-quality, age-appropriate, and evidence-based comprehensive sexuality education for young people is one strategy that can serve as a long-term solution to gender-based violence. Contrary to what opponents of sexuality education often claim, CSE is not just about sex. When delivered well, it promotes health and well-being, respect for human rights and gender equality, and empowers children and young people to lead safe and productive lives. Notably, it teaches that all forms of gender-based violence are wrong, and a violation of human rights.

**Pillar 4: Essential Services**

National level multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms are indispensable to a comprehensive approach to addressing violence against women and girls.

National and citizen security policies and programmes have traditionally excluded a focus on VAWG and instead have only placed emphasis on organized crime, drug interdiction, human trafficking, violent crime and public safety. These policies have perpetuated ideas of VAWG as a private matter. While VAWG is often addressed by poorly funded gender machinery, financing for national security often occupies a much larger portion of the national budget. The integration of a focus on addressing VAWG into national and citizen security policy and discourse and better cooperation between gender machinery and ministries of national security is indispensable to addressing all forms of VAWG and to addressing the prevalence of VAWG generally.

While the issues of violence against women and violence against girls share similarities, root causes and common pathways, the realities and needs of women and girls at various stages of their lives differ, and so should the responses and programmes that support them. This is especially important in assuring that girls are not left behind, particularly adolescent girls, who are missed by child protection services, justice systems, and VAWG responses oriented towards adults and in government and youth programming which is often focused on the management of the boys, disruptive behavior. This is further evidenced by the absence of a focus on VAWG in citizen security programmes. Responses and prevention measures for VAWG must be tailored to address the specific needs and experiences of women and girls of all ages.

Attitudes of service providers and judicial decisions which promote preservation of the family unit compound impunity to VAWG and the violation of the human rights of women and girls in the Caribbean region.

A culture of patriarchy and systemic gender bias pervade institutions and policy practices, thus compromising the states’ obligations to act with due diligence while addressing VAWG. Society at large accepts the partiality of police and justice operators, reinforcing the idea that violence is acceptable.
Low rates of prosecution of domestic violence and sexual offences related crimes along with limited penalties for breaches in protection orders exacerbate cultures of impunity and increase women and girls’ risk and vulnerability to domestic and sexual violence.

VAW programming which targets only the most disadvantaged populations fails to ensure the protection of the human rights of all women and girls and to maintain the principle of leaving no one behind. Most programs focusing on the prevention and fight against GBV and VAC implemented in Haiti tend to target people from disadvantaged areas. Domestic violence in Haiti goes beyond all considerations of social environment, age, religion and economic status. It is therefore necessary to adapt the content of messages and use different channels to ensure a wider outreach among the Haitian society, emphasize the scope of domestic violence in Haiti and show that this is not a “poverty issue”.

**Pillar 5: Data**

Missing, limited and incomparable data that hinders efforts to measure the prevalence of VAWG, understand the problem and develop evidence-based policy. Financing of data is also an issue, as specialized surveys can be costly. Further, VAWG data collection is often not integrated into the plans and priorities of national statistical offices, and methods of administrative data collection and analysis are not systematic within and across countries or regions.

**Pillar 6: Women’s Movement and CSOs**

Advocacy led by the women’s movement in the Caribbean Region has been critical to the achievements made in relation to gender equality and addressing violence against women and girls. Including achievements made in relation to legislative and policy change and adoption as well as in relation to the development and implementation of prevention and response related programmes and initiatives. The Women’s movement has also been instrumental in advocacy related to securing government subventions related to the provisions of services for survivors of VAWG and for advocating for shelters which are fully supported and operated by the state.

While the Women’s movement has traditionally incorporated the support and activism of men, it has been instrumental in supporting a new wave of men organizing independently and in partnership with women to address violence against women and girls and toward the achievement of a gender equality agenda. The Women’s Movement has also led on work with male perpetrators of VAWG with the view to supporting positive transformation in masculine norms and ensuring that men are held accountable.

The Women’s movement in the region has historically and continues to demonstrate strong partnership with governments. Civil society representatives are often included on government delegations and on inter-ministerial steering committees and other oversight bodies.

New activism led mainly by young women and men, often based on the use of social media can have a significant impact on national and regional awareness and discourse related to violence against women and girls in the Caribbean region. The #LifeinLeggings campaign, “Walking into Walls” on facebook, “Men Speak Up! of IGDS UWI St Augustin, “Nah go dey” of Eve for Life and “violence is mih business” and “IRep

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90 Twenty-two countries in the region have nationally representative estimates, and many countries have successfully included VAW modules within larger surveys focused on women's health and this has enabled them to have repeat surveys (ex: Colombia).
non-violence” of the Bureau of Gender Affairs in Grenada are only a few examples of social media campaigns in the region that have had significant traction in addressing VAWG.

3.2 Complementarity, Synergy, and Donor Coordination

The Spotlight Initiative will build on the extensive expertise and experience in the region addressing Family violence. Recognizing the intergenerational nature of family violence, the Spotlight initiative will emphasize a focus on addressing VAWG throughout the lifecycle and as a continuum and build momentum towards addressing family violence as an umbrella term which include domestic violence, intimate partner violence, gender-based violence, VAWG, and sexual violence.

The Spotlight Initiative will place partnership with national governments at the core of its work. The Initiative will support relevant state institutions, including in the legislature and the judiciary, in addressing gaps, and building on national advances in terms of legislation; data collection and dissemination; inter-institutional operation; and policy monitoring and implementation. The Initiative will also feature the pioneering work of civil society, which will partner with and inform country programmes. The Spotlight Initiative will engage CSOs as direct partners in outreach, advocacy, and implementation. CSOs with their national and grass-roots presence will be key to all elements of the Initiative, from project conceptualization through to implementation.

EU delegations will play a critical role in country implementation, as well as at the regional level, including through their participation in Country and Regional Level Steering Committees. It will be important to seek synergies with and build on EU’s programmes in the Caribbean, including the EU’s None in Three, Decides/ Inter- arts Initiative and other EU funded programmes in the region. The Spotlight initiative will build on innovative approaches piloted within these programmes including the use of gaming to address VAWG in the form of the video game “Jesse”, through building capacity of grassroots women’s organizations and through the engagement of artists.

The UN will bring the expertise of various agencies, funds and programmes, and civil society to the Spotlight Initiative. The Initiative will build on and leverage other existing programmes and learn from past and on-going joint initiatives on VAWG and family violence in the region, including those supported by other donors and partners. UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA as core agencies and including UNICEF will provide key technical support in the design and the implementation of the Initiative, under the overall strategic coordination, leadership, and supervision of the Executive Office of the Secretary-General (EOSG). Based on their expertise and mandate, other UN agencies in collaboration with civil society, as well as other stakeholders, will contribute to the country programmes. Other relevant agencies such as ILO, UNODC, PAHO91 UNESCO, OHCHR, ECLAC, UNHCR, and IOM – will also contribute to specific interventions based on issues linked to their respective mandates, presence, and national expertise, either through implementation and/or advisory roles. At the national level, each UN agency’s role will be further determined depending on regional and national context, existing partnerships, as well as on UN country

91 Key guidelines developed by PAHO:
   a. Responding to intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women: WHO clinical and policy guidelines
   b. Health care for women subjected to intimate partner violence or sexual violence: A clinical handbook
   c. Strengthening health systems to respond to women subjected to intimate partner violence or sexual violence: A manual for health managers

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offices’ capacities. The Initiative will work closely with the EU delegations in countries where implementation is taking place, as well as at the regional level.

The Initiative will build on and complement existing programmes with relevant components in the selected Caribbean Countries. Additionally, the programme will include on a strong regional component.

At the country level, donors will be invited to join the Country Steering Committees of respective Country Programmes, which include the UN, EU, Government, CSO and other potential contributors, to ensure coordination and synergies between Spotlight and other relevant on-going initiatives at country and regional level. This will also enable sharing knowledge across the initiatives and allow other partners and donors to engage in Spotlight and potentially support the Country Programmes. Civil society regional and national reference groups will also support programme implementation at national and regional level.

Synergy with the Latin America Spotlight Initiative
It is important to recognize the synergies between the programmes in Latin America and that of the Caribbean particularly in relation to the issue of femicide as a phenomenon, however it is also important to be cognizant of the stark differences between the two regions and the challenges of information exchange and experience particularly written experience due to language differences. On femicide, an effort to support model legislation at the CARICOM level will be a useful place to start. There are various good practices and partnerships on Pillar 3, 4 and 6 of Spotlight Initiative which the Caribbean can benefit from and from which it can leverage other ways to apply pressure for change. Specific programming targeting indigenous populations in the Caribbean is an additional area that can be informed by the Latin America Spotlight programmes.

3.3 Cross-Cutting Issues

In the Caribbean region, the Spotlight Initiative’s theory of change demonstrated in the figure above and in the text below:
✓ **Leave no one behind:** All women and girls should live free of violence. Built into the design of the Fund are measures to ensure meaningful participation of groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination, such as those marginalized and excluded due to poverty, ethnicity, disability, age, geography, migratory status, HIV status, profession, among others. The programmatic framework emphasizes efforts to address those furthest behind. Critical in the multi-Island context of the region is ensuring that within the country programmes and the regional component, rural women and girls as well as those resident in more remote locations and who may not be resident on islands where capital cities are located, as well as migrant women and girls, and women and girls with disabilities and living with or vulnerable to HIV are engaged and able to participate in design, development, and dissemination of the project. Increasing rates of adolescent pregnancy, with many cases presumably a result of sexual abuse and/or sexual coercion/violence, all point to the urgency of ensuring that girls are not forgotten. Taking a cradle to grave approach to VAWG prevention and response is critical.

✓ **Family violence is a citizen security concern:** Ideas of public safety must move away from the private/public split often associated with family violence as opposed to broader citizen security concerns recognizing citizen security in both public and private spaces as critical to the achievement of sustainable development and growth.

✓ **Family violence may intersect with other forms of violence:** Family related sexual violence may serve as a push factor for women and girls to internal and external migration and increase vulnerability to sexual exploitation and human trafficking.

✓ **Family violence results in inter-generational experiences of both perpetration and victimization.** VAWG has a significant impact on female and male children. Evidence shows that exposure to violence at a young age has a high likelihood of influencing experiences of violence in adulthood.

✓ **Family violence occurs within a continuum of violence and within different sets of circumstances:** A continuum approach will be applied across the Initiative because specific forms of violence do not occur in isolation. VAWG occurs throughout the lives of women and girls. Starting from birth, they face a multitude of risks, culminating in their exposure to various forms of violence such as intimate partner violence, sexual harassment in public spaces, abuse in the workplace, differential treatment in childhood, coerced or forced sexual initiation in adolescence, sexual violence in emergency/humanitarian settings, among others.

✓ **Addressing family violence entails a focus on transformative social change among individual, within inter-personal relationships at the level of institutions** and in legislative and policy frameworks which govern social relations of gender.

✓ **Engaging men and boys in ways which focus on male accountability and partnership are critical to an agenda of transformative change in harmful gender norms**

✓ **Engagement and partnership with civil society and women’s organizations:** Support,
engagement, and participation of women’s organizations is key in a region where the women’s movement has been catalytic in putting VAWG on the public agenda. Civil society engagement will be integrated globally, regionally, and nationally in the Spotlight Initiative’s operation. Civil Society will be integrated as participants supporting the development and implementation of programme activities, distilling knowledge and expertise to inform policy dialogue and public policies - as well as direct recipients of funds aimed at developing capacities and building strong movements in support of gender equality and eliminating VAWG.

✔ Take a lifecycle approach to addressing VAWG, including specific efforts to reach girls. It will be imperative to acknowledge the differences, similarities, and relationships between violence against women and violence against girls, including the differences among the various age groups classified as girls. Girls’ experiences are unique to their age group, and they must not be treated as women. Three critical consequences arising from violence against girls must be acknowledged and addressed:

- Girls experience, survive, and die from gender-based violence – and this violence happens everywhere, not just in their homes, and not only at the hands of family members or intimate partners.
- VAW in households and communities where girls live impact their intimate relationships, education, and self-esteem. Girls and boys grow up accepting VAWG as a societal norm.

4. Description of Action
4.1 Objectives/Results
4.1.1 Global Theory of Change

A diverse and interconnected set of interventions is required to address the continuum of violence faced by women and girls. Actions should include: instituting and reforming legal and policy frameworks; working to ensure institutions are gender responsive; establishing comprehensive and evidence based prevention programmes aimed at changing social norms and gender stereotypes; ensuring access to essential services that respond to victims and survivors; promoting the collection and use of quality, comparable data to inform public policy, advocacy, policy making, and delivery of complimentary services to improve prevention; and finally, supporting autonomous women’s movements to influence, and monitor policy and to ensure accountability. A comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach is essential for fighting VAWG/HP, and ensuring progress is maintained.

The graphic below shows six main areas for which outcomes will be achieved simultaneously and comprehensively, with the goal of ensuring that all women and girls, especially the most vulnerable, live a life free of violence. Implementation of outcomes will be emphasized given country needs, and the

92 Each age group has different needs and obstacles in accessing to safe, effective, and child-sensitive counselling/justice/social and health services. These differences need to be addressed and special attention should be regarded to active participation and other related rights such as right to be heard, right to information, right to protection and safety, especially in civil and criminal proceedings.
particular context of women and girls in that country/region. The path forward is informed by research, demonstrated practice and programmes, as well as other inputs.

4.2 Intervention Logic
4.2.1 Spotlight Initiative Intervention Logic Based on Key Outcome Areas

The intervention logic for the Spotlight Initiative is based on each of the key outcome areas.

In the area of **laws and policies**, if
- women and VAWG/HP experts are engaged in developing and implementing policies and legislation to VAWG/HP,
- if the implementation of legislation and policies is monitored, then
- an enabling legislative and policy environment on VAWG/HP and other forms of discrimination is in place and translated into action, guaranteeing the rights of women and girls and their access to justice and enabling institutions to help address impunity of perpetrators; because
  - effectively implemented legislative and policy frameworks address impunity and provide for coordinated action, including in the areas of prevention, services, and data collection;
  - laws and programmes that integrate VAWG/HPs into SRH services are developed, implemented, and monitored at all levels and across all branches of government.

With regard to **institutional strengthening**, if
- relevant decision-makers and stakeholders in all sectors of government have political will and are held accountable for good governance, and are informed, mobilized, and availed with tools, methodologies, and criteria to address VAWG/HP, if
- institutions at all levels and relevant stakeholders have strengthened capacity, and are held accountable to VAWG/HP including through dedication of resources and political commitment, if
- national and subnational processes are effective in overcoming the hurdles of collective action to address and prevent VAWG/HP and are accountable, if
- adequate budgets are allocated and expended, then
Institutions will develop, coordinate, and implement programmes that integrate the elimination of VAWG/HP and other SDG targets into development planning processes, because institutional change requires appropriate capacity, adequate funding, political engagement, as well as transformative change that challenges patriarchal systems and culture.

In relation to prevention programmes, if multiple comprehensive and transformative strategies for prevention (primary, secondary/response, situational) including through mobilization of women and girls’ indigenous, women and girls with disabilities, LGTBI and other groups and communities in situations of heightened vulnerability; key stakeholders’ engagement and education strategies (including comprehensive sexuality education) are carried out in an integrated and coordinated manner based on a shared understanding and approach in line with international standards and evidence on preventing VAWG/HP; then favorable social norms, attitudes and behaviors will be promoted and modeled at community and individual level to prevent VAWG/HP; because multi-pronged prevention initiatives that mutually reinforce each other can effectively shift individual and socio-cultural norms including those affecting women’s sexuality and reproduction.

In the area of essential services, if service providers have the capacity to deliver essential services, including sexual and reproductive health services (especially in case management of rape), and to investigate and prosecute perpetrators in line with international human rights standards and guidelines, if referral pathways and adequate integrated information management systems are in place, if these services are made available and accessible to women and girls, and if women and girls are informed and empowered to exercise their rights to services (including sexual and reproductive health and rights, and access to justice); then women and girls who experience violence and HP will increase their use of services and recover from violence, while perpetrators will be prosecuted; because underlying barriers to women and girls’ access to services have been addressed including in relation to gender and socio-cultural norms affecting women’s sexuality and reproduction.

For the pillar on data and evidence, if measurement and methodologies for VAWG/HP data collection are improved and strengthened (including monitoring and reporting requirements for SDG target 5.2 and 5.3 indicators), and efforts are there to ensure rigorous evaluation of interventions, and to strengthen countries’ capacity for undertaken research and evaluation in VAW,⁹⁴ the capacity of national institutions to collect disaggregated VAWG/HP data in line with…

⁹⁴ PAHO/WHO will be developing a training manual for training researchers on VAW.
globally agreed standards is strengthened; and

- disaggregated data (including to extent possible on age, ethnicity, location, socio-economic status, disability of the victims as well as sex, motives, and relationship of the perpetrator) are made accessible and disseminated to be used by decision makers and civil society, in particular with a focus on analyzing gender violence as a continuum and not as isolated or independent phenomena;

- then laws, policies and programmes will be partly based on evidence and better able to respond to the specific context and realities of women and girls, including those most marginalized

- because they will be based on quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on VAWG, as well as qualitative evidence and knowledge to monitor and evaluate their implementation.

In reference to women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements, and civil society organizations, if

- the knowledge, expertise and capacities of these organizations, and movements, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination is drawn upon and strengthened, and

- the space for those groups’ expression and activity is free and conducive to their work, and

- multi-stakeholder partnerships and networks are established at local, national, regional, and global level with those groups; then

- they will be able to influence, sustain, and advance progress on GEWE and EVAWG policies and programmes that respond to the needs of all women and girls, including those facing intersecting forms of discrimination; because

- the activism of women’s rights organizations, autonomous social movements, and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination is a crucial driver of progress on efforts to EVAWG.

### 4.3 Regional Theory of Change

In the Caribbean, the Spotlight Initiative will support on-going and new regional- and country-level efforts to address family violence. To support national action, UN agencies will be mobilized according to their mandates, building on existing government, UN and other initiatives, and frameworks and mechanisms.

The Spotlight Initiative aligns with and supports the implementation of the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework, as the key regional political commitment and roadmap for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The ICPD Agenda and the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development are also significant development frameworks for the region. The Montevideo Strategy aims to strengthen institutions and respective comprehensive public policies for the full promotion of gender equality and fulfilment of human rights and women’s autonomy in Latin America and the Caribbean. Furthermore, the Spotlight Initiative will support implementation of existing agreements and commitments by
governments, including for example, efforts to address VAWG within the health sector\textsuperscript{95} and the use of gender protocols.

The UN System will work together in the region, European Union delegations and will draw on current and former initiatives, including the outcomes of the None in Three project, and other programmes working on gender. It will support national, multi-stakeholder efforts to operationalize the regional theory of change, with a focus on ensuring coordination of interventions that strategically complement, galvanize, and take to scale existing investments in the field of gender equality and VAWG. The aim is to have evidence-based, regional- and country-level practice and programming, informed by global and regional knowledge and skilled technical assistance. Other donors and partners, including from private sector, will be welcome to join the Spotlight Initiative’s partnership.

Considerable efforts are already underway to measures progress on SDG implementation. The Spotlight Initiative’s results-based framework aligns fully to agreements made in the context of measuring the SDGs. It will ensure that all regional and country programmes are informed and leveraged by the resulting processes, as well as knowledge and data that emerge from the overall SDG monitoring process.

\textsuperscript{95} Strategy and Plan of Action on strengthening the health system to address violence against women – approved by Ministers of Health from the Americas at PAHO’s Directing Council in 2015; Global plan of action to strengthen the role of the health system within a national multi-sectoral response to address interpersonal violence, in particular against women and girls, and against children – approved by Ministers of Health from all Member States at the 2016 World Health Assembly.
Spotlight Initiative Regional Results Framework for Caribbean

The Spotlight Initiative will endeavour for data to be disaggregated at a minimum by income, sex, age, ethnicity, disability and geographic location. Data disaggregation will also be pursued for other characteristics relevant in national contexts over the lifespan of the country programmes. “Other status” or characteristics include discrimination on the basis of age (with attention to youth and older persons), nationality, marital and family status, sexual orientation and gender identity, health status (including HIV), place of residence, economic and social situation, and civil, political or other status.

Impact
All women and girls, particularly those most vulnerable, live a life free of violence and harmful practices

Impact Indicators

Direct
- SDG 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical and/or, sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age; (Tier II, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNODC)
- SDG 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner since age 15 in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence; (Tier II, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNODC)

Indirect
- SDG 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18; (Tier II, UNICEF)

1. Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls, including family violence, are in place and translated into plans

Outcome 1 Theory of Change
If (1) women and VAWG, including family violence, experts are engaged in assessing, developing and implementing policies and legislation to end VAWG, including family violence
(2) if the implementation of legislations and policies is monitored
then (3) an enabling legislative and policy environment on VAWG, including family violence, and other forms of discrimination is in place and translated into plans, guaranteeing the rights of women and girls
because (4) effectively implemented legislative and policy frameworks address impunity and provide for coordinated action, including in the areas of prevention, services and data collection
Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators | Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators

Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls, including family violence, are in place and translated into plans

• **Indicator 1.1** Proportion of target countries with laws and policies on VAWG, including family violence, that adequately respond to the rights of all women and girls, are evidence-based and in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies’ recommendations

• **Indicator 1.2** Proportion of target countries that have national and/or sub-national evidence-based, costed action plans and M&E frameworks on VAWG, including family violence, that respond to the rights of all women and girls and are developed in a participatory manner

• **Indicator 1.3** Proportion of target countries that have laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women’s rights groups, autonomous social movements, CSOs and women human rights defenders/feminist activists to advance the human rights agenda

**Output 1.1** National and regional partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG including family violence and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies’ recommendations

• **Indicator 1.1.1** Number of draft new and/or strengthened laws and/or policies on ending VAWG, including family violence, and/or gender equality and non-discrimination developed that respond to the rights of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards

• **Indicator 1.1.2** Number of inquiries conducted by human rights institutions on VAWG, including family violence, and/or gender equality and non-discrimination, and have been significant inputs from women’s rights advocates

**Output 1.2** National and/or sub-national partners are better able to develop and cost evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG, including family violence, in line with international HR standards with M&E frameworks and responding to the needs and priorities of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination

• **Indicator 1.2.1** Number of draft evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG, including family violence, developed that respond to the rights of groups facing multiple and intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination with M&E frameworks and proposed budgets

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96 Progress towards international standards will be measured through an analysis of specific components (“degree to which”) as described in the Methodological Notes

97 Parliamentarians, human rights institutions and women’s right advocates

98 Key government/national decision makers (Heads of State, Finance Ministers, Ministries of Justice and Police, Security Ministers and relevant planning institutions) including women’s rights advocates
Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators

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<tr>
<th>Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.3</strong> National, sub-national and/or regional partners(^9^9) have greater knowledge and awareness of human rights obligations and are able to draft laws and/or policies that guarantee the ability of women’s rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Indicator 1.3.1 Number of draft laws and/or policies developed that guarantee the ability of women’s rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Indicator 1.3.2 Proportion of draft laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women’s rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda which have received significant inputs(^10^0) from women’s rights advocates</td>
</tr>
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</table>

2. National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls, including family violence, including in other sectors

Outcome 2 ToC

If (1) relevant decision-makers and stakeholders in all sectors of government are informed and mobilized to address VAWG, including family violence

if (2) institutions at all levels and relevant stakeholders have strengthened capacity on VAWG, including family violence

if (3) national and subnational bargaining processes are effective in overcoming the hurdles of collective action to address and prevent VAWG, including family violence, and

if (4) adequate budgets are allocated

then (5) institutions will develop, coordinate and implement programmes that integrate the elimination of VAWG, including family violence, and other SDG targets into development planning processes, because (6) institutional change requires appropriate capacity, adequate funding as well as political engagement and leadership to sustainably address VAWG, including family violence

\(^9^9\) Key government officials and women’s human rights defenders

\(^10^0\) Written submissions, public events and other visible actions
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators</th>
<th>Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls, including family violence, including in other sectors</td>
<td><strong>Output 2.1</strong> Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions(^{101}) are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, including family violence, especially for those groups of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, including in other sectors</td>
</tr>
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</table>

- Indicator 2.1 Proportion of countries that have functioning national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest levels for addressing VAWG, including family violence, that include representation from marginalized groups
- Indicator 2.2 Proportion of countries that allocate x% or more of national budgets to the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG, including family violence
- Indicator 2.3 Proportion of countries where VAWG, including family violence, is integrated in 6 other sectors (health, social services, education, justice, security, culture) development plans that are evidence-based and in line with globally agreed standards

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<td><strong>Output 2.2</strong> Multi-stakeholder national and/or sub-national coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened that are adequately funded and include multi-sectoral representation and representation from the most marginalized groups</td>
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</table>

- Indicator 2.2.1 Proportion of supported multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans

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<td><strong>Output 2.3</strong> Partners (Parliamentarians, key government officials and women’s rights advocates) at national and/or sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, including family violence</td>
</tr>
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- Indicator 2.3.1 Proportion of dedicated and multi-sectoral programmes developed that include proposed allocations of funds to end VAWG, including family violence

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\(^{101}\) E.g. justice, statistics, police, health, community based, etc.
3. Gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels and prevent violence against women and girls, including family violence

Outcome 3 ToC

If (1) multiple strategies such as community mobilization, key stakeholders' engagement and education strategies are carried out in an integrated and coordinated manner based on a shared understanding and approach in line with international standards and evidence on preventing VAWG, including family violence then (2) favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviours will be promoted at community and individual level to prevent VAWG, including family violence because (3) multi-pronged prevention initiatives that mutually reinforce each other can effectively shift individual and socio-cultural norms including those affecting women's sexuality and reproduction

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<tr>
<th>Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators</th>
<th>Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls, including family violence</td>
<td>Output 3.1 National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including on Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards, for in and out of school settings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Indicator 3.1 Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/intimate partner (to violence), by sex and age</td>
<td>• Indicator 3.1.1 Proportion of countries with draft new and/or strengthened Comprehensive Sexuality Education programmes in line with international standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Indicator 3.3 Proportion of countries with at least 3 evidence-based, transformative/comprehensive prevention strategies/programmes that address the rights of those affected</td>
<td>• Indicator 3.1.2 Number of young women and girls, young men and boys who participate in in and out of school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output 3.2 Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes,103 including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls’ sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Indicator 3.2.1 Number of women, men, girls and boys who regularly attend community programmes to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls’ sexuality and reproduction</td>
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102 Including peer-to-peer, promoting gender transformative and human rights'-based attitudes/beliefs, respectful and equitable relationships and the expression and exercise of their rights, including reproductive rights

103 Including informing parenting skills around gender socialization through early childhood development programmes
### Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators

*Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators*

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Marginalized and are developed in a participatory manner</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Indicator 3.2.2 Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Indicator 3.2.3 Number of men and boys who regularly attend gender transformative programmes addressing violent masculinities and men’s violence towards women and girls in community centres, schools and other relevant spaces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Output 3.3** Decision makers in relevant non-state institutions\(^{104}\) and key informal decision makers\(^{105}\) are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG, including family violence, and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls’ rights

| • Indicator 3.3.1 Number of news outlets that develop standards on ethical and gender-sensitive reporting |
| • Indicator 3.3.2 Number of relevant non-state institutions that have developed and/or strengthened strategies/policies on ending VAWG, including family violence, and promoting gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls’ rights, including those groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, in line with international HR standards |

### 4. Women and girls who experience violence use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence

**Outcome 4 ToC**

If (1) service providers have the capacity to deliver essential services, including SRH services, and to prosecute perpetrators in line with international human rights standards and guidelines

(2) if these services are made available and accessible to women and girls

and if (3) women and girls are informed and empowered to exercise their rights to services (including SRHRs and access to justice)

then (4) women and girls who experience violence, including family violence, will increase their use of services and recover from violence, while perpetrators will be prosecuted

because (5) underlying barriers to women and girls’ access to services have been addressed

(6) including in relation to gender and socio-cultural norms affecting women’s sexuality and reproduction

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\(^{104}\) Including the media, sports, workplaces, etc.

\(^{105}\) Will differ from region to region and includes decision makers from informal institutions, e.g. traditional, religious and community leaders
### Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women and girls who experience violence use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Indicator 4.1 Proportion of women, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, who report experiencing physical or sexual violence who seek help, by sector[^106]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Indicator 4.2.a Number of cases of VAWG, including family violence, reported to the police, b. proportions of cases reported to the police that are brought to court, c. proportions of cases reported to the police that resulted in convictions of perpetrators, all during a specific time period (e.g. past 12 months)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Indicator 4.3 Proportion of countries which have a dedicated management information system (MIS) on VAWG, including family violence, at the national level which can measure the number of women/girl survivors of violence (and their families, when relevant) that have received quality, essential multi-sectoral services</td>
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</table>

### Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Output 4.1 Relevant government authorities and women’s rights organisations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls’ survivors of violence(and their families when relevant), especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Indicator 4.1.1 Proportion of countries with centralized risk assessment systems and/or early warning systems in place bringing together information from police, health and justice sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Indicator 4.1.2 Number of women and girls with access to programmes developed to integrate VAWG, including family violence, response into SRH, education and migration services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Indicator 4.1.3 Proportion of countries that have developed and/or strengthened national guidelines or protocols in line with the guidance and tools for essential services</td>
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<tr>
<th>Output 4.2 Women and girls’ survivors of violence and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services[^107], including longer term recovery services and opportunities</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girls’ survivors of violence that have increased knowledge of and access to quality essential services[^108] (and/or their families, when relevant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Indicator 4.2.2 Number of women and girls’ survivors of violence and their families, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms or discrimination, that have increased knowledge of and access to accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services</td>
</tr>
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</table>

[^106]: This indicator should be measured for women seeking services *within the past 12 months*, in order to measure progress and change over time—as lifetime prevalence of violence is not a sound measure of change over time.
5. Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls, including family violence, collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes

Outcome 5 ToC

If (1) Measurement and methodologies for VAWG, including family violence, data collection are improved and strengthened (including monitoring and reporting requirements for SDG target 5.2 indicators) (2) the capacity of national institutions to collect disaggregated VAWG, including family violence, data in line with globally agreed standards is strengthened and (3) disaggregated data (including to extent possible on age, ethnicity, location, socio-economic status, disability) are made accessible and disseminated to be used by decision makers and civil society (4) then laws, policies and programmes will be based on evidence and better able to respond to the specific context and realities of women and girls, including those most marginalized (5) because they will be based on quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data

Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators

- Indicator 5.1 Proportion of countries that have globally comparable data on the prevalence (and incidence, where appropriate) of VAWG, including family violence, collected over time
- Indicator 5.2 Proportion of countries with publicly available data, reported on a regular basis

Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators

Output 5.1 Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government and women’s rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG, including family violence, in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes

- Indicator 5.1.1 Number of National Statistical Offices that have developed/adapted and contextualized methods and standards at national level to produce prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, including family violence
- Indicator 5.1.2 Percentage of targeted countries with a system to collect administrative data on VAWG, including family violence, in line with international standards, across different sectors

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109 Statistics offices, justice, security and health sector
Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators

Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators

**Output 5.2** Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making

- Indicator 5.2.1 Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform evidence-based decision making
- Indicator 5.2.2 Number of pieces of peer-reviewed qualitative research published

6. Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG

Outcome 6 ToC

If (1) the knowledge, expertise and capacities of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination is drawn upon and strengthened, and (2) the space for women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination's expression and activity is free and conducive to their work, and (3) multi-stakeholder partnerships and networks are established at local, national, regional and global level with women's rights groups and autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, then (4) women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs will be able to influence, sustain, and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG, including family violence, policies and programmes that respond to the needs of all women and girls, including those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, because (5) the activism of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination is a crucial driver of progress on efforts to end VAWG, including family violence.
Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG

- **Indicator 6.1** Proportion of countries where women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on ending VAWG, including family violence
- **Indicator 6.2** Proportion of countries where there is an increased use of social accountability mechanisms by civil society in order to monitor and engage in efforts to end VAWG, including family violence
- **Indicator 6.3** Proportion of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, report having greater influence and agency to work on ending VAWG, including family violence

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Outcomes and Outcome Indicators</th>
<th>Regional Core Outputs and Output Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG</td>
<td><strong>Output 6.1</strong> Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs,\textsuperscript{111} have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including family violence, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Indicator 6.1.1 Number of jointly agreed recommendations produced as a result of multi-stakeholder dialogues that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Indicator 6.1.2 Number of official dialogues with relevant government authorities with the meaningful participation of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 6.2</strong> Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG, including family violence, and GEWE more broadly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Indicator 6.2.1 Number of supported women's right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms\textsuperscript{112} for advocacy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 6.3</strong> Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG, including family violence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Indicator 6.3.1 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization that have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on ending VAWG, including family violence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Indicator 6.3.2 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs using knowledge products developed by the participating UN agencies in the design of their own programmes on ending VAWG, including family violence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{110} Including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization

\textsuperscript{111} Including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization

\textsuperscript{112} E.g. the CEDAW, UPR shadow reports, and social accountability mechanisms such as social audits, citizen report cards, etc.
5. Implementation

The Investment Plan serves as the regional programmatic framework for the Caribbean under the Spotlight Initiative Fund terms of reference (ToRs) and its global theory of change. It defines the thematic approach for the region and sets priority countries and actions. The Caribbean Investment Plan is also the framework for any earmarked contributions to the Caribbean under the Spotlight Initiative. With regard to the EU contract, the Investment Plan will be included as Annex I C: Description of action for the Caribbean. The overall budget for the Caribbean region will be specified in the revised Annex III: Budget of the Action. For additional contributors, the Standard Administrative Agreement to be concluded with other contributors can also allow for an earmarking to the region and its investment plan.

The implementation period for the Spotlight Initiative started on 1 July 2017 and will end on 30 June 2023. The Caribbean Investment Plan was developed in the last quarter of 2018 and the first quarter of 2019. Once the investment plan is adopted, country and regional programmes will commence, and programme implementation is expected to start their 36-month implementation at the end of 2019. **Up to $ 200,000 in costs per Country Programme and Regional Programme are eligible as of 1 June 2019.**

The implementation modalities for the Investment Plan are described in the Spotlight Initiative ToRs and in the Description of Action Annex I A of the PAGODA agreement. The implementation will be carried on under the oversight of the Spotlight Initiative joint governance framework, the Governing Body, and the Operational Steering Committee with the support of the Secretariat (Technical and Management Units – UNWOMEN & Executive Office of the Secretary General) and the Administrative Agent (UN MPTF office). The Investment Plan is to be implemented through a series of Joint Programmes: one Regional Joint Programme and initially up to XX Country Programmes.

At the country level, the Country Programmes are developed following the UNDG guidelines for Joint Programming,113 and the key recommendations from the Secretary-General’s report on repositioning the UN development system.114 The Joint Programmes modality intends to achieve greater system-wide coherence, the most adequate way to implement the comprehensive approach set by the Spotlight’s theory of change. It will take into account the principles of national ownership, alignment with national priorities, and the comparative advantage of Recipient United Nations Organizations (RUNOs) in the country.

The development and implementation of Country Programmes will be led by the UN Resident Coordinators, in line with their new enhanced leadership and responsibility as accorded by the UN Development System reform agenda, and in partnership with the EU representatives. The RUNOs will be requested to develop comprehensive Country Programmes, focusing on achieving sustainable development.

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The following principles will be followed when configuring Country Programmes:

- The UN Resident Coordinator, in consultation with the Head of the EU delegation, should identify relevant Recipient UN Organizations of his/her respective Country Programmes, best suited to work towards the agreed common strategic results of the Spotlight Initiative and the national priorities of the selected country.
- The Resident Coordinators need to determine which agencies are best placed to deliver on the Spotlight Country Programme, based on their mandate, cost effectiveness of their interventions, capacity to lead and implement activities of pillars (including geographical presence, past experience, results, knowledge and technical expertise, capacity to scale up and enable transformative actions) and other relevant variables.
- The Country Programme should be implemented by three to five UN agencies.
- Each agency may participate in more than one Pillar of the Country Programme.
- The Country Programme coordination will be managed by the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office reporting to the UN Resident Coordinator.
- Complementarity of RUNOs’ interventions should be ensured to achieve results and geographical coverage to reach the target population, provide required capacity, and cover multiple programme areas.
- Interventions led by RUNOs must have the ability to: advance gender equality; prevent and respond to violence; and link to existing coordination mechanisms such as the Gender Theme Group or equivalent.
- Establishment of strong results groups, coordination mechanisms including a multi-stakeholder Country Steering Committee, and reinforcement of existing sector/cluster groups should be undertaken.
- All stakeholders, including governmental and civil society organizations (in particular women’s organizations) or networks ready to provide adequate support (resources, time, and willingness to work together) should be included. Distinct roles and responsibilities should be defined.
- The Civil Society representatives should: be part of the design of the Country Program; a member of the Steering Committee; receive dedicated resources under Pillar 6; and be mainstreamed in implementation across all other Pillars.
- Development of financing strategies that promote innovative and sustainable solutions should be undertaken.

The development of the Country Programmes will follow key steps described in the Spotlight Initiative TOR and shown in the diagram below.
The Secretariat of the Spotlight Initiative will provide a Country Programme template, a tentative work plan, and a guidance note to support the development of each component. The Secretariat will be available for technical support for each priority country.

Once a country or regional programme is approved, it will be overseen and guided by a multi-stakeholder Country/Regional Steering Committee, co-chaired by the designated government official and the UN Resident Coordinator (or his/her designate), and with the involvement of the Gender Theme Group or equivalent. At the regional level, a multi-stakeholder Regional Steering Committee will be established to oversee and guide the implementation of the Regional Programme and provide overall guidance for the Initiative at regional level. To the extent possible, existing structures, such as UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) results groups and regional working group on gender will be engaged. Connections and links will be forged with other pooled funds or Joint Programmes operating at the country level. Civil society representatives on the Country/Regional Steering Committees will be nominated by the respective Country/Regional Civil Society Reference Groups comprising a diverse range of civil society stakeholders working at the country/regional level on ending VAWG.

These structures may need to be adjusted to meet the participatory characteristics of the Initiative, as indicated above. In the event a Regional Programme covers multiple countries, adjustments can be made to establish a regional coordination mechanism composed only of EU-UN representatives from regional offices. To maintain a light governance structure, country level/regional steering committees should not be established in parallel for the same Joint Programme.

The main task of the Country-Level/Regional Steering Committee (where regional programmes are applicable) is to guide and oversee the implementation of each Joint Programme by fulfilling the following roles and responsibilities:
✓ Ensure proper communication and coordination on the UN-EU Spotlight Initiative at the country/regional levels and support participatory implementation of the Country Programme, in alignment with national priorities, agreed UN strategic programming frameworks (UNDAF), and EU priorities;

✓ Approve programme annual work plans, review output level results, and adjust implementation set-up;

✓ Review and approve periodic and annual country/regional programme narrative reports submitted by RUNOs;

✓ Approve any programmatic or budgetary (revisions of less than 25 percent of the value of the budget) programme revisions within the limits of the approved programme document by the Operational Steering Committee;

✓ Review risk management strategies and ensure the programme is proactively managing and mitigating risks;

✓ Manage stakeholder relationships at the country level.

**Country-Level Steering Committees will be country-specific and aligned with the priorities and dynamics of each country.** This reflects Initiative principles, along with inclusiveness, transparency, accountability, consensus-based decisions, country participation, and ownership. It also ensures a manageable size (about 10 persons) to permit efficient decision making. The following members should be part of Country-Level Steering Committees:

✓ UN Resident Coordinator

✓ EU Representatives

✓ Government and participating national organizations

✓ RUNOs

✓ At least two self-selected representatives from women’s civil society organizations/networks with a strong track record of working on ending VAWG and who are nominated by the Country/Regional Civil Society Reference Groups.

Other stakeholders may be invited to participate in planning, deliberation, and monitoring roles of the Committee. This includes representatives from academic and research institutions, local communities, and/or the private sector.

**One critical aspect of the Country Programme will be to align the governance structure with the UN Development System reform agenda and the best practices promoted by the UNDG for a pass-through modality, with the UN Resident Coordinator and RUNOs accountable for the overseeing implementation within each country. They will assume the following responsibilities:**
The UN Resident Coordinator:
- Provides overall strategic direction and oversight of the implementation;
- Has decision-making authority, approves the Country Programme document and workplans, and submits the Country Programme to the Spotlight Initiative Operational Steering Committee; confirms selection of RUNOS
- Serves as a chair of the Spotlight Initiative Country Programme’s Steering Committee, the highest body for strategic guidance, fiduciary and management oversight, and coordination;
- Facilitates collaboration between RUNOs, the host government and the EU delegation for the implementation of the Country Programme;
- Leads the resource mobilization for the Country Programme;
- Oversees implementation progress and addresses problems; reviews and approves progress reports, budget revisions/reallocations, and evaluation reports.

The Resident Coordinator’s Office in full synergy with the RUNOs’ technical skills:
- Coordinates the Country Programme implementation;
- Accountable for coordination of programmatic activities and narrative reporting;
- Coordinates activities of the UN Country Team’s established structures, which will carry on assigned functions for operational and programmatic coordination: including coordination of Country Programme partners, coordination and production of annual work plans, and coordination of monitoring of annual targets;
- Provides administrative support with Country Steering Committee meetings;
- Facilitates Country Programme audits and evaluation;
- Involved in resource mobilization;
- Involved in day-to-day coordination.

RUNOs - Accountable for programmatic and financial outputs implementation:
- Operate in accordance with their own regulations, rules, directives, and procedures;
- Assume full programmatic and financial accountability for funds disbursed by the Administrative Agent;
- Participate in the development of the Country Programme document by providing technical inputs and knowledge in their mandate area;
- Develop annual workplan and budgets for their respective outputs, implements the activities and delivers outputs, reports back on narrative and financial achievements;
- Fully accountable to the Resident UN Coordinator, the Spotlight Initiative Office Steering Committee (OSC), and the donors.

The Secretariat of the Spotlight Initiative will provide a Country Programme template, and a guidance note to support the development of each component. The Secretariat will be available for technical support for each priority country.

Once a country or regional programme is approved, it will be overseen and guided by a multi-stakeholder Country/Regional Steering Committee, co-chaired by the designated government official and the United Nations Resident Coordinator (or his/her designate). At the regional level, a multi-
stakeholder Regional Steering Committee will be established, to oversee and guide the implementation of the Regional Programme and provide overall guidance for the Initiative at regional level. To the extent possible, existing structures, such as UNDAF results groups and regional working group on gender will be engaged. Connections and links will be forged with other pooled funds or joint programmes operating at the country level. Civil society representatives on the Country/Regional Steering Committees will be nominated by the respective Country/Regional Civil Society Reference Groups comprising a diverse range of civil society stakeholders working at the country/regional level on EVAWG.


The selection of the Spotlight Initiative countries in the Caribbean followed a systematic and consultative process, which involved the UN and EU at global, regional and country levels. The result was the selection of five countries in the Caribbean to implement Spotlight. The countries that were selected are Haiti, Jamaica, Guyana, Belize, Trinidad and Tobago, and Grenada. This was done using the following criteria, along with the accompanying weighting, as approved by the Operational Steering Committee of (OSC) the Spotlight Initiative:

The first two criteria are considered primary criteria and the remainder are secondary criteria.

Stage I: Application of Primary Criteria 50%

The five key primary indicators for family violence were all weighted equally at 5%:
1. Physical and/or sexual violence committed by a current/former intimate partner (lifetime)
   \textit{Source}: Haiti Demographic Health Survey 2016/2017; Jamaica Women’s Health Survey 2016; Trinidad and Tobago Women’s Health Survey 2018.
2. Physical and/or sexual violence committed by a current/former intimate partner (past twelve months)
   \textit{Source}: Haiti Demographic Health Survey 2016/2017; Jamaica Women’s Health Survey 2016; Trinidad and Tobago Women’s Health Survey 2018.
3. Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before 18
   \textit{Source}: UNICEF Global Database 2018 - MICS
4. Wife beating is justified
   \textit{Source}: UNICEF Global Database 2017
5. Rate of Female Intimate Partner/ family related Homicide
   \textit{Source}: UNODC Global Study on Homicide 2018

There are considerable data gaps in the Caribbean. The Gender Inequality Index was not used in the Caribbean as data was available for some countries. Instead, a proxy GII was made up of five of the GII indicators where there was sufficient data available for the Caribbean. These were weighted each at 5%:

1. Adolescent Birthrate out of 1000.
Source: UN Global SDG Database

2. Women Labor Force Participation  

3. % Female Parliamentarians  

4. Educational attainment: at least bachelor's or equivalent  
   Source: UNESCO Data 2019 (http://data.uis.unesco.org/)

5. Maternal Mortality ratio out of 100,000.  
   Source: State of the World’s Children Statistical tables 2017 – UNICEF

Data standardization and weighting: The data was standardized and where data was unavailable for countries from the sources specified above, the country’s composite prevalence measure was calculated in a manner that did not penalize it for the data gaps.

Stage II: Application of Secondary Criteria

The second stage entailed gathering information on secondary criteria from Resident Coordinators and UN country team in longlisted countries based on the application of the primary criteria and discussions with the EU, including agency focal points in the region. All longlisted countries were requested to submit:

i. Information on all the secondary criteria for their respective countries

ii. Mappings of existing and pipelined elimination of VAWG programmes and existing and pipelined non-EVAWG Joint Programmes

The secondary criteria categories and weights, as approved by the OSC, are noted in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country selection criteria</th>
<th>Weighting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Composite Prevalence Indicators</td>
<td>25 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. GII proxy indicators</td>
<td>25 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Level of government commitment towards ending VAWG</td>
<td>15 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Absorption capacity at national level</td>
<td>10 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Presence and capacity of UN Country Teams to deliver</td>
<td>5 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Presence and capacity of EU delegations in country to engage</td>
<td>5 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Enabling environment in country in particular for civil society</td>
<td>5 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Existing initiatives on VAWG at regional/country level with the potential to be scaled-up</td>
<td>5 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Possibility to produce ‘models’ for replication in other countries/capacity to influence others in the region (i.e. domino or support effect)</td>
<td>5 percent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stage III: Regional Technical Meeting

The third stage involved discussions with regional experts (external and UN) on country selection, at a Regional Technical Meetings of the Spotlight Initiative held on 25 and 26 February 2019 in Jamaica, that was informed by the application of both the primary and secondary criteria. Political and strategic considerations at the regional level informed the shortlist of countries that emerged from the meeting.

7. Regional Programme

A regional component of the Spotlight Initiative for the Caribbean will support and enhance a regional approach to eliminating Family Violence. The regional level serves as a bridge between the global and the country levels. Expertise at the regional level comprises unique knowledge of the countries in the region and regional specificities and dynamics. It aims to add value, maximize investment, and contribute to the scale, sustainability, visibility, lessons learnt and replication of such programming. It will address aspects of Family Violence that extend beyond borders and require regional engagement.

Specifically, the regional component will work across three pillars of the Spotlight, Institutions (Outcome 2), Prevention (Outcome 3) and Data (Outcome 5) as agreed from the technical meeting with regional experts in the region.

In partnership with the UN System in the region, institutions such as CARICOM and the OECS have a strong track record in supporting region wide standard setting initiatives on Family violence including model domestic violence legislation, a model prevalence survey on VAWG and model family law legislation. These regional institutions have also institutionalized gender policies which also serve as a critical framework for supporting region wide family violence related policy and programming aimed at addressing gender-based discrimination more broadly.

The Spotlight regional programme in the Caribbean will thus focus on partnerships with these key regional institutions including CARICOM, OECS, CARIFORUM and The Caribbean Development bank to leverage the influence of these institutions in supporting transformative change in addressing family violence in the region in the following key areas:

- In particular, the regional programme will work with CARICOM, and other relevant stakeholders on advocacy in supporting the integration of a focus on family violence and VAWG into regional and national citizen security policies and priorities.
- The programme will also work in putting in place accountability framework to accelerate implementation of policies/plans/legislation across the region and increase financing on EVAWG.
- The regional component of the Spotlight Caribbean programme will also include strengthening the capacity of regional gender machinery such as the CARICOM gender desk so that this regional mechanism can in turn offer enhanced support and capacity strengthening services to national gender bureaus.
- Additionally, the regional component will include actions to strengthen Caribbean institutions and participation within broader regional gender spaces such as the Regional Conference on Women and CSW, where they are often outnumbered and overshadowed by their Latin American counterparts.
- The regional component will also involve partnership with regional institutions to build
an effective, evidence-based region-wide public education campaign. This public education campaign will take advantage of commonalities in the expression of cultural and social gender norms in the Caribbean region to convey key messages related to positive masculinities and social norm change.

- The Regional component will also focus on standardizing common methodologies and indicators and build the capacity of governments to collect, analyse and use violence prevalence data as well as administrative data.
- The regional programme will mainstream work with CSOs across the selected pillars areas through regional civil society organizations and NGOs including youth organisations, organisations of persons living with disabilities and persons living with HIV.

To achieve the initiatives outlined above and working within the framework of the CARICOM strategic plan, the UN System will partner with and focus on increasing and supporting the capacity of the CARICOM gender desk and other divisions within CARICOM which will be engaged in support of Spotlight Implementation. Additionally, the UN system will also advocate with CARICOM for a special meeting of the CARICOM Council for Human and Social Development (COHSOD) in support of regional level agenda and policy to address family violence.

CARICOM would be a critical partner of the regional programme particularly on **Pillar 5 Data and on Pillar 3 (Social Norms including the role of the media) and Pillar 2 (on what an institutional response to GBV looks like in the Caribbean)**. Spotlight will leverage the relationship with CARICOM in areas where a regional response is the first entry point and where their capacities can best be maximized.

Given the significant gap in prevalence data on violence against women and girls in the Caribbean region and in the OECS countries in particular, the regional programme on data will incorporate a sub-regional component for OECS countries. Similarly, this geographic division of OECS countries will also be taken into account for the public education campaign in the region including the multi-island context implications for convening state and civil society partners.

Other regional actors such as CARIFORUM will also be engaged in the regional programme.

The regional component will be overseen and guided by the multi-stakeholder Regional Steering Committee and will include civil society representatives who have been nominated by the Regional Civil Society Reference Group. The Regional Civil Society Reference Group will be comprised of a diverse range of civil society stakeholders working at the regional level, including those representing women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, to ensure adherence to the principle of leaving no one behind.
8. Communication and Visibility

Strong communications, advocacy and outreach results at the global, regional and country levels will be critical if the Spotlight Initiative is to achieve its goal eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls.

Spotlight Initiative's communications and visibility plans, investments and activities will be formulated to meet the following four mutually-reinforcing objectives designed for flexibility and adaptivity to local contexts and audiences, while maintaining the overall coherence necessary to measure the impact of communications efforts.

1. Raise awareness of violence against women and girls and its prevalence;
2. Illustrate and promote the impact and results of Spotlight-supported interventions;
3. Provide communications for development support to strengthen Spotlight Initiative’s programme design and implementation;
4. Ensure visibility for the Spotlight Initiative, its donors and partners.

Meeting these four objectives will require resources and expert knowledge of appropriate, relevant and effective branding, channels, content, messages and partnerships needed to reach intended audiences: E.g. programme beneficiaries (women, girls, boys, men), traditional and religious leaders, civil society organizations, government entities, youth groups, private sector, groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination such as lesbian, gay, bi, trans, and intersex (LGBTI) youth, indigenous women, or non-health/gender government ministries.

All Spotlight programmes will have dedicated budgets and funds to support their communications and visibility activities. At the global level, the Secretariat will provide guidance, training, tools and support to country and regional teams as per the Communications and Visibility Plan and guide.115

The Initiative’s communications and outreach activities are supported by the Spotlight Secretariat and the Communications Unit at DG DEVC0 in Brussels, offices of the UN Resident Coordinator, the UN Division of Global Communications (DGC), RUNOs and UN Information Centres.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

The M&E framework will be customized to the needs of the program and aligned with the objectives of the Spotlight Initiative. To best ensure that the objectives are achieved, the management of the Spotlight Initiative (at Global and Country Level) will consistently track results at the output and outcome levels. This will enable appropriate results-based management allowing adjustments to program components.

The effectiveness and sustainability of programme benefits need to be monitored closely. Ownership by programme stakeholders will ensure that benefits are both effectively delivered and continue beyond program-completion. The development results being tracked need to incorporate the aspirations and challenges of targeted communities to be truly relevant to their needs.

115 https://docs.google.com/document/d/1e7Df2_979urQIVkaTmL3aWkMMcqLnKTYxsp83yp4Cc/edit?usp=sharing
A full monitoring and evaluation framework will be developed as part of the country and regional programmes. RUNOs are responsible for continuous monitoring and evaluation of programmes, while the Spotlight Secretariat will oversee the process, providing advice on proper performance indicators and methods of data collection and analysis. The Spotlight Secretariat will also consolidate country-level information received into a central, results-based management system. This system gathers performance data at the outcome and output levels, linking programme-related and financial result indicators so evaluators can better measure the efficiency and effectiveness of the Spotlight Initiative.

Result indicators will be based on a “menu of indicators” developed by the EU and the UN for the Initiative but adjusted to adapt to the specificities of local and regional contexts. The evaluation of performance indicators will take external factors into account, as well as previously identified assumptions and risks in the theories of change. RUNOs are responsible for gathering data—a mandatory element reflected in every annual report.

For all indicators identified at input, outcome and output level, baseline information will be identified, as well as targets and milestones. RUNOs will be responsible to identify existing baseline data (from existing national surveys on VAWG, DHS, MICS, other national sources) as well as to undertake baseline studies/data collection when data is not already available. When funding is available, RUNOs and counterpart government are initiating such data collection exercises to obtain baseline data as early as possible. In other cases, baseline studies will be included in the country/regional programme document and supported through these programmes’ budget.

External evaluations and results-based assessments are required to assess the performance of each programme and will be conducted mid-term and at the time of project closure. Evaluations are used to analyze programme performance and test the Spotlight Initiative’s global and regional theories of change. The Operational Steering Committee will commission the mid-term results-based assessments and final evaluations, which will be managed centrally by the Spotlight Secretariat to assess the overall performance of the Spotlight Initiative, inclusive of its design, management, and performance against global objectives. During this evaluation, specific recommendations may be provided to the Operational Steering Committee to guide any revisions to the theory of change, governance arrangements, and/or programming cycles.

While no woman or girl is exempt from violence, the risks and experiences for some are greater and the responses to their specific needs may be non-existent or weak. Women and girls in certain stages of life (adolescents and older ages), who are migrants, refugees/IDPs, indigenous or from ethnic or racial minorities; those living with disabilities and those living in rural areas, among others, are often the most discriminated against, creating overlapping inequalities and situations of multiple and intersecting disadvantage, explaining how and why certain groups are systematically left behind. Recognising this, the Spotlight Initiative has placed at its centre the principle of “leave no one behind”. The M&E Framework must take this into consideration and integrate its principles in its overall vision and in specific mechanisms.

As a result, the Spotlight Initiative M&E framework must include the following priorities:

- Design of specific mechanisms for data disaggregation. As for the SDGs, the Spotlight Initiative indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity,
migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics. When disaggregated data does not exist, it is important that activities under the Programme (most likely under pillar 5) be focused on the production and disaggregation of such data, in line with international standards.

- Set-up specific mechanisms to track the participation of women and girls, including those facing intersecting forms of discrimination, and the groups that represent them (CSOs) in decision-making and in the design of the Spotlight Initiative.
- Develop methodologies for the inclusion and participation of selected CSOs (particularly those involved in the CSO Reference Groups) in monitoring processes and monitoring visits.

10. **Financial Allocation**

The country programmes approved by the Operational Steering Committee are defining in detail what the approved budget according to each country results framework and theory of change. The funding from the Spotlight Initiative is allocated by the Operational Steering Committee in two distinct phases.

Each Joint Programme document includes a specific workplan (with outputs and relevant performance indicators) and budgets breakdown for Phase I covering 70 percent of the Spotlight allocation to the Region. The implementation duration for phase I is expected to be no more than 24 months (December 2021).

**The second phase of the Spotlight funding will be allocated for each country depending on their overall performance and needs.** The countries will have the opportunity to trigger a request for a second term allocation once they reached 70 percent expenditures under Phase I. The following criteria will be applied by the OSC for the Phase II allocation:

- The level of engagement of the respective governments and civil society organization;
- The results of the mid-term evaluation and the performance against the output and outcome indicators;
- The financial delivery of the Joint Programme;
- The robustness of the Phase II proposed programmatic scope and needs;
- The sustainability and innovative approach proposed.

In accordance with the Special Conditions of the Contract Article 7.1.5 b iii) and Article 7.1.5 c), the Operational Steering Committee approves each programme budget and its subsequent amendments. Budget amendments can be reflected in subsequent addendum to the contract.

The proposed financial distribution across Caribbean Portfolio is as follows.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CARIBBEAN</th>
<th>TOTAL Direct Cost USD</th>
<th>Total Phase I Spotlight allocation</th>
<th>CP Phase I UN Contrib.</th>
<th>Total Phase I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belize</td>
<td>2,312,084</td>
<td>473,751</td>
<td>2,766,036</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>1,542,085</td>
<td>324,362</td>
<td>2,367,018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>3,457,944</td>
<td>405,555</td>
<td>3,863,499</td>
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<td>Haiti</td>
<td>9,232,337</td>
<td>727,300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
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<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
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<td>615,219</td>
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<td>UNTF/CSOs</td>
<td>4,626,613</td>
<td>215,210</td>
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<td>32,977,620</td>
<td>4,480,748</td>
<td>37,458,368</td>
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</table>

**SPOTLIGHT CARIBBEAN Allocation by RUNOs**

- UNICEF 21%
- UNFPA 23%
- UNDP 27%
- UNWOMEN 26%
- PAHO 3%

**SPOTLIGHT CARIBBEAN Budget by UNDG**

1. Staff and other personnel 15%
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials 2%
3. Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture 1%
4. Contractual services 23%
5. Travel 4%
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts 47%
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs 8%
### CARDBEAN CPIs and Regional Programme BUDGETS, USD

#### UNDP BUDGET CATEGORIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Belize</th>
<th>Grenada</th>
<th>Guyana</th>
<th>Haiti</th>
<th>Jamaica</th>
<th>Trinidad and Tobago</th>
<th>TOTAL USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff and Related Personnel</td>
<td>342,224</td>
<td>55,661</td>
<td>59,071</td>
<td>130,789</td>
<td>208,202</td>
<td>56,658</td>
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<td>Supplies, Commodities, Materials</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>11,189</td>
<td>59,810</td>
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<td>35,132</td>
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<td>513,400</td>
<td>60,000</td>
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<td>旅行</td>
<td>126,789</td>
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<td>20,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>61,292</td>
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<td>70,151</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>267,304</td>
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<td>3,457,944</td>
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<td>76,851</td>
<td>479,761</td>
<td>30,457</td>
<td>121,763</td>
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<td>1,070,017</td>
<td>855,419</td>
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#### UNDP BUDGET CATEGORIES

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<th>Belize</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>UNFPA</th>
<th>UNWOMEN</th>
<th>PAHO</th>
<th>TOTAL USD</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Staff and Related Personnel</td>
<td>300,930</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>67,812</td>
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<td>Supplies, Commodities, Materials</td>
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<td>30,000</td>
<td>190,500</td>
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<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
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<td>180,000</td>
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<td>300,000</td>
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<td>30,000</td>
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<td>Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</td>
<td>4,163,007</td>
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<td>300,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
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<td>Indirect Support Costs (7%)</td>
<td>250,140</td>
<td>90,451</td>
<td>90,451</td>
<td>90,451</td>
<td>1,320,451</td>
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<td>TOTAL Costs</td>
<td>6,869,279</td>
<td>1,353,960</td>
<td>3,980,146</td>
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#### BELIZE

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<th>UNFPA</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
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<td>Staff and Related Personnel</td>
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<td>84,241</td>
<td>23,000</td>
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<td>4,400</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contractual Services</td>
<td>107,261</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>157,400</td>
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<td>Travel</td>
<td>35,255</td>
<td>33,000</td>
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<td>Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</td>
<td>405,900</td>
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<td>General Operating and other Direct Costs</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Total Direct Costs</td>
<td>842,315</td>
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<td>539,834</td>
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<td>Indirect Support Costs (7%)</td>
<td>38,962</td>
<td>38,768</td>
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<td>592,602</td>
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### GRENADA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>UNWOMEN</th>
<th>TOTAL USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spotlight (USD)</td>
<td>RUNO Contrib. (USD)</td>
<td>Spotlight (USD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Staff and other personnel</td>
<td>140,000</td>
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<td>2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials</td>
<td>87,414</td>
<td>9,800</td>
<td>97,214</td>
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<td>3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (Including Depreciation)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Contractual services</td>
<td>47,650</td>
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<td>4,500</td>
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<td>6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</td>
<td>184,471</td>
<td>103,000</td>
<td>167,745</td>
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<td>7. General Operating and other Direct Costs</td>
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<td>192,071</td>
<td>259,700</td>
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<td>13,508</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL Budget</strong></td>
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### GUYANA

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<th>UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES</th>
<th>UN Women</th>
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<th>TOTAL USD</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Spotlight (USD)</td>
<td>RUNO Contrib. (USD)</td>
<td>Spotlight (USD)</td>
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<td>1. Staff and other personnel</td>
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<td>76,159</td>
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<td>10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Contractual services</td>
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<td>5. Travel</td>
<td>60,348</td>
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<td>60,348</td>
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<td>6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</td>
<td>180,420</td>
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<td>7. General Operating and other Direct Costs</td>
<td>668,788</td>
<td>67,140</td>
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<td>58,575</td>
<td>51,503</td>
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### HAITI

<table>
<thead>
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<th>UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>UNWOMEN</th>
<th>TOTAL USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spotlight (USD)</td>
<td>RUNO Contrib. (USD)</td>
<td>Spotlight (USD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Staff and other personnel</td>
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<td>2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials</td>
<td>56,000</td>
<td>46,000</td>
<td>102,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (Including Depreciation)</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Contractual services</td>
<td>1,157,628</td>
<td>134,164</td>
<td>1,291,792</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Travel</td>
<td>787,874</td>
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<td>1,352,305</td>
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<td>7. General Operating and other Direct Costs</td>
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<td>2,595,473</td>
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<td>8. Indirect Support Costs (7%)</td>
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<td>163,039</td>
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### JAMAICA

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<th>UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES</th>
<th>UN Women</th>
<th>UNFPA</th>
<th>UNDP</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>TOTAL USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Staff and other personnel</td>
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<td>554,553</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (Including Depreciation)</td>
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<td>4,400</td>
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<td>35,990</td>
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<td>71,000</td>
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<td><strong>Total Direct Costs</strong></td>
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<td>105,751</td>
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### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

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<th>UNDP</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>PARO</th>
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<td>1. Staff and other personnel</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>4. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (Including Depreciation)</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>5. Contractual services</td>
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<td>77,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>179,695</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Travel</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</td>
<td>215,000</td>
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<td>655,260</td>
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<td>110,000</td>
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<td>6,000</td>
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<td><strong>Total Direct Costs</strong></td>
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<td>395,796</td>
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<td>42,929</td>
<td>56,407</td>
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<td>498,581</td>
<td>366,362</td>
<td>452,807</td>
<td>120,000</td>
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</table>
11. Country Programme Profiles

BELIZE

Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs): UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA

Programme Partner(s):
- **Programme Partners**\(^{116}\): European Union, UN Women, ILO, PAHO/WHO, UNHCR

Programme Location (provinces or priority areas): All six districts of Belize

Programme Description: *The Spotlight Initiative will contribute to ending family violence by strengthening policy and legislations that will guarantee increased protection of women and girls, building capacity of state and non-state actors to respond to family violence, expanding the range of services available and addressing social norms and behaviours that promote violence against women and girls. Under Outcome 1, critical gaps in the legislative and policy framework will be addressed to ensure Belize’s legal and policy frameworks are responsive and offers the greatest level of justice and protection to women and girls, while Outcome 2 will facilitate for strengthening the capacity of key coordinating and implementing agencies to better respond to family violence. Outcome 3 actions will seek to address critical social norms and other root causes of violence family violence, while Outcome 4 will ensure the scale up and delivery of critical services to women and girls while Outcome 5 will strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation system and support strong evidence base for the design and delivery of interventions. And finally, under Outcome 6, actions will ensure strengthened network of CSOs as well as capacities to advocate and design, implement, monitor and evaluate programmes on family violence.*

**Phase I:**

- **Total EU contribution:** USD 2,475,000
- **Total UN Agency Contributions:** USD 473,751

**Phase II:**

- **Estimated EU contribution:** USD 1,060,714 (To be approved)

<table>
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<th>Estimated No. of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Total Population of Belize</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicative numbers</td>
<td>Direct Beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>24,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>51,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>6,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>35,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>117,645</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{116}\) See Country Programme Development guidance for a definition of Associated UN Agencies/UN Programme Partners.
Programme Strategy

Outcome 1 – Laws and Policies

Theory of Change

If (1) experts on family violence, from key government agencies and CSOs are engaged in assessing, developing and implementing policies and legislation to end family violence

(2) if the implementation of legislations and policies is monitored

then (3) an enabling legislative and policy environment on family violence, and other forms of discrimination is in place and translated into plans, guaranteeing the rights of women and girls

because (4) effectively implemented legislative and policy frameworks address impunity and provide for coordinated action, including in the areas of prevention, services and data collection.
### Outcome 1 – Outputs and Activities Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME 1: Proposed Output and Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.1:</strong> National and regional partners(^{117}) have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG including family violence and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies’ recommendations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.1:</strong> Develop regulations for the implementation of Anti-discrimination laws as well as the Criminal Code to operationalize the Sexual Offenders Registry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.2</strong> Assess and design an accountability framework and the development of a monitoring mechanisms for implementation of legislation including institutional arrangements for a complaint mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.3</strong> Review and Amend Evidence Act to offer better protection to victims and witnesses and to align it with pending anti-discrimination legislation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.4</strong> Evaluate the existing Gender Policy and develop a new National Gender Policy based on the evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.5</strong> Work with survivors, community members and community leaders to identify and address the major challenges to implementing legislation on family violence such as DV Act and mandatory reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.2.</strong> National and/or sub-national partners(^{118}) are better able to develop and cost evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG, including family violence, in line with international HR standards with M&amp;E frameworks and responding to the needs and priorities of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1.2.1.</strong> Review, update and cost the NGBV Action Plan with accompanying M&amp;E framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.3.</strong> National, sub-national and/or regional partners have greater knowledge and awareness of human rights obligations and are able to draft laws and/or policies that guarantee the ability of women’s rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1.3.1.</strong> Provide ongoing sensitization for legislators, police, members of the judiciary and other key government officials and CSOs on human rights standards and obligations, gender, and family violence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Outcome 2 – Institutions

**Theory of Change**

If (1) relevant decision-makers and stakeholders in all sectors of government are informed and mobilized to address family violence

if (2) institutions at all levels and relevant stakeholders have strengthened capacity on family violence

if (3) national and subnational planning processes are effective in overcoming the hurdles of collective action to address and prevent family violence, and

if (4) adequate budgets are allocated

den (5) institutions will develop, coordinate and implement programmes that integrate the elimination of family violence, and other SDG targets into development planning processes, because

(6) institutional change requires appropriate capacity, adequate funding as well as political engagement and leadership to sustainably address family violence

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\(^{117}\) Parliamentarians, human rights institutions and women’s right advocates

\(^{118}\) Key government/national decision makers (Heads of State, Finance Ministers, Ministries of Justice and Police, Security Ministers and relevant planning institutions) including women’s rights advocates
OUTCOME 2: Proposed Outcome and Activities

Outcome 2.1 Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, including family violence, especially for those groups of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, including in other sectors.

- Activity 2.1.1: Conduct capacity assessment at individual and institutional levels of relevant key state actors and CSOs to respond to family violence and develop a costed national capacity development plan based on findings from capacity assessment.
- Activity 2.1.2: Strengthen institutional capacity of key line ministries such as the Ministries of Human Development, Health, Education, and National Security as well as civil society organizations key stakeholders to develop prevention and response programmes for ending sexual violence, including the development and application of normative documents (standards, guidelines, protocols, etc) on family violence.
- Activity 2.1.3: Strengthen capacity, including providing mentorship of court officials, in 4 districts without a family court, to address family law cases.
- Activity 2.1.4: Implement Equal Opportunity Seal adapted from the Gender Equality and Diversity Seal for public and private sector organizations.

Outcome 3 – Prevention

Theory of Change

If (1) multiple strategies such as community mobilization, key stakeholders’ engagement and education strategies are carried out in an integrated and coordinated manner based on a shared understanding and approach in line with international standards and evidence on preventing family violence then (2) favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviours will be promoted at community and individual level to prevent family violence because (3) multi-pronged prevention initiatives that mutually reinforce each other can effectively shift individual and socio-cultural norms including those affecting women’s sexuality and reproduction.

OUTCOME 3: Suggested Outputs and activities

Output 3.1 National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including on Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards, for in and out of school settings.

- Activity 3.1.1: Scale-up delivery of high quality, age appropriate comprehensive sexuality education programmes for young people, including boys and girls with disabilities, in and out of school to promote gender equality and change negative socio-cultural gender norms that sustain family violence.
- Activity 3.1.2: Build the capacity of schools (teachers, local management and parents) and provide tools to prevent, identify and ensure appropriate responses to ending family violence.

Output 3.2 Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls’ sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities.

- 3.2.1 Mapping of state and non-state actors involved in prevention, delivery of services and social norm change to inform the development of national social and behaviour change programme.
- 3.2.2 Develop and cost a national social and behaviour change communication strategy and support implementation of key actions targeting individuals and communities to promote change in knowledge, attitudes, norms and practices to bring an end to family violence.
3.2.3 Implement community-based programmes focused on empowerment, protection and prevention of family violence

3.2.4 Scale up Care for Child Development (CCD) to ensure full engagement of male and female parents including a special focus on families of children with disabilities and support the implementation of the parenting manual

3.2.5 Develop programme to work with couples, including adolescents in formal and informal unions, to transform the imbalance of power and build healthy relationships, manage conflicts and understand family violence.

3.2.6 Create opportunities through innovative online and mobile applications and other platforms for young people to connect with each other and have direct access to information on human rights, women’s empowerment, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights and messages on family violence.

Output 3.3: Decision makers in relevant non-state institutions\textsuperscript{119} and key informal decision makers\textsuperscript{120} are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG, including family violence, and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls’ rights

3.3.1 Support faith-based, civil society, and community leaders to work with families to address root causes of family violence such as around corporal punishment and the prohibition of corporal punishment in the homes, adverse childhood experiences, child marriage and early unions, alcohol and drug use, sexual abuse, gender and social norms embedded in gender equality.

3.3.2 Work with workplaces (formal and informal sector) to engage men in critical reflection on rigid gender norms which perpetuate inequitable power relations between women and men and support the modelling of positive behaviours and masculinity through positive deviance approach

Outcome 4 – Essential Services

Theory of Change

If (1) service providers have the capacity to deliver essential services, including SRH services, and to prosecute perpetrators in line with international human rights standards and guidelines

(2) if these services are made available and accessible to women and girls

and if (3) women and girls are informed and empowered to exercise their rights to services (including SRHRs and access to justice)

then (4) women and girls who experience violence, including family violence, will increase their use of services and recover from violence, while perpetrators will be prosecuted

because (5) underlying barriers to women and girls’ access to services have been addressed

(6) including in relation to gender and socio-cultural norms affecting women’s sexuality and reproduction

Outcome 4 – Outputs and Activities Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME 4: Suggested outputs and activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output 4.1 Relevant government authorities and women’s rights organizations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls’ survivors of violence (and their families when relevant), especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.1.1: Support the national process of defining an essential package of services and establishment of an effective referral pathway (including in emergency settings) for Belize based on International Standards including for underserved groups</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{119} Including the media, sports, workplaces, etc.

\textsuperscript{120} Will differ from region to region and includes decision makers from informal institutions, e.g. traditional, religious and community leaders
Activity 4.1.2: Strengthen the social workforce to provide high quality multisectoral services for victims (including in times of emergencies) through sustained capacity of service providers

Activity 4.1.3: Strengthen and roll out FAMCARE to support national referral system and case management for GBV survivors in a coherent and coordinated fashion.

Activity 4.1.4: Develop/Update multi-sectoral protocols for sexual violence

**Output 4.2** Women and girls’ survivors of violence and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services and opportunities

Activity 4.2.1: Increase access to high quality services, including in times of emergency (police, health, social work, psychosocial support, legal) including SRH services for adolescents and other groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

Activity 4.2.2: Support the development/implementation of the standard operating procedures for the management of safe houses for survivors of family violence

Activity 4.2.3: Support the establishment of sexual and domestic violence unit within the Police Department

**Outcome 5 – Data**

**Theory of Change**

If (1) Measurement and methodologies for family violence data collection are improved and strengthened (including monitoring and reporting requirements for SDG target 5.2 indicators)

(2) the capacity of national institutions to collect disaggregated family violence data in line with globally agreed standards is strengthened

and (3) disaggregated data (including to the extent possible on age, ethnicity, location, socio-economic status, disability) are made accessible and disseminated to be used by decision makers and civil society

(4) then laws, policies and programmes will be based on evidence and better able to respond to the specific context and realities of women and girls, including those most marginalized

(5) because they will be based on quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data

**Outcome 5 – Outputs and Activities Matrix**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME 5: Proposed Output and activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 5.1</strong> Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government and women’s rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG, including family violence, in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.1: Conduct Baseline Study to include assessment of Knowledge Attitudes and Practice related to family violence and an assessment of the root causes of family violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.2: Support the harmonization of the GBV information system, to both fulfil the role of a statistical M&amp;E system as well as a comprehensive case management system that captures important aspects of each case from first report through to case closure. (GBV Surveillance, FAM Care, CIMS, Court System etc.) and build capacity of service providers, including Civil Society in the use of the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.3: Assess, document and scale up interventions that have been effective in the prevention of family violence and addressing social norms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 5.1.4: Build capacity of the judiciary to gather and manage data to improve access to justice case management, decision making, inform accountability and inform legislative review</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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121 Statistics offices, justice, security and health sector
Outcome 6 – Women’s Movement and Civil Society

Theory of Change

If (1) the knowledge, expertise and capacities of women’s rights organizations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination is drawn upon and strengthened,

and (2) the space for women’s rights organizations, autonomous social movements and CSOs including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination's expression and activity is free and conducive to their work,

and (3) multi-stakeholder partnerships and networks are established at local, national, regional and global level with women's rights groups and autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination,

then (4) women’s rights organizations, autonomous social movements and CSOs will be able to influence, sustain, and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG, including family violence, policies and programmes that respond to the needs of all women and girls, including those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination,

because (5) the activism of women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination is a crucial driver of progress on efforts to end VAWG, including family violence.

Outcome 6 – Outputs and Activities Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME 6: Proposed Outputs and activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output 6.1. Women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs,(^{122}) have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including family violence, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 6.1.1: Strengthen the network of CSOs and autonomous women’s group as a supportive mechanism to provide coordination of all efforts being implemented by civil society and women’s group and build the capacity of CSOs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 6.1.2: Support the Operation of the National Civil Society Working Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 6.2 Women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs are better supported to use are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG, including family violence, and GEWE more broadly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 6.2.1: Support CSOs to advocate for increased accountability of state through increased knowledge and awareness of social accountability systems and the channels for accessing them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 6.2.2: Build the capacity of women’s rights groups, CSOs and informal leaders for decision making, networking, to mobilize constituents, and advocate for increased accountability as it related to the national VAWG response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 6.3 Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG, including family violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 6.3.1: Support capacity development of women’s organizations and CSO to design, implement and monitor community programmes to respond and prevent family violence and represent marginalized populations (some areas include: advocacy, programme design and management, collection and utilization of data, networking and collaboration)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 6.3.2: Establish Local /community-based support service delivery network in partnership with CSOs which allows for the provision of minimal acceptable services to victims (including legal support, counselling, referrals, gender advocates) particularly in underserved rural areas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{122}\) Including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization
Alignment with SDGs and National Development Frameworks

Spotlight contributes directly to the advancement of Belize’s National Development Framework, Horizon 2030 and the Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy (GSDS) which outlines key national priority actions being implemented by the government across all 17 SDGs. This medium-term framework is the government’s commitment to Agenda 2030. Spotlight initiatives will contribute towards GS DS priority outcomes/critical successful factors 2, Social Cohesion and Resilience and outcome/CSF 4, Citizen Security.

UN Agencies have been working closely with the Government of Belize to ensure that all actions outlined in the UN Multi-country Sustainable Development Framework 2017-2021 (UNMSDF), as well as individual agency Country Programmes, are directly aligned with these two key national development frameworks.

Specifically, Spotlight will assist the Government of Belize to accelerate actions towards the advancement of SDG 5, Gender Equality and also SDG 3 “Health and Well-Being”, SDG. 4 “Quality Education”, SDG 10 “Reduced Inequalities”, SDG 11 “Sustainable Cities and Communities”, SDG 16 “Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions” and SDG 17 “Partnerships for the Goals.

Specifically,

- **Outcome 1 will contribute to SDG 5, 10, 11 and 16**, through evidence-based strengthening of existing legislation, and capacity building for members of the judiciary and other key stakeholders.
- **Outcome 2 will contribute to SDG 5, 10, 11 and 16** through strengthened capacities of key institutions responding to VAWG and the development and implementation of plans at the local levels that will strengthen the capacity of cities and communities to respond VAWG.
- **Outcome 3 will contribute to SDG 1, 3, 5, 10, 11, and 17** through change in social norms and behaviours advance gender equality, reduce inequalities, build platforms at the local level for programme delivery and mobilization of communities and establishing partnerships with communities, non-traditional groups, and CSOs.
- **Outcome 4 will contribute to SDG 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 16 and 17** through improved delivery of services to the most marginalized populations.
- **Outcome 5 will contribute to SDG 5 and many other SDGs** through the provision of quality disaggregated data that will provide the basis for targeting investments to populations most in need.
- **Outcome 6 will contribute to SDG 5 as well as SDG 3, 10, 11, 16 and 17** through sustained partnership and engagement of CSOs at all levels.

Governance Arrangements

In accordance with the Spotlight programme management principles, the leadership, guidance and decision-making authority is with the UN Resident Coordinator. A governance structure will be created that allows collective decision-making and constant interaction between the stakeholders on programme management and implementation among the parties, incorporating recommendations that will emerge during programme implementation. Dedicated teams will be established at multiple levels to support programme oversight and coordination; technical coherence and operational actions.

A multi-stakeholder Steering Committee, co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and Ministry of Human Development, Social Transformation and Poverty Alleviation (MHDSTPA) will be established. This Steering Committee will be aligned to national coordination mechanisms, grounded to the Belize’s Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy – the national development plan. Connections and links will be forged with the Government-UN National Joint Steering Committee co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and Minister
of Foreign Affairs. This being the highest-level consultative forum for the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs in Belize and strategic oversight for UN programming.

The following members will constitute the Steering Committee, ensuring a manageable size to permit efficient decision making:

- UN Resident Coordinator
- MHDSTPA and Ministry of National Security; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport; Ministry of Labour and Local Government; Ministry of Economic Development and the National Women’s Commission.
- European Union Representative
- Recipient United Nations Organizations – UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP
- 20% representation of women’s civil society organizations/networks with a strong track record of working on EVAWG nominated from the National Civil Society Reference Group

**Accountability**

In support of accountability between the UN Resident Coordinator and RUNOs, a UN Technical Team will be established with the participation of technical focal points from UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP. To enhance accountability the Spotlight Coordinator will participate in PMT, the UN Technical Team and UNGTG.

RUNOs will be responsible for working together to achieve strategic outcomes in the CPD. Lead agencies by programme pillars/outcomes have been identified in addition to implementing agencies. Key functions would be:
Lead agencies – responsible for coordination and leadership of the corresponding pillar; coordinating programme activities; ensuring Associate Agencies are engaged and cooperation between implementing agencies; monitor outcome and progress of pillar; reporting programme and financial progress and other actions necessary for implementation of the pillar.

Implementing agencies – agencies receiving funds and executing specific activities in line with approved Country Programme and work plan for each pillar. They are responsible for achievement and monitoring of specific activities.

Programmatic and technical coordination of the Country Programme will be supported through the UN Programme Management Team led by the UNRCO and accountable to the UNCT. UNICEF will serve as technical coherence agency for the CPD given its existing programmatic portfolio alignment to Spotlight. UNICEF will leverage its M&E and communication capacity in support of this role. Direct support will be provided by the UN Gender Theme Group (UNGTG) which will provide technical guidance and ensure linkages to existing initiatives as well as exploration of opportunities beyond implementation of Spotlight. The UNGTG is directly accountable to the UNCT.
# Grenada Country Profile

**Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs):** UNICEF, UNDP, UN Women, PAHO/WHO  

**Programme Partner(s):** UNFPA, ILO, Government, NGOs, CSOs, Others  

**Programme Location (provinces or priority areas):** Grenada - National Programme: 6 Parishes (St. George, St. John, St. Mark, St. Patrick, St. Andrew, St. David), Carriacou & Petite Martinique  

**Programme Description:**
The Grenada Spotlight Initiative is designed to focus attention, coordinate human effort, and strategically apply resources to the implementation of a well-conceived comprehensive national programme to contribute to end family violence and all forms of violence against women and girls in Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique. Under Outcome One, the programme will address the legislative and policy gaps that create an environment of impunity as it relates to family violence while under Outcome two, the programme will strengthen the capacity institutions to provide gender responsive support in the area of Family Violence. Outcome 3 will scale up existing creative and effective initiatives to establish healthy habits to prevent family violence against women and girls, while under Outcome five, the Initiative will ensure that data relevant to Family Violence in Grenada, Petite Martinique and Carriacou is rigorously collected and effectively used to improve prevention and response. And finally, under Outcome 6, the Grenada Spotlight Initiative will harness the power of Grenada’s women’s movement, autonomous social movements, and Civil Society organisations to end Family Violence and all forms of violence against women and girls.

**Estimated No. of Beneficiaries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative numbers</th>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Indirect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>13305</td>
<td>28,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>4,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>38,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>8152</td>
<td>6,702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>33,457</strong></td>
<td><strong>78,502</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phase I:**

- **Total EU contribution:** USD 1,650,000  
- **Total UN Agency Contributions:** USD 824,962

**Phase II:**

- **Estimated EU contribution:** USD 707,143 (To be approved)
Programme Strategy

Pillar 1 – Laws and Policies

Theory of Change

If, (1) women and VAWG, including family violence, experts are engaged in assessing, developing and implementing policies and legislation to end VAWG, including family violence; and (2) an enabling legislative and policy environment on VAWG, including family violence, and other forms of discrimination is in place and translated into plans, guaranteeing the rights of women and girls; and (3) the implementation of legislation and policies is monitored, then (4) effectively implemented legislative and policy frameworks address impunity and provide for coordinated action, including in the areas of prevention, services and data collection.
**Outcome 1 – Outputs and Activities Matrix**

**OUTCOME 1: Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls, including family violence, are in place and translated into plans**

**Output 1.1: National partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG including family violence and gender equality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1 Number of draft new and/or strengthened laws and/or policies on ending VAWG, including family violence, and/or gender equality and non-discrimination developed that respond to the rights of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards</td>
<td>Advise on reforms to procedural law governing the conduct of legal proceedings involving vulnerable witnesses, particularly victims of intimate partner violence, and GBV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Review and adapt the existing OECS Model Bills on the Status of Children and Child Maintenance to the national context (in view of the linkages of these laws to the feminization of poverty and family violence, as described in the Situation Analysis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Draft a Victim’s Rights Policy to strengthen the comprehensive delivery of the Essential Services Package (to inform the identification, protection and support of victims of family violence for short and long term legal, psychological, social, financial and material interventions throughout the system to facilitate delivery of the Essential Services Package.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Develop a concept for establishing a Family Court for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique (with a view of addressing domestic violence and sex offence cases more appropriately and expeditiously).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.5 Number of Parliamentarians and staff of human rights institutions with strengthened capacities to advocate for, draft new and/or strengthen existing legislation and/or policies on VAWG including family violence and/or gender equality and non-discrimination and implement the same</td>
<td>Increase knowledge of parliamentarians on current legislation and issues around family violence and sexual reproductive health rights to enhance their advocacy and support for legislative and policy reforms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Output 1.2 National and/or sub-national partners[^1] are better able to develop and cost evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG, including family violence, in line with international HR standards with M&E frameworks and responding to the needs and priorities of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination**

| 1.2.1 Number of draft evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG, including family violence, developed that respond to the rights of groups facing multiple and intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination with M&E frameworks and proposed budgets | Draft and cost a revised GEPAP action plan based on recent view of normative frameworks with government and non-governmental partners plan in the context of Beijing +25 Report, Montevideo Strategy Report and alignment to the National Sustainable Development Plan 2020-2035 (being developed), including disaster management and the inter-ministerial gender coordination mechanism |

**Pillar 2 – Institutions**

**Theory of Change**

The theory of change for this outcome presupposes that if

1. relevant decision-makers and stakeholders in all sectors of government are informed and mobilized to address VAWG, including family violence, if 2) institutions at all levels and relevant

[^1]: Key government/national decision makers (Heads of State, Finance Ministers, Ministries of Justice and Police, Security Ministers and relevant planning institutions) including women’s rights advocates
stakeholders have strengthened capacity on VAWG, including family violence, if (3) national and subnational bargaining processes are effective in overcoming the hurdles of collective action to address and prevent VAWG, including family violence, and if (4) adequate budgets are allocated; then (5) institutions will develop, coordinate and implement programmes that integrate the elimination of VAWG, including family violence, and other SDG targets into development planning processes, because (6) institutional change requires appropriate capacity, adequate funding as well as political engagement and leadership to sustainably address VAWG, including family violence.

Outcome 2 – Outputs and Activities Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls, including family violence, including in other sectors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 2.1: Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, including family violence, especially for those groups of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, including in other sectors</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1.1 Number of institutions that develop strategies, plans and/or programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG, including for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination</td>
<td>Noting the recommendations in the Report of the Technical Working Group on the Establishment of a Special Victims Unit, through support participatory consultative processes, determine root causes of, and develop and implement relevant interventions to address implementation gaps of key institutions, ministries and CSOs, expanding to non-traditional sectors where possible, for fulfilment of their duties as assigned by policies and laws on GBV prevention and response. Key officials to participate will include Ministers and other high level positions, Ministry Gender Focal points and relevant technical persons as well, as noted previously, targeted institutions should include but not be limited to the Ministry of Social Development, Housing and Community Empowerment [in particular the Division of Family Gender Affairs and the GBV Unit within it]; the Royal Grenada Police Force including the Special Victims Unit [SVU]; Ministry of Health including the hospitals and identified health facilities; National Disaster Management Unit/Agency; Child Protection Authority; Safe Shelters for abused women and for children in need of care and protection; and other EVAWG response institutions and CSOs, such as Sports, Youth, Planning and others as possible. Support to the Royal Grenada Police Force (RGPF), in addition to gaps identified in the consultation process, in alignment with the findings of the Technical Working Group on the Establishment of a Special Victims Unit Report titled Strengthening Services to Victims and Defining a Formal Mechanism for Response, Coordination and Networking to Address Sexual Violence, Intimate Partner Violence and Child Abuse interventions with the RGPF should include attention to the following: • Inconsistencies in responses of Officers to reports according to Revised Standing Orders • Non-compliance with protocol • Social and cultural biases of some officers • Availability of information to Victims and Applicants regarding their rights (schedule 1 p. 532) and “Domestic Violence Police Report” (schedule 8 p. 544) • Lack of enforcement of protection orders as a result of lack of understanding of laws and procedures on the part of officers • Delay action in pressing charges, without justification • Internal investigation and prosecutions of police officers by the RGPF (conflict of interest) • Reluctance to filing criminal charges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.2. Proportion of countries with internal and external accountability mechanisms within relevant government institutions in place to monitor GEWE and VAWG including family violence</td>
<td>Provide technical and capacity building support to the Division of Gender and Family Affairs (the National Machinery for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and the coordinating mechanism for EVAW): (1) to facilitate oversight, linkages, information, resources sharing, support and monitoring of first responder agencies, and the intermediate, long term and cross-cutting service providers (development of terms of reference, preparatory training etc.) in accordance with an approved flowchart of services; and (2) to conduct gender analyses of data and technical reports and plans to produce reports and recommend evidence-based policy options</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.1.3 Number of strategies, plans and programmes of other relevant sectors that integrate efforts to combat VAWG developed in line with international HR standards</td>
<td>Conduct training and provide technical and material (e.g. equipment and IEC materials) support to technical staff of Government, CSOs and Private Sector to better integrate EVAWG activities and mainstream gender into existing programmes and plans, implementing the revised Action Plan of GEAP, and implementing the National SRH policy. (Targeted institutions include SVU (and RGPF in general), Child Protection Authority, GBV Unit (and MoSDHCE in general), DRM Unit, Shelters and Health Services and other EVAWG response institutions and CSOs) Training and technical support for mainstreaming gender equality analysis into disaster management plans and strategies will be prioritized with special consideration for addressing family violence and EVAWG prevention in shelters and community prevention, response and recovery. Private sector engagement should include training and provision of IEC materials to employers to support the development and implementation of safe spaces in workplaces to provide information and HR support to employed women on VAWG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.4 Percentage of targeted national and sub-national training institutions for public servants that have integrated gender equality and VAWG in their curriculum, as per international standards</td>
<td>Develop and pilot, with recognized academic institutions that train teachers and nurses locally, a module for integrating gender equality and ending VAWG, including family violence, in their curriculum, as per international standards, in a manner that is sustainable and effective in current and future training cycles for these education and health care professionals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.5 Number of key government officials trained on human rights and gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours towards women and girls, including for those groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination</td>
<td>Provide training on and technical support for curriculum development and implementation on gender equality mainstreaming and anti-discrimination for key government persons including: • For Gender Focal Points and Alternate Gender Focal Points to improve in their role as gender advisors to advocate, monitor and support the development of family violence policy and programmes in their Ministries and State Bodies • A course for training public servants at technical and senior administrative levels, on anti-discrimination and mainstreaming gender equality and for ending VAWG, including family violence with a locally based, recognized academic institution • A sensitization course for Senior Managers Board and Heads of Divisions of Government Ministries on anti-discrimination and mainstreaming gender equality and ending VAWG, including family violence with a locally based, recognized academic institution</td>
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**Output 2.2: Multi-stakeholder national and/or sub-national coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened that are adequately funded and include multi-sectoral representation and representation from the most marginalized groups**

**Indicator 2.2.1 Proportion of supported multi-stakeholder coordination** Facilitate activities that can lead to the creation of the National Gender Equality Commission to expand and strengthen the Gender Equality Management System, in accordance with the GEAPAP
mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans

Strengthen coordination between line ministries through the development and implementation of integrated reporting mechanisms across relevant ministries for ensuring accountability, information and resource sharing and monitoring of first responder agencies on VAWG related family violence, with a focus on intimate partner violence and child sexual abuse

Provide technical support for strengthening sub-national coordination mechanisms, supporting involvement of non-state actors (churches, private sector, civil society) at all layers of coordination

Output 2.3: Partners (Parliamentarians, key government officials and women’s rights advocates) at national and/or sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, including DV/IPV

2.3.2 Percentage of Parliamentarians with strengthened knowledge and capacities to hold relevant stakeholders accountable to fund and implement multi-sectoral programmes to address VAWG

Pilot the formulation of gender responsive budgets in the Ministries of Social Development and Health, to ensure adequate financing and costing of family violence

Pillar 3 – Prevention

**Theory of Change**

The Theory of Change for Outcome 3 is:

If (1) key stakeholders are engaged in multiple strategies such as community mobilization and education-based initiatives carried out in an integrated and coordinated manner in line with international standards and evidence on preventing VAWG, including family violence, then (2) favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviors will be promoted at community and individual level to prevent VAWG, including family violence because; (3) multi-pronged prevention initiatives that mutually reinforce each other can effectively shift individual and socio-cultural norms including those affecting women’s sexuality and reproduction.

Outcome 3 – Outputs and Activities Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Activities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1.2 Number of young women and girls, young men and boys who participate in in and out of school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights</td>
<td>Strengthen effective/safe schools model including girls’ empowerment and boys’ transformation programmes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Build capacity of principals, teachers and students to adopt behaviors that promote and support respectful interactions, violence prevention behavior change including a focus on girls’ empowerment and boy’s transformation as well as relevant school policy and practice towards protective and supportive school and community attitudes and practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.2 Number of young women and girls, young men and boys who participate in in and out of school programmes that</td>
<td>Implement condensed prevention programming (Foundations) which promotes gender equality and violence prevention behavior change programmes for out of school youth within existing youth development programmes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights | Capacity development for teachers across at least 6 primary and secondary schools in Grenada and Carriacou to pilot better implementation of the HFLE programme addressing the root causes of GBV and by using CSE principles.  
Capacity development for tutors/lecturers in TAMCC to implement the Foundations prevention programme addressing the root causes of GBV and by using CSE principles.

| **Output 3.2: Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls’ sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and promoting positive masculinities** | Deliver at least five cycles of the National Parenting Programme per year to mothers, fathers and guardians in communities throughout Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique that include family violence prevention programming such as healthy relationships, CSE principles and disciplining your child.  
Capacity development of key institutions (such as health, social services, and policing sectors) that interface with the public to incorporate CA and IPV prevention messages within their services (ante-natal and child clinics, Social Workers, School Attendance Officers, Officers of Safety Net Programmes, etc.)

| **3.2.1 Number of women, men, girls and boys who regularly attend community programmes to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors, including in relation to women and girls’ sexuality and reproduction** | Provide a dedicated vehicle and IEC equipment and materials to Government to intensify mobile campaigns targeting in-school children and youth, adolescent girls, young women and adult women in various settings, and increasing opportunities for public dialogue to promote healthy relationships, confront myths and beliefs that enable the perpetuation of VAWG and advance substantive gender equality at the individual, inter-personal and community levels throughout the country to scale up the Government’s Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) programmes on VAWG.  
The purchase of vehicle is necessary given the distance to outlying communities which are more than an hour away from St Georges the capital and where the need for IEC is acute particularly for primary prevention as well as reporting.  
Implement media-campaigns developed by the community that are evidence-based, theory driven, culturally relevant, strategic and sustainable, to promote positive social norms and practices on gender equality, healthy relationships, masculinities and non-violent parenting, and increase positive community responses to incidents of family and sexual violence  
Implement culture-based approaches to deliver messaging targeting the judiciary and their treatment of victims or perpetrators in the administration of justice for FV related crimes and incidents.

| **3.2.2 Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping** | Develop a community-based programme that supports, enhances and sustains the outputs achieved of the Batterer Intervention Programme. Batterer Intervention Programs (BIP) are programs that batterers attend—some voluntarily, some under court order—to educate and rehabilitate the batterer. The goal of BIPs is to change offender thinking and behavior with the result that offenders are held accountable and victim safety is enhanced and to decrease the likelihood of further violence. The Batterers Intervention programming which has been initiated in Grenada and spread to other countries was successful. An assessment completed this year which support the benefits it has brought and the way it has also helped to connect various services together for an individual or family. One of the gaps was the engagement with the community where toxic forms of masculinities and stereotypes can be
reinforced and undermine the BIP. This approach specifically seeks to build on and leverage the BIP curriculum rather than re-inventing the wheel and also to address the family/community gap in changing behaviours. Specifically, the lessons learnt and recommendations emerging from the assessment of BIP in Grenada and the other countries will inform the development and implementation of the proposed community-based initiative and how it is monitored. The approach leverages the UNiTe programme in exploring outlets for men in addressing anger and displacement and in more effectively addressing conflicts. By using the well tested BIP programming, the Spotlight programme can also engage batterers and former batters as trainers and advocates for EVAWG as well as maximize the available resources for maximum investment.

Output 3.3: Decision makers in relevant non-state institutions and key informal decision makers are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG, including family violence, and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls’ rights

3.3.5 Number of key informal decision makers and decision makers in relevant non-state institutions with strengthened awareness of and capacities to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on VAWG including family violence and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls’ rights

Engage community leaders and influencers (cultural artists, media, businesses, faith-based leaders etc.) to support gender equality and zero tolerance for family violence against women and girls. These partners will be engaged in a variety of means both direct and indirect including through the use of media and social media and with general and targeted material that also highlight their role as duty-bearers. Recognizing that cultural artists, media, faith-based and the private sector will respond to different messages and would require a differentiated approach even with the same material, the support to Spotlight allows for CSO and other partners to invest in such specialized materials and approaches including the use of theatre and the arts. This investment is also bolstered by general programming under Pillar 3 and 6 which will build the capacity of at-risk groups and society at large to hold these key influencers to account. Some of the initial work will include testing of messages for different audiences.

3.3.2 Number of relevant non-state institutions that have developed and/or strengthened strategies/policies on ending VAWG, including family violence, and promoting gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls’ rights, including those groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, in line with international HR standards

Develop and implement strategy for the engagement of private sector businesses and trade unions to be champions in the workplace by developing, implementing and monitoring Family Violence policies with HR staff, and creating safe spaces for women.

Pillar 4 – Essential Services

Theory of Change

The Theory of Change for the Spotlight Initiative in Grenada proposes that: If (1) service providers have the capacity to deliver essential services, including SRH services, and to prosecute perpetrators in line with international human rights standards and guidelines, (2) if these services are made available and accessible to women and girls, and if (3) women and girls are informed and empowered to exercise their rights to services (including SRHRs and access to justice), then (4) women and girls who experience violence, including family violence, will increase their use of services and recover from violence, while perpetrators will be prosecuted, because (5) underlying barriers to women and girls’ access to services have been addressed (6) including in relation to gender and socio-cultural norms affecting women’s sexuality and reproduction.
### Outcome 4 – Outputs and Activities Matrix

**OUTCOME 4: Women and girls who experience violence use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence.**

**Output 4.1:** Relevant government authorities and women’s rights organisations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls’ survivors of violence (and their families when relevant), especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Activities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1.3, 4.1.9</td>
<td>Develop a harmonized coordinated approach (standard operating procedures protocols, guidelines, tools) to ensure the provision of comprehensive survivor-centered care for women, adolescent girls and children affected by family violence with a clear system for client intake (from various entry points), risk assessment, case management, data collection, referral; and strategies to reach marginalized populations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.4</td>
<td>Assess the acceptability, accessibility, SOPs and quality of the Essential Service Package; and readiness of the health, social services, justice and police sectors to provide quality services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.4, 4.1.5</td>
<td>Scale-up services provided by government and CSO, by implementing revised SOPs, to ensure privacy, confidentiality, psycho-social support, mental counselling, social safety nets, long term recovery, maternal health and comprehensive SRH services for marginalized populations with clear structures and routes for accessing services including in emergency situations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.4, 4.1.5</td>
<td>Procure and stock-up facilities with essential commodities and equipment to provide quality services to survivors of family violence including SGBV, mainly: HIV tests and post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), contraceptives including emergency contraception, STIs, laboratory supplies and equipment for screening and forensic evidence collection). This will also include retrofitting of spaces (Gender Based Violence Unit, Special Victims Unit, selected police stations, and Cedars Home for Abused Women and their Children), to ensure privacy, and tools for psychosocial diagnosis and treatment.</td>
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**Output 4.2:** Women and girls’ survivors of violence and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services and opportunities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Activities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.2.1, 4.2.3</td>
<td>Scale-up community based SRHR services using approaches such as peer-to-peer education and outreach, strengthening networks, revitalizing safe spaces that serve vulnerable groups and underserved communities (adolescents, disabled persons, working women, LGBTQI, sex workers and parents/caregivers) affected by SGBV and family violence in Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.1</td>
<td>Facilitate discussion spaces for the establishment of arrangements, with responsible Government agencies, to Institute priority routes for victims and survivors to access social safety nets (e.g. housing, SEED, food basket, rent support, emergency funds), psychosocial services; and to define mechanisms to strengthen long term recovery services particularly for children and adults who are victims of IPV and CA to transition from emergency/temporary shelters/homes to living independently as empowered survivors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.2</td>
<td>Improve access to information on available family violence and SRH services, using innovative online technologies, multimedia and/or mobile applications including development of documentaries, and stories targeting families/caregivers and the general public on available services using sign and braille communications for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable and marginalized.</td>
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Pillar 5 – Data

Theory of Change

If (1) measurement and methodologies for VAWG, including family violence, data collection are improved and strengthened (including monitoring and reporting requirements for SDG target 5.2 indicators); (2) the capacity of national institutions to collect disaggregated VAWG, including family violence, data in line with globally agreed standards is strengthened and (3) disaggregated data (including to the extent possible on age, ethnicity, location, socio-economic status, disability) are made accessible and disseminated to be used by decision makers and civil society; (4) then laws, policies and programmes will be based on evidence and be better able to respond to the specific context and realities of women and girls, including those most marginalized (5) because they will be based on quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data.

Outcome 5 – Outputs and Activities Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Activities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1.4 Number of government personnel, including service providers, from different sectors who have enhanced capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG in line with international and regional standards</td>
<td>Utilizing the recommendations of the assessment of the National Statistics System and guided by national, regional and international standards, conduct a comprehensive baseline assessment and capacity gap analysis of VAWG related family violence quantitative and qualitative data systems, including administrative data, with a focus on intimate partner violence and child sexual abuse. Capacity gap analysis should include key ministries on their capacity to collect, analyse and distribute qualitative and quantitative, VAWG related family violence data with a focus on intimate partner violence and child sexual abuse. This includes the ability to generate gender statistics and undertake SDG monitoring of relevant indicators including SDG 5 and 16. Informed by the baseline assessment and capacity gap analysis, support the inclusion of VAWG based intimate partner violence and child sexual abuse data/gender statistics within the family, in qualitative and quantitative data collection tools and processes of key ministries including in health information, crime statistics, audit and surveillance systems Develop and implement training programmes to strengthen the capacity of key ministries to collect, analyse and disseminate/make available qualitative and quantitative sex disaggregated data and gender statistics on VAWG related Family Violence with a focus on intimate partner violence and child sexual abuse Develop and implement training programmes to build capacity of and collaborate with CSOs to use technological innovation to improve collection of community-based data on VAWG related Family Violence, especially to those women and girls facing intersecting forms of discrimination, to inform accountability mechanisms for service delivery and policy implementation</td>
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</table>

Outcome 5.1: Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government\(^\text{123}\) and women’s rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data on VAWG related family violence, in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes

\(^{123}\) Statistics offices, justice, security and health sector
Output 5.2: Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making

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<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2.1 Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform evidence-based decision</td>
<td>Develop and implement community-based advocacy plans using prevalence and other data for public education on VAWG related family violence, with a focus on intimate partner violence and child sexual abuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2.4 Number of women’s rights advocates with strengthened capacities on analysis and dissemination of prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG</td>
<td>Support the building and operationalization of a monitoring system on VAWG related family violence offering public data for impact evaluation/change over time, focusing on intimate partner violence and child sexual abuse. This should include an integrated police and community monitoring mechanism for enabling the development of joint community-police programmes on VAWG based family violence prevention with a focus on intimate partner violence and child sexual abuse</td>
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Pillar 6 – Women’s Movements and Civil Society

Theory of Change

If (1) the knowledge, expertise and capacities of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination is drawn upon and strengthened, and (2) the space for women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination's expression and activity is free and conducive to their work, and (3) multi-stakeholder partnerships and networks are established at local, national, regional and global level with women's rights groups and autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, then (4) women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs will be able to influence, sustain, and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG, including family violence, policies and programmes that respond to the needs of all women and girls, including those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, because (5) the activism of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination is a crucial driver of progress on efforts to end VAWG, including family violence.

Outcome 6 – Outputs and Activities Matrix

OUTCOME 6: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG

Output 6.1: Women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs, have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including family violence, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels

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<th>Indicator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1.2 Number of CSOs representing youth and other groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination that are integrated with coalitions and networks of women’s rights groups and civil society working on ending VAWG including family violence</td>
<td>Collaborate with IGDS and St Georges University to support a Knowledge Hub to provide a foundation for the development of critical gender and women’s rights research, including feminist research</td>
</tr>
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124 Including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization
### Alignment to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

VAWG is a barrier to women’s equal participation in society and affects overall development. As such, the alignment of the Spotlight Initiative in Grenada with the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and other development frameworks such as the UN’s Caribbean Multi-Country Sustainable Development

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125 [https://www.nowgrenada.com/2019/10/cop-to-appeal-ec2100-indecent-assault-fine/?fbclid=IwAR06RJ1v1axxzlj|DyB7pwr04q6g9grpp5nTRATiChXPaJz-ELuk4ycxk](https://www.nowgrenada.com/2019/10/cop-to-appeal-ec2100-indecent-assault-fine/?fbclid=IwAR06RJ1v1axxzlj|DyB7pwr04q6g9grpp5nTRATiChXPaJz-ELuk4ycxk)


Framework (MSDF) 2017-2021 and Grenada’s Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan (GEPAP) is critical for programme success. Addressing root causes for the eradication and prevention of VAWG will impact on women’s and girls’ ability to have a “voice”, “choice” and “control” over their lives which are essential for their empowerment, especially those who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

Considering the complex interplay between the root causes and drivers of VAWG, including family-based violence, as well as, the synergies between the SDGs, successful implementation of the Grenada SI country programme to end IPV and CSA will directly and indirectly contribute to Grenada’s and the overall global achievement of Agenda 2030. While SDG 5 (i.e. gender equality and women’s empowerment) targets 5.2 and 5.3, and SDG 16 (i.e. peace, justice, and robust institutions) targets 16.1 and 16.2 directly addresses VAWG, there are several targets among the other SDGs that are indirectly aimed to prevent and reduce VAWG.\(^{128}\)

The following are examples of how the Grenada SI will directly address the SDGs:

- Outcome 1 will address the legislative and policy gaps that create an environment of impunity as it related to family violence both in the public and private spheres (SDG 5.2) as well as reform procedural law governing the conduct of legal proceeding on involving vulnerable witnesses, particularly victims of sexual violence (SDG 5.C).
- Outcome 2 will address the strengthening of national systems to promote gender mainstreaming across Government sectors, including through gender responsive budgeting (GBV), as well as strengthen the national gender coordination mechanism to address VAWG (SDG 16.A).
- Outcome 3 will address gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls, including family violence in settings such as schools, families and workplaces (SDG 5.2 & 5.3).
- Outcome 4 will address women and girls who experience violence use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence, for example, through increasing knowledge on SRHR services available and required among survivors of family violence and adolescent girls (SDGs 3.7 & 5.C).
- Outcome 6 will ensure that women’s rights groups, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG, for example, through capacity strengthening for organised groups in advocacy and the use of social accountability mechanisms to demand accountability for the elimination of Family Violence (SDG 17.17).

The following are examples of how the Grenada SI will indirectly address the SDGs:

- SDG health targets 3.3 to end the AIDS epidemic would be addressed, as these forms of family violence have been documented as risk factors contributing to the feminization of HIV and AIDS.
- SDG 3.4 to promote mental health and well-being will also be addressed, as VAWG undermines the mental health of women and girls.
- SDGs 4 (i.e. education) targets: 4.1 which ensures that all girls and boys have equitable access to quality primary and secondary education, 4.4 to substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship, and 4.5 to eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with

disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations will also be addressed. It is documented that the practice of CSA is a hindrance to children and adolescents’ equal participation in education, which reduces their opportunity for employment, thus increasing their risk of poverty, involvement in intergenerational transactional sex, and contracting HIV. Therefore, reducing IPV and CSA would contribute to the participation of women and girls’, including those marginalized in education (4.1 & 4.4) and skills training for employment (4.5).

The Grenada Country Programme also presents a strategic opportunity for strengthening institutions, building on the government’s thrust towards effective and efficient programmes delivery; and greater transparency and accountability, all of which contribute to the SDG 16 agenda of building inclusive, accountable and sustainable institutions.

Furthermore, the country program is closely aligned with three (i.e. An Inclusive, Equitable and Prosperous Caribbean; A Safe, Cohesive, and Just Caribbean; and A Healthy Caribbean) of the four priority areas of the UN Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework, which articulates the partnership and support which Caribbean countries have requested the UN to provide in the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean for the period 2017-2021. The commitments made under the priority areas articulate how the UN’s work will contribute to key aspects of the SDGs, and issues of gender equality, women’s empowerment, and empowerment of youth are integrated throughout the priority areas.

The Country Programme will also contribute to achieving Grenada’s Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan (GEPAP), in which the Government, civil society and private sector play a lead role in providing citizens with the necessary capacities and opportunities for self and national development. Finally, the Country Programme will contribute to achieving Government’s Public Service Delivery Agreement (2019), which is a negotiated charter which reflects Government’s commitment to direct service delivery towards the achievement of the outcome – Strengthen interventions to combat domestic violence and child abuse linked to Enhancing Social Capital and Citizen Wellbeing pillar of Government’s Medium-Term Agenda for 2019-2021.

**Governance Arrangements**

A pictorial overview of the governance structure is outlined in the diagram below:
A National Steering Committee will be established to serve as the highest decision-making body of the Spotlight Initiative. This governance mechanism will provide strategic guidance, fiduciary and management oversight and coordination. It is proposed that the National Steering Committee is co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Minister of Social Development, Housing and Community Empowerment or their designate. The committee membership will also include: Representative of the European Union Delegation European Union to Barbados, the Eastern Caribbean States, the OECS and CARICOM/CARIFORUM; Representatives from two (2) sectoral Ministries and Government Agencies; one (1) representative from the National Machinery for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment; Representatives from the Recipient United Nations Organisations (RUNOs); two (2) representatives from civil society who will be nominated by the National Civil Society Reference Group (or more ensuring that the minimum civil society of 20% of its total membership of the Committee). Other stakeholders may be invited to participate in planning, deliberation and monitoring roles of the Committee, where required and will include representatives from academic/research institutions, local communities and/or the private sector. The UN Resident Coordinator’s Office will provide secretariat support to National Steering Committee along with Spotlight Programme Coordinator.

Accountability

In line with the United Nations Development System (UNDS) reform, the accountability framework for the Spotlight Initiative Programme in Grenada is designed to reflect the United Nation’s Resident Coordinator’s (UNRC) overall accountability for the implementation of the programme, supported by the UNICEF, UNDP, UN Women and PAHO/WHO as Recipient United Nation’s Organisations (RUNOs) and UNFPA as an Associated Agency. The RC is accountable to the UN Deputy Secretary-General for the overall design, set-up, implementation and reporting on the Grenada Country Programme, including ensuring national ownership at the highest level, sustainability of results, complementing resource mobilization and broad engagement with relevant partners and stakeholders.

The Heads of UN Recipient Organisations are accountable to the RC – and are mutually accountable to each other - for the programmatic and financial outputs of the Country Programme. The RC will regularly convene a meeting of the Heads of UN Recipient Organisations and Associated Agencies to periodically review the progress of Country Programme implementation. These meetings are aimed at continuous improvement of the Country Programme implementation. Additionally, the RC will entrust the programmatic and technical coordination oversight to UN Women who will serve Technical Coherence lead. The UN Women Representative will delegate a representative who will have day-to-day oversight of the National Coordination and Implementation Unit, the delegate will report to the UN Women representative weekly.

The RC and the Heads of UN Recipient Organisations and Associated Agency will also be jointly accountable to the Government and the people of Grenada, Petite Martinique and Carriacou for the delivery of strategic results of the Country Programme. In addition to the Grenada Country Programme

129 The Government Representatives on the Steering Committee will be from among the Cluster established to implement the Public Service Delivery Agreement for the Medium Term Priority “Strengthen Interventions to combat domestic violence and child abuse”. They are:

- Ministry of Legal Affairs
- Ministry of Youth Empowerment
- Ministry of Education
- Child Protection Authority
- Royal Grenada Police Force
- Ministry of Health
- Central Statistical Office
- Ministry of Social Development
Steering Committee, regular field monitoring visits and a beneficiary feedback mechanism will be established to ensure beneficiary accountability.

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The RC and the Heads of UN Recipient Organisations and Associated Agency will also be jointly accountable to the Government and the people of Grenada, Petite Martinique and Carriacou for the delivery of strategic results of the Country Programme. In addition to the Grenada Country Programme Steering Committee, regular field monitoring visits and a beneficiary feedback mechanism will be established to ensure beneficiary accountability.
**Guyana**

**Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs):** UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women

**Programme Partner(s):** UN Agencies: ILO, IOM, PAHO/WHO, UNAIDS

- European Union
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), National Toshaos Council, women's organizations of political parties.
- Others, as appropriate

**Programme Location (provinces or priority areas):** Coastland - Regions 4 and 6, Hinterland (indigenous communities) – Regions 1 and 7

**Programme Description:**

The Spotlight Initiative in Guyana will address the root causes of violence against women and girls (VAWG) with an emphasis on prevention. It will introduce and expand on preventive measures, address legislative and policy gaps, improve institutional capacities, augment service delivery systems especially in remote communities, enhance data collection and use, and build a stronger civil society response to ensure justice is delivered to women and girls experiencing multiple forms of discrimination and violence.

Pillar 1 will address legislative and policy framework in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls; Pillar 2 speaks to building national and sub-national systems and institutions to plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls; Pillar 3 is directed at gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels; Pillar 4 focuses on responsive services for women and girl to use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence; Pillar 5 seeks to deliver quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes; and Pillar 6 gives prominence to women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization.

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<td><strong>Boys</strong></td>
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Programme Strategy

Outcome 1 - Laws and Policies

Theory of Change

The Theory of Change for Outcome 1 states that: If (1) women and VAWG, including family violence, experts are engaged in assessing, developing and implementing policies and legislation to end VAWG, including family violence; (2) if the implementation of legislations and policies is monitored then (3) an enabling legislative and policy environment on VAWG, including family violence, and other forms of discrimination is in place and translated into plans, guaranteeing the rights of women and girls because (4) effectively implemented legislative and policy frameworks address impunity and provide for coordinated action, including in the areas of prevention, services and data collection. ¹³⁰

¹³⁰ Caribbean Regional Results Framework and Priority Indicators.
Programme Actions

Output 1.1: Guyanese and regional partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG including family violence and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies’ recommendations.

Activity 1.1.1: Conduct legislative and policy analysis on domestic and sexual violence including implementation gaps and compliance with international conventions and treaties.

Activity 1.1.2: Review new and emerging forms of family violence to recommend policy and legislative updates

Activity 1.1.3: Create a specific policy reflecting restorative practices for domestic violence

Outcome 2 – Institutions

Theory of Change

Outcome 2 is lodged in a Theory of Change which asserts that:

(1) If women and VAWG, including family violence, experts are engaged in assessing, developing and implementing policies and legislation to end VAWG, including family violence (2) if the implementation of legislations and policies is monitored then (3) an enabling legislative and policy environment on VAWG, including family violence, and other forms of discrimination is in place and translated into plans, guaranteeing the rights of women and girls because (4) effectively implemented legislative and policy frameworks address impunity and provide for coordinated action, including in the areas of prevention, services and data collection.131

Programme Actions

Output 2.1: Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG in sector plans, including family violence, especially for those groups of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, including in other sectors.

Activity 2.1.1: Amend and cost sector plans to integrate Domestic and Sexual violence prevention and response activities into at least three (3) key sectoral ministries and finalization, adoption and operationalization of a multisectoral National Plan of Action of the Sexual Offences Act as well as the Domestic Violence Act

Activity 2.1.2: Build institutional capacity and standardized training on Family Violence and GBV in selected national educational institutions including tertiary educational institutions

Output 2.2: Multi-stakeholder national and/or sub-national coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened that are adequately funded and include multi-sectoral representation and representation from the most marginalized groups.

131 Caribbean Regional Results Framework and Priority Indicators.
Activity 2.2.1: Internal and external accountability mechanisms strengthened for the monitoring of VAWG and partnerships extended to Private Sector for widening CSR, including the creation of a social safety net programme for survivors of DV.

Output 2.3 Partners (Parliamentarians, key government officials and women’s rights advocates) at national and/or sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, including family violence.

Activity 2.3.1 Review current budgetary allocations and ensure gender-responsive budgeting into government programmes and mechanisms for the systematic analysis of the impact of policies on EVAWG (including Government-CSO partnership and financing framework); provide capacity development of parliamentarians and other relevant actors on GRB.

Outcome 3 - Prevention

Theory of Change

If (1) multiple strategies such as community mobilization, key stakeholders’ engagement and education strategies are carried out in an integrated and coordinated manner based on a shared understanding and approach in line with international standards and evidence on preventing VAWG, including family violence

Then (2) favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviours will be promoted at community and individual level to prevent VAWG, including family violence

Because (3) multi-pronged prevention initiatives that mutually reinforce each other can effectively shift individual and socio-cultural norms including those affecting women’s sexuality and reproduction.

Programme Actions

Output 3.1: National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours for in and out of school setting

Activity 3.1.1: Building on successful initiatives, some good practices to build on include integrating the wealth of knowledge gained through the implementation of SASA! and Power for Girls. Specific lessons include; utilizing a participatory approach and designing in collaboration with the community based on their identified needs. This approach demonstrates good governance and accountability. • Implementing an empowerment model for girls. The Power to Girls model is the first model focusing on the safety and freedom of girls to be implemented in Haiti. Integrated into the SASA! framework, the Power to Girls model uses a comprehensive, community-based approach that engages all stakeholders in the empowerment of girls. • When piloting innovation activities, adaptation to the country context is critical.
Activity 3.1.2: Establish girls’ and boys’ clubs that explore power and gender and create activities for their schools as well as support the development of school codes of conduct, teacher trainings

Activity 3.1.3: Develop and pilot the foundations programme integrating violence prevention messaging that target teens, mothers and fathers as well as other caregivers in addition to endowing children and young people with knowledge, skills, attitudes and strategies for addressing conflict and responding to stress and stressors that arise in relationships based on principles of respect and equality.

Output 3.2: Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls’ sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and promoting positive masculinities

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Activity 3.2.2: Design and implement gender transformative programme at community levels targeting men and boys on violent masculinities and men’s violence linked to alcohol abuse including through Batterer Prevention programs (e.g. Partnership for Peace).

Activity 3.2.3: Design and institutionalize advocacy campaigns targeting media, sports and other sectors in particular faith-based leaders on harmful social norms, gender stereotyping, violent masculinities and men’s violence towards women and girls involving survivors as champions and reformed perpetrators

Output 3.3: Decision makers in relevant non-state institutions including faith-based organizations and key informal decision makers are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG, including family violence, and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls’ rights

Activity 3.3.1: Promote private sector initiatives that prevent work-related spillovers of family violence and creating safe spaces at work using the Women’s Empowerment Principles.

Pillar 4 – Essential Services

Theory of Change

1. If [1] service providers have the capacity to deliver essential services, including SRH services, and to ensure services are available and accessible to women and girls.

2. And [2] women and girls are informed and empowered to exercise their rights to services (including SRH services and access to justice).

3. Then [3] women and girls who experience violence, including family violence, will increase their use of services and recover from violence, while perpetrators will be prosecuted.

4. Because [4] underlying barriers to women and girls’ access to services have been addressed including gender and cultural norms affecting women’s sexuality and reproduction.

Programme Actions

Output 4.1: Relevant government authorities and women’s rights organizations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential
services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls’ survivors of VAWG, including DV/IPV, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

Activity 4.1.1: Undertake Quality Assessments for Essential Services to identify gaps and determine the need for new and improved services as well as adapt the essential services in line with international guidelines at national, sub-national and community.

Activity 4.1.2: Advocacy for enhanced essential services delivery to reflect the need for the use of technology such as websites and applications that can support easy reporting as well as early warning systems.

Output 4.2: Women and girls’ survivors of VAWG, including DV/IPV, and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services and opportunities.

Activity 4.2.1: Introduction of a GBV Case Management System with specific equipment, guidelines and protocols/SOPs e.g. Health Information System, First Responder Training

Activity 4.2.2: Strengthen system to collect, analyze and store physical and digital forensic evidence for prosecution of rape perpetrators.

Outcome 5 - Data

Theory of Change

If (1) Measurement and methodologies for VAWG, including family violence, data collection are improved and strengthened (including monitoring and reporting requirements for SDG target 5.2 indicators) then (2) the capacity of national institutions to collect disaggregated VAWG, including family violence, data in line with globally agreed standards is strengthened and (3) disaggregated data (including to extent possible on age, ethnicity, location, socio-economic status, disability) are made accessible and disseminated to be used by decision makers and civil society (4) then laws, policies and programmes will be based on evidence and better able to respond to the specific context and realities of women and girls, including those most marginalized (5) because they will be based on quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data.

Programme Actions

Output 5.1: Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government and women’s rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG, including DV/IPV, in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.

Activity 5.1.1: Strengthen capacity of CSOs and relevant government agencies to regularly collect data on gender-based and family violence and enhance consistency and synergies in data across different agencies.

Activity 5.1.2: Development of database to capture data with data sharing protocol.

Output 5.2: Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, including DV/IPV, is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making.
Activity 5.2.1: Baseline Assessment conducted in pre-funding phase related to analyzing available data.

Activity 5.2.2: Deepen the Qualitative Assessment of Women's Health and Life Experiences Survey.

Activity 5.2.3: Multi-Stakeholder Forum on data sharing for CSOs, Police, Ministry of Social Protection, Regional Democratic Councils and other key stakeholders.

Outcome 6 – Women’s Movements and Civil Society

Theory of Change

If (1) the knowledge, expertise and capacities of women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination is drawn upon and strengthened,

and (2) the space for women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and CSOs including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination's expression and activity is free and conducive to their work,

and (3) multi-stakeholder partnerships and networks are established at local, national, regional and global level with women's rights groups and autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination,

THEN (4) women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and CSOs will be able to influence, sustain, and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG, including family violence, policies and programmes that respond to the needs of all women and girls, including those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination,

because (5) the activism of women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination is a crucial driver of progress on efforts to end VAWG, including family violence.

Programme Actions

Output 6.1: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including DV/IPV, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels

Activity 6.1.1: Build CSOs capacity for advocacy and media engagement (e.g. leverage real experiences for targeted messaging on gender-based and family violence) (links to Pillar 3 and 5).

Activity 6.1.2: Strengthen technical and operational capacities of CSOs in collaborative mechanisms and partnerships to improve public accountability for laws, policies and services related to gender-based and family violence.

Activity 6.1.3: Support to the civil society national reference group
Output 6.2: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG, including DV/IPV, and GEWE more broadly

Activity 6.2.1: Provide social accountability grants for women's rights groups including meaningful participation in national accountability processes on gender-based and family violence (linked to Pillar 1).

Output 6.3: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG, including DV/IPV

Activity 6.3.1: Establish a CSO network for social justice activism to foster demand-driven quality service access and delivery.

Alignment to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) is providing expert guidance and technical knowledge to the development of the Government's Green State Development Strategy (GSDS), given its long-standing history in the country and in multiple areas of socio-economic governance and other capacities. Synergies with other UN projects in Guyana will be identified and prioritised to provide the greatest possible impact. In Guyana the UN works closely with the Government of Guyana and other implementing partners to fulfill its mandate as outlined by the United Nations Multi-country Sustainable Development Framework (UN MSDF), which started in 2017 and ends in 2021. The four pillars of the MSDF are:

- An Inclusive, Prosperous, and Equitable Guyana
- A Safe, Cohesive, and Just Guyana
- A Healthy Guyana
- A Sustainable and Resilient Guyana

Eradicating violence against women and girls can only be realized with the parallel pursuit of gender equality. Gender equality not only addresses unequal power relations that lead to women and girls experiencing violence in the home and in workplaces, it also unleashes far reaching economic benefits that sustain social wellbeing and stability.

With respect to the achievement of SDGs, the Guyana SI Programme is aligned to Goal Number 5 of the SDGs, which seeks to "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls by moving to:

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere;
- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation;
- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation;
- 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate;
- 5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life;
- 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and

Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

- 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.
- 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.
- 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.\(^{135}\)

It is also aligned to SDG 8, “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all” and SDG 16, “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.” Indeed, the vision of poverty eradication in Goal 1; the freedom from hunger in Goal 2; good health in Goal 3 and quality education in Goal 4 all resonate as critical complements to the search for violence free societies. Goal 8 speaks to decent work and economic growth, also identified as integral to eliminating VAWG.

**Governance Arrangements**

**National Coordination**

To ensure sustainability and national ownership while focusing on capacity building, efforts will be made to strengthen existing government, UN and CSO coordination structures. The Spotlight Initiative in Guyana will be governed by a National Steering Committee (NSC), co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Minister of Social Protection. The EU Delegation will serve as a distinguished member of the Steering Committee and will play a key role in the national leadership and coordination of the Spotlight Initiative. The NSC will consist of senior officers of all RUNOs and CSOs with a similar level of decision-making authority: the EU Head of Delegation, heads of recipient agencies (UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFPA); Ministry of Social Protection, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, the Judiciary, the Police, Prison Services, the Private Sector, Trade Unions, and CSO representatives nominated by the Civil Society National Reference Group (ensuring 20 percent of civil society representation in this Committee). Other stakeholders, including large donors in the field of EVAWG, community representatives, and organizations implementing similar programmes, may be invited to participate to ensure synergies among the programmes as needed.

Accountability

The Spotlight Initiative is set up to enhance the UN’s cohesion, leadership, and accountability, leading to national coordination and transformational impact at the country level in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. To ensure coherence, the UN Resident Coordinator co-chairs the NSC on behalf of the recipient agencies. Decisions are taken by consensus, with the Resident Coordinator having the final decision if the group is unable to reach a majority vote. The Spotlight Initiative will ensure accountability through interlocking mechanisms at national, district, and community levels, as indicated in the governance structure. The Resident Coordinator provides oversight of the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme in Guyana and ensures that technical expertise from the most relevant UN agencies is leveraged in an impartial and inclusive manner, with a focus on achieving results for women and girls. The Spotlight Initiative is aligned with the UN MSDF 2017-2021 and will be included in the annual country implementation plans.

The programme implementation will benefit from the substantive contribution of the recipient UN Organizations’ technical advisers based in Guyana, who will play an important role in the establishment of linkage with similar UN and other projects in the Caribbean and other regions of the world. The Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme will provide narrative reports on results achieved, lessons learned, and the contributions made by the programme. It will present monitoring reports to the steering committee twice a year, which will include updated work and monitoring plans. It will also produce annual monitoring reports and a final evaluation report in line with UN Evaluation Group guidelines.

Joint Programme Secretariat (JPS)

As the SDG flagship programme, the Spotlight Initiative requires an efficient governance structure that ensures accountability to government, the targeted population, the UN, and, in this case, the EU. Furthermore, the governance structure needs to respond to the specific context, country programme strategy, capacities, and expertise in the country. In the context of the UN Development System reform agenda, the configuration of the programme management model rests under the leadership, guidance, and
decision-making authority of the Resident Coordinator. Accordingly, the Resident Coordinator will discuss the potential strengths and weaknesses of various programme management structures particularly in terms of accountability. The JPS will draw capacity from the UN Agencies and will have the following broad roles and responsibilities:

- **Programme oversight and coordination**: bringing all of the pieces of the programme under the JPS will ensure, among other focus areas, consolidating reports according to timelines; promoting agencies’ leadership to advance programme components; convening the NSC; and overseeing implementation schedules, delivery, and budgets, as articulated in the Country Programme Document.

- **Technical Coherence**: while each pillar lead will ensure technical coherence for pillars they are in charge of, the technical coherence within the JPS will ensure that the programme being rolled out is aligned with the Theory of Change, and that the Spotlight Initiative are of high-quality; aligning activities with the MSDF and the results matrix, adhering to best practices, and supporting innovation.

The JPS, in order to deliver on the above broad roles and responsibilities, will have the following key positions filled: Spotlight joint programme coordinator, regional coordinators for the two hinterland target regions, technical specialist, communications/knowledge management associate and administrative/finance assistant. Consultants will be recruited for additional M&E and other capacity needs. A programme officer shared by RUNOs may be recruited to manage RUNO specific components. Consistent with the principle of ensuring empowerment of local staff, all coordination positions will be filled with local staff.

The Resident Coordinator’s Office will provide part-time contribution of the M&E Analyst and Communications Analyst to the JPS. Other RCO staff will also respond to support needs of the JPS as feasible. The Resident Coordinator with support from the Head of the RCO (Strategic Planning Analyst) will provide oversight and supervision to the JPS in coordination with UNFPA as technical coherence agency.
UNFPA’s lead role as the technical coherence agency will be assured through the recruitment of a technical specialist. UNFPA will be fully in charge of the recruitment which among others entails drafting ToRs in consultation with the relevant stakeholders (the four RUNOs, the RC, EUD and relevant Government Ministries).

The Policy Coherence Specialist will be full time staff for the Secretariat directly reporting to the Joint Programme Coordinator with matrix reporting lines to the UNFPA Liaison Officer. Costs associated with the policy coherence such as salary and benefits will be based on 70 percent contribution drawn from the JP allocations (PMC) and 20 percent contribution from UNFPA’s Spotlight PM.
Haiti

**Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs):** UNWOMEN / UNDP / UNICEF / UNFPA

**Programme Partner(s):**
- Gouvernement: Ministère à la Condition Féminine et aux Droits des Femmes; Ministère de la Planification et de la Coopération Externe; Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail (Institut du Bien-être Social et de Recherche); Secrétariat d’Etat à l’intégration des personnes handicapées (BSEiPH); Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population; Ministère de l’Éducation et Formation Professionnelle; Ministère de la Justice et de la Sécurité Publique (Police Nationale d’Haïti (PNH), Brigade Protection des Mineurs, Police Communautaire, Direction de l’Administration Pénitentiaire); Office de la Protection des Citoyens; Ministère de l’Intérieur et des Collectivités Territoriales (Direction de la Protection Civile, Direction des collectivités territoriales); Ministère de la Culture et de la communication; Ministère de la Jeunesse, des Sports et de l’action civique
- **NGOs, CSOs:** Société Civile (liste à compléter ultérieurement après l’appel d’offre)
- **Others:** Chambre de Commerce; Chambre de Commerce de femmes entrepreneuses d’Haïti; Chambre de Commerce et d’Industrie Canado-Haïtienne; Elus locaux; Université d’Etat d’Haïti

**Programme Location (provinces or priority areas):** SUD – PORT AU PRINCE - NORD EST - GRAND ANSE

**Programme Description:** One sentence describing the programme’s scope and focus.


Afin de parvenir à opérer un changement significatif, le programme pays Spotlight s’articulera autour de six piliers qui sont sous-tendus par des théories du changement dont la consistance et l’efficacité ont été vérifiées : (1) l’amélioration de l’environnement législatif et politique; (2) le renforcement des capacités des institutions nationales et locales en matière d’application des lois et de planification stratégique; (3) la promotion des normes et valeurs sociales protectrices des femmes et des filles contre les violences; (4) la disponibilité et l’accès aux services de qualité pour une prise en charge holistique et équitable à l’endroit des survivantes; (5) la disponibilité de données statistiques quantitatives et qualitatives actualisées ; et (6) la structuration du mouvement féminin en vue d’accroître sa capacité à influencer les politiques et le changement social.

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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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**Phase I:**

- **Total EU contribution:** USD 9,900,000
- **Total UN Agency Contributions:** USD 727,880

**Phase II:**

- **Estimated EU contribution:** USD 4,242,857 (To be approved)
Stratégie du Programme

Stratégie du Pilier 1

**Résultat 1** : Des cadres législatifs et politiques, basés sur des données probantes et conformes aux normes internationales relatives aux droits humains, prenant en compte toutes les formes de violences faites aux femmes et filles sont en place et déclinés dans des plans.
#### Théorie du Changement

| **Si (1)** | les partenaires nationaux (Parlement, Gouvernement, OSC - particulièrement les mouvements de femmes et les associations féminines-, Office de la protection du citoyen) disposent des capacités techniques et financières renforcées, s’engagent et sont redevables pour la réalisation d’un examen complet et de l’application des cadres légaux, des politiques, stratégies et plans, en vue de vérifier et d’analyser les faiblesses ou les manquements relatifs à la prise en compte des VFFF et la violence familiale, et de justifier la mise en œuvre des réformes, des révisions des lois et des politiques prenant en compte les VFFF ;  
| **Si (2)** | les parlementaires, particulièrement les membres des commissions compétentes du Parlement, les mouvements ou les associations des femmes et les OSC disposent des capacités techniques et financières renforcées, s’engagent et sont redevables pour la réalisation d’un examen de la loi sur les VFFF en se basant sur les normes internationales des droits humains, la correction des manquements identifiés, la conduite des actions de plaidoyer et le soutien à son adoption ;  
| **Si (3)** | les partenaires nationaux (Parlement, Gouvernement, OSC - particulièrement les mouvements ou associations féminines-, Office de la protection du citoyen) disposent des capacités techniques et financières renforcées, s’engagent et sont redevables pour l’élaboration et la mise en œuvre des plans d’action budgétisés visant à éliminer les VFFF sous ses formes aux niveaux national et local ;  
| **Si (4)** | l’Office de protection du citoyen et les universités disposent des capacités techniques et financières pour réaliser des enquêtes sur les violences faites aux femmes et aux filles sous toutes ses formes ;  
| **Si (5)** | la population, particulièrement les personnes et les groupes les plus vulnérables, ont plus de connaissances, prennent davantage conscience des lois et des politiques sur les violences faites aux femmes et filles et font prévaloir leurs droits ; |

**Alors** des cadres législatifs et politiques, basés sur des données probantes et conformes aux normes internationales relatives aux droits humains, prenant en compte toutes les formes de violences faites aux femmes et filles seront effectivement en place et déclinés dans des plans d’action budgétisés ;  
**Parce que** le changement institutionnel qui se matérialise à travers la mise en place et l’application des lois, l’élaboration et la mise en œuvre des politiques et des plans ainsi que les changements comportementaux et l’acquisition des capacités par les partenaires nationaux sont absolument indispensables pour l’élimination des VFFF.

### Focus du soutien et interventions transformationnelles

Le renforcement du cadre légal qui tient compte des VFFF / Violence domestique qui se focalisera sur:

- L’implication des acteurs nationaux (public et privé) à tous les niveaux pour mieux recenser les différents types de VFFF, d’identifier les limites et le manquement des lois existantes par rapport à la prévention et la réponse à ces VFFF, de définir et d’adopter de nouvelles lois autant que c’est nécessaire afin de créer un environnement sain et de liberté pour les femmes et les filles  
- Tenant compte du cadre légal existant et des efforts d’amélioration pour mieux prendre en compte les dimensions de VFFF, des actions portant sur le suivi et surtout la mise en œuvre de la législation et des politiques publiques liées au VFFF est fondamentale pour garantir un changement d’environnement pour les femmes et les filles ;  
- L’appui technique à la révision du cadre juridique, y compris des politiques publiques, afin d’harmoniser la législation et d’abroger les dispositions discriminatoires ;
• L’appui des enquêtes de l’Office de la Protection du Citoyen (OPC) sur la violence contre les femmes, l’égalité des sexes et la non-discrimination ;
• Le dialogue politique et le plaidoyer législatif en faveur de l’adoption de la loi cadre portant sur la prévention, la sanction et l’élimination des VFFF, du Code pénal, du Code de procédure pénale et du Code de protection de l’enfance ;
• La connaissance et la sensibilisation du public sur la législation relative aux VFFF et les politiques nationales existantes ainsi que les rôles et les responsabilités des différentes entités étatiques en matière de VFFF en mettant l’accent sur les femmes et les filles les plus vulnérables et exclues tout en ayant une approche inclusive pour les personnes vivant avec des handicaps.
• L’utilisation des approches développées par les Nations Unies dans le manuel de législation sur la violence faite aux femmes et des plans d’action nationaux, pour mieux prendre en compte les directives du cadre légal international et mieux procéder aux réformes du cadre national devant conduire à la prévention de la VFFF et un meilleur support des survivantes tout en tenant les agresseurs redevables de leurs actes. De plus, l’exploration de modèles alternatives de réforme de justice sera un point majeur pour mieux faire face aux contraintes de mise en œuvre des lois devant porter justice aux survivantes et dissuader les agresseurs. La définition de tels modèles implique d’apprendre des modèles existants dans d’autres contextes et de réfléchir à leur adaptation au milieu haitien de façon nationale.

Ces approches seront couplées avec l’application novatrice d’une méthodologie participative expérimentée par le PNUD pour l’Évaluation de l’environnement juridique sur le VIH, qui sera adaptée pour la première fois dans une optique VFFF, et avec un focus sur les priorités des groupes de femmes souvent laissés pour compte. Les résultats de l’évaluation serviront de base à un dialogue national inclusif sur les VFFF en vue de faire pression en faveur d’une révision, d’une adoption et d’une promulgation des lois notamment :
  • Le projet de loi cadre portant sur la prévention, la sanction et l’élimination des VFFF ;
  • La Loi portant sur le travail domestique ;
  • Le cadre légal portant sur les unions consensuelles et le plaçage.

Dans ce pilier, ONU Femmes dispose de 02 outils standardisés d’évaluation des cadres législatifs et politiques, qui proposent une approche d’ensemble basée sur les droits de la personne humaine. Le bureau régional ONU Femmes a engagé une vaste évaluation des lois discriminatoires sur le plan régional et est en train de développer un programme visant à corriger la situation. Les activités spécifiques du pilier du programme pays s’intégreront harmonieusement dans ce programme en cours de finalisation.

Par ailleurs, ONU Femmes Haïti a planifié une cartographie et une analyse des lois discriminatoires dans son plan d’action de 2019.

• Le renforcement des capacités de l’OPC et de la société civile féminine/féministe ainsi qu’un soutien technique et un accompagnement pour le développement collaboratif d’enquêtes qui mettent en lumière, aux niveaux national et mondial, la situation de la VFFF en Haïti (en particulier contre les femmes handicapées, vivant avec le VIH et LGBTI, et des filles adolescentes, et particulièrement celles vivant en situation de domesticité), l’impunité et l’accès à la justice, l’assistance juridique aux survivantes.
• L’appui technique la mise en place d’un judicial monitoring system qui est une démarche favorisant l’effectivité de la loi car elle permet de minorer l’impact des lourdeurs procédurales en accroissant la redevabilité des acteurs de la chaîne pénale ou judiciaire (policiers, magistrats, auxiliaires de justice), de prévenir la déperdition des cas ou abandon juridictionnels. Au final, elle favorise la levée des réticences des survivantes en accroissant le nombre de plaintes.
Stratégie du Pilier 2

Théorie du Changement

Résultat 2 : Les systèmes et institutions aux niveaux national et local planifient, financent et mettent en œuvre des programmes basés sur des données probantes qui préviennent et répondent aux violences faites aux femmes et filles, y compris la violence familiale et dans d'autres secteurs.

Si la concertation nationale dispose des capacités techniques et financières renforcées, s'engage et est redevable pour l'élaboration, la mise en œuvre, le suivi et l'évaluation d'un plan holistique permettant de coordonner les interventions du Gouvernement, des Associations féminines, des OSC et d'autres acteurs engagés dans l'élimination des violences faites aux femmes et aux filles aux niveaux national et local ;

Si les ministères sectoriels disposent des capacités techniques et financières renforcées, s'engagent et sont redevables pour élaborer, mettre en œuvre, faire le suivi et l'évaluation des plans d'action budgétisés, inscrits dans les lois des finances et prenant en compte les VFFF ;

Si les collectivités territoriales disposent des capacités techniques et financières renforcées, s'engagent et sont redevables pour l'organisation des dialogues communautaires participatifs sur les VFFF et la violence familiale en vue d'élaborer et de mettre en œuvre des plans de développement local budgétisés alignés au plan national sur les VFFF et aux normes internationales des Droits humains ;

Si les capacités du Système national de gestion des risques et des désastres sont renforcées pour améliorer les politiques, les plans et les programmes pour prévenir et répondre aux VFFF dans un contexte de désastres et de recouvrement post désastres ;

Si le ministère de la planification et de la coopération externe dispose des capacités techniques et financières, s'engage et est redevable pour l'intégration des VFFF dans les mesures, les plans et les programmes nationaux mis en œuvre en vue d'accélérer les progrès vers l'atteinte des cibles des ODD priorisées par le pays ;

Si le Comité interministériel sur les droits humains dispose des capacités techniques et financières renforcées, s'engage et est redevable pour le suivi des engagements internationaux sur les VFFF ;

Si les acteurs clés étatiques à tous les niveaux (central, décentralisé et déconcentré) s'engagent à une transformation institutionnelle reflétant une approche de genre transformative, d'équité de genre, et de justice sociale ;

Alors les systèmes et institutions aux niveaux national et local planifieront, financeront et mettront en œuvre des programmes basés sur des données probantes qui permettront de prévenir et de répondre aux VFFF, y compris la violence familiale et dans d'autres secteurs.

Parce que les performances des institutions dans la mise en place et l'application des lois, l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre des politiques et des plans en vue de l'élimination des VFFF seront essentiellement tributaires du renforcement de leurs capacités institutionnelles, techniques et financières, de leur engagement, leur coordination et coopération ainsi que leur redevabilité.

Focus du soutien et interventions transformationnelles

Les interventions au titre du pilier 2 seront axées sur :

- La sensibilisation et la formation des différents acteurs - mentionnés dans la section précédente portant sur les groupes cibles - sur les thématiques clés de genre, de relations de pouvoir, des
normes sociales, de planification budgétaire sensible au genre devant garantir la transformation institutionnelle en se fondant sur une approche de genre transformative ;

- L’appui à la Concertation nationale pour l’élaboration et la mise en œuvre d’un plan de coordination global impliquant le gouvernement, les organisations de femmes, les OSC et les principales parties prenantes impliquées dans la prévention et la réponse aux VFFF aux niveaux national et local ;
- L’assistance aux ministères clés (notamment le MJSP, la PNH, le MSPP, le MAST et le MENFP) et aux collectivités territoriales ciblées pour l’élaboration de politiques et de plans d’action sectoriels et chiffrés en vue de mettre en œuvre les plans nationaux sur les VFFF conformément au Plan national d’égalité et de VBG. Un accent sera mis sur l’éducation, la justice, la santé, et les finances
- Un soutien au MPCE afin d’intégrer les VFFF dans les efforts visant à intégrer et à accélérer la réalisation des ODD ;
- Le renforcement des capacités du Comité Interministériel des Droits humains dans le suivi et monitoring des recommandations CEDEF, Beijing +25 avec un accent sur les plans d’actions de mise en œuvre et leur suivi;
- Un soutien technique au SNGRD pour s’assurer que la prévention et les interventions sur les VFFF soient intégrées dans les plans de préparation et d’intervention en cas de catastrophe;
- Un appui technique au Ministère de la Condition Féminine et aux Droits des Femmes en matière de planification stratégique et opérationnelle, suivi et évaluation des deux plans nationaux.

Cette initiative peut être conçue comme une opportunité de soutenir et d’étendre le « projet conjoint de renforcement des capacités du Ministère à la condition féminine et aux droits de la femme » dans la mise en œuvre des plans Nationaux d’Égalité Femmes-Hommes et de lutte contre les VFFF.

Les interventions transformationnelles du programme pays au titre du pilier 2 comprendront: Le travail de pionnier avec les collectivités territoriales pour traduire le Plan d’action national de lutte contre les VFFF en plans, programmes et budgets opérationnels nationaux et locaux grâce à des dialogues communautaires interactifs et participatifs avec les organisations de femmes pour renforcer ainsi les relations citoyen-État, et favoriser une plus grande cohésion sociale et encourager des réponses communautaires aux VFFF. Les actions suivantes doivent supporter les acteurs clés dans la définition d’un protocole de prise en charge de VBG qui devra orienter leurs actions dans la lutte contre les VBF:

- En s’appuyant sur les programmes antérieurs pour soutenir les Unités genre dans les ministères sectoriels, un appui accru sera offert pour renforcer les capacités de ces institutions en matière de budgétisation sensible au genre et un appui technique sera fourni pour accompagner les processus annuels de planification et de budgétisation pour s’assurer que les principales dispositions du Plan national sont intégrées dans les programmes sectoriels. La stratégie de renforcement des capacités à cet égard inclura, au-delà de l’équipe de budget et de planification, presque toutes les équipes des autres départements.
- Compte tenu des informations faisant état d’une recrudescence de la violence à l’égard des femmes et des filles à la suite de catastrophes naturelles, le Pilier 2 permettra au SNGRD de faire de nouvelles avancées en renforçant les capacités de ses décideurs (tant au niveau central que local) et en soutenant l’intégration des mesures de réduction des risques VFFF dans les actions GRD grâce à des consultations participatives entre les organisations de femmes et les acteurs de la protection civile. Cette intervention mettra particulièrement l’accent sur les besoins et les priorités des femmes vivant avec un handicap en cas de catastrophe, afin que ces considérations soient dûment intégrées dans la planification des évacuations et la conception des abris d’urgence.
- Appui au ministère des Finances dans la Planification sensible au genre de la loi des finances.
En mettant l’accent sur la déconcentration et de la décentralisation pour une meilleure implémentation des différents plans devant supporter les actions sur la VFFF développés avec les acteurs du gouvernement, des collectivités territoriales, et de la société civile.

Stratégie du Pilier 3

Résultat 3 : Les normes sociales, les attitudes et les comportements liés à l’égalité de genre aux niveaux communautaire et individuel changent afin de prévenir les violences faites aux femmes et aux filles, notamment la violence familiale.

Théorie du changement

Si les partenaires nationaux (Institutions étatiques aux niveau central et décentralisé, OSC, mouvements de femmes et associations féminines, organisations de jeunes, les enseignants, organisations religieuses, syndicat, secteur privé, groupes exposés aux formes croisées de discriminations, auteurs (es) de violence) améliorent leur connaissance (sur la base des données probantes) et compréhension du phénomène de la violence contre les femmes et les filles, et ses liens de causalité avec les problèmes (psychosomatiques, économiques, politiques, sociaux, culturels) des personnes, des familles, des communautés et du pays ; et changent leur attitude passive en mobilisant leurs forces pour adresser (ces effets inhibiteurs du progrès et de la paix) à travers une stratégie de prévention « évidence based »;

Si la communauté nationale et locale améliore ses connaissances sur l’égalité des sexes et des genres, et prend conscience du caractère erroné et dangereux de l’acceptation commune du droit d’usage de la force par l’homme sur la femme, des parents sur les enfants;

Si les leaders communautaires (religieux, médiatiques, jeunes, LGBTI, FVVIH, Handicapés, associatifs, politiques, éducatifs, artistico culturels, sportifs, syndicaux, patronaux, chefs de famille, chefs de quartiers ou de sections…) renforcent leurs capacités et développent des habiletés pour soutenir les acteurs du changement, et participer à l’action;

Si les leaders communautaires et les communautés disposent de ressources techniques et financières, s’engagent, sont redevables pour mettre en œuvre des actions pertinentes, et utilisent leurs ressources formelles et informelles pour promouvoir des normes sociales, des attitudes et des comportements favorables à l’élimination des VFFF et la violence familiale et prévenir les violences familiales, et ses effets inhibiteurs sur les personnes, les familles, la communauté et le pays;

Si le ministère de l’éducation et de la communication dispose des capacités techniques et financières renforcées, s’engagent et sont redevables pour la réalisation d’une analyse des contenus de l’éducation civique, de l’éducation aux droits humains et de l’éducation sexuelle afin de s’assurer que les VFFF et la violence familiale sont prises en compte;

Alors les normes sociales, les attitudes et les comportements liés à l’égalité de genre aux niveaux communautaire et individuel changeront afin de prévenir les VFFF, notamment la violence familiale.

Parce que la prévention joue un rôle essentiel pour promouvoir des normes sociales, des attitudes et des comportements favorables à l’élimination des VFFF et la violence familiale. Son rôle est déterminant pour le changement transformationnel des discriminations basées sur le genre et les masculinités néfastes qui sont à la base de la reproduction sociale des VFFF, notamment la violence familiale.
Focus du résultat et interventions transformationnelles

Les interventions pour prévenir et répondre aux VFFF utilisent plusieurs approches complémentaires pour réduire les violences. Plusieurs revues et évaluations des interventions récentes dans les pays à faible revenu permettent une meilleure compréhension sur la question. Ces évaluations ont permis de constater que les programmes prévoyant la mobilisation communautaire sont parmi ceux qui démontrent une réelle capacité à réduire les violences domestiques/familiales dans les pays sous-développés. Les interventions de mobilisation communautaire sont décisives dans la transformation des normes néfastes de genre car elles orientent la communauté à travers un processus de changement profond et progressif. Cette approche est complexe dans la mesure où elle suppose l’engagement d’une pluralité d’acteurs à tous les niveaux (leaders communautaires, hommes, femmes, jeunes, religieux, police, enseignants, leaders politiques...) Elle incorpore plusieurs stratégies allant du renforcement des capacités des groupes aux actions publiques et autres campagnes de plaidoyer. Elle emporte aussi des actions orientées vers le changement des perceptions et comportements qui créent le déséquilibre de pouvoir entre les garçons et les filles. Ainsi, une stratégie globale axée sur la mobilisation communautaire sera développée. Il s’agit de l’adaptation du SASA! (Modèle inventé par Raising voice en Ouganda et qui a produit des résultats impressionnants. Ce modèle a été expérimenté en Haïti).

Les interventions transformationnelles du programme de pays au titre du pilier 3 comprendront :

- La capitalisation de la valeur symbolique et des perceptions sociales autour du sport en général dans la société et du football en particulier pour repositionner les rôles sociaux de genre. Il s’agit, par la promotion du football féminin, de changer les perceptions qui structurent les violences. Un partenariat sera déployé entre Spotlight et le comité olympique, la Fifa, la fédération nationale. Plusieurs événements sportifs impliquant l’équipe nationale féminine seront organisés à cette fin.
- La mise en œuvre d’un programme d’actions conjointes avec les associations religieuses (vaudou, catholique et protestant) en vue du changement des normes sociales.
- Les partenariats opérationnels avec le secteur privé (patrons d’entreprises) pour des actions ciblées de prévention de la violence.
- Le partenariat opérationnel avec les organisations féminines et féministes, et avec le ministère de la condition féminine pour améliorer l’impact des stratégies de prévention.
- La mise en place des initiatives d’appui aux femmes chefs de ménage ou non leur permettant d’accroître leurs propres connaissances et d’éduquer leurs filles dans le cadre d’une démarche de «building social assets» pour prévenir et éviter les violences familiales «power to girls». Concrètement, il s’agit de la construction d’actifs sociaux ou compétences de vie des jeunes filles et des femmes pour leur permettre de faire face aux contraintes, difficultés, menaces que la vie sociale/communautaire/familiale leur impose, et de leur permettre d’agir de manière autonome. Toutes les études révèlent de manière constante une vulnérabilité des jeunes filles face aux VBG (discriminations familiales et sociales) et à l’épidémie du VIH. Globalement, elles ne sont pas outillées intellectuellement, techniquement et mentalement pour faire face aux pressions des familles (par rapport à la pression au mariage et à l’abandon de l’école), et de leur environnement (forte sollicitation sexuelle, sexualité précoces et à risque). Par exemple, un pourcentage élevé de jeunes filles ignore les techniques pour faire face à une situation de harcèlement sexuel à l’école, pour négocier les rapports sexuels protégés, pour contourner une situation de violences et discriminations familiales, pour bien gérer les menstruations et assurer ainsi une bonne hygiène menstruations et éviter les grossesses non désirées... Par ailleurs, les curricula de formation à

136 Contreras et al. 2016; Fulu et al, 2015; Fulu and Heise, 2015; Arango et al, 2014; Ellsberg et al., 2015).
l'école sur le VIH, la Santé sexuelle et Reproductive, les VBG ne sont non pas exhaustifs; mais aussi, les techniques et outils de transmission des contenus pédagogiques ne sont pas adaptés ou efficaces, compte tenu de la spécificité de la problématique. La systématisation des compétences sociales (social assets) ou compétences de vie chez les jeunes filles scolaires ou non scolaires se fera dans le cadre d'un partenariat avec le ministère des enseignements secondaires, de sorte à introduire pour une période de 18 mois, des espaces d'échanges entre les mentors/coachs et les jeunes filles, à l'effet de développer leurs compétences de vie. Plusieurs objectifs pédagogiques se rapportent à cette approche, et qui sont en lien direct avec les problématiques sus développés :
- connaître ses droits et faire connaître ses droits aux autres membres de son entourage
- comprendre et gérer le stress induit par la pression des pairs, la famille, les hommes, la société
- connaître son corps (sur le plan physiologique) et les techniques de maintien de l'hygiène sexuelle
- comprendre la psychologie des hommes/garçons et les rapports sociaux de sexe dans la société
- comprendre les enjeux de l'école dans la vie
- comprendre les formes de violences, et connaître les moyens de protection et de défense
- comprendre et appliquer le leadership relationnel et transactionnel
- connaître et appliquer l'estime et l'affirmation de soi
- comprendre comment devenir autonome financièrement (recommandations personnalisées)
- comprendre le fonctionnement des services publics, et comment les activer

• La masculinité positive ou homme champion: Ils seront formés et mobilisés pour servir de relais communautaires du plaidoyer et d'autres activités de prévention. Le programme engagera une démarche d'identification afin de mobiliser un pool « d'homme champion » dans le cadre d'une sorte d'interprofession de volontaires composés de fonctionnaires à la retraite (policiers, gendarmes, huissiers, enseignants) et de personnalités de la société civile (avocats, leaders religieux, journalistes...), recrutés dans leur localité et mobilisés suivant un format Pro Bono à l'animation des activités d'encadrement des communautés et de soutien aux cibles. Ils seront déployés en binômes en milieux sociocommunautaires (suivant un modèle de porte à porte) pour disséminer les contenus auprès des masses masculines et féminines, afin de vulgariser les normes positives/favorables aux droits des femmes, et des enfants, de communiquer sur le programme, et de fournir les informations utiles aux groupes cibles, dans le but ultime de préparer l'environnement à l’acceptation sociale des projets de réformes législatives. Par ailleurs, comme il existe un lien entre les activités de mobilisation communautaire contenue dans le pilier 3 et la fourniture des prestations aux survivantes du pilier 4. Les leaders et relais sociaux (artistes, media etc.) sont chargés entre autres, de partager l’information auprès des survivantes sur l’existence des services de fourniture de prestation et de les encourager à sortir de leur torpeur. Ce lien est exprimé dans la description des activités.


• Développement des modules ciblant les adolescents afin de promouvoir les normes sociales
positives. L'activité comprend 1) les consultations avec les acteurs/spécialistes clés dans le domaine y compris les enseignants, 2) les consultations avec les adolescents, 3) une formation pour piloter les modules après laquelle des révisions seront apportées aux modules) 4) formation des formateurs 5) impression des modules et 6) lancement des modules au niveau national et local.

**Prise en compte des groupes exposés aux formes croisées de violences (Personnes vivant avec handicap, personnes faiblement alphabétisées, travailleuses de sexe (TS) et Femmes & filles LGBTI, travailleuses Domestiques (TD) et filles déscolarisées) avec la mise en œuvre de stratégies spécifiques telles que :**

- La conception des outils de communication qui prend en compte la nature du handicap
- La stratégie de mobilisation en poste avancée qui infère que les volontaires vont vers les groupes cibles
- Le recrutement des associations des personnes vivant avec handicap pour la domiciliation des activités spécifiques
- La traduction de tous les contenus en langue créole
- Le développement des contenus sur la non-discrimination et la dignité des travailleuses de sexe (TS) lors des campagnes de communication de masse.
- L’appui à l’accès universel de cette catégorie aux contenus du “social assets” par l’utilisation des TIC et media sociaux qui sont fortement répandus en milieux jeunes à Haïti

**Développement d’une stratégie de prévention de portée nationale qui couvrira tous les sous-groupes sociaux, et dont la mise en œuvre sera soutenue par une intense activité de recherche opérationnelle.**

En clair, il s’agira d’une série d’études conçues pour répondre à une triple préoccupation dans le sens de garantir l’efficacité de la mise en œuvre de la stratégie globale de prévention:

- Fournir les données de référence qui facilitent la conception et l’exécution d’un plan de suivi-évaluation du pilier 3;
- Fournir les éléments et informations clés permettant de soutenir toute action de plaidoyer et de lobbying;
- Fournir les éléments et informations clés qui serviront de leviers pour les campagnes de mobilisation communautaire. Une activité de diffusion des résultats sera engagée.
- Elaborer une stratégie de prévention

**Mise en œuvre des stratégies intégrées pour changer les attitudes, les normes et les pratiques discriminatoires qui perpétuent les VFFF à travers une approche globale comprenant :**

- Engagement des mouvements de jeunesse pour changer positivement les attitudes, les comportements, les pratiques néfastes ainsi que les normes sociales et de genre en impliquant les hommes, les femmes, les filles et les garçons. Un pool d’avocats spécialisés dans l’égalité de genre (une sorte d’interprofessions composés de fonctionnaires à la retraite et de personnes de la société civile) sera déployé en binômes en milieu communautaire pour disséminer les contenus auprès des masses masculines et féminines, suivant une planification prédéterminée, à l’effet de vulgariser les normes positives/favorables aux droits des femmes, et des adolescents, de communiquer sur le programme, et de fournir les informations utiles aux groupes cibles.
- Marketing social des entreprises privées, notamment dans le secteur de l’économie sociale et solidaire, à forte concentration féminine, pour la promotion des contenus féministes. Par ailleurs, les autres entreprises seront mobilisées dans le cadre des partenariats, à l’effet d’aposter des contenus communicationnels sur les articles de consommation de masse qu’ils produisent ou commercialisent.
• Appui aux municipalités en vue de l’accroissement de leurs rôles dans l’encadrement des populations, des survivantes et des coupables de violences.
• Appui à la justice et la PNH dans la compréhension et la lutte spécifique contre la discrimination fondée sur le sexe et les masculinités nuisibles.
• Plaidoyer en vue de la systématisation des contenus de lutte contre les violences dans les parcours de l’éducation fondamentale.
• L’étude THRIVE menée par UNICEF en 2018, après l’ouragan Matthew a démontré que l’accumulation de facteurs de stress quotidiens, la perte d’autorité/de contrôle, les comportements acquis/le cycle intergénérationnel de l’agression et les normes de genre sont autant d’éléments déclencheurs de violence, dans le milieu conjugal. Il est donc important d’aborder non seulement les violences faites aux femmes et aux filles mais aussi les violences faites aux enfants pour avoir une stratégie de prévention complète. Dans ce contexte, des activités de protection dans les périodes de crises et de désastres seront incorporées dans les programmes d’éducation parentale et de disciplines positives.
• Des communications novatrices et l’utilisation des médias sociaux et des initiatives éducatives pour promouvoir les bonnes pratiques de défense et de protection contre les violences.
• Construction d’un lien d’apprentissage permanent avec les groupes cibles par la mise en place d’un dispositif favorisant l’accès des populations rurales (femmes, filles et jeunes) aux réseaux sociaux et par conséquent, aux informations disponibles. Ce dispositif permettra la distribution des téléphones androïdes aux groupes de femmes et de jeunes pour la dissémination des contenus informationnels, dans les localités rurales pour assurer la permanence de la diffusion des connaissances et savoirs.

**Systématisation de la formation des leaders d’opinion (artistes, journalistes, leaders religieux et communautaires)**

• Lancement du concept “les artistes éduquent les artistes”
• Lancement du concept “école de maris” et “école des parents”
• Lancement de l’initiative “la presse s’engage” qui s’appuiera sur l’approche média développé par ONU Femmes.

**Stratégie du Pilier 4**

**Résultat 4 : Les femmes et les filles survivantes de toutes formes de violence utilisent des services essentiels de qualité, disponibles, accessibles et acceptables pour leur rétablissement immédiat et à long terme.**

**Théorie du Changement**

Si les fournisseurs de services (Ministères, secteur privé, Associations féminines, OSC) disposent des capacités techniques et financières renforcées, s’engagent et sont redevables pour assurer la disponibilité et l’accès de services essentiels de qualité (Services de santé de la reproduction, services judiciaires) ;

Si un système d’alerte précoce incluant la police, les secteurs de l’éducation, la santé et la justice est opérationnel et efficace pour permettre aux femmes et aux filles survivantes de toutes formes de violence d’accéder aux informations sur la disponibilité et l’accès aux services essentiels de qualité (Services de santé de la reproduction, services judiciaires) ;

Si les fournisseurs de services (Ministères, secteur privé, Associations féminines, OSC) et d’autres acteurs sociaux et économiques entreprennent des actions de marketing social ou de promotion des services.
essentiels de qualité (Services de santé de la reproduction, services judiciaires) pour accroître la demande des femmes et des filles survivantes de toutes formes de violence ;

*Si* les femmes et les filles survivantes de toutes formes de violence disposent des connaissances et des informations nécessaires et s’engagent à faire prévaloir leurs droits et ont accès aux services essentiels de qualité (Services de santé de la reproduction, services judiciaires) ;

*Alors*, les femmes et les filles survivantes de toutes les formes de violence utiliseront les services essentiels

*Parce que* la disponibilité, l’accès et l’utilisation par les femmes et les filles survivantes de toutes formes de violence des services essentiels de qualité (Services de santé de la reproduction, services judiciaires) sont déterminants pour l’élimination des VFFF. L’acquisition des connaissances et des informations sur ces services essentiels sont indispensables pour permettre à ces femmes et filles survivantes de briser ou de surmonter les barrières socioculturelles qui les empêchent de faire prévaloir de leurs droits et jouir pleinement de ces services.

**Focus du soutien et interventions transformationnelles**

Des approches innovantes visant à explorer les possibilités des équipes mobiles pour améliorer l’accès géographique, l’offre, la qualité, le référencement par une prise en charge multisectorielle afin d’atteindre les personnes dans les zones reculées seront envisagées en vue d’induire la forte demande des services. Les réseaux communautaires comme les leaders religieux, associations locales, groupes mutuels et ONGs locales, ainsi que les artistes musiciens seront mis à contribution afin d’accroître cette demande des services au bénéfice des survivantes.

La réponse du programme pays, basée sur l’approche Droits humains et mettant l’accent sur l’offre des services aux survivantes des VFFF, est en adéquation avec les résultats escomptés (Effets et produits) du CDD 2017 - 2021. Les agences vont mutualiser leurs avantages comparatifs en développant des synergies et des complémentarités qui auront des effets multiplicateurs en vue de contribuer à l’atteinte des ODD à travers la réponse aux VFFF apportée dans le cadre du programme pays Spotlight.

Les interventions transformationnelles qui rendront le programme pays innovant dans ces 4 Départements sont :

- **Mise en place du paquet holistique et intégré de services essentiels** : Celui-ci permettra aux survivantes et survivantes des VFFF, y inclus les survivantes d’exploitation et d’abus sexuels, de bénéficier à tout moment de services essentiels de qualité, sûrs, accessibles et garantissant la confidentialité (intégration temporelle et spatiale). Les principaux volets de ce paquet de services (de santé, d’appui psychosocial, de police et de justice, réinsertion socio-économique).

- **Mise en place d’un cadre de coordination multisectorielle (Gouvernement, SNU, Organisations Féminines, et représentants des Survivantes ou des survivantes)** qui permettra la conception des modules et des standards, la formation, la mise à disposition des intrants à l’intention des intervenants. Ce cadre aura aussi pour rôle de (i) contribuer à une analyse communautaire afin d’adapter les approches selon le contexte local, (ii) établir les groupes mutuels de soutien, (iii) identifier les partenaires dans la mise en œuvre, dont les ASEC, CASEC, MCFDF, OPC, structures sanitaires, IBESR, MJSP, PNH, MJSAC, GHESKIO, CPFO, URAMEL, HAGN.
Ce cadre de concertation travaillera aussi à s’attaquer aux principaux déterminants des VFFF, à savoir (i) La banalisation des VFFF, (ii) La culture du Silence face aux Violences, (iii) La faible vulgarisation du cadre normatif de lutte contre les VFFF, (iv) La faible collecte, analyse, dissémination des données et par typologie de violence, (v) La faible intégration de l’Education Sexuelle Complète dans le curricula scolaire.

- **Renforcement des capacités techniques des prestataires des services dans une approche multisectorielle qui réponde aux standards internationaux d’amélioration de l’accès, la disponibilité, la qualité des services, y compris la collecte, et la dissémination des données.**
- **Mise en place du système binôme d’encadrement du personnel junior par un senior dont l’expérience est avérée/prouvée dans la prise en charge des survivantes (système de couple/mentorship).** Pour répondre efficacement au principe « Ne laisser personne derrière », un système de service mobile multisectoriel sera mis en place pour atteindre les plus vulnérables. Les structures seront encouragées à recruter des personnes qui ont une connaissance du langage de signes pour les personnes vivant avec handicap psychomoteur.
- **Renforcement de la collaboration avec les artistes, les médias, les leaders d’opinion communautaires expliquant aux populations et survivantes où trouver l’assistance multisectorielle en vue d’induire une forte demande des services holistiques**\(^{137}\).

L’approche de lutte contre les principaux déterminants et vecteurs des Violences, doublée d’offre des services multisectoriels se basant sur l’existant ainsi que le renforcement des capacités des acteurs impliqués dans l’offre de services de qualité, avec une forte implication des Organisations féminines et celles de la Société Civile, y compris celle des artistes, des media et des Leaders Communautaires induira la bonne utilisation des services.

- **Renforcement des procédures opérationnelles grâce au bon système de réferencement des survivantes dans une approche « Tout en Un » afin qu’elles bénéficient de l’assistance judiciaire du programme par la fourniture gratuite des certificats médicaux aux survivantes de viols et autres violences graves**
- **Appui à l’opérationnalisation du nouveau cadre juridique de l’assistance juridique pour le vulgariser auprès des bénéficiaires, et le rendre plus attractif.**
- **Mise en place d’une démarche d’assistance juridique en mode avancé dans les communautés qui sera conduite en se basant sur des procédures d’assistance légale ou d’aide judiciaire élaborée par ONU Femmes en partenariat avec le MCFDF**
- **Appui au budget participatif dans les collectivités territoriales pour garantir la budgétisation ou le financement des services de prise en charge des survivantes des violences**
- **Renforcement des capacités des centres d’hébergement (réhabilitation, équipement) des femmes survivantes de violences qui sont mis en place par le MCFDF et Renforcement de la protection de l’exploitation et des abus sexuels à travers la mise en place de codes de conduite et d’autres mesures nécessaires à la prévention.**

\(^{137}\) Cette activité est aussi valable pour le Résultat 3 portant prévention et Normes sociales
Stratégie du Pilier 5

Résultat 5 : Des données de qualité, désagrégées et comparables à l'échelle mondiale sur différentes formes de violences faites aux femmes et des filles, y compris les pratiques néfastes, sont collectées, analysées et utilisées pour l'élaboration des lois, des politiques et des programmes.

Théorie du changement

Si (1) les producteurs des données disposent des capacités techniques et financières renforcées, s'engagent et sont redevables pour l'amélioration des systèmes d'information, des outils et des méthodologies, la standardisation et l'harmonisation des outils et des méthodologies en prenant en compte les VFFF, la violence familiale et les pratiques néfastes ainsi que la coordination de leurs interventions ;

Si (2) les producteurs des données disposent des capacités techniques et financières renforcées, s'engagent et sont redevables pour assurer régulièrement la collecte, le traitement, l'analyse et la dissémination des données de qualité désagrégées (conformes aux standards internationaux) en prenant en compte les violences faites aux femmes et aux filles et la violence familiale ainsi que les pratiques néfastes, et facilitent leur accessibilité ;

Si (3) les producteurs et les utilisateurs des données disposent des capacités techniques renforcées et s'engagent à utiliser les données de qualité désagrégées disponibles pour élaborer, mettre en œuvre, faire le suivi et l'évaluation des politiques, des plans, des programmes et des projets en prenant en compte les VFFF et la violence familiale ainsi que les pratiques néfastes ;

Alors des données de qualité, désagrégées et comparables à l'échelle mondiale sur différentes formes de VFFF, y compris les pratiques néfastes, seront collectées, analysées et utilisées pour l’élaboration des lois, des politiques et des programmes.

Parce que la disponibilité, l'accès et l'utilisation des données de qualité désagrégées prenant en compte la violence faite aux femmes et aux filles ainsi que les pratiques néfastes sont indispensables pour l’élaboration des politiques, des programmes et des projets fondés sur des données probantes. Ils sont également importants pour apprécier les progress enregistrés dans la mise en œuvre des activités, la fourniture des livrables et l’impact induit par les lois, les politiques, les programmes et les projets visant l’élimination des VFFF.

Focus du soutien et Interventions transformationnelles

La stratégie de suivi et évaluation du programme pays sera mise en œuvre à travers les interventions transformationnelles suivantes :

Evaluation participative et inclusive des capacités nationales en matière de production, d'accès et d'utilisation des données statistiques, suivi et évaluation prenant en compte VFFF. Elaboration d’un programme de renforcement des capacités

Renforcement du système national statistique, de suivi et évaluation en prenant en compte les VFFF. Ce renforcement qui sera orienté par l’évaluation des capacités accordera une attention particulière aux composantes suivantes :
• Institutionnalisation de la statistique, du suivi et évaluation (Cadre légal, politiques)
• Renforcement de la coordination, du dialogue, des synergies et des complémentarités entre les producteurs des données aux niveaux central et local
• Amélioration, harmonisation et standardisation des outils, techniques et méthodes
• Développement des plans de suivi et évaluation des ministères en veillant à la prise en compte des VFFF
• Renforcement des systèmes d’information existants pour la prise en compte des VFFF
• Appui à la mise en œuvre des activités de renforcement des capacités des producteurs et utilisateurs des données en prenant compte des VFFF (Sessions de formation basée sur les compétences pour le recyclage et le perfectionnement, coaching, mentoring, appui conseil, accompagnement, voyages d’études et d’échanges d’expériences, accès aux sites, aux réseaux de connaissances, mise en place des communautés de pratiques, etc.)
• Appui et promotion de l’utilisation des données du recensement et d’autres données disponibles pour l’élaboration, le suivi et l’évaluation des politiques et des programmes basés sur les données probantes prenant en compte les violences faites aux femmes et aux filles
• Appui au renforcement de la collecte, l’accès, l’utilisation et la dissémination des données notamment des données de routine prenant en compte les violences faites aux femmes et aux filles aux niveaux national et local

Développement des partenariats et de la coopération : Le programme pays appuiera le développement des partenariats et la coopération en vue du renforcement des capacités nationales en matière de production, d’accès et d’utilisation des données statistiques, suivi et évaluation prenant en compte des VFFF. Il sera développé des partenariats avec les sociétés savantes et les universités, le secteur privé, les OSC et les PTF aux national, local, régional et international.

Financement et mobilisation des ressources : Le programme pays appuiera le financement et la mobilisation des ressources pour renforcer la production, l’accès, l’utilisation et la dissémination des données statistiques prenant en compte les VFFF. Elle soutiendra des actions de plaidoyer pour l’accroissement de la part du budget de l’Etat allouée à ces domaines. Il prendra aussi une part active aux actions de plaidoyer auprès des PTF pour les encourager à s’investir davantage dans ces domaines.

Appui à une enquête « IMAGES » International Men and Gender Equality Survey »

Appui technique au processus de collecte, analyse et traitement des données de la PNH et circuit de transmission

Appui à la systématisation de la collecte des données administratives sur les VBG

Stratégie du Pilier 6

Résultat 6 : Les groupes de défense des droits des femmes et les organisations de la société civile, y compris ceux représentant les jeunes et les groupes exposés aux multiples et diverses formes de discriminations exercent plus d’influence et font progresser plus efficacement l’agenda sur l’égalité de genre, l’autonomisation des femmes et l’élimination de la violence faite aux femmes et aux filles.
**Théorie du Changement**

Si les mouvements de femmes et les associations féminines, les OSC et les groupes exposés aux multiples et diverses formes de discriminations y compris le dialogue intergénérationnel disposent des capacités techniques renforcées et s’engagent à promouvoir le dialogue entre eux et les autres partenaires nationaux, à coordonner leur interventions, à mobiliser des ressources, élaborer, mettre en œuvre, faire le suivi et l’évaluation des politiques, programmes et projets intégrant les VFFF et la violence familiale ;

Si les mouvements de femmes et les associations féminines, les OSC et les groupes exposés aux multiples et diverses formes de discriminations disposent des capacités techniques renforcées et s’engagent résolument aux niveaux national et local dans la promotion de la redevabilité, les processus de revue et d’évaluation des programmes particulièrement ceux visant l’élimination des VFFF ainsi que dans la conception et l’utilisation des outils de suivi et de veille citoyenne ;

Si les mouvements de femmes et les associations féminines, les OSC et les groupes exposés aux multiples et diverses formes de discriminations sont plus impliqués et s’engagent davantage aux niveaux national, départemental et communal particulièrement ceux concernant les violences faites aux femmes et aux filles et la violence familiale ;

Alors les groupes de défense des droits des femmes et les organisations de la société civile, y compris ceux représentant les jeunes et les groupes exposés aux multiples et diverses formes de discriminations exerçront plus d’influence et feront progresser plus efficacement l’agenda sur l’égalité de genre, l’autonomisation des femmes et l’élimination des VFFF.

**Parce que** le dynamisme, l’engagement et la coordination des interventions des groupes de défense des droits des femmes et les organisations de la société civile, y compris ceux représentant les jeunes et les groupes exposés aux multiples et diverses formes de discriminations sont essentiels pour l’efficacité des actions de plaidoyer et de veille citoyenne. L’implication effective de ces acteurs dans la mise en œuvre, le suivi et l’évaluation est également indispensable pour le succès des politiques, des programmes et des projets visant l’élimination des VFFF.

**Focus du soutien et interventions transformationnelles**

Pour contribuer à la réalisation de ce résultat, le programme pays mettra en œuvre les interventions transformationnelles suivantes :

**Appui à la Structuration des organisations féminines et des groupes exposés aux formes croisées de discriminations.**

- Le développement organisationnel
- La promotion d’alliances stratégiques avec d’autres secteurs: associations de médecins, psychologues, sociologues, chambre de commerce, enseignants...
- Le renforcement des capacités des institutions et organisations réciipiendaires visant à les rendre autonomes en soutenant l’Agenda féministe et des initiatives d’autonomisation économiques des organisations
- Le management associatif incluant la capacité de planification stratégique, de plaidoyer et de de mobilisation des ressources, de capacité d’action collective, de recherche opérationnelle
- La mise en place d’un mécanisme d’auto défense des associations féminines
- Le soutien à un état des lieux du mouvement féministe afin de dégager des points nécessaires à la construction d’une synergie
- L’appui à l’organisation des activités de promotion des droits des femmes en milieux communautaires
• La création d’espaces au sein du mouvement des femmes en encourageant le dialogue intergénérationnel au sein des OSC sur l’égalité de genre et l’élimination des VFFF, en vue de la participation et de l’engagement des jeunes et en particulier des jeunes femmes

Développement d’une dynamique de synergie et de mutualisation des acteurs des mouvements féminins dans leurs diversités et centres d’intérêts à travers:

• Le soutien à la création de réseaux /plateformes /coalitions de groupements de femmes
• La création d’espaces d’échange permettant aux femmes de s’exprimer et de renforcer leurs capacités à travers la promotion des valeurs féministes, la formation sur des thèmes divers (droits, compétences de vie, nutrition, gestion financière…) et les loisirs
• Le renforcement de la Concertation nationale entre les acteurs d’une part, et entre eux et les pouvoirs publics et les leaders communautaires d’autre part
• La mise en place d’un fonds de soutien mutuel dans les cas d’urgence
• Le soutien à l’intégration d’organisations représentant les jeunes et d’autres groupes marginalisés confrontés à des formes de discrimination croisées dans des coalitions et des réseaux de groupes et de la société civile travaillant sur les VFFF ;

Appui à la participation efficace de la société civile féminine dans les mécanismes de redevabilité nationale et locale pour évaluer la prise en compte des VFFF à travers :

• Le soutien à la participation des mouvements féminins à l’Examen Périodique Universel
• Le soutien à la participation des mouvements féminins et féministes à l’évaluation de la CEDEF et du Plan d’Action de Beijing
• L’organisation d’une conférence mondiale sur les violences familiales sous le haut patronage du Président de la République

Alignement sur les ODD et les cadres nationaux de développement

En ce qui concerne particulièrement les ODD, le Programme Spotlight, à la faveur de son approche holistique et intégrée (interreletion entre les 6 piliers d’intervention pour un changement transformationnel), est parfaitement en phase avec la dimension multisectorielle de l’agenda durable 2030, qui prône également un équilibre entre les objectifs sociaux, économiques et environnementaux. De surcroît, l’élimination des violences faites aux femmes et aux filles constitue un des leviers fondamentaux pour assurer une pleine participation des femmes aux efforts nationaux pour l’accélération des progrès vers l’atteinte des ODD. Le Programme Spotlight prêtera une attention particulière aux 9 ODD et 36 cibles priorisées par le gouvernement haïtien, à savoir les ODD 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 13 et 16. Ainsi, le programme est conçu comme une opportunité pour les agences du système des Nations Unies et l’Union européenne de soutenir les efforts de l’État haïtien en vue de l’atteinte des ODD d’ici 2030.

Le Programme pays Spotlight vise à contribuer à l’atteinte de l’ODD 5. En effet, les activités prévues dans le pilier 6 relatives au renforcement des associations féminines permettront de valoriser et renforcer leur contribution à la mise en œuvre de l’agenda 2030 dans le pays, particulièrement à l’ODD 5. D’un point de vue global, la réussite du Programme aura une incidence sur l’atteinte de l’ODD 1 sur la réduction de la pauvreté. En rapport à l’ODD 16 (Paix et Justice), le programme envisage des actions de renforcement des
capacités des institutions nationales et territoriales, notamment sur les piliers 1 et 2. En rapport aux ODD 3 (Bonne santé et bien-être) et 4 (Éducation de qualité), le programme développera des actions de sensibilisation visant notamment à combattre des idées reçues socioculturelles favorables à la violence à l’égard des femmes et des filles et améliorera la prestation de services à travers les piliers 3 et 4. La promotion des droits des femmes et des filles ainsi que l’élimination des violences faites aux femmes et filles contribueront à la croissance économique du fait qu’elles auront davantage accès aux ressources, à l’éducation et à des meilleurs emplois (ODD 8). Le focus du Programme sur le principe du leave no one behind, aura une contribution significative sur l’atteinte de l’ODD 10 relatif à la réduction des inégalités.

Finalement, le programme s’inscrit entièrement dans le renforcement du partenariat mondial pour le développement (ODD 17), à travers, d’une part, la recherche de partenariats efficaces multi acteurs (gouvernement national, gouvernements locaux, société civile, secteur privé, entre autres) pour combattre le fléau de la VFFF et, d’autre part, à travers les efforts qui seront déployés dans le cadre d’une mobilisation de ressources afin de permettre la démultiplication de l’expérience Spotlight dans les autres départements du pays lors d’une deuxième phase du programme.

Le PSDH a fait de l’égalité des sexes l’une des priorités du pilier de la refondation sociale dont les programmes y afférents prévoient les actions majeures suivantes :

- Mettre en œuvre la Politique d’égalité femmes-hommes (liée au Pilier 2 de Spotlight) ;
- Continuer à adapter le cadre juridique pour assurer une meilleure protection des droits des femmes (Pilier 1) ;
- Assurer la production et la diffusion d’informations sur l’égalité des sexes (Pilier 5) ;
- Renforcer la participation des femmes au plaidoyer et au processus décisionnel pour faire progresser leurs droits (liée au Pilier 6 et à la démarche transversale adoptée par Spotlight en matière de participation de la société civile) ;
- Prévenir la violence à l’égard des femmes et des filles (liée au Pilier 3 et à l’objectif global du programme).
- Le CDD 2017-2021 prévoit des interventions clés qui sont conformes aux priorités susmentionnées. Le programme contribuera à la réalisation des résultats du CDD 2017 - 2021 ci-après :
- Renforcer l’intégration de l’égalité des sexes dans la législation, la planification, la programmation, le suivi et l’évaluation nationales ;
- Mettre en œuvre des mesures pour améliorer la participation des femmes à la prise de décision; et
- Intégrer l’égalité des sexes dans les réponses aux défis du changement climatique, des catastrophes naturelles et des crises humanitaires.

Gouvernance

La gouvernance du programme pays sera assurée, de concert avec les autorités de l’État, par les principaux organes suivants : le comité de pilotage, le comité de coordination technique national, les comités de coordination départementaux, le groupe de référence des OSC.

Comité de Pilotage (CoPil)

Le Comité de pilotage (CoPil) du programme pays est le plus haut organe de la structure de gouvernance du programme pays. Il assure l'orientation stratégique, la supervision fiduciaire, la gestion et la coordination du programme. Le CoPil sera co-présidé par le Ministre de la Planification et de la...
**Coopération Externe (MPCE) et par le Coordonnateur résident (CR) des Nations Unies.** Le CoPil inclut les représentants du Gouvernement, la Délégation de l'Union Européenne et les représentants des organisations de la Société Civile. Le CoPil du programme pays Spotlight s’assurera de la coordination et de la cohérence avec les autres programmes du SNU, notamment le *Fonds pour la consolidation de la paix (PBF)* et le *Fonds d'affectation spéciale pour la sécurité humaine (HSTF)* afin de permettre des synergies programmatiques entre les programmes conjoints. En vue d’assurer l’alignement du travail du CoPil sur les principes de responsabilité, de consensus et d' appropriation, quelques ministères clés vont figurer parmi les membres permanents du CoPil, notamment: le Ministère de la condition féminine et des droits de la femme, le ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail (MAST); le ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population (MSPP); le ministère de la Justice et de la Sécurité Publique (MJSP); le ministère de l’éducation et le Ministère de l’Intérieur et des Collectivités Territoriales (MICT).

**Le Bureau du Coordonnateur résident des Nations Unies assurera la fonction du secrétariat du CoPil.**

L’objectif principal du CoPil sera de guider et superviser la mise en œuvre du programme pays en assumant les rôles et responsabilités suivants :

- Assurer une communication et une coordination appropriées du programme pays
- Appuyer la mise en œuvre sur une base participative du programme pays, conformément aux priorités nationales, en cohérence avec le CDD 2017 - 2021 et aux priorités de l’Union européenne
- Examiner et approuver les plans de travail annuels du programme, examiner les résultats au niveau des produits, et ajuster les modalités de mise en œuvre, le cas échéant;
- Examiner et approuver le Cadre de suivi et évaluation du programme pays et les plans annuels de suivi et évaluation;
- Examiner et approuver les rapports annuels et semestriels de mise en œuvre du programme pays
- Examiner et approuver tous les rapports d’évaluation;
- Approuver toute révision programmatique ou budgétaire (seulement les révisions inférieures à 25 % de la valeur du budget) dans les limites du document de programme;
- Examiner et approuver les stratégies de gestion des risques et s’assurer que le programme gère et atténue les risques de manière proactive;
- Promouvoir de discussions sur les bonnes pratiques et leçons apprises de la mise en œuvre du programme pays dans une perspective de passage à l’échelle de l’approche Spotlight dans d’autres territoires du pays;
- Gérer les relations avec les parties prenantes au niveau national.

Le comité de pilotage se réunira au moins une fois par an. Les termes de référence du CoPil seront soumis le Comité de pilotage pour approbation lors de sa première réunion. Toutes les réunions du CoPil feront l’objet d’un procès-verbal. Les décisions et les points d’action convenus seront communiqués au Comité national de coordination technique, au Groupe de référence national de la société civile et aux autres parties prenantes par le secrétariat du CoPil.

**Comité de coordination technique national (CCT)**

Un comité national de coordination technique (CCT), composé d'un nombre réduit de membres, sera également créé dans le but de servir de mécanisme de coordination plus rapide pour la gestion du programme pays. Le CCT sera chargé d’assurer la coordination et la cohérence pendant la mise en œuvre du programme, l’accent étant mis sur la coordination générale dans les six piliers. Il supervisera la gestion
opérationnelle du programme et interviendra dans la recherche active et la proposition de solutions face à des goulots d’étranglements identifiés au cours de la mise en œuvre. Sur la base de sa connaissance approfondie de l’état d’avancement du programme et des enjeux, le CCT préparera des recommandations à soumettre au CoPil.

**Aperçu de la structure de gouvernance**
Jamaica

Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs): UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF

Programme Partner(s):
- **Government**: Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sports, Ministry of Education, Youth and Information (MOEYI), Ministry of National Security (MNS), Ministry of Justice (MOJ), Ministry of Health and Wellness (MOHW), Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS), Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), Ministry of Local Government and Community Development (MLGCD), Ministry of Finance (MOF), Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN)
- **Associated UN Agencies/UN Programme Partners**: European Union, PAHO, UNESCO, UNAIDS
- **Others**: Private Sector Organization of Jamaica, Jamaica Household Workers Union, Jamaica Council of Churches

Programme Location (provinces or priority areas): Kingston Metropolitan Area (St. Andrew and Kingston), Clarendon, Westmoreland, St. Thomas

Programme Description:
The Spotlight Initiative in Jamaica will contribute to transforming the society where women and girls can live free from family violence. It aims at addressing the issue of normalization of violence in Jamaica, and have society see family violence as public issue.

The initiative will focus its intervention at four parishes exposed to high level of violence, while legislation and policy work will reach nationwide population.

While the Initiative takes women and girls-centred approach, in particular the groups exposed to vulnerability, important efforts will be made to engage men and boys to address the toxic masculinity that is deeply imbedded in the society.

**Phase I:**
- **Total EU contribution:** USD 6,600,000
- **Total UN Agency Contributions:** USD 1,233,390

**Phase II:**
- **Estimated EU contribution:** USD 2,828,571 (To be approved)

Estimated No. of Beneficiaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative numbers</th>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Indirect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>214,315</td>
<td>1,052,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>116,050</td>
<td>324,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>203,500</td>
<td>936,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>107,100</td>
<td>410,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>640,965</td>
<td>2,723,667</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

138 See Country Programme Development guidance for a definition of Associated UN Agencies/UN Programme Partners.
Outcomes:
- Outcome 1: 3%
- Outcome 2: 12%
- Outcome 3: 32%
- Outcome 4: 32%
- Outcome 5: 11%
- Outcome 6: 10%

Investment by Pillar:
- Outcome 1: 3%
- Outcome 2: 12%
- Outcome 3: 32%
- Outcome 4: 32%
- Outcome 5: 11%
- Outcome 6: 10%

Investment by Agency:
- UNICEF: 25%
- UN Women: 27%
- UNFPA: 24%
- UNDP: 24%

Distribution of Programme Outcome Costs vs Programme Management Costs:
- Programme Outcome Cost: 84%
- PMC+RCO: 16%
Programme Strategy

Theory of Change Graphic

**Vision**

_The rights of women and girls to live free from violence are protected, promoted and upheld_

**Ultimate Outcome**

_All women and girls, particularly those most vulnerable, live a life free of violence and harmful practices_

**Intermediate Outcome: Family violence is reduced in targeted parishes in Jamaica**

**Intermediate Outcome: Women and girls affected by family violence have improved psychosocial and economic wellbeing**

**OUTCOME 1:** Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girl are in place and translated into plans

**OUTCOME 2:** National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls within the family

**OUTCOME 3:** Gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviour changed at community and individual levels to prevent family violence

**OUTCOME 4:** Women and girls who experience violence use available, accessible, acceptable and quality essential services including for long term recovery from family violence

**OUTCOME 5:** Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls, including intimate partner violence, child sexual abuse, and discrimination, collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes

**OUTCOME 6:** Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on gender equality and ending family violence

**SI OUTPUTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 1.1</th>
<th>Output 2.1</th>
<th>Output 3.1</th>
<th>Output 4.1</th>
<th>Output 5.1</th>
<th>Output 6.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.2</td>
<td>Output 3.2</td>
<td>Output 3.2</td>
<td>Output 4.2</td>
<td>Output 5.2</td>
<td>Output 6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.3</td>
<td>Output 3.3</td>
<td>Output 3.3</td>
<td>Output 4.2</td>
<td>Output 5.3</td>
<td>Output 6.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KEY STRATEGIES/INTERVENTIONS/ACTIVITIES**

**DRIVERS**

- Structural drivers: – Poverty, socio-cultural norms, gender inequality, inadequate legal provisions to protect women and girls and discrimination
- Other drivers: women’s economic status, lack/limited access to services

**COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP AT WORK**

**ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS**
Pillar 1 – Legislative and Policy Framework

Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls are in place and translated into plans.

This Outcome is associated with Pillar 1: Legislative and Policy Frameworks which is to support the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) in advancing legal reform to enhance the policy and legislative environment conducive to the elimination of family violence.

The following key outputs that will contribute to the achievement of this outcome is:

**Output 1.1:** National and subnational partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending family violence.

**Theory of Change**

If (1) civil society including women’s groups, community members, family violence experts are engaged in advocating for development of or reforms to laws and policies to end family violence; and if (2) implementation of legislations and policies is monitored; and if support is given to institutions that provide alternative models of justice; then (3) an enabling legislative and policy environment to respond to family violence is in place to adequately address the issues rounding family violence, because (4) effectively implemented legislative and policy frameworks address impunity and provide for coordinated action, including in the areas of prevention, services and data collection.

**Theory of Change Graphic – Outcome 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome 1: Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls are in place and translated into plans.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.1:</strong> National and subnational partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending family violence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KEY STRATEGIES/INTERVENTIONS/ACTIVITIES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSUMPTIONS</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Outcome 1 – Outputs and Activities Matrix

#### OUTCOME 1: Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls, including family violence, are in place and translated into plans

**Outcome Indicator 1.1** Proportion of target countries with laws and policies on VAWG/HP that adequately respond to the rights of all women and girls, including exercise/access to SRHR, are evidence-based and in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies’ recommendations

Baseline: 1 VAWG policy for Jamaica

Target (2022): 1 revised VAWG policy for Jamaica submitted for approval

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs/Indicators</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.1:</strong> National and subnational partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending family violence.</td>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.1.</strong> Support the advancement of the legislative process to incorporate approved policy positions to address VAWG and family violence into local legislation (such as recommendations of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament to review provisions pertaining to marital rape, giving married women the same legal protection as single women).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Performance Measures</strong></td>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.2:</strong> Support the review and update of the 2011 National Policy for Gender Equality (NPGE) to ensure alignment with NSAP-GBV and other relevant policies and legislation, including an assessment of cost to implement the NPGE to eliminate violence against women and girls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator 1.1.1:</strong> Number of draft new and/or strengthened laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination developed that respond to the rights of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards.</td>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.3:</strong> Review legal issues around inter-agency data sharing protocols and propose recommendations for accessibility to relevant data to users and producers of data to inform decision making as indicated under Pillar 5. This includes reviewing the effect of the proposed Data Protection Act, and the implications of existing legislation protecting respondent confidentiality (such as the Statistics Act) on the ability of agencies to share data in a format that can facilitate active/targeted interventions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> 6 laws (Domestic Violence Act, Sexual Harassment Act, Sexual Offences Act, Offences Against the Person Act, Childcare and Protection Act).</td>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.4:</strong> Support the establishment of a Parliamentary Caucus on VAWG, including family violence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> 6 laws strengthened by 2022 (Acceptance of recommendations for changes to laws) (Domestic Violence Act, Sexual Harassment Act, Sexual Offences Act, Offences Against the Person Act, Childcare and Protection Act)</td>
<td><strong>Sub-activities</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator 1.1.3</strong> Proportion of draft laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination which have received significant inputs from women’s rights advocates</td>
<td>- Development of a concept and structure of the parliamentary caucus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> 0</td>
<td>- Develop programme of activities to include training of parliamentarians and opportunities for south-south corporation (e.g. study tours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> 100% of laws have inputs from advocates by 2021 (National Policy for Gender Equality)</td>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.5:</strong> Support CSO to drive advocacy on legal reform on VAWG, including family violence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.6:</strong> Support CSOs, through financial and technical modalities, to develop and advocate for evidence-based and human rights-based proposals for reforms to legislation and national policy on VAWG and family violence, with particular attention to vulnerable and under-served groups and inclusive of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Indicator 1.1.4 Number of women’s rights advocates trained to draft legislation and/or policies on VAWG including family violence and/or gender equality and non-discrimination

Baseline: 0 advocates

Target (2021): TBD

### Indicator 1.1.5 Number of Parliamentarians and staff of human rights institutions with strengthened capacities to advocate for, draft new and/or strengthen existing legislation and/or policies on VAWG including family violence and/or gender equality and non-discrimination and implement the same

Baseline: 0 parliamentarians

Target: By 2021, 38 parliamentarians (60% of 63) have strengthened capacities to advocate for, draft new and/or strengthen existing legislation and/or policies on VAWG areas not resolved by the review of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament, and in keeping with recommendations of the NSAP-GBV.

### Pillar 2 – Strengthening institutions

National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund, and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls within the family

This outcome responds to the capacity challenges faced by state agencies in effectively carrying out their role as duty bearers. It also addresses capacity challenges faced by CSOs in undertaking work aimed at reducing IPV, girl-child sexual abuse, and discrimination against vulnerable groups. The outputs that will be delivered to support the achievement of Outcome 2 are:

**Output 2.1:** Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to family violence, especially for those groups of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

**Output 2.2:** Multi-stakeholder national and/or sub-national coordination mechanisms established and/or strengthened and adequately funded to address family violence

**Output 2.3:** Partners (Parliamentarians, key government officials, and women’s rights advocates) at the national and sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender responsive budgeting to end VAWG, including family violence.

### Theory of Change

Institutional change requires appropriate capacity, adequate funding as well as political engagement and leadership to sustainably address family violence. Therefore if (1) relevant decision-makers and stakeholders in all sectors of government and relevant CSOs and Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) are informed and mobilized to address family violence; if (2) institutions at all levels and relevant stakeholders have strengthened capacity on family violence; if (3) national and sub-national bargaining processes are effective in overcoming the hurdles of collective action to address and prevent family violence; and if (4) tools on gender-responsive budgeting are

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139 Including those from groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.
mobilized and adequate budgets are allocated; then (5) institutions will develop, coordinate and implement programmes that integrate the elimination of family violence, and other SDG targets into development planning processes.

Theory of Change Graphic – Outcome 2

Outcome 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls, including family violence, including in other sectors

Output 2.1: Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to family violence, especially for those groups of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

Output 2.2: Multi-stakeholder national and/or sub-national coordination mechanisms established and/or strengthened and adequately funded to address family violence

Output 2.3: Partners (Parliamentarians, key government officials and women’s rights advocates) at national and/or sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, including family violence

KEY INTERVENTIONS/ACTIVITIES

ASSUMPTIONS

Outcome 2 – Outputs and Activities Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls, including family violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator 2.1:</strong> Proportion of countries that have functioning national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest levels for addressing VAWG/HP that include representation from marginalized groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome Indicator 2.3:</strong> VAWG, including family violence, is integrated in 6 other sectors (health, social services, education, justice, security, culture) development plans that are evidence-based and in line with globally agreed standards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 2.1:</strong> Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to family violence, especially for those groups of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Performance Measures</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 2.1.1:</strong> Support the Bureau of Gender Affairs to perform its inter-ministerial policy coordination functions on gender equality and GBV as mandated under Beijing PFA and recommendations from CEDAW.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 2.1.2:</strong> Strengthen the national Gender Focal Points (GFP) structure to ensure that gender implications are considered and addressed in policies and programmes being implemented by the GOJ and private sector and to shift gender norms in society and organisations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Indicator 2.1.1:** Number of institutions that develop strategies, plans and/or programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG, including for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination

**Baseline:** TBD (baseline assessment)

**Target:** TBD

**Indicator 2.1.2:** Jamaica with internal and external accountability mechanisms within relevant government institutions in place to monitor GEWE and VAWG, including family violence

**Baseline:** Jamaica has an internal accountability mechanism (the Gender Focal Point system

**Target:** By 2022, Jamaica has a strengthened Gender Focal Point system

**Indicator 2.1.3:** Number of strategies, plans and programmes of other relevant sectors that integrate efforts to combat VAWG developed in line with international HR standards

**Baseline:** 0 Local Sustainable Development Plans (LSDP), and priority plans have VAWG integrated

**Target:** 1 by 2021, LSDP and 1 priority plan has VAWG integrated

**Indicator 2.1.5** Percentage of targeted national and sub-national public training institutions for public servants that have integrated gender equality and ending VAWG, including family violence, in their curriculum, as per international standards

**Baseline:** 0

**Target:** By 2022, 100% (teacher and first line health responders’ teaching institutions)

**Output 2.2:** Multi-stakeholder national and/or sub-national coordination mechanisms established and/or strengthened and adequately funded to address family violence

**Activity 2.1.3:** Review and update pre-service training curriculum for first-line health responders to integrate VAWG comprehensively.

**Activity 2.1.4:** Review and update VAWG Awareness in the training curriculum for pre-service and In-service teachers and school leaders/administrators.

**Activity 2.1.5:** Mainstream GBV and family violence in the curriculum for dispute resolution and mediation with the Dispute Resolution Foundation (DRF).

**Activity 2.1.6:** Provide support to SDC to update Community Priority Plans and implement relevant projects to address VAWG in 2 parishes, and in line with early warning systems intervention in pillar 4.

**Activity 2.1.7:** Update at least 1 Local Sustainable Development Plan to integrate and mainstream strategies to eliminate family violence.

**Activity 2.1.8:** Partner with Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF) and the Social Intervention Committee of Zones of Special Operations (ZOSO) to integrate VAWG prevention and response in social interventions in the special zones as part of citizens’ security efforts.

**Activity 2.2.1:** Assess and revise the position of the Bureau of Gender Affairs to ensure that they are equipped to train other government officials on human rights and gender

**Activity 2.2.2:** Strengthen the Gender Advisory Council and enhance participation of CSOs as the mechanism responsible for the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the NSAP-GBV.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Indicator 2.2.1:</strong> Proportion of supported multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans</th>
<th><strong>Activity 2.2.3:</strong> Support the establishment of a Parliamentary caucus on family violence and support Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) and FV training series for parliament, local government and CSOs in targeted parishes/communities.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline: 0</td>
<td><strong>Activity 2.2.4:</strong> Support the Ministry of Education in the review, operationalization, monitoring and institutionalization of the National Plan of Action on Violence Against Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> By 2022, 100% (Gender Advisory Council, Caucus)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator 2.2.2</strong> Proportion of national and sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline: TBD (baseline assessment)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> TBD (2021)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator 2.2.3:</strong> Number of national and sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms that are costed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline: 0 mechanisms are costed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> By 2022, one (1) costed strategy for Institutional strengthening of Gender Advisory Council and Caucus completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 2.3:</strong> Partners (Parliamentarians, key government officials and women’s rights advocates) at national and/or sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, including family violence</td>
<td><strong>Activity 2.3.1:</strong> Support Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) and FV sensitization and training for parliament, local government and CSOs in targeted parishes/communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator 2.3.1</strong> Number of multi-sectoral programmes developed that include proposed allocations of funds to end VAWG, including family violence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline: 0 (Social intervention strategy for Zones of Special Operations)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> By 2020, 1 Social intervention strategy for Zones of Special Operations (aka the current citizen security plan)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator 2.3.3</strong> Number of key government officials with greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG including family violence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Pillar 3 – Prevention and Social Norms**

Gender inequitable social norms, attitudes, and behaviour changed at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls, including family violence.

This outcome will contribute to the reduction of gender inequities, harmful social norms, attitudes, and behaviours at community and individual levels as it relates to IPV, girl-child sexual abuse, and discrimination against vulnerable groups.

The following 3 outputs are required to support the achievement of this Outcome 3:

**Output 3.1:** National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including on IPV, girl-child sexual abuse and those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination for in and out of school settings are implemented.

**Output 3.2:** Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours in relation to IPV, and girl-child sexual abuse and those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

**Output 3.3:** Decision makers in relevant non-state institutions and key informal decision makers have resources needed to strengthen advocacy for implementation of legislation and policies on ending family violence, and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours on women and girls’ right.

**Theory of Change**

Multi-pronged prevention initiatives that mutually reinforce each other and include analyses of power and gender norms, can effectively shift individual and socio-cultural norms including those affecting women’s and girl’s sexuality and reproduction, their socio-economic well-being and their risk to family violence.

Therefore, **if** (1) multiple strategies such as community mobilization to promote social change, key stakeholder’s engagement (including traditional and non-traditional stakeholders), and education and livelihood strategies are carried out in an integrated and coordinated manner, based on a shared understanding and approach and in line with international and national standards based on evidence on preventing family violence; and **if** (2) formal and informal stakeholders advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending family violence, and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls’ rights; **then** (3) favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviours will be promoted at institutional, community, and individual levels (across the ecological model) to prevent family violence.

**Theory of Change Graphic – Outcome 3**

| **Outcome 3.1:** National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including on IPV, girl-child sexual abuse and those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination for in and out of school settings are implemented. |
| **Output 3.2:** Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours in relation to IPV, and girl-child sexual abuse and those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. |
| **Output 3.3:** Decision makers in relevant non-state institutions and key informal decision makers have resources needed to strengthen advocacy for implementation of legislation and policies on ending family violence, and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours on women and girls’ right. |
### Outcome 3 – Outputs and Activities Matrix

#### OUTCOME 3: Gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviour change at community and individual levels and prevent violence against women and girls, including family violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators, Baseline, Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator 3.1:</strong> Percentage of people who think that it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/intimate partner (to violence), by sex and age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> 10% <em>(Women Health Survey 2016)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target (2021):</strong> 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator 3.3:</strong> Number of evidence-based, transformative/comprehensive prevention strategies/programmes that address the rights of those marginalized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target (2022):</strong> 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 3.1:</strong> National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including on IPV, girl-child sexual abuse and those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination for in and out of school settings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 3.1.1:</strong> Conduct a baseline study to assess the knowledge, attitudes, practices and behaviours towards family violence of women and men (including adolescents and young people) to identify possible drivers for change and in-depth analysis of root causes of GBV in Jamaica</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 3.1.2:</strong> Scale-up evidence-based sport-based family violence prevention interventions for boys and girls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Activity</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <em>Train coaches and physical education teachers in educational institutions (primary to tertiary) and community sporting fraternities to strengthen their capacity to raise awareness and promote attitudes, behaviors and norms that will reduce the incidence of gender-based and family violence</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <em>Advocate for the completion of a training in family violence and gender-based violence as criteria for the registration/licensing of coaches and for this training to be mandatory for physical education teachers</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 3.1.3:</strong> In collaboration with CSOs and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Information (MOEYI), establish a school-wide programme for gender-based violence prevention in primary and secondary schools aimed at students, teachers, school professional and the guidance counseling departments to include the promotion of positive masculinities, respect for girls and women, conflict resolution and discriminatory practices in schools in six volatile communities in targeted parishes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <em>Train cross-section of youths in targeted schools as VAWG Youth Champions geared toward transforming youth’s attitude</em></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator 3.1.2:</strong> Number of young women and girls, young men and boys who participate in programmes in school and out of school that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> By the end of 2022 30,000 in and out of school youth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Indicator 3.1.3: Number of national and/or sub-national programmes developed for inclusion in educational curricula to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including targeting young women and girls, young men and boys facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination |
| **Baseline:** 1 programme |
| **Target:** By 2021, 1 programme enhanced with of HFLE curriculum for in school students and extension of use to out-of-school youth |
and behaviour toward gender norms and values and strengthening conflict management skills among youths.

• Provide support to school-based, student-led campaigns on VAWG
• Develop and deliver training in VAWG, advocacy methodology and leadership for students and school-based professionals
• Produce programme materials for dissemination (e.g., posters, etc.)

Activity 3.1.4: Support the MOEYI and CSOs to scale up and sustain the implementation of the Health and Family Life Education (HFLE) curriculum for children and young people in and out of school

Sub-Activities
• Review and update materials for HFLE sessions/workshops in schools and out-of-schools
• Training for MOEYI and CSO programme staff in VAWG

Activity 3.1.5: Establish safe spaces for adolescent males and females in at least 2 targeted parishes to ensure a safe and healthy space where teenagers – particularly adolescent girls - can access the internet for academic and other information, while benefiting from voluntary and confidential counselling, HIV testing, as well as mental health support. Issues around SRHR, teen pregnancies, substance abuse, suicides and others relevant issues are addressed.

Sub-Activities
• Support to MOHW to identify and re-furbish spaces to facilitate the establishment and operationalize the hubs.
• Support the operational costs of the spaces that will be assumed MoHW after two years.
• Conduct VAWG training for hub staff and adolescents, especially girls

Output 3.2: Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours in relation to IPV, girl-child sexual abuse and those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

Performance Measures

Indicator 3.2.1 Number of women, men, girls and boys who regularly attend community programmes to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and

Activity 3.2.1: Develop and implement multi-pronged, national and whole of community-based social and behavioral change campaigns complemented by community mobilization interventions to change social and gender norms that perpetuate family violence (to include engagement of young people, faith leaders and other stakeholders).

Sub-Activities
• Engage with men, women, boys and girls, to change harmful community norms regarding sex with girls and women, using platforms that support the participation of survivors of sexual abuse
• Design a comprehensive communication strategy that builds on the analysis of the root causes of violence and stereotype that condone violence and includes all interventions linked to prevention and social norms under the Spotlight initiative.
• Establish coordination mechanism to articulate the different communication, advocacy and behavioral change interventions among partners under SI (this includes the links

140 The intervention will build on the success of the current MOEYI School-wide Positive Behaviour Intervention and UNESCO Clubs and Youth Ambassadors Programme and will be complemented by the work with parents, guardians and other members of the selected communities.
behaviours, including in relation to women and girls’ sexuality and reproduction  
**Baseline:** TBD  
**Target:** TBD

**Indicator 3.2.2:** Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping  
**Baseline:** 0  
**Target:** 1 million

**Indicator 3.2.3:** Number of men and boys who regularly attend gender transformative programmes addressing violent masculinities and men’s violence towards women and girls in community centres, schools and other relevant spaces  
**Baseline:** 0  
**Target (2022):** 2,000 men and boys who regularly attend gender transformative programmes

**Indicator 3.2.5:** Number of campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, including of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, developed and conducted  
**Baseline:** 0  
**Target:** By 2022, 3 campaigns developed and conducted (Intimate Partner Violence, Child Sexual Abuse, Violence Against Children)

**Output 3.3:** Decision makers in relevant non-state institutions and key informal decision makers are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending family violence, and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours on women and girls’ rights  
**Baseline:** TBD  
**Target:** TBD

**Performance Measures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity 3.2.2: Conduct Parenting Support and community outreach sessions through community groups in selected parishes to engage mothers and fathers using multi-faceted, gender-responsive parenting support to prevent family violence (addressing GBV and child sexual abuse).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Activities</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Review existing curricula and protocols and will use innovative strategies such as community corner reasoning. Special attention will be provided to families of children with disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Strengthen CSOs and community support groups to mobilize mothers and fathers, facilitate rap sessions, workshops and innovative community events, measure behavior change and make referrals (There will be a special effort made to mobilize fathers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Establish a mobile messaging platform using Rapid Pro technology-an open-source platform for sharing real-time data to disseminate regularly messages and engage with fathers and mothers that attend parenting community mobilization sessions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity 3.2.3: Engage boys and girls in targeted communities to prevent sexual abuse of girls and change harmful community norms regarding sex with girls, using platforms that support the participation of survivors of sexual abuse.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Activity</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Strengthen/establish girls’ and boys’ groups to facilitate dialogue, problem-solving and individual and community action to promote healthy social norms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity 3.3.1: Develop the capacity of public personalities, entertainers, media and other key influencers including social media influencers, the religious community to advocate on gender and VAWG to become champions of the national and community-level campaigns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Activities</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Strengthen awareness of relevant influencers at national and community level to ensure sensitive reporting on VAWG, effective advocacy, knowledge of relevant legislation and policies to inform programme planning and decision-making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Enable influencers to develop and execute strategies in support of the national and community level campaigns and advocacy initiatives.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Indicator 3.3.3** Number of new and other media stories/reports that sensitively report on VAWG including family violence and GEWE more broadly

Baseline: TBD  
Target: TBD

**Indicator 3.3.5:** Number of key informal decision makers and decision makers in relevant non-state institutions with strengthened awareness of and capacities to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls’ rights  
Baseline: Not available  
Target: 5 non-state institutions’/social influencers with strengthened awareness and capacity to advocate

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**Pillar 4 - Delivery of Quality, Essential Services**

Women and girls who experience family violence use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from family violence

Associated with Pillar 4: Quality Services

The outputs that will be delivered to support the achievement of this outcome are:

- **Output 4.1:** Relevant government authorities and women’s rights organisations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls’ survivors of violence (and their families when relevant), especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

- **Output 4.2:** Women and girls’ survivors of violence and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services and opportunities.

**Theory of Change**

If (1) service providers have the capacity to deliver essential services, including SRH services, and to prosecute perpetrators in line with international human rights standards and guidelines; if (2) these services are made available and accessible to women and girls, especially adolescent girls, women in rural and underserved areas and who have a low economic status, and during normal development, post-crisis and humanitarian contexts; and if (3) women and girls are informed and empowered to exercise their rights to services (including SRHRs and access to justice); then (4) women and girls who experience any form of family violence will increase their use of services and recover from violence, while perpetrators will be prosecuted and punished given that the underlying barriers to women and girls’ access to services have been addressed.

**Theory of Change Graphic – Outcome 4**
**Outcome 4: Women and girls who experience family violence use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from family violence**

**Output 4.1:** Relevant government authorities and women’s rights organisations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls’ survivors of violence (and their families when relevant), especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

**Output 4.2:** Women and girls’ survivors of violence and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services and opportunities.

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### KEY INTERVENTIONS/ACTIVITIES

### ASSUMPTIONS

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**Outcome 4 – Outputs and Activities Matrix**

**Outcome** 4: Women and girls who experience family violence use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from family violence.

**Outcome Indicator 4.1:** Proportion of women, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, who report experiencing physical or sexual violence who seek help, by sector.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 4.1:</strong> Relevant government authorities and women’s rights organisations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls’ survivors of violence (and their families when relevant), especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.</td>
<td><strong>Activity 4.1.1:</strong> Support the Ministry of National Security to establish early warning system response tool to detect, prevent and respond to violence; seek integration of existing iWatch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> TBD</td>
<td><strong>Activity 4.1.2:</strong> Undertake readiness assessment (availability, accessibility, responsiveness, adaptability, appropriateness, quality and gaps identification) of different sectors (police, health, social services, justice) to provide services to inform the implementation plan of the NSAP-GBV in line with the Essential Service Package.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> TBD</td>
<td><strong>Activity 4.1.3:</strong> Support the establishment and operationalization of a referral pathway and a coordination platform among government and CSO service providers in each of the target parishes to provide oversight and enable social services, health - including integrated HIV/SRH/GBV services, psychosocial support and mental health services, police, justice and education sector to ensure a continuum of care in the provision of quality and coordinated essential services to women and girl victims and survivors of violence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Performance Measures</strong></td>
<td><strong>Activity 4.1.4:</strong> Update and/or develop SOPs for health service delivery to women and girls, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, and who experience intimate partner violence and child sexual abuse, including at community level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator 4.1.1</strong> Number of government service providers that have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to</td>
<td><strong>Activity 4.1.5:</strong> In line with the guidance and tools for essential services, adjust models of care for service delivery, establish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> No early warning system</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> Yes, early warning system</td>
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**Indicator 4.1.4** Number of government service providers that have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 4.1.5</th>
<th>Number of women’s rights organizations that have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girls’ victims/survivors of VAWG including family violence (and their families, when relevant)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Activity 4.1.6 | Expand and support the existing rape crisis hotline to provide women and girls, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, access to information, referral and other SRH related services |

| Activity 4.1.7 | Develop and operationalize usage of standardized intake forms and client registration formats by both government and CSO service providers. |

| Activity 4.1.8 | Provide technical support to the Bureau of Gender Affairs and relevant NGOs on the development of protocols and guidelines for the operationalization of shelters. |

| Activity 4.1.9 | Conduct training of social service providers to identify intimate partner violence and child sexual abuse, provide counseling, psychosocial support and other support services, conduct safety and danger assessments and referrals to other services |

| Activity 4.1.10 | Enhance training for health professionals on identification of IPV and standardized procedures for dealing with victims of GBV, particularly IPV, in a gender-sensitive manner and to better integrate VAWG response into integrated sexual and reproductive health services |

| Activity 4.1.11 | Strengthen and expand gender-responsive administration of justice through CAJO and ACCP protocols to improve capacity to investigate and prosecute cases of VAWG, including family violence, and to enforce court orders in a sensitive and timely manner |

| Activity 4.1.12 | Conduct interdisciplinary training targeting Victim Support Unit; police; health and social services; and judges, prosecutors and lawyers on child sexual abuse; IPV including physical, verbal, emotional and psychological abuse; about women’s rights under domestic and international laws; and obligation of service providers when dealing with children and girls who are victims of child sexual abuse |

| Activity 4.1.13 | Support community-led organizations in the response to cases of sexual violence against most marginalized populations |

| Activity 4.1.14 | Support relevant CSO(s) and relevant local government department(s) to strengthen legal support services and community-based family counseling, mediation and rehabilitation services, particularly those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination |

| Activity 4.1.15 | Support the delivery of improved mental health and emotional support services for adolescent girls and young women who are victims of violence, including peer to peer support |

| Activity 4.1.16 | Establish two (2) Domestic Violence Intervention Centre (DVICs) in police stations |
| Activity 4.1.17: Conduct training of health providers and CSOs in the provision of the minimum initial service package (MISP) for integrated HIV/RH/GBV prevention and response to natural disasters |
| Activity 4.1.18: Support the establishment and operationalization of GBV networks – including government authorities and CSO - in each parish. |

**Output 4.2:** Women and girls’ survivors of VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services and opportunities

**Performance Measures**

**Indicator 4.2.1:** Number of women and girls’ survivors of violence that have increased knowledge of and access to quality essential services, disaggregated by age group.

**Baseline:** TBD (by baseline assessment)

**Target:** TBD

**Activity 4.2.1:** Support awareness raising on Improve human rights and legal literacy of underserved communities, including women living with HIV, transgender populations, women/girls with disabilities, LGBTIQ+, sex workers, cohabitating adolescent girls, pregnant women and teenage mothers (in line with pillar 3)

**Activity 4.2.2:** Design and implement a communication campaign on available services and information, on reporting mechanisms, and discrimination (using Digital & Multimedia/ Online & Offline platforms).

### Pillar 5 - Data Availability and Capacities

**Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on specific forms of family violence collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes**

This outcome aims to strengthen the capacity of the national statistical system and women’s and children’s and youth rights advocates to regularly collect, disseminate and utilize quality, disaggregated data on specific forms of family violence. Their increased capacity will support evidence-based decision making for policies and programmes designed to eliminate family violence.

The following are the outputs that will be delivered to support the achievement of this outcome:

**Output 5.1:** Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government and women’s rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to family violence, in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.

**Output 5.2:** Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on family violence is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making.

**Theory of Change**

If (1) measurement and methodologies for family violence, data collection are improved and strengthened (including monitoring and reporting requirements for SDG target 5.2 indicators); and if (2) the capacity of national institutions to collect disaggregated family violence data (including on IPV, and child sex abuse) in line with globally agreed standards is strengthened; and if (3) disaggregated data (including to extent possible on age, ethnicity, location, socio-economic status, disability, other vulnerable populations) are made accessible and
disseminated to be used by decision makers and civil society, (4) then laws, policies and programmes will be based on evidence (quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data) and therefore better able to respond to the specific context and realities of women and girls, including those most marginalized.

Theory of Change Graphic – Outcome 5

**Outcome 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on specific forms of family violence, (girl-child sexual abuse, IPV and discrimination against vulnerable groups) collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.**

- **Output 5.1:** Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government and women’s rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to family violence, in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.

- **Output 5.2:** Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on family violence, is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making.

**KEY INTERVENTIONS/ACTIVITIES**

**ASSUMPTIONS**

**Outcome 5 – Outputs and Activities Matrix**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Output 5.1:** Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government and women’s rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to family violence, in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes. | **Activity 5.1.1:** Establish minimum standards and protocols for the management of VAWG administrative data. **Sub-Activities**  
  - Sub-activity 5.1.1a: User-producer dialogues held at parish level (1 per parish) to assess gaps and identify opportunities for VAWG data production, use and dissemination, to (1) inform the development of the minimum standards and protocols for the management of VAWG administrative data; and (2) the minimum dataset on administrative data on VAWG data.  
  - Sub-activity 5.1.1b: National capacity assessment of STATIN and the National Statistical System and civil society, to produce, analyse and disseminate VAWG administrative data.  
  - Sub-activity 5.1.1c: Minimum Standards, Ethical Guidelines, Protocols (including data sharing protocols) developed. |

**Outcome Indicator 5.1** Jamaica has globally comparable data on the prevalence (and incidence, where appropriate) of VAWG, including family violence, collected over time

**Outcome Indicator 5.2** Jamaica has publicly available data, reported on a regular basis, on various forms of VAWG, including family violence, at country level

**Performance Measures**

**Indicator 5.1.1:** Number of National Statistical Offices that have developed/adapted and contextualized methods and standards at national level to produce prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, including family violence.

**Baseline:** None

**Target:** By 2022, 1 National Statistical office has minimum standards and protocols for the management of VAWG administrative data.

**Indicator 5.1.2:** [Percentage of targeted countries with] Existence of a harmonized system to collect administrative
data on VAWG, including family violence, in line with international standards, across different sectors.

**Baseline:** 0 harmonized data collection systems (JCO-ICVIS, Jamaica Injury Surveillance System (Health), JCF and National Children’s Registry have systems in place to collect some VAWG administrative data. These systems are not harmonized).

**Target:** By 2022, a harmonized system exists (comprising the JCO-ICVIS, Jamaica Injury Surveillance System (Health), JCF and National Children’s Registry is in place to collect administrative data on VAWG, including family violence, in line with international standards, across different sectors).

**Indicator 5.1:3** Number of National Statistical Officers who have enhanced capacities to produce data on the prevalence and incidence, where appropriate, of VAWG including family violence.

**Baseline:** 0 officer

**Target:** By 2022, 30 STATIN and other government staff have enhanced capacities to produce data on the prevalence and incidence where appropriate of VAWG including family violence.

**Indicator 5.1.4:** Number of government personnel, including service providers, from different sectors who have enhanced capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG including family violence in line with international and regional standards.

**Baseline:** TBD (by baseline assessment)

**Target:** By 2022, 70 staff in the JCF, JCO, hospitals, Jamaica Injury Surveillance System (Health), Justice sector, National Children’s Registry and STATIN have increased knowledge on methods, approaches and ethical guidelines on the collection and analysis of VAWG administrative data.

**Sub-Activities**

- **Sub-activity 5.1.4a:** Expansion of (1) the Jamaica Crime Observatory Integrated Crime and Violence Information System and (2) Jamaica Injury Surveillance System to strengthen collection and analysis of data on VAWG, including family violence.

- **Sub-activity 5.1.4b:** Strengthening the National Children’s Registry to ensure completeness, timeliness and use of the information collected.

**Activity 5.1.5:** Conduct training with key staff of civil society organizations that on methods, approaches and ethical guidelines on the collection and analysis of VAWG administrative data.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity 5.1.2:</th>
<th>Under the framework of the minimum standards and protocols, the development of a minimum dataset that will enable users to evaluate whether services meet minimum standards for service provision in the health, justice, police and social services (including civil society) sectors and best practices (for example the Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence, 2015) as well as to monitor the implementation of the Jamaica NSAP-GBV.</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity 5.1.3:</th>
<th>Support to STATIN to conduct training with key staff of STATIN and government personnel in national statistical system on methods, approaches and ethical guidelines on the collection and analysis of VAWG prevalence data.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity 5.1.4:</th>
<th>Strengthening the capacity of STATIN and government personnel in national statistical system (JCO-ICVIS, PIOJ, JCF, Hospitals, Jamaica Injury Surveillance System, Justice system and National Children’s Registry) on methods, approaches and ethical guidelines on the collection and analysis of VAWG administrative data.</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Sub-Activities</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-activity 5.1.1d:</strong> MoUs established among data producers (including the relevant civil society organizations) and STATIN on VAWG administrative data.</td>
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</tbody>
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**Activity 5.1.5:** Conduct training with key staff of civil society organizations that on methods, approaches and ethical guidelines on the collection and analysis of VAWG administrative data.
Output 5.2: Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on family violence is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making

**Performance Measures**

**Indicator 5.2.1:** Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform evidence-based decision making.

**Baseline:** 1 (Women’s Health Survey Report, 2016)

**Target:** By 2022 produce three key knowledge products

**Indicator 5.2.2** Number of pieces of peer-reviewed qualitative research published

**Baseline:** 0 (Unpublished qualitative research undertaken as a companion to the Women’s Health Survey Report 2016)

**Target:** By 2022, 1 peer-reviewed qualitative analysis research papers on experiences of violence of marginalised/“at risk” groups of women published

**Indicator 5.2.3** Number of government personnel from different sectors with strengthened capacities to analyse and disseminate prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, including family violence

**Baseline:** TBD

**Target:** By 2022, 70 staff have increased knowledge to analyse and disseminate VAWG prevalence and administrative data for decision-making and monitoring of the NSAP-GBV.

**Indicator 5.2.4** Number of women’s rights, youth and children’s advocates with strengthened capacities in analysis and dissemination of prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, including family violence

**Baseline:** 0 fora.

**Target:** By 2022, 100 women rights, youth and children’s advocates with strengthened capacities in analysis and dissemination of prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, including family violence.

**Activity 5.2.1:** Produce and disseminate three (3) knowledge products

**Sub-Activities**
- Sub-Activity 5.2.1a: Conduct of a National Study on the Economic Costs of VAWG
- Sub-Activity 5.2.1b: Secondary analysis (including multi-variate analysis) of data from the Women’s Health Survey, 2016 and other surveys such as MICS and Reproductive Health survey to further explore the experiences of violence (including consequences, risk and protective factors) of specific groups (for example young women and adolescents, women who have been pregnant, women with disabilities among others) of women, associations of gender beliefs and norms with violence, and other issues (e.g. masculinity) that may be relevant for policy and programming.
- Sub-Activity 5.2.1 c: Support the analysis and the use of data produced by the National Children's Registry to ensure the production of complete and timely quarterly bulletin report.

**Activity 5.2.2:** Conduct qualitative analysis and research on experiences of violence of marginalised/“at risk” groups of women such as women with disabilities, young and adolescent women, women who have been pregnant, and girls who may suffer multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

**Activity 5.2.3:** Strengthen capacity of key staff of STATIN and government personnel in national statistical system (JCO-ICVIS, PIOJ, JCF, Hospitals, Jamaica Injury Surveillance System, Justice system and National Children’s Registry) on analysis and dissemination of VAWG prevalence and administrative data.

**Sub-Activity**
- Sub-Activity 5.2.3a: Training and capacity building for the data producers: key staff of STATIN and government personnel in national statistical system (JCO-ICVIS, PIOJ, JCF, Hospitals, Jamaica Injury Surveillance System, Justice system and National Children’s Registry) on analysis and dissemination of VAWG prevalence and administrative data.

141 These products would include (1) National Study on the Economic Costs of VAWG; (2) Qualitative analysis and research on experiences of violence of marginalized/“at risk” groups of women such as women with disabilities, young and adolescent women, women who have been pregnant, and girls who may suffer multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination; and (3) secondary analysis of data from the Women’s Health Survey, 2016 to further explore the experiences of violence (including consequences, risk and protective factors) of specific groups (for example young women and adolescents, women who have been pregnant, women with disabilities among others) of women, associations of gender beliefs and norms with violence, and other issues (e.g. masculinity) that may be relevant for policy and programming.

142 In the JCF, JCO, hospitals, Jamaica Injury Surveillance System (Health), Justice sector, National Children’s Registry and STATIN.
| dissemination of prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, including family violence | and National Children’s Registry) on analysis and dissemination of VAWG prevalence and administrative data.  
- Sub-Activity 5.2.3b: Training and skill-building for the data users: key staff of national gender machinery, government agencies with responsibility for children’s and youth rights, to analyse and disseminate prevalence and incidence data to support decision-making, policy and programme development, and monitoring of the NSAP-GBV. |
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 5.2.4:</strong> Strengthen the capacity of women’s rights advocates to analyse and disseminate VAWG prevalence and incidence data.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|  • Sub-Activity 5.2.4a: Training and skills building of women’s youth and children’s rights advocates in order to increased capacity to collect, monitor and use prevalence and incidence data for social mobilization and advocacy and tracking of state accountability for the elimination of VAWG.  
  • Sub-Activity 5.2.4b: Support CSOs to develop and launch a mobile friendly website that will disseminate (1) monthly profiles (at both the parish and community levels) of analysed IPV crime and injury data; (2) information on how to develop personal safety plans and obtain protection orders and legal support services; (3) information on linkages to government and CSO/NGO services for victims/survivors of VAWG. |
| **Activity 5.2.6:** Secondary analysis of data from the Women’s Health Survey, 2016 to further explore the experiences of violence (including consequences, risk and protective factors) of specific groups (for example young women and adolescents, women who have been pregnant, women with disabilities among others) of women, associations of gender beliefs and norms with violence, and other issues (e.g. masculinity) that may be relevant for policy and programming |
| **Activity 5.2.7:** Support the analysis and the use of data produced by the National Children’s Registry to ensure the production of complete and timely quarterly bulletin report. |
Pillar 6 - Supporting the Women’s Movement

Women’s rights groups, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG.

The following are the three outputs that will be delivered to support the achievement of this outcome:

**Output 6.1:** Women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs, have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending family violence, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels.

**Output 6.2:** Women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to family violence and GEWE.

**Output 6.3:** Women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending family violence.

**Theory of Change**

The activism of women’s rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, is a crucial driver of progress on efforts to end family violence.

Therefore, if (1) the knowledge, expertise and capacities of women’s rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination is drawn upon and strengthened; if (2) the space for women’s rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination’s expression and activity is free and conducive to their work; and if (3) multi-stakeholder partnerships and networks are established at local, national, regional and global level with women’s rights groups and autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination; then (4) women’s rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs will be able to influence, sustain, and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG, including family violence, policies and programmes that respond to the needs of all women and girls, including those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

**Figure 1: Theory of Change Graphic – Outcome 6**

**Outcome 6: Women’s rights groups, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/ marginalization, will communicate more effectively with each other and using this interaction as a platform, will be able to strategically influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG.**
### Outcome 6 – Outputs and Activities Matrix

**OUTCOME 6:** Women’s rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG.

| **Outcome Indicator 6.1** | Proportion of countries where women’s rights organisations, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, include those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on ending VAWG, including family violence |
| **Outcome Indicator 6.2** | Proportion of countries where there is an increased use of social accountability mechanisms by civil society in order to monitor and engage in efforts to end VAWG, including family violence |
| **Outcome Indicator 6.3** | Proportion of women’s rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, report having greater influence and agency to work on ending VAWG, including family violence |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Activities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 6.1:</strong> Women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs,(^{144}) have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including family violence, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels.</td>
<td><strong>Activity 6.1.1:</strong> Convene the SI CSRG and strengthen the CSO coordinated inputs into SI implementation, including communications visibility and advocacy through the Steering Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Performance Measures</strong></td>
<td><strong>Activity 6.1.3:</strong> Convene intergenerational and multi-stakeholder dialogues (^{145}) to facilitate direct exchange of advocacy and knowledge management strategies on VAWG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator 6.1.1:</strong> Number of jointly agreed recommendations produced as a result of multi-stakeholder dialogues that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.</td>
<td><strong>Activity 6.1.4</strong> Host biannual virtual sessions between gender equality and social justice organizations in Jamaica with counterpart organizations in other Caribbean Spotlight countries to share joint strategies, lessons learned, best practice and advocacy tools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> TBD (by baseline assessment)</td>
<td><strong>Activity 6.1.5:</strong> Develop national knowledge hub and clearinghouse to provide a foundation for the development of critical gender and women’s rights research, including feminist research around IPV and discrimination and exclusion. This would act as a virtual resource centre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> TBD</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Activity 6.1.2:** Number of official dialogues convened/undertaken with relevant government authorities with the meaningful participation of women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs, including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

| Baseline: TBD (by baseline assessment) | |
| **Target:** TBD | |

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\(^{143}\) Including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization

\(^{144}\) Including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization

\(^{145}\) The dialogues will be convened twice per year and will include exchanges between and among men’s and women’s groups. These sessions are expected to result in more integration and coordination to support focused direct advocacy and enhance knowledge management capacities.
**Indicator 6.1.3:** Number of CSOs representing youth and other groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination that are integrated with coalitions and networks of women’s rights groups and civil society working on ending VAWG including family violence.

**Baseline:** TBD *(by baseline assessment)*

**Target:** TBD

**Indicator 6.1.4:** Number of women's rights groups, networks and relevant CSOs with strengthened capacities to network, partner and jointly advocate for progress on ending VAWG including family violence at local, national, regional and global levels.

**Baseline:** TBD *(by baseline assessment)*

**Target:** TBD

**Output 6.2:** Women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG, including family violence, and GEWE more broadly.

**Performance Measures**

**Indicator 6.2.1:** Number of supported women's right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms\(^{146}\) for advocacy.

**Baseline:** TBD *(by baseline assessment)*

**Target:** TBD

**Activity 6.2.1:** Develop a national level social accountability strategy for tracking, monitoring and evaluation around on legislation, budget analysis and expenditure tracking around the state response to family violence.

**Output 6.3:** Women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG, including family violence.

**Performance Measures**

**Indicator 6.3.1** Number of women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization that have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on ending VAWG, including family violence

**Baseline:** TBD

**Target:** TBD

**Activity 6.3.1:** Collaborate with women’s funds and grant making organisations in the Caribbean to establish a small grant funding modality to support the expansion of technical substantive capacity of groups working on innovative programmes to end VAWG.

**Activity 6.3.2:** Provide leadership and M&E capacity strengthening programme for CSOs in Jamaica especially those working with underserved communities (LBTQI persons, women and girls with HIV, women and girls with disabilities, women living in rural communities etc.), to engage with parliamentarians and policy makers to influence law and policy developments and with media to promote gender-responsive messages on prevention, protection and response to IPV and child sex abuse (co-executed with 4.2.2)

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\(^{146}\) E.g. the CEDAW, UPR shadow reports, and social accountability mechanisms such as social audits, citizen report cards, etc.
Interconnectedness of Pillars

Family violence is a major issue that leaves long-lasting - including intergenerational - negative impact, both physical and emotional, on those affected, especially women and girls. The multidimensionality and dynamics of family violence as described in the previous sections indicate that it cannot be eliminated by focusing on singular drivers but requires intervening at various levels to realize long term change.

The Jamaica SI has prioritised intervening at the prevention level to address serious socio-cultural norms and discriminatory behaviours and attitudes that fuel family violence at the individual and community level, and at the services level to ensure that survivors of family violence have access to quality, reliable and informed services at all levels. **Pillars 3 and 4 (outcomes 3 and 4) form the core of the Jamaica SI and represent the areas where significant financial and technical expertise will be focused.** These two pillars are closely inter-linked and mutually reinforce each other. Successful implementation of the interventions of these two pillars can directly generate transformative change in the lives of women and girls in targeted communities.

It is clear, however that despite the efforts expended to improve prevention of family violence and services for those women and girls most impacted, if there is no enabling environment to support such programmes, then they will fail. **The Jamaica SI through Pillars 1 and 2 will address key legislative and policy areas that will strengthen the response to violence against women and girls whilst building the capacity of duty bearers to respond in a humane fashion to the scourge of violence.** Generating understanding of the impact of family violence supporting the formulation of legal and policy guidelines to improve reporting of violence, prosecution of cases and the treatment and care of those impacted is a major part of the SI.

For years, civil society organisations and women’s groups have carried the burden of the response to violence against women and girls, many times with limited skills or the resources required for wholesome responses. The Jamaica SI recognises the need to increase the capacity of these groups to respond to VAWG and to ensure that they provide quality services; Pillar 6 addresses and Pillars 3 and 4 are integrally linked to this Pillar 6. Pillar 3 and 4 therefore will be unsuccessful without Pillar 6.

The Jamaica SI understands that in order to develop innovative models of care, focusing on gathering and utilising evidence is important. Addressing family violence necessitates an understanding of the prevalence, risks and impacts for survivors, families, communities and the country. Data management therefore is a crosscutting priority that is addressed in Pillar 5.

**Figure 2: Flow/Linkages Among Pillars**
The linkages between prevention (Pillar 3), service (Pillar 4), capacity building of State institutions and civil society organizations (Pillar 2 and 6) and legislation and policy (Pillar 1), allows the Jamaica SI to move the country beyond pilot projects and fragmented and isolated initiatives to a systems approach. This approach identifies prevention methods, addresses services, identifies partnerships, strengthens existing programmes, advocacy, data management and create new innovations to better address family violence. The SI serves as a framework for the country to address family violence through concrete actions from the community level to the national. It is a bulwark against simplified programmatic short cuts; it challenges professional biases and inertia, and allows for greater humanity and compassion in assessment, prevention, and intervention on behalf of all intended and unintended women and girl victims of family violence.

Alignment to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Spotlight Initiative (SI) in Jamaica will make positive contributions to the achievement of the SDGs by promoting gender equality, peace, prosperity, stability, social inclusion, and protection of human rights, which are, in accordance with Agenda 2030, effective stimulants for poverty reduction and sustainable development. The SI in Jamaica is aligned to the SDGs in the following ways:

- **SDG 3**: Focusing on health and wellbeing by providing a robust SRH system that is coherent, coordinated, and accessible.
- **SDG 5**: Addressing issues of gender inequality and gendered notions of power and advancing actions to achieve gender equality. In order to make progress on SDG 5 the SI will complement and augment existing projects and programmes. The interventions in Pillars 1, 2 and 3 will be critical in advancing progress on SDG 5.
- **SDG 10**: Addressing inequalities by tackling root causes of violence through changing mind-set, attitudes and understanding of the problem of VAWG and family violence. Pillar 3 includes interventions that will support change in social norms and mind-set that promote a vicious circle of VAWG, including family violence.
- **SDG 16**: Promoting peace, inclusivity, justice for all, and building inclusive institutions by enhancing the government’s thrusts towards effective and efficient programmes delivery. Strengthening institutions (Pillar 2); promoting policy and legal reform to remove discrimination and enhance access to justice (Pillar 1); improving service delivery to female survivors of violence (Pillar 4) and empowering CSOs and Women’s Organizations to champion anti-VAWG policies and programmes (Pillar 6) are important actions to advance the SDGs. Prevention interventions in pillar 3 will also address target 16.2 with concrete interventions to reduce violent discipline and child sexual abuse. The fact that actions under these Pillars will be undertaken at the national and subnational levels will support localization of the SDGs at the parish and community levels.
- **SDG17**: Importantly, the SI will establish new, and improve existing partnerships in order to advance an enabling environment and system to eliminate VAWG, including family violence.

The SI is also fully aligned with Visions 2030, Jamaica, National Development Plan, the National Strategic Action Plan to Eliminate Gender-based Violence (2017-2027), and the National Plan of Action for Integrated Response to Children and Violence. An assessment of alignment of Jamaica’s Vision 2030 to the SDGs in 2016 revealed an over 90 per cent alignment. Hence, achieving the goals of the National Development Plan will also advance achievement of the SDGs. Hence, the SI in Jamaica will not only advance the SDGs but also the Vision 2030 Jamaica.

The SI in Jamaica will draw on the mandates and collaborative advantages and partnerships of UN agencies’ existing programmes and expertise, and on the capacities of the EU, CSOs, Government, Women’s movements and other non-traditional partners aligned to SDG 17. It will drive progress through innovation, grounded in a
comprehensive Global Theory of Change (ToC) that cuts across the six (6) outcome pillars. It will leverage government’s momentum to implement other programmes to eliminate family violence and to achieve the SDGs; assure political buy-in and national ownership; engage civil society; and ensure multi-stakeholders, collaborative approach.

The Programme will also support the government in reinforcing and operationalizing a standard protection system for all, but more specifically in preventing and responding to a range of different forms of family violence with emphasis on those that have traditionally been left the furthest behind. The SI will catalyze and fortify multi-sectoral responses by strengthening legislative and policy frameworks, building gender-responsive State institutions, supporting evidence-based prevention programmes to promote gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours, ensuring essential quality services to victims and survivors of IPV and sexual abuse, thus closing the gap in data, and supporting CSOs working together in an integrated fashion for change. It will empower women and girls as agents of change. The interventions will also target men and boys as agents of change within the community mobilisation interventions and in schools.

Governance Arrangements

A Spotlight Multi-Stakeholder Steering Committee (SMSSC) will be created as the key governance structure for the Spotlight Initiative (SI) in Jamaica.

The SMSSC will be co-chaired by the Resident Coordinator and the Minister of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport (MCGES). Following the SI’s principles of inclusiveness, transparency, accountability, consensus-based decisions, country participation and ownership, the SMSSC will include:

- Representatives of the European Union (EU) Delegation in Jamaica.
- Representatives of the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, Ministry of Education, Youth and Information, Ministry of Local Government and Community Development, etc.
- Senior Representatives of the four RUNOs (UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP) and the Associate Agencies (PAHO, UNESCO and UNAIDS)
- Three Representatives of the Civil Society National Reference Group (at least 20% representation of the Reference Group)

Accountability

The UN Resident Coordinator (RC) has the final decision-making authority within the UN and is responsible for the overall strategic direction and oversight of the Spotlight Initiative Country Programme, including its planning, implementation, communication, monitoring and review, as well as facilitation of collaboration amongst all stakeholders. The UN RC will draw on the technical expertise of the UN Recipient Organizations and Associated Agencies.

The UN RC is accountable to the UN Deputy Secretary-General for the overall design, set-up, implementation and reporting on the Country Programme, including ensuring national ownership at the highest level, sustainability of results, complementing resource mobilization and broad engagement with relevant partners and stakeholders.

The Heads of UN Recipient Organizations are accountable to the UN RC – and are mutually accountable to each other - for the programmatic and financial outputs of the Country Programme. The UN RC will regularly convene a meeting of the Heads of UN Recipient Organizations to periodically review the progress of Country Programme implementation, provide feedback and discuss and agree on issues that require strategic decision-making.
The **Spotlight Coordination Team (SCT)** will be created to support programmatic and technical coordination and coherence, and quality assurance of the Country Programme. The RC appointed UN Women as a technical lead of SI in Jamaica; UN Women, will therefore lead the SCT. The SCT will meet on a quarterly basis and its quorum is set to one-third of the member. The SCT will be comprised of:

- Spotlight Initiative Programme Coordinator
- Spotlight M&E Officer
- Spotlight Communication Officer
- Deputy Representatives of the RUNOs and AAs
- Technical Officer of the EU delegation
- Technical level representative from the MCGES

The SCT is responsible for the following:

- Technical coordination and coherence of the Spotlight Initiative programme;
- Ensuring that the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework is fully prepared prior to the implementation of Jamaica Spotlight Initiative and monitoring the implementation of framework.
- Overseeing the formulation of annual work plans by the Pillar working groups, which are to be approved by the SMSSC.
- Liaising with the existing UN Working groups (UN Human Right and Gender Working Group, M&E Working Group and Communication Working Group) to ensure coordination with wider UN MSDF work in Jamaica.
- Overseeing the implementation status of the activities in close coordination with the Pillar Working Groups.
- Overseeing the management of resources by ensuring the sound implementation of activities as well as the proper administration of the spotlight budget in coordination with the Pillar Working Groups.
- Preparation of progress and final reports in coordination with the Pillar Working Groups.

Three **existing UN Working Groups**, namely UN Themed Group on Human Rights and Gender, UN M&E Working Group and UN Communications Group will provide advisory support to the SCT.

- The **UN M&E Working Group** is currently led by UNICEF, with support from the RCO M&E Specialist. The M&E Working Group will provide advisory support particularly to the Spotlight M&E Officer in ensuring the coherence of the results framework and indicators. Advisory support from the UN M&E Working Group to SCT will be critical in ensuring the quality of the baseline survey and subsequent collection on the relevant indicators. The working group will also support the mid-term and end-term evaluations of the Spotlight Country Programme.
- The **UN Communications Group** (UNCG) is currently led by UNAIDS, with support from the RCO Communications Officer. Based on the critical importance of strong communications and advocacy and the need to appropriately articulate results at country level, the Spotlight Communications Officer will work closely with and be supported by the UNCG. The Spotlight Communications Officer will facilitate a collaborative work modality between Spotlight communications activities and the UN Communications Group. The UNCG will provide advisory support to the Jamaica Spotlight Initiative Communications and Visibility Plans. The communication efforts need to meet the four objectives: 1) to raise awareness of violence against women and girls and its prevalence, 2) to illustrate and promote the impact and results of Spotlight-supported interventions, 3) provide communications for development support to strengthen SI’s programme design and implementation, and 4) to ensure visibility for the SI, its donors and partners.
• The UN Theme Group on Human Rights and Gender: UNTG HRG is currently led by UNICEF with the support of the Senior UN Human Rights Advisor. The group follows up on overall human rights issues, and gender mainstreaming. The Theme Group promotes and follows up the key international human rights conventions and treaties, including the CRPD, CEDAW, CRC and UPR. It also engages with the general public by disseminating information on key human rights issues. The group will provide technical advisory support to the SCT on issues related to gender and human rights.

The Pillar Working Groups will be setup and led by the respective pillar lead (RUNO) agency. The Pillar leads are accountable for the implementation of the SI activities as per work plans through their direct execution or implementation with partners including, governments, CSOs and UN Associate Agencies. Each RUNO has identified or will recruit staff to support the implementation of the pillar work plans. Each Pillar lead is also responsible for ensuring the sound resource management of the SI budget by its implementation partners.

Multi-sectoral partners participation is expected at Pillar Working Groups – government, CSO and UN Agencies. The Spotlight Coordinator and, M&E and Communication Officers are expected to participate in the Working Group meetings to support coordination and coherence among the Pillars.

The operational aspects of the implementation of activities will also be followed up at this level, thus the RUNOs will ensure the participation of administration and operations colleagues to these groups.

Pillar Working Groups will present their progress to the SCT on a quarterly basis, thus the Working Groups will be required to meet at least on a quarterly basis.
**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

**Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs):** PAHO/WHO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women

**Programme Partner(s):**
- Government: The Ministry of Planning and Development and the Office of the Prime Minister, Division of Gender and Child Affairs as main programme coordination counterparties.
- European Union
- Regional Corporations (Local government institutions in the four regions)
- Women’s organisations
- Non-government organisations and community-based groups
- Private Sector
- Trade Unions

**Programme Location (provinces or priority areas):** Tobago, Mayaro/Rio Claro, Tunapuna/Piarco

The programme will establish for the first time in Trinidad and Tobago a foundation for sustained and integrated approaches to preventing family violence before it occurs, and it will facilitate the improvement of institutional capabilities evidenced by timely accountability, problem solving and increased use of services by women and girls who are survivors of family violence. At the end of the Spotlight programme, under Pillar 1, a comprehensive and costed National Strategic Plan on GBV will be adopted and its implementation (as well as associated sectoral action plans) will be monitored by a multi-stakeholder coordination platform. Under Pillar 2, the police and the administration of justice sectors will have improved institutional capabilities to respond to impunity caused by under-implementation of laws and policies; and there will be increased state investments to prevent and respond to family violence because senior policy makers will better appreciate the economic costs of family violence including on the public and private sector workplaces. Under Pillar 3, children, adolescents and youth will be empowered to demand lives free from violence and will have information and skills to self-protect. A life cycle approach to prevention programming will ensure that institutions of socialisation (schools, youth groups, families, ante-natal and post natal facilities; faith-based institutions and cultural influencers etc) are equipped to implement prevention programmes based on best practices in changing unequal gender norms and harmful stereotypes. Under pillar 4 Service providers will be held responsible for timely correction of implementation failures because capabilities will be improved and systems of supervision and accountability will be strengthened; Under pillar 5, administrative systems of data collection will be strengthened and coordinated to improve timely and cross-sectoral analyses and programmatic responses; and under pillar 6, civil society and women’s organisations will be empowered to monitor and support responsive and survivor-centred services. These approaches will advance gender equality, end indifference and impunity for gender-based violence against women and children.

**Phase I:**

**Total EU contribution:**

USD 3,700,000

**Total UN Agency Contributions:**

USD 815,210

**Phase II:**

**Estimated EU contribution:**

USD 1,585,714 (To be approved)

**Estimated No. of Beneficiaries**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative numbers</th>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Indirect</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>5873</td>
<td>142,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>4037</td>
<td>55,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>3065</td>
<td>140,646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>1506</td>
<td>56,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>14481</td>
<td>395,153</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Programme Strategies and Theory of Change

**Outcome 1** - Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls, including family violence, are in place and translated into plans

**Theory of change:** If (1) women and VAWG, including family violence, experts are engaged in assessing, developing and implementing policies that reflect legislative commitments to end VAWG, including family violence (2) if the implementation of legislation and policies is monitored then (3) an enabling legislative and policy environment on VAWG, including family violence, and other forms of discrimination is in place and translated into plans, guaranteeing the rights of women and girls because (4) effectively implemented legislative and policy frameworks address impunity and provide for coordinated action, including in the areas of prevention, services and data collection

To achieve the above-mentioned outcome the proposed output approaches/activities are:
## Outcome 1 – Outputs and Activities Matrix

**OUTCOME 1:** Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls, including family violence, are in place and translated into plans.

### Output 1.1 - National partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Activities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Activity 1.1.1 Support the reform Domestic Violence Act based on findings of study on implementation challenges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.3</td>
<td>Activity 1.1.2 Develop a strategy for consultations, lobbying and communication to promote the finalisation and adoption of the National Strategic Plan on Gender-based and Sexual Violence and the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Policy, Child Policy and Child Protection Plan as well as an operational plan for its implementation and financing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.6</td>
<td>Activity 1.1.3 Conduct an assessment to identify strategic challenges associated with the execution of police standing orders in domestic violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.6</td>
<td>Activity 1.1.4 Undertake an exploratory study on the appropriateness and utility of a restorative justice approach and possible incorporation within the Domestic Violence Act framework</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Output 1.2 - National and/or sub-national partners are better able to develop and cost evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG

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<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Activities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.2.1</td>
<td>Activity 1.2.1 Promotion of the creation of a multi-stakeholder accountability platform to promote the adoption and implementation of National Strategic Plan and harmonisation with other relevant policy frameworks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.2</td>
<td>Activity 1.2.2 Technical support for costing of national strategic plan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Outcome 2 - National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls, including family violence, including in other sectors

**Theory of change:** If (1) relevant decision-makers and stakeholders in all sectors of government are informed and mobilized to address VAWG, including family violence if (2) institutions at all levels and relevant stakeholders have strengthened capabilities on for addressing family violence if (3) national and subnational processes are effective in overcoming the hurdles of collective action to address and prevent family violence, and if (4) adequate budgets are allocated then (5) institutions will develop, coordinate and implement programmes that integrate the elimination of family violence, because (6) institutional change requires appropriate capacity, adequate funding as well as political engagement and leadership to sustainably address family violence

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147 Key government/national decision makers (Heads of State, Finance Ministers, Ministries of Justice and Police, Security Ministers and relevant planning institutions) including women’s rights advocates
To achieve the above-mentioned outcome, the proposed outputs under Outcome 2 will focus on strengthening institutional capabilities of first responders, with a focus leadership, strategies and delivery of services within the Police Service.

**Outcome 2 – Outputs and Activities Matrix**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls, including family violence, including in other sectors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 2.1 - Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, including family violence, especially for those groups of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, including in other sectors</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1.1</td>
<td>Activity 2.1.1 Support security and justice sectors in collaboration with accountability institutions to build capacity and systems of oversight to design and meet due diligence response programme standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.3</td>
<td>Activity 2.1.2 Develop and implement a strategy to integrate family violence response and prevention into the strategies, plans and programmes of local government/municipal corporation authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.8</td>
<td>Activity 2.1.3 Support to OPM Gender and Child Affairs gender focal point system in their role as gender advisors to monitor and support the development of family violence policy and programmes in relevant ministries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.7</td>
<td>Activity 2.1.4 Enhance capacity of the Family Court to strengthen access to justice and support case management of DV matters including for those groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 2.2 - Multi-stakeholder national and/or sub-national coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened that are adequately funded and include multi-sectoral representation and representation from the most marginalized groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 2.3 - Partners (Parliamentarians, key government officials and women’s rights advocates) at national and/or sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, including family violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Outcome 3 - Gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels and prevent violence against women and girls, including family violence**

**Theory of change:** If (1) multiple strategies such as community mobilization, key stakeholders' engagement and education strategies are carried out in an integrated and coordinated manner based on a shared understanding and approach in line with international standards and evidence on preventing VAWG, including family violence then (2) favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviours will be promoted at community and individual level to prevent VAWG, including family violence because (3) multi-pronged prevention and services initiatives that
mutually reinforce each other can effectively shift individual and socio-cultural norms including those affecting women’s sexuality and reproduction.

**Outcome 3 – Outputs and Activities Matrix**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>.Output 3.1 - National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours for in and out of school setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 3.2 - Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls’ sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and promoting positive masculinities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.2.1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.2.5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.2.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 3.3 - Decision makers in relevant non-state institutions and key informal decision makers are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG, including family violence, and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls’ rights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|**3.3.2** | Activity 3.3.1 Development of strategy for the engagement of private sector businesses and trade unions to be champions in the workplace:  
  - Identify business champions and assist them to advocate against domestic violence and promote violence free workplaces  
  - Develop and Implement workplace education and awareness campaign  
  - Awareness-raising and education for trade unions  
  - Training of union stewards to negotiate specific measures for victims of domestic violence |
|**3.3.5** | Activity 3.3.2 Design and implement targeted outreach interventions for community leaders and influencers (cultural artistes, media, businesses, faith-based leaders etc.) as champions gender equality and zero tolerance for family violence against women and girls. |

**Outcome 4 - Women and girls who experience violence use available, accessible, acceptable and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence.**
**Theory of change:** If (1) service providers have the capacity to deliver essential services, including SRH services, and to hold perpetrators to account in line with international human rights standards and guidelines (2) if these services are made available and accessible to women and girls and if (3) women and girls are informed and empowered to exercise their rights to services (including SRHRs and access to justice) then (4) women and girls who experience family violence, will increase their use of services and recover from violence, while perpetrators will be prosecuted because (5) underlying barriers to women and girls’ access to services have been addressed (6) including in relation to gender and socio-cultural norms affecting women’s sexuality and reproduction.

**Outcome 4 – Outputs and Activities Matrix**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1</td>
<td>Activity 4.1.1 Development of integrated approach to risk/lethality assessments for early and coordinated interventions by police, health sector and justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.4</td>
<td>Activity 4.1.2 Develop and train in the use and implementation of inter-agency protocols and tools for institutions, in particular health sector, to screen, treat and refer survivors of family violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.4</td>
<td>Activity 4.1.3 Training on the use of police standing orders and tools including training on aspects of gender-sensitive policing (e.g. support listening, reducing re-traumatization, etc.). The training should target i) first responders, ii) police station supervisors and iii) senior management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.5</td>
<td>Activity 4.1.4 Support the standardisation and provision of coordinated provision of voluntary, non-discriminatory, gender-informed counselling and shelter management approaches for survivors by the NGO sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.5</td>
<td>Activity 4.1.5 Provision of integrated GBV/SRHR services through a mobile clinic to under-served communities and vulnerable populations of women and girls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Output 4.2 - Women and girls’ survivors of violence and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services and opportunities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.2.1</td>
<td>Activity 4.2.1 Improve human rights and legal literacy (including information on complaints procedures, information on available services; access to protection orders, etc.) of underserved communities such as persons living with disabilities, HIV and the LGBTQI population, migrant populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.1</td>
<td>Activity 4.2.2 Development of a GBV GIS Mapping prototype for provision of information on and referrals to health, security, justice, social services and economic empowerment at the community level displaying disaggregated GBV data and statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.2</td>
<td>Activity 4.2.3 Capacity development and implementation of a civil society led police and court accompaniment programmes (peer navigators) - with linkages with police stations and police station councils to support victim reporting and perpetrator interventions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Outcome 5 - Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls, including family violence, collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes

Theory of change: If (1) Measurement and methodologies for VAWG, including family violence, data collection are improved and strengthened (including monitoring and reporting requirements for SDG target 5.2 indicators) (2) the capacity of national institutions to collect disaggregated VAWG, including family violence, data in line with globally agreed standards is strengthened and (3) disaggregated data (including to extent possible on age, ethnicity, location, socio-economic status, disability) are made accessible and disseminated to be used by decision makers and civil society (4) then laws, policies and programmes will be based on evidence and better able to respond to the specific context and realities of women and girls, including those most marginalized (5) because they will be based on quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data

Acknowledging the importance of data in evidence-based decision making, the Spotlight initiative will focus on the following:

Outcome 5 – Outputs and Activities Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls, including family violence, collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 5.1</strong> - Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government(^{149}) and women’s rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG, including family violence, in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.1.1</td>
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<td>5.1.3</td>
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<td>5.1.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Outcome 6 - Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG

Theory of Change: If (1) the knowledge, expertise and capacities of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination is drawn upon and strengthened, and (2) the space for women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination's expression and activity is free and conducive to their work, and (3) multi-stakeholder partnerships and networks are functioning with women's rights groups and autonomous social

\(^{149}\) Statistics offices, justice, security and health sector
movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, then (4) women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs will be able to influence, sustain, and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG, including family violence, policies and programmes that respond to the needs of all women and girls, including those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, because (5) the activism of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination is a crucial driver of progress on efforts to end VAWG, including family violence.

The Spotlight Initiative will deliver the following outputs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME 6: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 6.1 - Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs,</strong>(^{150}) have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including family violence, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.1.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.1.3, 6.1.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 6.2 - Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG, including family violence, and GEWE more broadly</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 6.3 - Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG, including family violence</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{150}\) Including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization
Alignment with SDGs and National Development Frameworks

The 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development is the foundation of the UN’s development support to Trinidad and Tobago and is contained in the Caribbean Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (MSDF) 2017-2021. The MSDF, which allows the UN Development System to work at both regional and country levels, was translated into a country implementation plan which is consistent with and reinforces the National Development Strategy ‘Vision 2030’ in 2017.

Through the MSDF, the UN contributes to four priority outcomes: i) an inclusive, equitable, and prosperous Caribbean; ii) a healthy Caribbean; iii) a cohesive, safe, and just Caribbean; and iv) a sustainable and resilient Caribbean. For Trinidad and Tobago, the national development plan outlines 5 themes: 1) Putting People First: Nurturing Our Greatest Asset; 2) Delivering Good Governance and Service Excellence; 3) Improving Productivity Through Quality Infrastructure and Transportation; 4) Building Globally Competitive Businesses; 5) Placing the Environment at the Centre of Social and Economic Development.

The Spotlight Initiative is aligned to both the MSDF and the National Development Plan in substance and principles. With its prioritization of quality, accessibility and use of services (health and justice) especially for and by discriminated and marginalised populations, Spotlight will contribute directly to the themes putting people first and good governance and service excellence.

The MSDF and the NDP outline the need to mainstream the core principles of leave no one behind, human rights, gender equality, youth, and development of national capacity. Further, that data and information to increase evidence-based decision-making is a priority. These principles are incorporated in Spotlight both through the substantive focus of the pillars as well as through the cross-cutting principles of engagement.

Spotlight Initiative Contribution to the Achievement of the SDGs

The Trinidad and Tobago Spotlight initiative is grounded on the core principle of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – leaving no one behind. During the inception phase, based on available data, the programme will identify populations most marginalized within municipalities to be selected. Criteria for identifying those most marginalised include:

- lack of access to GBV services because social status, exclusion and discrimination;
- community prevalence rates of family violence;
- lack of access to other aspects of social development
- Inadequate legal protective frameworks contributing to vulnerability

Through the interlinked six pillars, the initiative will aim to reduce and ultimately eliminate violence against women and girls. It will also directly address social and cultural norms that are the roots of the persistence of gender inequality and discrimination in keeping with SDG 5, targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 5B and 5C.

With its attention to social norms change for primary prevention, Spotlight will contribute to SDG Target 4.7 as the programme will directly promote, through educational initiatives, human rights, gender equality and a

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1 This theme has six goals: Of relevance here is Goal 1: Our society will be grounded in the principles of social justice; Goal 2: Social Services Delivery will be improved to better serve the needs of vulnerable groups; Goal 4: The Healthcare System of Trinidad and Tobago will be sustainable and modern and deliver higher standards of healthcare; The family will be protected and supported; Goal 7: Trinidad and Tobago will have a modern, relevant education and training system.
culture of peace and non-violence. The focus on underserved communities and on marginalised/discriminated populations both as participants in and beneficiaries of Spotlight will further the attainment of SDG target 10.2 and SDG 16.7 which both seek to empower and promote the inclusion of all irrespective of identity or status. To the extent that Spotlight can strengthen the implementations of laws and policies to take account of indirect discrimination which leads to reduced access by those marginalised or under-served populations, there will be a reduction in inequalities of outcome and improved non-discriminatory access to services.

Furthermore, working with private sector organizations so that they will advocate against domestic violence and take measures to mitigate the impact of domestic violence to workplaces will contribute to SDG 8 Target 8.8 on safe and secure working environments.

Finally, because the programme aims to improve the delivery of security and justice services, through building capabilities and improving accountabilities including through NGO monitoring, rule of law will be strengthened and access to justice across diversities of status will be improved. State institutions with responsibilities for ending violence against women and girls will be more transparent and accountable (SDG 16.7).

Overall, the programme should result in a reduction of violence including against children (SDR 16.1 and 16.2)

**Governance Arrangements**

**Overall oversight and accountability**

The Spotlight Initiative will be governed by a National Steering Committee (NSC), co-chaired by the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the Minister of Planning and Development. This builds on an existing accountability framework that is currently in place between the UN and Government of Trinidad and Tobago for its UN-Government Country Implementation Plan of the Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework.

The NSC will consist of senior personnel of all parties to the joint intervention with a similar level of decision-making authority:

- Ambassador of the EU,
- Heads of Recipient UN Organizations (UN Women, PAHO/WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFPA);
- the Associated Agencies (ILO, ECLAC, UNHCR);
- Office of the Prime Minister Gender and Child Affairs;
- Ministry of Social Development and Family Services;
- Ministry of National Security;
- the Office of the Attorney General;
- Ministry of Health;
- Ministry of Education;
- CSO representatives nominated by the Civil Society National Reference Group (ensuring 20% of civil society representation in this Committee).

Other stakeholders, including large donors in the field of EVAWG, community representatives, and organizations implementing similar programmes, may be invited to participate to ensure synergies among the programmes on a needs-related basis.
The NSC is the highest level of national coordination at the political level. It stipulates national-level strategic policy direction and mobilizes resources for VAWG and SRHR prevention and response. The committee is aligned with the priorities and dynamics of the country, reflecting the initiative’s principles of inclusiveness, transparency, accountability, consensus-based decisions, and country participation and ownership.

The role of the NSC is to oversee the overall project implementation, provide strategic direction, review and decide on the recommendations made by the Expanded Theme Group on Gender Equality and Human Rights on changes related to the project implementation or document, and share information on policy and legal decisions affecting VAWG/SRHR response in Trinidad and Tobago. The NSC will meet bi-annually. The NSC will guide and oversee the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative specifically by:

- Ensuring strong communication on and coordination of the Spotlight Initiative at the country level and supporting participatory implementation of the country-level programme, in alignment with national priorities outlined in the Government’s Vision 2030 National Development Strategy; sector plans and policies, and the UN Multi country Sustainable Development Framework (UN MSDF 2017–2021).
- Approving annual work plans, reviewing output-level results, and adjusting implementation arrangements as needed.
- Reviewing and approving periodic and annual joint programme narrative reports submitted by the Spotlight Coordinator and the Expanded Theme Group on Gender Equality and Human Rights on behalf of the recipient agencies.
- Approving programmatic and budgetary revisions (up to 25 percent of the total value of budget) within the limits of the approved programme document by the Operational Steering Committee.
- Reviewing risk management strategies and ensuring that the programme is proactively managing and mitigating risk.
- Managing stakeholder relationships and ensuring coordination and synergies between the Spotlight Initiative and other programmes on VAWG in Trinidad and Tobago.

**Expanded UN Theme group on Gender Equality and Human Rights**

The existing UN Theme group on Gender Equality and Human Rights will be widened to include Government Representatives, Civil Society Representatives, EU, together with the UN and will now form the “**Expanded Theme group on Gender Equality and Human Rights**” to support the work of the Spotlight Initiative. This group serves as a dialogue structure for the Spotlight Initiative to address issues affecting the most marginalized groups, facing intersecting and multiple discrimination, VAWG and SRHR and more broadly issues of gender inequality.

The group meets on a quarterly basis (additional meetings can be called when required) and will report to the NSC on a bi-annual basis. It is co-chaired by the Director of the Gender Unit, Office of the Prime Minister and UN Women as entities mandated to coordinate VAWG and SRHR prevention and response initiatives in Trinidad and Tobago. The expanded Theme Group on Gender Equality and Human Rights, which is an existing structure, was chosen to strengthen national-level coordination and oversight on issues of gender and VAWG and SRHR. Based on progress reports, it is the responsibility of the Expanded Theme Group to recommend changes in the project implementation.

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152 The Expanded Theme Group on Gender Equality and Human Rights consists of the UN, EU, Government Representatives, Civil Society Representative, Academia
or project document. It will be the mandate of the Expanded Theme Group to propose changes affecting the budget of the project document to the NSC and otherwise provide reports and advice as requested.

Furthermore, in line with the requirements of the Spotlight Initiative and embedded in the SDGs, it is mandatory that a 20% CSO representation should be secured in this group and throughout the coordination structure.

The Spotlight Initiative, being a partnership initiative between the UN and the EU, is required to have adequate representation of the EU Delegation across all the governance structures. Therefore, the EU Delegation will constitute part of the Expanded Theme Group, where technical aspects of the initiative are addressed and key recommendations for the NSC’s endorsement will be developed.

Through the Civil Society National Reference Group, CSOs will be brought in as members of the various coordination structures, but also as implementing partners. To avoid potential conflicts of interest, CSO representatives in the working groups and/or steering committees will be required to recuse themselves from meetings that relate to the CSO s/he represents.

The roles and responsibilities of the Expanded Theme group on Gender Equality and Human Rights include:

- Assume technical leadership and provide guidance in the effective planning, design, implementation and reporting of the Spotlight Initiative (SI) in Trinidad and Tobago, and serve as a reference point for a comprehensive overview on the achievement of the SI goals and outcomes;
- Coordinate and monitor the SI roll-out for delivery of meaningful, concrete and cost-effective results;
- Establish periodic reporting across the six pillars, ensuring accountability and transparency of the Spotlight process;
- Establish a clear division of labor across the 6 pillars, and to ensure a harmonized approach;
- Establish linkages and effective integration across the 6 outcomes areas, inclusive of cross-cutting issues and in line with the UN programmatic principles and approaches– in particular the principle of ‘leaving no one behind and reaching those furthest behind first’;
- Identify and outline opportunities to reach optimal levels of collaborative action with other relevant programs and initiatives to enhance synergies and harmonize actions towards the elimination of VAWG;
- Work in close collaboration with all partners across the six pillars to form a holistic support system for effective decision making by the National Steering Committee.
- Provide overall quality assurance over the Spotlight process;
- In collaboration with the M&E and Communications team, generate knowledge, good practices and lessons learned in relation to the SI, and for effective application to the programme.
- Maintain strong linkages with other UN inter-agency fora (such as the UNETT, OMT and UNCG) in order to ensure greater cohesion.

The members of the Expanded theme group will include: The RUNOs and Associated Agencies, the EU Delegation to Trinidad and Tobago, the Office of the Prime Minister Gender and Child Affairs, The Ministry of Social Development and Family Services, The Attorney General Office, the Ministry of Education, The Ministry of Health, The Tobago House of Assembly, Members of civil society, academia and youth groups.

Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG)

In alignment with the principle of national ownership embedded in the SDGs and the SDGs’ guiding principle of ‘leave no one behind – reach the furthest first’, national and local CSOs, among others, will be prioritized in the membership of the Civil Society National Reference Group to ensure that most marginalized women and girls facing intersecting discrimination are reached with a comprehensive prevention response, including access to justice and VAWG and SRHR services.
Addressing multiple and intersecting discriminations suffered by marginalized women and girls calls for an approach that involves stakeholders with various comparative advantages. CSOs in the context of Trinidad and Tobago include human rights organizations, children’s rights groups, women’s rights groups, FBOs and networks, youth groups, neighbourhood associations, CBOs, and survivor groups and networks.

**The Role of the CSNRG**

The CSNRG will serve as a policy advocacy network and a common advocacy platform for action. The reference group will work towards achieving the ultimate goal of the Spotlight Initiative, which is a life free of violence for women and girls through concrete contributions.

CSNRG will promote the ownership of the initiative by national partners and will work together with the NSC, the Expanded UN Theme Group, and the Joint Programme Implementation Team to roll out the Spotlight Initiative. Some key roles that the CSNRG is going to play, especially in relation to the governance structure, include the following:

- Facilitating coordination among the various CSOs and other key stakeholders’ activities to come up with common strategies to work on VAWG and SRHR
- Mobilizing CSOs and initiating and organizing consultations with women’s organizations and networks to engage with Spotlight.
- Influencing lines of action at the national level to accomplish the six Spotlight Initiative outcomes, outputs, and benchmarks.
- Ensuring that a diversity of civil society partners, including women’s groups at community level, are involved in the implementation of components of the initiative
- Facilitate marginalised communities to interact and influence strategic multi-sectoral cooperation in the implementation of Spotlight
- Promoting partnerships with women’s movements.
- Engaging with FBOs/religious groups as institutions of socialisation
- Engaging with groups who affirm the universal principles of human rights, commit to end VAWG, and recognize its roots in gender inequality in societies.

**Accountability**

The UN Resident Coordinator (RC) has the final decision-making authority within the UN and is responsible for the overall strategic direction and oversight of the Spotlight Initiative Country Programme, including its planning, implementation, communication, monitoring and review, as well as facilitation of collaboration amongst all stakeholders. The UN RC will draw on the technical expertise of the UN Recipient Organizations and Associated Agencies.

The UN RC is accountable to the UN Deputy Secretary-General for the overall design, set-up, implementation and reporting on the Country Programme, including ensuring national ownership at the highest level, sustainability of results, complementing resource mobilization and broad engagement with relevant partners and stakeholders.

The Heads of UN Recipient Organizations are accountable to the UN RC – and are mutually accountable to each other - for the programmatic and financial outputs of the Country Programme. The UN RC will regularly convene a meeting of the Heads of UN Recipient Organizations to periodically review the progress of Country Programme implementation, provide feedback and discuss and agree on issues that require strategic decision-making. These meetings are aimed at continuous improvement of the Country Programme implementation.

The UN Women Representative, as the UN Co-Chair (with the RC) of the Expanded Theme Group on Gender Equality and Human Rights will lead the programmatic and technical coordination of the Country Programme. The UN
Women Representative provides day-to-day oversight to the Expanded Theme Group, which is accountable to the UN RC and the Heads of Recipient Organisations.

The Expanded Theme Group will be supported in its work by the Technical Coordination Unit which will provide overall technical and coordination support to the Spotlight Initiative and consists of a full-time Technical Coordinator who heads the Unit, 1 Programme Finance Associate, 1 M&E Officer, and 1 Communications for Development Officer. The Technical Coordinator convenes the Expanded Theme Group, consisting of all UN Recipient Organizations, Associated Agencies, EU and National Civil Society Reference Group representatives.

The RCO supports the oversight function of the UN RC and provides secretariat support to the Country Programme Steering Committee and the CS-NRG. Interactions and communications with the EOSG, Spotlight Initiative Secretariat, Government, EU Delegation, development partners and the CS-NRG are – in principle – streamlined through the RCO.

The RC and the Heads of UN Recipient Organizations and Associated Agencies are jointly accountable to the Government and the people of Trinidad and Tobago for the delivery of strategic results of the Country Programme. In addition to platforms such as the Country Programme National Steering Committee, communications and regular field monitoring visits, the Country Programme also will introduce beneficiary feedback mechanisms to ensure beneficiary accountability.