



**Spotlight
Initiative**

FINAL NARRATIVE PROGRAMME REPORT

Spotlight Initiative to Eliminate Family Violence, with a focus on
Violence Against Women and Girls, in Jamaica

01 JANUARY 2020 - 31 DECEMBER 2023



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Programme Title & Programme Number

Programme Title: Spotlight Initiative to Eliminate Family Violence, with focus on Violence Against Women and Girls, in Jamaica

MPTF Office Project Reference Number:¹
00119134

Priority regions/areas/localities for the programme

Jamaica

- Kingston and St. Andrew
- Clarendon
- Westmoreland
- St. Thomas

Recipient Organization(s)

UN Women
UNFPA
UNDP
UNICEF

Associated Agencies
PAHO/WHO
UNESCO
UNAIDS

Key Partners

Government Partners include:
Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment & Sport (MCGES), Bureau of Gender Affairs (BGA), Ministry of Education & Youth, (MOEY), Ministry of National Security (MNS), Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) 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 & Rural Development (MLGRD)
Ministry of Finance and the Public Service (MOFPS) Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN)
Other Partners Include: National Grassroot NGOs & CSOs, Women's Rights Organizations, Academics Institutions and the Private Sector.

¹ The Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as "Project ID" on the project's factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

Programme Cost (US\$)

Total Budget as per the Spotlight CPD/RPD:
10,716,364 USD

Total Spotlight funding:² 9,428,571 USD

Agency Contribution: 1,287,793USD

Spotlight Funding and Agency Contribution by Agency:

Name of RUNO	Spotlight (USD)	UN Agency Contributions (USD)
UNDP	2,264,773	234,099
UNFPA	2,244,654	348,112
UN Women	2,567,946	419,207
UNICEF	2,351,198	286,375

TOTAL: 10,716,364 USD

Programme Start and End Dates

Start Date: 01 January 2020

End Date [as approved by the OSC or N/RSC]: 31 December 2023

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² The Spotlight Contribution refers to the amount transferred to the Recipient UN Organizations, which is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY.



List of Acronyms

BGA	Bureau of Gender Affairs
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
CSNRG	Civil Society National Reference Group
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DV	Domestic Violence
ESP	Essential Service Package for women and girls subject to violence
EU	European Union
EVAWG	Ending Violence Against Women and Girls
FBL	Faith-Based Leaders
FBO	Faith-Based Organizations
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HFLE	Health and Family Life Education
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication

ILO	International Labour Organization
IMO	International Organization for Migration
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
JCF	Jamaica Constabulary Force
LGBTQI	Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Queer Intersex
MCGES	Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment & Sport
MLSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
MLGCD	Ministry of Local Government & Community Development
MNS	Ministry of National Security
MOEY	Ministry of Education & Youth
MFAFT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade
MOFPS	Ministry of Finance and the Public Service
MOHW	Ministry of Health and Wellness
MOJ	Ministry of Justice

MSETT	Ministry of Science, Energy, Telecommunications and Transport
PICA	Passport, Immigration and Citizenship Agency
PIOJ	Planning Institute of Jamaica
NPACV	National Plan of Action for an Integrated Response to Children and Violence
NSAP-GBV	National Strategic Action Plan to Eliminate Gender-based Violence in Jamaica 2017-2027
NPGE	National Policy for Gender Equality
NSC	National Steering Committee
PHAO	Pan American Health Organization
PCU	Program Coordination Unit
PSA	Public Service Announcement
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
RUNO	Recipient United Nations Organization
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SI	Spotlight Initiative

STATIN	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UWI	The University of the West Indies
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls



I Executive Summary

The Spotlight Initiative in Jamaica, a partnership funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by the Government of Jamaica and the United Nations (UN), established a strong foundation for sustainable change in addressing gender-based violence (GBV) during its implementation period from 2020 to 2023. The Initiative's overarching objective was to enable women and girls to achieve their full potential in a violence-free, gender-responsive, and inclusive environment. It aimed to counter the normalisation of violence against women and girls (VAWG) by specifically targeting family violence, child sexual abuse, intimate partner violence, and discrimination against vulnerable groups. The Initiative sought to build a broad partnership with civil society, the private sector, and media, among others, to create a social movement of women, men, girls, boys, and other vulnerable individuals as champions and agents of change at the national, subnational, and community levels.

Aligned with Jamaica's Vision 2030 National Development Plan, the Jamaica National Strategic Action Plan to eliminate Gender-Based Violence (NSAP-GBV) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDG) principles, the Initiative adopts a human rights-based approach, considering the specific needs of women and girls who experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. The SI utilises six (6) pillars premised on the principle of "leaving no one behind" (LNOB) as follows:

1. Legislative and Policy Framework
2. Strengthening Institutions
3. Prevention and Social Norms
4. Delivery of Quality, Essential Services
5. Data Availability and Capacities
6. Supporting the Women's Movement

Below are the key features that guided SI implementation:

Key Features of the Spotlight Initiative

The SI aims to demonstrate new ways of working for large-scale, multilateral, multi-year initiatives to address complex development issues by:

- Taking a **comprehensive approach** based on six pillars to strengthen systems around rule of law, prevention, services, data and movement building.
- Embedding the principles of **leaving no one behind** to target those facing multiple forms of discrimination.
- Partnering with **civil society and women's movements** to ensure relevance and sustainability of investments.
- Fostering **collaboration with a broad range of stakeholders** including non-traditional partners.
- Building political buy-in and **government ownership** of the agenda.
- Integrating **resources and expertise across UN entities** to bring to bear a synergistic and holistic approach to GBV programming.

Summary of Achievements

The Spotlight Initiative in Jamaica has achieved significant outputs across its six (6) outcome areas, demonstrating the programme's impact in addressing gender-based violence (GBV) and violence against women and girls (VAWG) in the country. The outputs achieved throughout the 3-year initiative have not been evaluated to measure change, however, they represent a start to addressing the devastating impact of family violence in Jamaica.

Outcome 1: Legal and Policy Framework

The Initiative successfully influenced key legislative amendments and policy developments focused on gender equality and women's empowerment. Notable achievements included submissions made to the Joint Select Committee and support to CSO led submissions on the Child Care & Protection Act, Sexual Offences Act, Offences Against the Person Act, and the Zones of Special Operations Act.

A key outcome was the passage of the Sexual Harassment Bill in 2021 and the Domestic Violence (Amendment) Act in 2023. The amended Domestic Violence Act provides greater protection to victims of domestic violence, with increased penalties for breaches of Protection Orders and expanded categories of persons who can apply for such orders.

Additionally, a draft model of the Victim's Rights Policy and an assessment of the Draft Victim's Charter within the Ministry of Justice were completed to support national efforts in addressing the needs of survivors of GBV in Jamaica. These efforts continue to ensure that local policies are strengthened and in line with international standards.

The Initiative also supported 138 representatives from women rights and human rights organisations enhancing their ability to advocate for, draft, and strengthen legislation aimed at ending violence against women (VAW), promoting gender equality, and combating discrimination. These sessions included legal literacy training for civil society organisations, building their capacity to engage in advocacy and discourse on laws and policies related to GBV and supporting vulnerable stakeholders engaging with the legal/justice system.

Outcome 2: Institutions

Efforts were made to enhance the capabilities of national and sub-national institutions, integrating VAWG prevention strategies in Local Sustainable Development Plans. The Initiative bolstered the Bureau of Gender Affairs' (BGA) capacity and supported its media town hall discussions and awareness campaigns around the National Plan of Action for Integrated Response to Children and Violence (NPACV). Gender assessments were completed, and strategies for strengthening the capacity of the BGA, Gender Focal Point Network (GFPN), and Gender Advisory Council (GAC) were developed. A Draft Costing of the Implementation Plan for the National Policy for Gender Equality (NPGE) was also completed.

Additionally, 17 women parliamentarians and government officials participated in the second Women's Parliamentary Retreat, receiving training on the economic cost of VAWG and the importance of gender-responsive budgeting. Also resulting in the Jamaican Parliament establishing a Bicameral Caucus of Women Parliamentarians further to approval by the Senate of an amendment of the Standing Orders of the Senate to establish a Caucus of Women Parliamentarians as a Sessional Select Committee. Additionally, partnering with the University of the West Indies (UWI), the Initiative supported the inclusion of GBV content in the training curriculum for pre-service medical students, ensuring future healthcare providers are better equipped to address IPV and VAWG.

Outcome 3: Prevention and Norm Change

The Initiative engaged in extensive community outreach and awareness campaigns, including school-based interventions, community-level social and behaviour change initiatives, and parenting education sessions. A Sports for Development approach was also used in an effort to reach men and boys at the community level. Notable outreach and awareness ventures include the Spotlight Shorts project in collaboration with the Jamaica Film and Television Association, the establishment of a Teen Hub Facility in the parish of St Thomas, and the strengthening of the HFLE curriculum with a stronger focus on GBV and family violence. Partnerships to develop leadership capacity to address GBV and family violence were also established with the Air Wing of the Jamaica Defence Force and the United Theological College of the West Indies.

An Artivism Toolkit was developed and piloted among 47 civil society organisations, community activists, and artists to explore the role of art in advocating for women's rights and gender issues. A Forum for Men and Boys was coordinated, bringing together 91 stakeholders to strategize better practices for engaging men and boys in efforts to end VAWG. The Initiative also coordinated events with the faith-based community to build their capacity to engage in GBV dialogue and support advocacy for the protection of women and girls, and men and boys experiencing family violence. More than 70 persons were reached. A South-to-South Exchange with 10 leaders in several faith-based organisations in Jamaica, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that serve GBV victims/survivors and Souled Servants (SOS) Youth Mission Group of the Presbyterian Church in Trinidad and Tobago was also done.

Outcome 4: Quality Services

The Initiative made significant strides in improving access to quality essential services for GBV survivors across the health, social services, policing, and justice sectors. This was achieved through the development and implementation of training packages, referral pathways, and Standard Operating Procedures aligned with Jamaican legal frameworks and international standards.

In the **health sector**, the Ministry of Health and Wellness (MOHW) developed protocols and guides for sexual assault and intimate partner violence, complemented by an audit tool, job aids, and intake forms. The main guides/protocols were:

- Implementation Plan and Human Resources (HR) Gap Analysis: MOHW SOPs and Protocols for the Treatment of Sexual Assault in Health Facilities (MOHW 2022)
- Costing the Implementation Plan and Human Resource Gap Analysis for the MOHW SOPs and Protocols for the Treatment of Sexual Assault in Health Facilities (MOHW 2023)
- Guidelines for the Management of GBV in Health Care Settings (MOHW 2023)

Healthcare workers were trained as trainers in the Management of GBV, subsequently training 131 healthcare workers across the island in 2023.

In **social services**, the Initiative supported the establishment and operationalization of a 24/7 GBV Helpline Unit and two (2) State-run shelters for survivors of violence and their children. The 888-NOABUSE toll-free helpline was established to enhance accessibility for persons needing assistance. The Helpline Unit managed more than 5,000 cases, indicating substantial reach and impact. The Unit processed 5,842 clients, of which 5706 were women and 136 men. Guidelines for the operationalization of the shelters and helpline were developed including the National Shelter Strategy: Comprehensive Guidelines for the Operationalization of State-operated GBV Shelters for Survivors of Gender based Violence in Jamaica, Comprehensive Guidelines for the Operationalization of GBV Helplines in Jamaica. Twenty-four community influencers were trained to disseminate GBV information and connect victims to appropriate services. Entities trained include: the Jamaican Network of Seropositives (JN+), which advocates for the rights and concerns of people living with HIV (PLHIV), the youth-led organisation, Young Women/Men of Purpose (YWOP/YMOP) and the Jamaica Association for the Deaf (JAD). Psychosocial support initiatives were also implemented, providing support to 100 adolescent mothers and 18 survivors who received training and tools, including smartphones, to offer support and guide victims through health and justice systems. Further, the Institute of Law and Economics (ILE) developed standardised intake forms and client registration formats to homogenise the information collected by CSO service providers with the information collected by the government service providers.

In the policing sector, six (6) Domestic Violence I-Care Centres (DVIC) were established across Jamaica, and a One Stop Victim Centre was established for the Centre for Investigation of Sexual Offences and Child Abuse (CISOCA) in Clarendon. Six hundred and twelve (612) police officers were trained to respond to family violence, and a 5-week training of trainers program was developed and piloted in partnership with the National Police College of Jamaica (NPCJ) reaching approximately 50 sergeants and corporals representing all divisions, CISOCA, and trainers of the NCPJ to guarantee sustainability and scaling up plans. The Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) also partnered with civil society organisations to support marginalised groups experiencing intimate partner violence. Data management and the establishment of an Early Warning Alert Response System (EWARS) significantly improved information on hotspots for domestic violence and enhanced prevention and intervention efforts.

In the **justice sector**, 51 service providers received training to enhance their understanding of the root causes of GBV and survivor-centred approaches. To improve intersectoral coordination, key guidelines, MOUs, SOPs, and policies were developed, including Multi-Agency Standard Operating Procedures for Providing a Continuum of Care to Survivors of GBV, a Draft Memorandum of Understanding between the MCGES/BGA and selected Ministries, Departments & Agencies, Multi-Agency Referral Protocols for GBV, and a Referral Pathway for victims and survivors of GBV.

Outcome 5: Data

The Initiative emphasised the importance of collecting, managing, and using data on VAWG. A National Study on the Economic Costs of VAWG (2022) provided critical insights for policy and programmatic interventions, highlighting the economic costs of VAWG for individuals, families, communities, and society at large. An Assessment of VAWG Impact on Marginalised Groups (2022) shed light on the experiences of violence among rural women, women with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ community. The development of a Minimum Data Set and Data Sharing Protocols (2020-2022) helped standardise the collection of VAWG data, enhancing the quality and comparability of data across various stakeholders.

A series of capacity strengthening initiatives were coordinated for 44 participants representing organisations which are part of the National Statistical System (NSS) (JCO-ICVIS, PIOJ, JCF, Hospitals, Jamaica Injury Surveillance System, Justice system and National Children's Registry), Gender focal point representatives from Government of Jamaica (GOJ) Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and members of the National Gender Advisory Council of Jamaica on methods, approaches and ethical guidelines for the collection and use of VAWG administrative data. Additional work was done with twenty-eight CSO representatives from twelve (12) civil society organisations working on VAWG and women's rights issues. They were engaged around VAWG administrative data and addressed gaps in the processes and data now being collected, and concerns around ensuring that data is shared in an ethical, rights-based, and victim-centred manner.

Outcome 6: Women's Movement

The Initiative strengthened partnerships and collaborations with civil society, providing small grants to grassroots organisations and establishing the CSNRG to support the Leave No One Behind (LNOB) principle. A total of 19 small grants ranging from \$1.5 million JMD to \$4.5 million JMD were disbursed to 21 CSOs for projects aimed at addressing GBV and family violence and expanding the technical capacity of CSOs to serve their communities and enhance the quality of their programmatic interventions.

A social accountability scorecard was developed in collaboration with CSOs and government organisations to hold the government and public institutions accountable for their responses to VAWG. The Scorecard was piloted by representatives from 17 CSOs and academia, assessing the Jamaican policy landscape for addressing VAWG through an analysis of the National Strategic Action Plan on Gender-based Violence (NSAP-GBV).

CSOs, women's groups, and advocates were brought together for a Women's Movement Retreat in 2023 building on the work which began in the 2022 Regional Women's Movement Retreat, to create a space for networking, alliance-building, and movement strategizing for the Jamaican feminist movement. A strategy for the national women's movement was drafted, and principles to guide the movement were established. Regionally, the women engaged in the Regional Retreat created an umbrella organisation to strengthen collaboration called the Caribbean Gender Alliance, which will support localised efforts at addressing VAWG.

CSO capacity-strengthening sessions on GBV advocacy, grant writing, and project development were conducted in collaboration with various partners, engaging a total of 140 participants from different organisations.

The Spotlight CSNRG was established at the start of the programme in 2020. It comprised 14 members, representing diverse groups and organisations, and provided technical support to planning and execution of Spotlight initiatives. A series of South-South Exchanges, Multi-stakeholder Dialogues were coordinated to facilitate spaces for gender and GBV principles to be discussed and better practices to address issues to be shared. Eighteen(18) listening dialogue sessions were done throughout the programme. Two(2) were between gender equality and social justice organisations in Jamaica and counterpart organisations in other Caribbean Spotlight countries were hosted and attracted 50 participants. An additional four South-South exchanges and dialogues were hosted, focusing on advancing Caribbean development through women's empowerment, addressing GBV, expanding women's political participation, and enhancing women's economic empowerment. A series of 12 local listening dialogues were coordinated among 420 stakeholders across the island, facilitating meaningful dialogue and engagement on gender issues and strategies to end GBV and VAWG.

The achievements of the Spotlight Initiative in Jamaica underscore its impact in addressing GBV through legislative reform, institutional strengthening, capacity building, community engagement, service quality improvement, and enhanced data management. The innovative practices and structures developed promise significant potential for continued impact.

II Significant Contextual Shifts and Overall Implementation Status

The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 was the most significant event affecting the Spotlight Initiative's lifecycle. The pandemic's stagnating effect resulted in delayed implementation of the Spotlight programme, hindering the government's engagement due to a focus on the pandemic's impacts, limitations in the working environment, delayed key meetings, and setback endorsement of the Spotlight Initiative by various ministries. To address this, the Programme intensified efforts to raise visibility through bilateral meetings with high-level officials. However, the slower-than-anticipated startup persisted, leading to the rescheduling of activities to 2021.

Government engagement was also challenged in 2020, particularly in Pillars 3 and 4, due to leadership transitions and changes in legislation affecting the Spotlight Initiative (SI) fund administration. This was exacerbated by the tragic passing of one of the key stakeholders Mrs. Alison Anderson McLean, head of UN Women and former P.S. with the Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport. Nonetheless, delays in engaging the programme's implementing partners were mitigated through direct procurement, though this approach also encountered delays. The programme faced the necessity of transitioning to online modalities, with challenges arising from limited internet access and digital literacy among national and civil society partners, impacting the implementation modality and use of different budget categories, especially in Phase 1.

Pillar 3, focusing on social mobilisation and community-based engagement, faced severe disruptions due to COVID-19-imposed movement restrictions. Virtual engagement was explored but hindered by limited online platform access in target areas. Mitigation efforts involved a blend of strategies, adhering to government regulations while utilising available community platforms.

In 2021, the persistent challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact programme implementation. In some cases, spikes in COVID-19 numbers led to island-wide restrictions, affecting community engagement activities, and resulting in a digital divide among vulnerable beneficiaries. Creative approaches, including mixed-mode delivery and tailored strategies by CSO partners, were employed to overcome these challenges.

An upsurge in crime and violence further delayed the programme in 2021, affecting Pillar 3 activities targeting men and boys. Security forces' increased presence in intervention communities aimed to support the continuation of interventions despite heightened violence.

Limited resources and institutional capacity posed ongoing challenges during programme implementation, particularly in addressing gender-based violence (GBV). CSOs and government partners faced overwhelming demands, which affected Pillar 4's technological interventions. Mitigating measures included engaging technical experts and supporting the establishment of the Early Warning and Response System (EWARS).

In 2022, despite decreased COVID-19 infection rates and Jamaica's attempts to return to normality, the pandemic's impacts on the most vulnerable were still felt in several sectors. The education sector faced challenges as schools reopened, revealing a wide scope of learning loss among children, along with mental health issues and psychosocial support needs, placing a heavy strain on the school system. These challenges were further exacerbated by deficiencies in ITC, physical infrastructure and water, sanitation and hygiene services to support schools.

Furthermore, Jamaica's vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes and flooding, and the effects of climate change led to additional delays in the programme. Heavy rainfall and storm surges during the 2022 hurricane season impacted several coastal communities, with Hurricane Ian causing damage and flooding across the island, particularly in Clarendon, the most affected Spotlight Intervention parish. The flooding led to the activation of emergency shelters to aid families who suffered loss and damage to property and livelihood.

The dengue outbreak in 2023 delayed the implementation of health-related activities, nevertheless, strategies were found by using a hybrid modality for the training and merging the training of different Regional Health Authorities.

III Programme Governance and Coordination

Throughout the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative, several governance mechanisms were instituted to ensure that coordination, accountability, and transparency were effectively executed. The National Steering Committee (NSC), or the Multi-Stakeholder Steering Committee (MSSC), was the country's highest governance mechanism for the programme. In line with the UN reform, the committee was chaired jointly by the United Nations Resident Coordinator (RC) and the Minister of Culture, Gender, Entertainment, and Sport, the lead government ministry within the Spotlight Initiative. The leadership of the NSC was also critically supported by the European Union Delegation (as the representative of the donor to the Initiative) with guidance, technical support, and increased advocacy to support national ownership of the Initiative's investment.

Under the leadership of the RC, quarterly progress meetings with the UN Heads of Agencies (HOAs) and the coordination team facilitated decision-making, increased coordination, and addressed bottlenecks experienced throughout the programme's implementation. The programme also benefited from governance mechanisms at the technical level through monthly meetings with the coordination team led by the Technical Coherence lead, with Recipient United Nations Organizations (RUNOs) and technical coherence focal points to monitor progress and explore opportunities for synergies and enhanced programme delivery. Additionally, standing meetings with the EU Delegation and the CSNRG allowed for technical guidance from the EU and aided the meaningful engagement of civil society partners.

A. National Steering Committee

Under the chairmanship of the Minister of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport, and the United Nations Resident Coordinator, the National Steering Committee was established in 2020. The EU Delegation, through the EU Ambassador, also provided important leadership alongside the co-chairs. The Steering Committee convened five (5) meetings throughout the programme, with at least one sitting annually. The committee membership included high-level representatives from the MNS, MOEY, MOHW, MLGCD, the BGA, the PIOJ and the CSNRG. Heads of agencies and representatives from all Spotlight Recipient United Nations Organizations (UN WOMEN, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP), and associated agencies (PAHO, UNESCO, UNAIDS), were also present.

Per its functions of decision-making, accountability, coordination, and oversight of the Spotlight Initiative in Jamaica, throughout its tenure, the NSC focused on i) monitoring the progress of the programme, ii) providing management decisions to respond to bottlenecks, challenges and delays; and iii) deliberated on lessons learned and key strategies required to sustain interventions under the Spotlight Initiative. Additionally, the committee also reviewed and approved the following: i) Annual work plans 2020 - 2023; ii) Annual Reports 2020 - 2022; and iii) Phase II Programme Proposal and Revised Budget.

B. Civil Society Reference Group

Spotlight's Civil Society National Reference Group presented a model for meaningful engagement of diverse civil society actors in the response and prevention of gender-based violence. It was directly supported by the Technical Coherence lead, UN Women and the Spotlight Coordinator. In Jamaica, an interim CSNRG was formulated in 2019 to support the design of the Spotlight Initiative Country Programme Document (CPD). In May 2020, the reference group was officially established and continued its support with technical guidance to the programme, while increasing advocacy of its objectives in Jamaica. The CSNRG had a triple function and served to: i) advise the Spotlight Initiative at multiple levels, ii) advocate and partner for the realisation of its objectives; and iii) hold the Initiative accountable for its commitments to eliminate violence in vulnerable communities of women and girls.

In support of its function, the CSNRG also provided expertise and technical guidance to the: i) Strategic review of Phase I and the development of the Phase II programme documents; ii) the Multi-Sectoral GBV Services and Referral Processes under pillar 4; and iii) Led CSO participation for the development of the accountability scorecard under Pillar 6. The scorecard directly aligns with the role of the CSNRG and will support CSOs in tracking, monitoring, and evaluating legislation, budgets and key services which respond to family violence in Jamaica.

A key achievement of the CSNRG in 2021 was coordinating a high-level CSO forum in collaboration with the RCO under the UN Jamaica Partnership Forum hosted in celebration of the 76th anniversary of the United Nations. The CSNRG led Day two (2) of the three-day event to increase awareness on 'How to Sustainably Partner with Civil Society Organizations in Jamaica'. Key outputs of the forum included strategic knowledge exchanges among Spotlight CSO implementing partners, highlighting key lessons learned, and exploring better practices for addressing existing and emerging issues around gender equality and ending VAWG. In alignment with the principles of LNOB and in recognition of the role of government and donor partners, a panel discussion including the government, the European Union, men and youth led CSOs highlighted mechanisms for developing and sustaining mutually beneficial partnerships among government, CSO and development partners.

In 2022, the reference group focused on its institutional strengthening and sought to widen representation in support of SI's principle of LNOB and ensure meaningful engagement of civil society in the programme per established guidelines. The CSNRG comprised fourteen (14) members, with representatives of women's movement, children's rights, youth, labour/trade unions, key populations-people affected by HIV/AIDS and LBQ persons, persons living with disabilities, academia, human rights, faith-based community, men's organisation, private sector, public health, youth and sexual and reproductive rights led organisation.

In 2023, the CSNRG supported the coordination of several SI activities including the CSO Capacity Strengthening Retreat and the Women's Movement Retreat which have supported local CSOs coming together to strategize on better practices to address GBV. Representatives of the CSNRG also continued to engage in efforts coordinated by the SI Regional Civil Society Reference Group, including the hosting of the second Regional Women's Movement Retreat.

C. Inter-agency coordination, technical committees and other governance mechanisms

In line with UN Reform, the programme utilises existing UN governance and thematic mechanisms to further advance key principles and strategies of the Spotlight Initiative. Annually, Spotlight collaborated with the UN Communications Group to support the UN Country Team's (UNCT) coordination of events under 16 Days of Activism, and the UN Partnership Week.

In 2022, the Spotlight Initiative's joint implementation model and key interventions were featured during UN Week under the sub-theme: "Partnerships for Peace, Planet and Prosperity - A Sprint for the Goals". The series of events and activities during the week aimed to: i) enhance engagement and relationships among national stakeholders including government, international development partners, private sector, civil society and youth, for the achievement of Vision 2030 Jamaica National Development Plan; and, ii) build and nurture partnerships to accelerate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Spotlight Initiative also supported the Gender Equality Coordination Group in 2022. The focus of the GECCG is to leverage greater political, technical and financial support to advance gender equality in Jamaica. During this period, the group developed a mapping matrix on the work of the international development partners in Jamaica. This provided a descriptive view of all IDP-supported activities (current or future) on gender equality, including GBV and sexual and reproductive health that align with the "National Strategic Action Plan on Gender-Based Violence (NSAP-GBV)". The group continues to provide a partnership platform and opportunities to explore the sustainability of Spotlight Initiative's investments. The GECCG is co-chaired by UN Women and the EUD in Jamaica.

To increase visibility and joint messaging the programme established the Spotlight Communications Task Force which led on the development and execution of the Spotlight Initiative National Media Campaigns. The coordination team utilised a review and approval mechanism to garner inputs from task force members to finalise the campaign's messaging, graphic and advertisements. The SI Task Force is composed of RUNO communications focal points and representatives from the CSNRG and the EU.



IV Programme Partnerships

The overall success of the Spotlight Initiative was built on partnerships between various stakeholders. Many of these had already been established by individual agencies but were effectively leveraged through joint work. These partnerships were critical in fostering long-term national ownership of the Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (EVAWG) mechanisms established and strengthened under the initiative. These partnerships were critical in strengthening the legal and policy environment for EVAWG and strengthening the capacity for prevention and service delivery to ensure that solutions are generated to expand reach to the most marginalised and vulnerable groups in Jamaica.

At the national coordination level, Spotlight worked closely with the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), and particularly, the External Cooperation Management Unit, which has responsibility for all grants and projects with international partners and facilitates the smooth implementation and high-level risk management for Spotlight Initiative. The PIOJ supported the programme in resolving the lack of fiscal space experienced in 2021, and in 2022, co-chaired the national expert committee for the Economic Cost of VAWG in Jamaica Study costing study; and coordinated engagement with line ministries and agencies for the training workshop on VAWG data under Pillar 5. The PIOJ also sat on the National Steering Committee and collaborated with the UN and Government around the establishment of the shelters and in resolving related challenges.

A. Government

The Government of Jamaica exhibited ownership of the Spotlight Initiative through partnerships with ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) across the programme, as well as created synergies and sustainability of interventions under the programme. The following outline a few key partnerships with government agencies throughout the programme.

The MCGES mandated as the lead government ministry to support the Spotlight Initiative in Jamaica, heads the operation of the national gender machinery and is responsible for implementing the NSAP-GBV 2017-2027 as well as the NPGE. The partnership under MCGES, The Bureau of Gender Affairs (BGA) and the Women's Centre of Jamaica Foundation (WCJF), was pivotal in supporting the programme's objectives. Often the National Gender Machineries in countries like Jamaica can be underfunded, the Spotlight Initiative served to give the institution much needed resources and highlighted the critical importance of the work being done by MCGES and the Bureau and their coordination role.

The MCGES/BGA has overall responsibility for legislative action relating to women's rights protection in Jamaica, making this partnership critical to achieving the elimination of violence against women and girls. The partnership with the BGA strengthened the national gender equality architecture in Jamaica, resulting in the improvement of the social sector services, such as the establishment and operationalization of the two state-run shelters and a helpline for survivors of GVB operating 24 hours seven days of the week that can be reached by calls, WhatsApp, and during office hour, through a toll-free number.

There was significant institutional strengthening of the BGA to enable it to undertake the various activities to implement its mandate and address GBV. The National Shelter Unit, GBV Helpline Unit, and Sexual Harassment Unit supported by the Spotlight Initiative are now officially a sustainable part of the government structure. The BGA also led the establishment and operationalization of a multisectoral coordinated response to GBV, that included the development of appropriate policy documents and the creation of platforms. The partnership with the WCJF under the MCGES increased awareness of VAWG among youth and improved access of adolescent survivors of VAWG, especially girls who are pregnant or are mothers, to specific coordinated responsive services.

At the national coordination level, Spotlight worked closely with the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), and particularly, the External Cooperation Management Unit, which has responsibility for all grants and projects with international partners and facilitates the smooth implementation and high-level risk management for the Spotlight Initiative. The PIOJ supported the programme in resolving the lack of fiscal space experienced in 2021, and in 2022, co-chaired the national expert committee for the Economic Cost of VAWG in Jamaica Study costing study; and coordinated engagement with line ministries and agencies for the training workshop on VAWG data under Pillar 5.

The objective of the partnership with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) was to enhance the capacity of national and sub-national institutions to prevent and respond to VAWG through local strategic plans and programmes. The MLGRD comprises an extensive network of national agencies and municipalities at national, local and community levels enabling it to impact all levels of governance and reach women at all levels of society, thereby implementing the principle of 'leaving no one behind'. With this expansive reach, the programme's partnership with MLGRD has increased its capacities and tools crucial to SI's objective of strengthening national institutions to address and respond to VAWG.

School-based interventions, which included the training of different categories of educators in GBV and the scaling up of high-level HFLE materials with a focus on GBV for in and out-of-school youths, were successful thanks to the partnership with the Ministry of Education and Youth (MOEY). The MOEY assigned a focal point to the programme to ensure that the work to be done with teachers, school administrators and students was guided by and met the needs of the Ministry. The focal point played an important role in engaging target schools, assisting in ensuring the right teachers and ministry officials were a part of the process and in reviewing the content being developed.

The Ministry of Justice (MOJ) is another critical partner in supporting the objective of strengthening laws and policies while advancing the principle of ‘leaving no one behind’ and addressing discriminatory components of laws and policies to ensure the most vulnerable are protected and all victims are assured redress (Outcome 1). This partnership will support the sustainability of Spotlight’s impact beyond the life of the project as these reforms will inform programmes and interventions for years to come and enact significant positive change in the lives of women and girls. Other efforts in 2022 contributed to strengthening the legal support services with the revision and transformation in a user-friendly and online version of the protocol that was created on the occasion of a training of trainers (ToT) on the provision of legal services in alignment with the Essential Services Package (Outcome 4) and the survivor centred approach in 2021. Nevertheless, the MOJ has been delayed in scaling up of the ToT, due to competing priorities and the change in the acting chief technical director at the end of 2022.

The strategic partnership with the Ministry of Health and Wellness (MOHW) advanced several objectives under the Spotlight Initiative in Jamaica. Partnership with the MOHW supported the goal of improving the quality of essential services to victims of family violence in line with the Essential Service Package for women and girls subject to violence (ESP) and the WHO guidelines and tools, especially the LIVES9 approach. The Guidelines for the Management of GBV in Healthcare Settings, intake forms, job aids and assessment/audit tools were developed. Support for the implementation of Protocols and SOPs for the response to sexual assault was provided through the development of a multiyear implementation plan and its cost. The health sector was equipped with a contextualised and innovative “Comprehensive Training on The Management of Interpersonal Violence” and trained trainers who trained more than 250 healthcare workers. The training package was prepared based on the most updated curriculum for training health care providers developed by PAHO on the response to Intimate Partner Violence and by UNFPA on the response to sexual assault and was complemented with a specific section on the safe identification and response to cases of Trafficking in Persons. The training is innovative for its overarching nature but also for its structure that permits reach with adequate and tailored content for different categories of healthcare workers, thus ensuring a team approach in the safe identification and response to different forms of GBV.

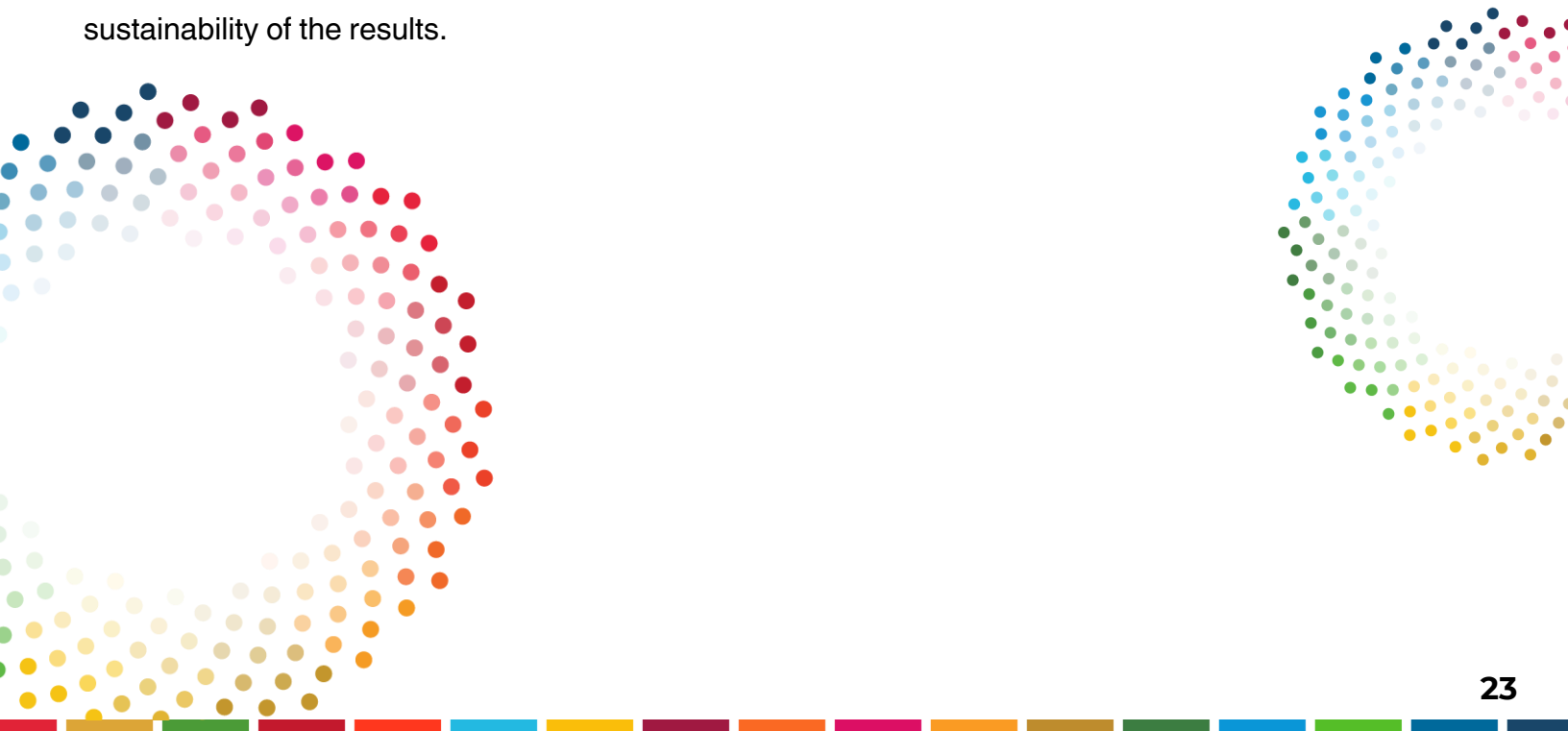
The MOHW also partnered on establishing a Teen Hub in St Thomas. The hub provided a youth-friendly space to engage young people on issues of sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence. Close to 10,000 visits were made to the hub. Some 500 adolescent girls and boys accessed HIV testing and counselling (HTC) and were provided with their status. The collaboration with the Emergency, Disaster Management and Special Services (EDMSS) Branch of the MOHW was also key in the implementation of the activity, complemented by UNFPA, in terms of guaranteeing a minimum initial service package (MISP) in case of natural disasters from the health sector. This activity was also strengthened by the involvement and commitment of another key government partner, the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM).

Another key government partner was the Ministry of National Security (MNS). The collaborations with the MNS advanced the goal of delivering quality and coordinated essential services to victims to support long-term recovery from family violence (Outcome 4). Technical support from the Spotlight Initiative enhanced the capacity of the JCF to respond to cases of domestic violence in line with the local policy and legal framework, the essential services package (ESP) and the survivor-centred approach. To guarantee the sustainability of this capacity-strengthening intervention, a training of trainers was designed in collaboration with the National Police College of Jamaica, resulting in 49 trained trainers distributed between the college and the different divisions. The Human Employment and Resource Training Trust/National Service Training Agency (HEART/ Trust NSTA) is looking at the training course for certification.

The SI facilitated the establishment of a partnership between the BGA and e-Gov Jamaica, the premier IT service provider for GOJ and a department of the MSETT that focuses on specific priority programmes. The partnership is meant to establish a GBV Information Management System (GBV System) connecting the GBV helplines with the GBV State-run shelters, with the scope of facilitating safe and secure file and data sharing, communication, security surveillance, and access to a secure case management application and database for client data considering the information sharing measures of the survivor centred approach. Once the GBVIM is operationalized and piloted, the idea is to expand to other relevant stakeholders of the police, justice, health, and social services sectors present in the referral pathway.

The Intersectoral Standard Operating Procedures, Referral Protocols, were signed by several ministries, departments and agencies that signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MCGES/BGA, MOEY, CPFSA, JCF), and other MDAs are expected to sign including MOHW, MFAFT, PICA, MOFPS, MOJ, MLSS, MLGCD).

Government's financial, institutional and other support will extend beyond project closure and ensure sustainability of the results.



B. Civil Society

The civil society movement in Jamaica remained a critical partner in advancing the objectives of the Spotlight Initiative. The partnerships with CSOs provided opportunities for increased EAWG advocacy, capacity and institutional strengthening at the community, local and national levels. The strategic decision to focus on the engagement of grassroots organisations was part of the programme's sustainability plan, as these CSOs served to advance the goal of equipping local and community organisations with capacities and tools to prevent and respond to violence while reaching vulnerable and marginalised groups in line with the principle of 'leaving no one behind'. The following outlines the CSO partnerships executed during the review period:

Woman Inc (WI) is a Jamaican woman-led NGO with extensive experience in aiding survivors of rape, incest, domestic crisis, sexual harassment, human trafficking, and domestic violence through two crisis centres; a crisis shelter; and a 24/7 hotline. Woman Inc. was involved in a partnership under the COVID-19 response plan with the main objective of strengthening the crisis centres and hotline to better respond to COVID-19-related increased demand for services by women and girl survivors of GBV. The partnership was concluded by improving the institutional website to increase the information available to survivors about available services and how to access them.

The programme partnership with WMW Jamaica supported collaborations with the MOEY and CSOs to scale up and sustain the implementation of the HFLE curriculum with a stronger focus on GBV and Family Violence (FV) for children and young people in and out of school. WMW, a feminist organisation with decades of experience in advocacy, activism, and implementation of GBV/VAWG prevention programmes developed the National Standardised Training Outline (NTSO) that was accepted as a Spotlight Initiative Knowledge Management Product. The NTSO was used to deliver training to stakeholders in the MOEY as well as the MOHW. The five (5) modular themes are:

1. Gender, Stereotypes and Gender Equality;
2. Exploring Power and Gender Relations of Power;
3. Gender-Based Violence, Family Violence and Child Sexual Abuse;
4. Rights and Responsibilities, including Vulnerable Groups;
5. Creating a School Culture of Gender Equity and Non-Violence.

WMW's collaboration continued throughout Spotlight and in 2023, to leave no one behind, expanded its attention to children and young people with disabilities.

In partnership with the Jamaica Film and Television Association (JAFTA), local filmmakers developed a total of six groundbreaking short films depicting real stories of survivors of family violence and GBV. The UNICEF-supported films were screened at two national premier events in 2021 (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OIYBleNzhcY>) and 2023 before audiences which included high-profile stakeholders, including the government minister responsible for Gender Affairs. They were also made available online for public viewing (https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLaltcxQNzAgPBOG6saYfsX_M44U2Z5sL). The films have been used further to facilitate community discussions on the prevention of family violence. Collaborations with JAFATA supported two community-level screenings (in Kingston and St Thomas) of the 2021 Spotlight Shorts (the short films produced). Additionally, two (2) filmmakers took their Spotlight-funded work to the Trinidad and Tobago Film Festival, providing broader exposure to the issues around GBV. The films have also been shown at various local and regional events by the filmmakers, ensuring a wider reach. JAFATA also supported the production of a short film by youth who participated in a filmmaking training workshop, which the association organised and delivered under the initiative.

Eve for Life (EFL) developed and launched the App “HOPE” (Pillar 4) to raise awareness about human and legal rights and to provide information about services available to survivors of GBV and how to access them; with a special focus on underserved communities, including women living with HIV, transgender populations, women/girls with disabilities, LGBTQI+, sex workers, cohabitating teenage girls, pregnant women, and teenage mothers. In 2023, the organisation wrapped up its work aimed at strengthening community-based organisations across several target communities to develop and implement EVAWG community action plans as well as completed community advocacy initiatives around VAWG prevention and response under Outcome 3. The NGO also leveraged the voices and experiences of survivors to engage groups and communities to address VAWG.

Support was provided to community-based interventions to deliver youth empowerment and gender-responsive violence prevention programmes under the Spotlight Initiative. This included a partnership with Fight for Peace, which involved equipping youth with essential life skills to help them prevent GBV and to teach them how to deal peacefully with conflict. It also involved providing psychosocial support and counselling services to youth impacted by violence. There was also work using theatre for development approaches to engage communities around issues of GBV with the NGO Children First Agency. These interventions impacted the lives of 740 children and youth, using sports and theatre for development approaches as entry points to engage and empower youth.

During the SI, RISE Life Management concluded its school-based intervention programmes on GBV prevention under Outcome 3. Almost 3000 students, teachers and parents have increased awareness of VAWG and GBV life skills, through structured sessions on social and behaviour change communication campaigns.

Jamaicans for Justice (JFJ) is the main CSO engaged in the Spotlight Initiative to improve access to justice for women and girls affected by GBV, including members of marginalised communities, in line with the LNOB principle. This is being achieved through the direct provision of legal support services to survivors (especially the most vulnerable). The organisation undertook GBV matters for litigation to guarantee that cases with court dates were supported. To permit this, the UNFPA continued the partnership with JFJ with additional core funds through to the end of the SI.

The Institute of Law and Economics (ILE), another implementing partner under Outcome 4, was selected to develop standardised intake forms and client registration formats to homogenise the information collected by CSO service providers with the one collected by the government service providers. The operationalization of standardised intake forms is a key action to progress in delivering coordinated essential services and improving the capacity to capture reports. The process included consultations and validation meetings with a variety of actors.

The Jamaica Mental Health Advocacy Network (JaMHAN) seeks to be a nationally representative network that has a sustained and transformative impact on providing, access to and awareness of mental health services in Jamaica for all, particularly marginalised groups. Under Outcomes 4 and 6, the Spotlight Initiative supported JaMHAN in strengthening its capacity to manage requests for psychosocial services for survivors of GBV. This was achieved through the adaptation of a Jamaica-specific referral system and assessment and monitoring toolkit and the development, expansion, and finalisation of a mental health/psychosocial support database to better link survivors of GBV to mental health services across the island.

The Jamaican Network of Seropositives (JN+) is an NGO that has as its main mandate to advocate for the rights and concerns of people living and affected by HIV (PLHIV). The partnership strengthened the organisation's capacity to address cases of GBV/IPV within the HIV response, thus contributing to the LNOB principle. The JN+ also focused on enhancing the community facilitators as points of contact and service delivery to PLHIV who experience GBV/IPV; strengthening partnerships with key stakeholders such as the BGA; and strengthening the knowledge, abilities, and skills of leaders among the community of PLHIV to produce a community-led GBV advocacy plan.

The programme partnered with Mona Social Services (MSS) to increase women's resilience and mental health and their participation in social and decision-making processes. The engagement increased MSS' capacity to address family violence in the communities.

The youth-led organization, Young Women/Men of Purpose (YWOP/YMOP), supported the implementation of the "Stand with Her" Capacity Development Programme, which sought to improve and increase the capacity of the organization to better serve beneficiaries who are victims of domestic/sexual abuse and violence to reduce family VAWG. They were re-engaged for Phase 2 and coordinated a partnership with the Women Centre of Jamaica for the economic empowerment of teen mothers.

The Jamaica Youth Advocacy Network and the Youth for Development Network were also engaged as youth organisations in implementing youth focused projects and engaging youth at the community and policy levels.

To further support the principle of LNOB, the Jamaica Association for the Deaf (JAD) and the Jamaica Association of Intellectual Disabilities (JAID) were engaged in working on accelerating inclusion, empowerment, and independence for members of the community of people with disabilities in Jamaica.

The programme's unique partnership with the Jamaica Household Workers Union (JHWU) supported strengthening the organisation's resource mobilisation capacity and services/ activities. The intervention increased the awareness and capacity of domestic workers on GBV-related issues.

Strategic efforts were made to integrate rural women in Phase 2 and the Jamaica Network of Rural Women Producers received a grant to sensitise and engage rural women on GBV issues and to conduct an assessment of their experiences around family violence and GBV.

C. European Union Delegation

The close and strong partnership with the EU continued all throughout the SI programme with the EU Delegation providing critical support to the programme's governance, implementation, visibility, and advocacy efforts.

Governance: Since its establishment in 2020, the leadership of the National Steering Committee (NSC) has received the support of the EU. The EU has participated in all five sittings of the NSC and has been instrumental in efforts to support the government's ownership of investments under the Spotlight Initiative in Jamaica.

Technical Support: The monthly standing meetings between the EU Technical Focal Point and the Spotlight Coordinator facilitated the review of progress and implementation while also providing opportunities for technical guidance and support to the programme. The EU also played a critical role in developing Phase II of the programme with technical guidance and participation in stakeholder Phase I review consultations.

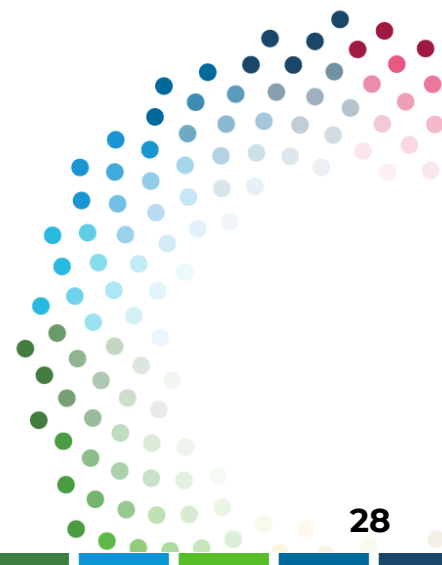
Communication and Visibility: Under the leadership of the EU Ambassador, the EU led a visibility campaign through the "EU in the Streets" production – a vox pop which captured Jamaicans views on VAWG. Her Excellency Marianne Van Steen, former UN Resident Coordinator Dr Garry Conille, and the Minister of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport, the Honourable Olivia Grange, OJ, CD, MP also shared how the GOJ had partnered with the international community to address GBV. The EU also maintained its membership on the Spotlight Initiative Communication Task Force and supported the planning and roll-out of the visibility events in 2022 and 2023.

The EU Delegation also participated in the launch and hosting of key activities in 2023 including the Opening of the Teen Hub in St. Thomas, offering children and adolescents access to a wide range of social, educational and health services in a safe and conducive space. Also, Ms Helena König, the EU Deputy Secretary General for Economic and Global Issues, also participated in visits related to the Spotlight Initiative, during her mission to Kingston in October 2023. The Deputy Secretary General visited the Domestic Violence Helpline at the BGA to observe the operation of the system and engaged with the operators about the kinds of services provided and the value of the Spotlight Initiative in facilitating the process.

The EU Delegation, through its Head of Cooperation, Mr. Aniceto Rodríguez Ruiz, also supported the Advancing Caribbean Development through Women's Empowerment Conference. Held in October 2023 as an initiative of the Spotlight programme, the conference brought together UN agencies, government officials from several departments, civil society representatives, academics and students to discuss the challenges and opportunities around ending GBV and enhancing women's economic empowerment.

Advocacy: With the EU co-chairing the International Development Partners (IDP) technical working group on gender equality, the EUD positioned the SI as a key programme and confirmed its status as a major player aiding the government in its response to GBV in Jamaica. Further support to the Spotlight Initiative model (collaboration and expertise of several UN Agencies supporting the response of GBV) aligned with the UN Reform was also highlighted by the EU at the UN Partnership Forum in October 2022.

In 2023, representatives from the EU attended and brought greetings at the Opening Session for the Women's Movement Retreat. Programme Manager, Vanna Lawrence, further supported coordination of the Retreat alongside the UN Team and throughout the Retreat provided technical expertise on gender issues and shared strategies on strengthening and advancing the women's movement in Jamaica.



D. Cooperation with other (non-RUNO) UN agencies

Collaborations with UN associated agencies (AA) supported the advancement of SI programme objectives. Partnership with PAHO continued the integration of VAWG in national plans and programmes, to review and update curriculum for medical and nursing students at UWI Mona under Outcome 2. PAHO's technical expertise was very important in the improvement of the quality-of-service provision in the health sector, supporting Spotlight and the MOHW with the revision of the "Guidelines for the Management of Gender-Based Violence in the Health Care Settings". The partnership also supported the adaptation of the "Health Care Provider Training Package" to the Jamaican context in line with the WHO guidelines, and in the relevant operationalization of the training of trainers and pilot training.

Additionally, UNAIDS technical expertise and relations with key marginalised populations supported the integration of the LNOB principle in different activities under Outcome 4. The collaboration increased the engagement of PLHIV and the transgender community to support the development and validation of the above-mentioned App HOPE and of the video course "An Imperative to Leave No One Behind - Short Course Supporting Civil Society to Offer Intersectional Gender-Based Violence Services to Marginalised and Vulnerable Communities in Jamaica".

The technical expertise of UNESCO as an Associate Agency supported the Student Champion initiative, implemented under the school-based interventions in targeted communities.

E. Other Partners, including for resource mobilisation

The partnership between Spotlight and The University of the West Indies, (UWI) Mona Faculty of Medicine resulted in the inclusion of VAWG instructional units in the curricula for medical and nursing students. The revised curricula reflect the World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines, the survivor-centred approach, and the Essential Service Package (ESP) for Women and Girls Subject to Violence. Through this partnership, lecturers were sensitised in Training of Trainers (TOT) sessions while students from the Faculty of Medicine and the UWI School of Nursing participated in the pilot programme.

Also, Spotlight activities included collaboration with the private sector to support capacity strengthening and knowledge sharing on how to implement effective sexual harassment and domestic violence policies in the workplace.

Under Outcome 3, the programme engaged closely with the media to conduct sensitization sessions with the broad objectives of assessing how social norms can impact media coverage of crime and violence, VAWG and child abuse, examining key concepts associated with responsible reporting on violence and on vulnerable groups and managing the impact of working on issues around violence, abuse.

V. Results

Capturing Broader Transformations Across Outcomes

Notwithstanding the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and other challenges, the efforts of the Jamaica Spotlight Initiative are well recognized. These achievements coalesce towards enhanced national capacity, increased awareness and advocacy, improvements in legal and policy frameworks, service delivery enhancements, and advancements in data management, sustainability, and ownership, as well as unintended yet positive societal impacts.

Enhanced National and Institutional Capacity

One of the programme's most notable achievements is the strengthening of national institutions and civil society organisations (CSOs). Through targeted training sessions, workshops, and the development of comprehensive guidelines and protocols, as well as curriculum that were institutionalised by tertiary education institutions, the program has significantly improved the capabilities of various stakeholders to address GBV. This capacity building has been crucial in ensuring a more robust and coordinated response to GBV and family violence issues. The institutionalisation of the training packages and policy documents must also be recognized as a foundation to guarantee sustainability regarding improved institutional capacities.

In Jamaica, there is a functioning national coordination and oversight mechanism for addressing VAWG that include representation from marginalised groups. The Bureau of Gender Affairs (BGA) under the Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment, and Sport, is the national gender machinery and is responsible for implementing the National Strategic Action Plan for the elimination of Gender-Based Violence (NSAP-GBV 2017 - 2027) as well as the National Policy on Gender Equality (NPGE). Having this oversight mechanism allows the BGA to monitor gender equality, women's empowerment and violence against women and girls.

One of the Spotlight programme's most notable achievements is the strengthening of national institutions. Twelve (12) national institutions increased their capacity to develop strategies, plans and programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG, surpassing the initial target. Furthermore, a total of 20 national and subnational training institutions for public servants have integrated gender equality and VAWG in their curriculum, as per international standards, again surpassing the initial target.

The Spotlight Initiative supported the strengthening of the gender architecture in Jamaica and has laid solid foundations for the continuation of work beyond the programme.

Comprehensive assessments were completed of the Gender Focal Point Network, Gender Advisory Council and the Bureau of Gender Affairs which have provided crucial insight into the formation and operations of each body and the combined work and status of the national gender architecture. These assessments also supported the development of strategies to support the strengthening of each of the elements of the architecture, and the development of the costing of the National Policy for Gender Equality 2021. The costing is a key element of the finalisation of the updated NPGE and will support the finalisation and implementation of the NPGE beyond the Spotlight Initiative. which is crucial to the national response to gender-based violence and the NSAP-GBV.

Under the Initiative, there were also capacity strengthening efforts for the Gender Focal Point Network and members of the GFPN were engaged in a training on gender, gender responsive budgeting and in understanding the legislative and policy framework within which they operated as focal points within various government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). Through consultations and a survey of the gender focal points, a more comprehensive understanding of their needs and abilities were identified, to support the enhancement of their work in mainstreaming gender within their MDAs.

At the beginning of the Spotlight Initiative there was a non-operational Gender Advisory Council, which is the body charged with providing support to the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the 2017-2027 National Policy for Gender Equality (NPGE) and the National Strategic Action Plan to Eliminate Gender-based Violence (NSAP-GBV) in Jamaica. At the closing of the Initiative, the Council was reactivated under the Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment & Sport in 2023. It consists of 33 persons, including representatives from CSO's, youth, academia and other key stakeholder groups. Having this multi-stakeholder mechanism established at the highest level with a clear mandate and governance structure strengthens the national gender architecture to respond to gender issues.

CSO Capacity building

Civil Society Organisations and community-based organisations were engaged throughout the Spotlight Initiative in a range of ways.

To support CSO increased collaboration, in 2021 the programme assessed 21 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), focusing on Community-Led Organizations (CLOs), working with marginalised communities. The assessment identified important gaps that were addressed in the two-day workshop in June with the participation of 48 participants from across 20 CLOs based in Jamaica. Participating CSO included: Eve for Life, Institute of Law & Economics, Stand Up for Jamaica, Jamaican Network of Seropositives, WE-Change, Jamaicans for Justice, JN Plus, TransWave, Rise Life Management Services, JAID, Jamaican Coalition Against Domestic Violence, WMW Jamaica, JCW+, GROOTS/SISTREN, Woman Inc, Combined Disabilities Association, Jamaica Mental Health Advocacy Network, Jamaica Network of Rural Women Producers. ²² At the end of the workshops, a call for grants to strengthen the capacities of the CSOs to offer quality services was launched among all participants. Additionally, the assessment was synthesised and presented as an advocacy tool for CSOs for future partnerships.

Of the seven CSOs engaged to implement community level initiatives to address social norms and prevention of GBV, only one -Eve for Life - had extensive experience and technical expertise in working in this area. As such, the Spotlight Initiative provided the opportunity to build these organisations' capacities in tackling GBV and expanding their scope of work, a key success in increasing the number of local actors working to address GBV and FV.

In phase one, CSOs were encouraged and supported to gather and utilise data to ensure their interventions were evidence-based. Rise Life Management, through a series of focus groups, collected data from school stakeholders (teachers, administrators, parents, and students) to inform the development of messages, tools, and activities. An extensive desk review was conducted through the SI to gather data on social and cultural norms related to GBV and corporal punishment, exploring literature on the links between harsh childhood discipline and experiences of IPV in adulthood. These findings, along with the results of the community-level Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices survey conducted under Pillar 3 in phase one, were shared with CSOs to inform and enhance their programmatic strategies.

Also, in phase one, given the limitations on physical gatherings imposed by COVID-19, a series of online Brown Bag sessions were implemented for CSOs. These sessions were designed to discuss and provide guidance on programming aimed at addressing GBV. CSO partners from pillar 3 and other pillars were invited to participate to ensure comprehensive stakeholder engagement and input. Between 50 and 30 CSO representatives benefitted from each session. Topics explored under the six sessions were: VAWG: Protecting the Vulnerable and Supporting Survivors; Data for Evidence Based Interventions on Family Violence; Legislation Addressing Family Violence and GBV; Helping survivors of Family Violence and GBV Access Legal Services; and Masculinities and Engaging Men and Boys. Capacity building efforts were enhanced by providing guidance and, where necessary, psychosocial support to implementers and the communities they served, facilitated by Eve for Life. This was crucial for the Spotlight Shorts filmmakers, JAFTA, and the survivors whose stories were shared through the films, ensuring effective and impactful program implementation.

At the end of both phase one and phase two, review meetings were convened with pillar 3 CSOs to share experiences and lessons learned. These meetings also facilitated the identification of gaps and potential solutions in the efforts to address GBV, ensuring continuous improvement and effectiveness in program implementation.

Under Pillar 1, CSOs received technical strengthening on how to lobby for legislative reform to strengthen protection for women and girls. These sessions also increased their capacity to coordinate advocacy initiatives to enhance the knowledge of the populations they served. In Phase Two, particular focus was given to CSOs which serve the community of persons with disabilities, rural women and the LGBTQIA+ community. In addition to capacity strengthening initiatives under Pillar 3, CSO's engaged under Pillar 6 received ongoing comprehensive capacity building in both Phase 1 and Phase 2 of Spotlight.

Under Pillar 4, two (2) CSOs (The Jamaican Network of Seropositives (JN+) and Jamaica Mental Health Advocacy Network (JaMHAN)) received grants to strengthen their capacity in addressing cases of GBV/IPV within the HIV responses and in managing requests for psycho-social for survivors of GBV, respectively. Other CSOs (Woman Inc, EFL, and JFJ respectively) also supported this work as implementing partners to strengthen the helpline response in 2020, create the HOPE App in 2021 and strengthen the legal support for survivors of marginalised communities. Twenty (20) CSOs were engaged in capacity building around gender equality and human rights and seven (7) participated in workshops related to the parish level coordination platforms.

Pillar 6 led significant efforts to support the engagement of CSOs and facilitated the coordination of sustained institutional strengthening support through business coaches, capacity strengthening sessions, and small grants opportunities. Twenty-one (21) civil society organisations benefited from small grant funding over the course of the project and were able to use funds to expand their technical capacity to develop, implement and monitor GBV and FV focused programmes. Organisations also benefited from a range of trainings and capacity building sessions on leadership, project writing, recruitment, financial management, among other key areas.

Increased Awareness and Advocacy

The Spotlight Initiative has played a pivotal role in raising awareness about GBV in Jamaica. It achieved this through extensive outreach campaigns, sensitization sessions, and the creation of advocacy materials. These efforts have not only educated the public on their rights, the existence of and how to access support services, but also fostered broader discourse on GBV, contributing to a more informed and engaged society.

This increased awareness and advocacy impacted over 1,458,316 persons reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping. Furthermore, over 4,180 men, women, boys and girls regularly attended community programmes to promote gender-equitable norms, including women's and girls' sexuality and reproduction during the implementation period. Moreover, a total of 408 men and boys regularly attended gender transformative programmes addressing violent masculinities and men's violence towards women and girls in community centres, schools and other relevant spaces.

Additionally, several key decision makers in relevant institutions were empowered with the awareness and capacity to advocate for implementing legislation and policies aimed at ending violence against women and girls (VAWG). They also promoted gender-equitable norms, attitudes, behaviours, and the rights of women and girls throughout the course of the Initiative.

To advocate for and raise awareness of gender-equitable norms, attitudes, and behaviours, eleven (11) national and sub-national programs were developed for inclusion in educational curricula. Over 1,340 girls and 1,258 boys in school participated in these programmes, which also emphasised the exercise of their rights, including reproductive rights. Additionally, 1,130 girls and 794 boys out of school took part in this advocacy and awareness initiative. This achievement is especially noteworthy as it nearly doubled the target set under the SI programme.

Under Pillar 3, awareness and advocacy activities were undertaken which successfully developed champions to enhance awareness of GBV issues at both community and national levels. This effort included enlisting a renowned actress, playwright, and media personality as a Spotlight advocacy champion.

Enhanced Service Delivery

The initiative's contributions increased accessibility and led to improvements in coordinated and quality service delivery for GBV survivors. This encompasses the establishment of helplines, shelters, increased DV intervention centres, mechanisms for improved coordination among service providers and the development of minimum standards for service provisions across health, justice, police, and social services sectors in line with international standards (survivor centred approach and UN's Essential Services Package). These enhancements ensure that survivors of GBV receive comprehensive and empathetic care. Improving access to services allowed for over 16,600 women, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination reported experiencing physical or sexual violence, to seek help during the Spotlight program period.

In Jamaica, there is a centralised risk assessment system in place bringing together information from the police, health and justice sectors. In addition, national guidelines have been developed and strengthened in line with the guidance and tools for essential services. Furthermore, over 2,100 service providers (including 1,515 women) increased their knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girls survivors of violence - twice the initial target set. Under the Spotlight Initiative, sixty (60) human rights organisations (including 26 LNOB and 30 grassroots organisations) increased their knowledge and capacities to deliver high quality, coordinated essential services to women and girls' survivors of violence, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. Increased provider capacities along with strengthened national guidelines, allowed for over 2,700 women survivors/victims and their families, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, to have increased access to essential services. This number surpasses the original target of 1,500. However, more programmatic interventions are needed to increase access to longer term recovery services for women and girls.

Data Collection and Management

Under the Spotlight Initiative the National Statistical Office, STATIN, has contextualised methods and standards at national levels to produce prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG. A notable accomplishment of the programme is the development of the Jamaica Minimum Data Set and national VAWG data sharing protocols. These efforts have bolstered the capacity for collecting and analysing data on VAWG, which is essential for informed decision-making and effective policy development. Jamaica also now has a system to collect administrative data on VAWG/HP in line with international standards across the Health, Justice and Policing, Security, and Social Services sectors.

To support the production of data, seventy-nine (79) National Statistical Officers, 86% of which were women, have enhanced capacities to produce data on the prevalence of VAWG, and incidence where appropriate. Over 140 government personnel from different sectors, including service providers, have enhanced capacities to collect prevalence and incidence data. In addition, 136 women's rights advocates also have strengthened their capacities to collect VAWG data. Furthermore, ten (10) knowledge products were developed and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform evidence-based decision making. These knowledge products include, the National Study on the Economic Cost of Violence Against Women and Girls (ECOVAWG), a series of videos on VAWG administrative data, and a report on better practices to address GBV.

Sustainability and Ownership

The Spotlight Initiative laid the foundation for sustainability by building the capacities of local institutions and organisations. Through the Spotlight programme 57 women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, have increased their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on ending VAWG. Thirty-seven (37) of these organisations report having greater influence and agency to work on ending VAWG.

A series of 12 dialogues were held with four hundred and twenty (420) stakeholders across the island facilitating meaningful dialogue and engagement among these key stakeholder groups to discuss gender issues and identify thematic areas for capacity strengthening and strategies to end GBV and VAWG. As part of this process, there were seventeen (17) jointly agreed recommendations on ending VAWG produced as a result of these multi-stakeholder dialogues. Furthermore, four (4) South-South exchanges and Dialogues were held in 2023 in partnership with The Atlantic Council. These dialogues explored GBV, women's economic empowerment, and women's participation in decision-making, all toward addressing VAWG in Jamaica and the wider Caribbean. Over the course of the Initiative, there were six (6) official dialogues about ending VAWG with relevant government authorities that included the full participation of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs.

One major achievement under Spotlight, was the development of an Accountability Scorecard. This Scorecard was established in collaboration with CSOs and government representatives to support the mutually agreed-upon mechanism to hold the government and its public institutions accountable for their responses to violence against women and girls. The Scorecard was developed to standardise how essential services and the policy landscape to address GBV in Jamaica can be assessed by civil society organisations. The collaborative, multi-stakeholder inclusive governance approach to using the scorecards as well as the mechanism itself sets out to promote dialogue, consensus building, and empowerment within communities, and amplify citizens' voices due to the scorecards being direct feedback between 'users' (individual citizens and civil society) and providers (government MDAs or other duty-bearers in the case of services provided through State-civil society partnerships). Seventeen (17) women's rights groups and relevant CSOs were supported in using the appropriate accountability mechanism for advocacy for ending VAWG. The CSOs used the Scorecard to assess the National Strategic Action Plan against GBV which examined the five strategic priority areas of the NSAP-GBV: 1) Prevention 2) Protection; 3) Investigation, Prosecution, and Enforcement of Court Orders; 4) Enforcement of Victim's Rights to Compensation, Reparation and Redress; 5) Protocols for Coordination of NSAP and Data Management Systems.

In addition, 131 persons representing women's groups/CSOs throughout the programme have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate their own programmes on ending VAWG. CSOs which received small grant funding also benefited from continuous capacity strengthening and coaching to aid them in managing and reporting on their grants.

By fostering a culture of data-driven decision-making and developing guidelines that the GOJ can transform into policies, the programme ensures lasting impacts. These guidelines, adopted by all relevant actors in the public and private sectors, can standardise the quality of service delivery and prevention practices, making the programme's benefits community-owned. Also, budgeting by the MOFPS of the staff of the helpline and shelter is also an important aspect that speaks of sustainability, ownership and institutionalisation. Furthermore, mention must be made of the institutionalisation and scaling up of the comprehensive training package of the MOHW, and curriculum of the JCF/NPCJ with other sources of funds.

Attached to this narrative report is a detailed sustainability plan that has been reviewed and supported by the BGA.

Unintended Results

Beyond the explicitly stated outcomes, the initiative has likely contributed to broader social impacts, such as changing social norms and attitudes towards GBV and enhancing community solidarity in addressing these issues. This is reflected in the use of the Teen Hub in St. Thomas. Moreover, bi-directional referrals and cross-linkages were built by training the staff of both the newly established Teen Hub in St. Thomas, the already existing Teen Hub in St. Andrew and health care providers together in Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health clinics in GBV awareness. The sustainability of this approach ensured that service providers were equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to address GBV effectively among adolescents.

Additionally, the outputs from engagements with men from violence-prone communities in KSA, Westmoreland, and Clarendon benefitted from an inclusive approach to the programme that also appears to have positively influenced the visibility and empowerment of marginalised groups.

Reporting on the implementation of Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (P-MER)

To support the implementation of Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (P-MER) the Jamaica Spotlight Initiative developed and piloted a Public Accountability Scorecard under Outcome 6. The Scorecard aims at holding the government and its public institutions accountable for their responses to violence against women and girls, particularly family violence, ensuring that the safety and protection of women and girls are a core priority and that the opinion and perspective of the community is heard. In addition, it will also enhance the trustful relationship between the civil society and the country's public institutions and systems. The implementation and the institutionalisation of the public accountability scorecard mechanism will also contribute to the following benefits:

- provision of a user-friendly and flexible tool,
- promoting community dialogue and consensus building,
- strengthening citizens' voice and empowering the community,
- establishing a mechanism for direct feedback between service users and providers,
- enhancing confidence in the service provider,
- building local capacity to hold the public sector accountable, and
- generating performance criteria for benchmarking the quality of services that can subsequently be used by community members or the government for ongoing monitoring and evaluation.

During the review period the scorecard was developed jointly with government stakeholders and the civil society to support consensus on the GBV response monitoring and evaluation methods to be utilised.

This scorecard was also piloted with 17 organisation.

B. Capturing Change at Outcome Level

This section presents the programme's key outcomes and achievements across each outcome area from inception to present, focusing on significant changes. It addresses unforeseen outcomes, provides a disaggregated analysis of results, and attributes achievements collectively to Recipient United Nations Organizations (RUNOs) under the Initiative. Contextual factors impacting outcomes are detailed, along with the programme's adaptive measures. This report aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of impact and sustainability efforts.

Outcome 1: Legal and Policy Framework

Legislative and policy frameworks in line with international human rights standards are key to addressing challenges and gaps to get closer to eliminating VAWG in Jamaica. Under the SI, the key focus under this outcome was on enhancing legislative structures, fostering multi sectoral dialogues, and building the capacity of key actors, especially women parliamentarians. Of specific note were the implementation of the following several initiatives:

Jamaica Legislative Framework strengthened further to ending VAWG and promoting gender equality.

The initiative assessed the existing legal and policy frameworks addressing violence against women and girls and examined legal frameworks related to gender equality, more generally. Prior to the SI, a number of significant challenges were recognized within core GBV and Child Protection legislation. This included a lack of a clear definition of domestic violence within the DV Act and inadequate penalties for breaches of protection orders issued under the Act. Similarly, Jamaica had no legislation to address sexual harassment.

The Spotlight Initiative collaborated with civil society and other stakeholders to support a total of seven (7) submissions on legal and policy reforms - above the number that was initially projected. The recommendations supported the following laws in the Justice Sector: i) the Sexual Harassment Bill; ii) the Domestic Violence Act; iii) the Offense Against the Persons Act; iv) the Sexual Offences Act; v) the Child Care & Protection Act. In the Social Sector the programme supported the strengthening of the vi) Victims Rights Policy and vii) the National Policy for Gender Equality (NPGE).

The submissions were made to address gaps in the Childcare & Protection Act, Sexual Offences Act, Offences Against the Person (Amendment) Act, 2023, and Domestic Violence Act. These efforts aimed at removing discriminatory elements and enhancing protection and redress for victims. Additionally, submissions were made to support the passage of the Sexual Harassment (Protection and Prevention) Act.

By December 2023:

- The DV Act was amended to increase penalties for violations under the Act and to increase the categories of persons who can make applications for Protection Orders under the Act. These changes were in alignment with recommendations made under the SI and supported by civil society including organisations supported by Spotlight.
- The Sexual Harassment (Protection and Prevention) Act was passed and came into effect by July 2023. The Act integrated recommendations made by the SI and CSO partners including a comprehensive legal definition for sexual harassment and an extensive list of premises which can be covered under the Act.

Under Phase 1 of the SI, a Draft Model Victims' Rights Policy and an assessment of the Draft Victim's Charter within the Ministry of Justice were completed to support national efforts in addressing the needs of survivors of GBV in Jamaica. The Policy was developed to respond to a key gap in the policy framework and aims at supporting the Victims Charter which is housed in the Victim Support Unit of the Ministry of Justice. The Policy document also proposes key recommendations to the Charter to support the actualisation and integration of the Victims Policy into the national response to victims and survivors of GBV. The Policy and framework propose strategic ways in which support to victims and survivors can be mainstreamed into existing models, including the Standard Operating Procedures

The initiative also utilised an inclusive and transformational approach to strengthening national legal policy and frameworks through the development of IEC materials to increase the understanding and awareness of vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities on relevant VAWG legislation through the production of information braille booklets and sign language videos on the Sexual Harassment Act and the Domestic Violence Act.

The programme has been instrumental in influencing the legal and policy environment concerning GBV. By supporting legislative reviews and the development of strategic plans aligned with international standards, the initiative has contributed to creating a more protective and equitable legislative environment for addressing GBV and promoting gender equality.

Decision makers' capacity enhanced with evidence-based knowledge and strategies to access gaps in new and existing legislations on ending family violence and gender inequality

Under the Spotlight Initiative women parliamentarians received support and capacity strengthening to facilitate the establishment of a Bicameral Caucus of Women Parliamentarians. The Jamaican parliament amended the Standing Orders of the Senate to establish a Caucus of Women Parliamentarians as a Sessional Select Committee and further amended these Orders to include the Terms of Reference for the Caucus of Women Parliamentarians to give effect to its constitution and duties.

The caucus sets out to build on historic advances in women’s political participation and seeks to further expand women’s access and influence in decision-making spaces, recognizing the value of collective action by women parliamentarians to advance women’s rights and gender equality in the parliamentary space. The primary objectives of the Bicameral Caucus include facilitating networking, building solidarity, and promoting constructive dialogue on issues of importance among women parliamentarians across party lines and Chambers and providing Caucus members with professional development opportunities to further strengthen their leadership and their capacities to participate in the legislative process in a gender-responsive manner.

Additionally, the caucus aligns with the tenets of the National Policy for Gender Equality and will assist in the achievements of that framework, as well as objectives identified in the National Strategic Action Plan to Eliminate Gender-based Violence (2017-2027) and other areas of development that are important to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and Vision 2030: National Development Plan.

Through a series of Retreats and capacity strengthening engagements, women parliamentarians, and staff strengthened their capacities to advocate for, draft and strengthen existing legislation on ending VAW and/or gender equality and non- discrimination. The SI also coordinated to strengthen the capacity of members of the women's parliamentary caucus and women in decision-making roles on gender-responsive budgeting and laws and policies operating within the gender equality space.

Women and human rights organisations capacity enhanced to advocate for strengthened legislation aimed at ending violence against women (VAW), promoting gender equality, and combating discrimination

The initiative prioritised dialogues involving civil society and government actors to seek commitments for assessing national laws and policies. This approach aimed at long-term impact through strengthening ties between government institutions, NGOs, and development partners.

Under the Initiative 138 human rights staff enhanced their ability to advocate for, draft, and strengthen legislation aimed at ending violence against women (VAW), promoting gender equality, and combating discrimination. Specifically, the capacity of 101 civil society members to lobby for legislative reforms related to violence against women and girls was significantly bolstered. This progress was achieved in the four Spotlight parishes—Clarendon, Kingston, St. Thomas, and Westmoreland—and included participants from the LGBTQIA+ and PLWD communities. The session fostered discussions on laws and policies impacting gender-based violence (GBV) and equipped organisations to engage in policy advocacy, supporting their communities and vulnerable stakeholders in navigating the legal and justice systems. Additionally, a legal literacy training conducted in October 2023 further empowered 37 members of civil society organisations over two days, reinforcing their ability to advocate for policy reforms and support affected communities engaging in justice and legal processes. Legal experts led comprehensive sessions to provide key insight into the processes of navigating the justice system and seeking protection for victims and survivors of violence.

Outcome 2: Strengthened Institutions

During the period, the key focus under this outcome was on enhancing national and sub-national institutions as national and citizen security policies and programmes have traditionally excluded a focus on VAWG and have instead only emphasised organised crime, drug interdiction, human trafficking, violent crime and public safety. In keeping with this reality, the Spotlight Initiative built the capacities of institutions to plan, fund, and deliver programmes that prevent and respond to GBV. The Initiative also leveraged public discourse on GBV through media town hall discussions and awareness campaigns.

National and sub-national institutions enhanced to support ending VAWG and promoting gender equality

By embedding gender equality and VAWG strategies in institutions and fostering multi-sectoral collaborations, the initiative has significantly contributed to strengthening the institutional response to GBV in Jamaica. Progress under this outcome included strengthening the Bureau of Gender Affairs (BGA) as the national gender machinery with the mandate of mainstreaming gender in government operations and addressing the issue of gender-based violence. Under the SI, the BGA benefited from a range of support across Spotlight Pillars. Under Pillar 2, the BGA received support to enhance its overall capacity, including for inter-ministerial policy coordination on gender equality and GBV through a comprehensive assessment of its role, mandate and work. Through this assessment, the BGA received a series of recommendations and a strategy to guide continued efforts to execute its mandate and for institutional improvements.

The SI also supported the costing of the National Policy for Gender Equality 2021, which is the key tool of the BGA in coordinating national efforts towards gender equality. This will allow for the Policy to be allocated the necessary resources to support its implementation.

As a key partner for all agencies under the SI, the BGA received significant sustained technical support across various Units in the execution of its mandate. The SI supported the BGA's efforts to enhance its service delivery for victims and survivors of violence under Pillar 4 including through establishing a series of GBV shelters, and Shelter Unit within the BGA through which the work of the shelters is coordinated.

The SI also supported the establishment of the Men's Unit within the BGA which is tasked with addressing the needs and realities of men and boys in Jamaica. The SI partnered with the Men's Unit to coordinate a Men and Boys Forum to discuss some of the existing and emerging needs of men and boys and to explore opportunities for them to be engaged in addressing GBV, and leading and supporting the efforts of women's groups in addressing the issues.

Continued support will be rendered to the BGA beyond the scope of the SI to ensure that the gains of the project are maintained and that the BGA is able to continue and expand its work.

Operationalizing and enhancement of national plans and strategies

Under the Spotlight Initiative, there was the integration of VAWG prevention strategies in the Local Sustainable Development Plans (LSDPs) for Clarendon and St. Thomas which are the integrated plans that outline the strategic context for the long-term development of a parish and represent the vision of the citizens and stakeholders for the parish. These strategies will guide more effective programming and interventions to respond to VAWG at the community level and connect government planning with community needs and subsequently better response to VAWG.

The SI further supported the implementation of two economic empowerment programmes for women in the Spotlight parishes of St Thomas and Clarendon as a means of operationalising the implementation of VAWG prevention programmes included in the LSDP. This resulted in a collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government which supported the enrolment of Fifty-nine (59) Women (40, Clarendon, 19 St. Thomas) in this capacity development initiative. The women enrolled in this programme were engaged in sessions to increase knowledge in crafting personal entrepreneurial strategies through training in marketing, budgeting, identifying business opportunities and customer service skills and received cash grants that supported the establishment of small businesses in various sectors including poultry rearing, furniture making, pastry making, food preparation, hair styling, garment making and the establishment of small neighbourhood grocery stores.

The Initiative also supported in finalising and operationalizing the National Plan of Action on Violence Against Children (NPACV). The SI worked in collaboration with the NPACV Secretariat operating out of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Information, Children Affairs Policy Division. Public education and sensitisation workshops on the NPACV were convened and approximately 300,000 children were reached through virtual events. Public Service Announcements on TVJ and radio had a reach of a total of 1,800,000 viewers (5 minutes PSA on TVJ aired on World Day for Prevention of Child Abuse and 5-minute feature on the NPACV also aired on TVJ twice. A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework and system of indicators for NPACV was also developed to ensure the plan was more accessible and effective.

The SI engaged with the Zones of Special Operations (ZOSO) which is a Special Security and Community Development Measure to allow the Government of Jamaica (GoJ) to establish security measures and implement interventions to promote social and economic development within designated 'zones'/communities.

The SI developed VAWG Prevention Strategies for integration into citizen security and community policing initiatives as they are a critical entry point into communities and have legislative and governmental coordination ‘powers’ to mobilise resources and effect change. Key inclusions into the ZOSO strategies include a costed action plan to implement: i) prevention and mitigation initiatives such as community change maker’ programme to conduct community sessions to examine cultural and social causes of VAWG including ingrained toxic masculine behaviours. ii) Counselling support network established for perpetrators of VAWG. iii) A women’s safety and security committee established within each community complete with a trained VAWG specialist. iv) Mandatory VAWG response and reporting for all police officers including enforcement of protection orders. This provided ‘on the ground’ practical solutions for communities to prevent and respond to VAWG and address the current gaps and issues plaguing community women.

Gender equality and VAWG strategies integrated into sub-national training curriculum and institutions

The Spotlight initiative supported the updating GBV/VAWG Awareness in the Training Curriculum for Pre-service and In-service Teachers and School Leaders/Administrators. This activity was successfully implemented to develop, pilot, and validate a training curriculum for comprehensive GBV/VAWG teaching instruction by pre-service and in-service teachers aimed to align teaching institutions with gender-transformative international standards.

The following pre-service and in-service teacher training institutions were included, covering the HFLE curriculum. 1. College of Agriculture, Science and Education (CASE) 2. Shortwood Teachers College 3. St Joseph Teachers College 4. Moneague Teachers College 5. Bethlehem Teachers College 6. G. C. Foster College 7. Sam Sharpe Teachers College 8. Church Teachers College. The HFLE course is one semester long and is mandatory at these colleges. This initiative increased awareness, prevention, and mitigation of GBV/VAWG, contributing to modifications in social and gender norms. The piloting of the HFLE GBV Teacher Training Manual revealed key considerations for implementation in teachers' colleges and universities. Participants showed a willingness to learn new gender concepts. It was noted however that further work is required to combat deeply held cultural and other beliefs. Engaging participants in their own learning enhanced positive behaviour change. Importantly, the role of Teacher Trainers emerged as pivotal, with the need for their inclusion in the first rollout of the HFLE GBV Teacher Training Manual for consistent and sustainable change. These insights underscore the importance of addressing attitudinal barriers and involving key stakeholders for effective curriculum implementation.

Partnering with the University of the West Indies (UWI), the Spotlight Initiative supported the successful inclusion of GBV content in the training curriculum for pre-service medical and nursing students, ensuring future healthcare providers are better equipped to address IPV and VAWG. Of note, UWI's medical degree is standardised across the Caribbean region and accepted by medical councils for registration while its nursing degree also has high recognition and status as it has been franchised to several nursing schools in Jamaica and the Caribbean. All these aspects are important to guarantee sustainability and impact of the initiative even beyond Jamaica reaching other Caribbean countries with strengthened capacities to deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, including family violence. At the beginning of 2022, a stakeholder meeting presented the work done to key stakeholders of the MOHW and created awareness to advocate for more tertiary actors to embark on similar initiatives.

The Spotlight Initiative further established a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Dispute Resolution Foundation to mainstream gender, GBV and family violence in the curricula of the Dispute Resolution Foundation (DRF) and to strengthen the capacity of the institution, its staff and cohort of trained mediators to address gender and GBV issues. The Initiative has since conducted a comprehensive assessment of the curricula of the DRF, collected data on the knowledge, practices and attitudes of trainers and mediators and has engaged mediators and trainers in assessing the role of the DRF in responding to gender issues and applying a gender lens in mediation. Capacity strengthening sessions with trainers and mediators were undertaken in 2023, in addition to finalising key recommendations for mechanisms through which gender and gender equality principles can be streamlined into the DRF curricula and practices.

Outcome 3: Prevention and Norm Change

Harmful social and cultural norms help to drive GBV in Jamaica. These include values, beliefs and practises that privilege men over women; the acceptance of violence as part of normal gender relations; children's early exposure to violence in the home via corporal punishment; and acceptance of violent discipline of children in the home. Interestingly, the KAPB survey on VAWG conducted in target communities under Spotlight revealed that equally, men and women viewed themselves as both victims and perpetrators of IPV.

Improved knowledge and understanding of inequitable gender norms, attitudes and behaviours at community and individual levels

The Spotlight Initiative sought, as a first step, to improve knowledge and understanding of inequitable gender norms, attitudes and behaviours at community and individual levels to prevent VAWG, including family violence. The focus was on engaging communities, enhancing education, and facilitating access to information and support services.

The initiative engaged civil society organisations (CSOs) to implement school and community-based activities. These efforts included innovative strategies for community mobilisation and awareness-raising, especially in the context of COVID-19. The HFLE Curriculum was reviewed, identifying gaps in its treatment of GBV. The curriculum was updated to address these gaps by a CSO in partnership with the MOEY. Ministry and school administrators were trained in delivery of the new material. At the school level, another CSO developed and delivered interactive sessions targeting teachers, parents and teachers to raise awareness about gender norms and GBV. In Phase 2, the CSO delivered training to teachers and administrators in schools serving children with disabilities. In Phase 1, the National College on Educational Leadership (NCEL) successfully designed and implemented an online training programme on ending violence in schools, emphasising GBV education for school leaders.

At the community level, Spotlight successfully engaged key groups, including men and boys, community and faith-based leaders, and media. Strategies included using sports for development to reach men and boys in target parishes. This involved working with coaches, providing psychosocial support, and organising a community football tournament in St. Thomas in partnership with the Teen Hub, which reached over 100 young men. Additionally, collaboration with the JDF resulted in the development of 26 peer leaders (20 men and 6 women) to disseminate information on the prevention of IPV and FV and support their peers. Male community leaders were also mobilised to create local interventions addressing VAWG. All these initiatives aimed at engaging men and boys sought to meet them in the spaces they occupy.

Public awareness campaigns launched, champions and advocates identified and supported

Significant efforts were made to increase public awareness of GBV reporting mechanisms, particularly focused on violence against girls. This included public service announcements and social media campaigns. In 2020 in the context of lock-downs and limited opportunities for community engagement because of COVID-19, Spotlight conducted rapid community level research and worked with a social and behaviour change consultant to develop a series of PSAs for radio and television to encourage protection of women and children and reporting of GBV. The two public service announcements promoting the national reporting mechanism for child abuse generated 74,454,000 impressions on traditional and social media platforms in 2020. These PSAs continued to be utilised on social media for the duration of the Spotlight implementation period.

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Dahlia Harris, a well-known media personality, playwright, and actress, served as a Spotlight Advocacy Champion. She actively promoted the Spotlight Initiative through her platforms, engaging in community activities such as hosting the first national and community-level screenings of Spotlight Shorts, moderating a television discussion programme on themes from the films, hosting the finals of the Spotlight-supported community football competition in St. Thomas in 2023, and conducting a series of interviews on GBV and family violence for her social media channels.

Leaders within the faith-based community participated in a comprehensive five-part training programme organised by the United Theological College of the West Indies in partnership with Eve for Life. Thirty faith-based leaders from Jamaica and the wider Caribbean completed the course titled "Supporting Church Leaders to Address Issues of Gender and Preventing Gender-based Violence." The Spotlight Initiative also engaged the faith-based community through a Human Rights Day Service and Forum, attracting over 70 members of the religious community to a Learning Brunch. This event facilitated discussions on the role of faith-based communities in preventing and responding to VAWG, proposing solutions to challenges faced by victims and survivors of gender-based violence. Prior to this, a South-South Exchange involved 10 leaders from various faith-based organisations in Jamaica, alongside NGOs serving GBV victims/survivors and Dr. Anrisana Jalsa from Souled Servants (SOS) Youth Mission Group of the Presbyterian Church in Trinidad and Tobago. The exchange focused on the theme "People of Faith united against gender-based violence: Advocacy and intervention strategies," including discussion on the development of a toolkit on GBV response tailored for faith-based organisations.

Enhanced community and adolescent support systems in place

Community-based parenting training packages and resources were created with the aim of fostering positive, non-violent parenting practices and promoting gender-equitable social norms. A training programme and associated manual was developed by Parenting Partners Caribbean and three CSOs participated in a training of trainers programme to use the manual. These CSOs subsequently trained parents across the Spotlight target parishes, resulting in the establishment of at least one parent group in Clarendon. Additionally, Parent Text, a mobile text service delivering parenting tips to registered users, was launched and remains active.

Also, a Teen Hub was established in St. Thomas, providing a safe space for adolescents to access support services related to GBV, sexual and reproductive health, and mental health. The staff of the Hub was trained in GBV awareness together with health providers in Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health clinics to ensure bi-directional referrals and linkages. The outcomes were:

1. Capacity Enhancement: Empowered service providers with comprehensive knowledge and practical skills that would enable them to address GBV-related issues with competence and sensitivity.
2. Gender Sensitization: Fostered a deeper understanding of gender, challenged stereotypes, and promoted gender equality concepts, all of which were integral to addressing GBV effectively.
3. Data-Driven Approaches: Provided participants with insights into GBV prevalence and trends in Jamaica, thereby informing evidence-based responses.
4. Identification and Response: Equipped service providers with the tools and techniques required for client-centred GBV prevention and response, ensuring the well-being and safety of adolescent clients.
5. Legal Knowledge: Familiarised participants with GBV-related laws, referral pathways, and the legal framework governing GBV cases in Jamaica.

At present the St Thomas Teen Hub reaches hundreds of young people each month, many of whom are boys. The staff have organised sports, educational support and life skills building initiatives for these young people who live in a parish that is very underserved and that has very limited resources for youth.

Scale up of the HFLE curriculum with a stronger focus on GBV and family violence for children living with disabilities

The modification and implementation of the HFLE/GBV Prevention Activity Pack, with a specific focus on children living with disabilities (CWDs), signified a crucial advancement. Employing a hybrid methodology of online and face-to-face training, the initiative aimed to comprehensively address GBV prevention, emphasising CWD inclusion. Online sessions strategically established foundational principles of 'Inclusion,' emphasising the importance of considering CWDs in GBV prevention. Repetition of online sessions accommodated participants from diverse regions, including MOEY Educators, HFLE officers, Guidance Counsellors, and more. Face-to-face training, prioritising HFLE teachers, Guidance Counsellors, and Youth Empowerment Officers, allowed a deeper exploration of the intersection of CWD and GBV. Regional spread, including Spotlight parishes, and a proactive mobilisation plan led by MOEY Regional Officers, significantly enhanced the initiative's reach. This successful combination of online and face-to-face sessions, targeted outreach, regional expansion, and effective mobilisation demonstrates a comprehensive and inclusive strategy, marking a significant step toward addressing GBV and promoting inclusivity in education.

Outcome 3: Prevention and Norm Change

At the start of Spotlight in 2020, there was the urgent need for quality, coordinated services for victims and survivors of family violence. Health service providers were under-trained in identifying victims and lacked proper medical management protocols. There was no referral pathway in primary healthcare facilities and no national protocols for providers, leading to siloed operations and personal biases, often tainted by discriminatory beliefs.

A significant issue was a lack of standard operating procedures and a formal referral pathway for victims and survivors of family violence. Existing referral mechanisms were often ineffective and underfunded, and protection mechanisms were fragmented, creating parallel and duplicated services. The Children's Registry hotline for reporting child abuse lacked a seamless linkage with the Jamaica Constabulary Force, and standard operating procedures were not enforced.

In Jamaica, there were not sufficient safe spaces for victims and survivors of GBV, particularly in rural areas. The only shelter in Kingston, operated by a NGO, did not allow children to stay with their mothers, exposing them to potential abuse. Long-term recovery support was limited to 14-21 days for adult women, and access was limited to specific hours and days. Adolescent girls also faced inadequate safety nets, such as the PATH programme not extending cash transfers to them as minors.

The court system for survivors and victims of sexual abuse lacked a child-friendly approach, as it required an adult caregiver to accompany minors to court. If not supportive, cases were delayed, and follow-up was minimal. Girl-child sexual abuse cases typically took up to two years before trial. Also, collaboration and coordination were needed to develop legislation, policies, data collection, and institutional capacity building for the treatment of children/adolescent survivors of family violence. In addition, an Essential Services Package (ESP) was needed, that is culturally relevant and aligned with the Jamaica National Strategic Action Plan to Eliminate Gender-based Violence (NSAP-GBV) and the National Plan of Action for an Integrated Response to Children and Violence.

Significant improvements in the accessibility and quality of coordinated services available in response to GBV

Under Pillar 4 of the SI the accessibility and quality of coordinated services in response to GBV were improved in line with the “Essential Services Package for women and girls subject to violence” (ESP), the survivor-centred approach and the legislative framework, by December 2023.

Social Services Sector Support

The SI supported the establishment and operationalization of two State-run shelters for survivors of GBV that receive survivors of violence and their children providing them with holistic support with in-house services and with proper referrals to other services. (A third shelter is being established). Seventy-seven clients (77) were supported in the National Shelter Unit. These clients included fifty (50) women and their dependent children.

Another significant achievement is the establishment and operationalization of a GBV Helpline Unit within the State framework, operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The helpline and shelters are safe spaces operated by trained GBV specialist and according to the “National Strategy for Shelters and other Safe Spaces for Survivors of GBV in Jamaica & the Comprehensive Guidelines for GBV Shelters and Helplines” that were developed in line with the Jamaican legislative framework and international quality standards such as those presented in the ESP and are now established units in the structure of the Government of Jamaica. The helpline can be accessed during office hours for free from all telephones nationwide through call, WhatsApp messages or call, call me back option. Outside of office hours the Bureau helplines can be reached using mobile numbers through call, WhatsApp messages or call, call me back option.³

³ Prior to the Spotlight Initiative there was only an helpline operated by a CSOs based on the work of volunteers and it was demonstrated that despite the efforts, calls were not received 24/7.

As part of the rapid response to the COVID-19 emergency and to support accelerated implementation, SI supported the provision of psychosocial support to 100 adolescent girls and young women across Jamaica in 2020. Additionally, 18 survivors received training and tools, including smartphones, to offer support and guidance to access health and justice support services.

Additionally, 24 CSOs improved their capacity to disseminate GBV information and connect victims to appropriate services which showcased a community-centric approach to tackling GBV.

Health Sector Support

The Health Sector in Jamaica was strengthened with the costing of an implementation plan for the “Sexual Assault Protocols and Standard Operating Procedures at Public Health Facilities” that was requested by the Prime Minister for submission to the Cabinet to improve the health sector response to sexual assault cases. The “Guidelines for the management of gender-based violence in the health care setting” that were developed within the Spotlight Initiative to include different forms of gender-based violence, were also institutionalised through the approval of the Chief Medical Office (CMO).

Responding to the silos approach previously applied within the MOHW and to the lack of continuous and standardised training for health care workers, an innovative and contextualised “Comprehensive Training on The Management of Interpersonal Violence” was developed, piloted and institutionalised. A training package was developed based on the highest standards of the most updated WHO and UNFPA curriculum for training health care providers in the response to Intimate Partner Violence and the response to sexual assault; and was complemented with a specific section on the safe identification and response to cases of Trafficking in Persons. The capacity of 250 health care workers was improved to respond to intimate partner violence. The training is innovative for its overarching nature, but also for its structure that permits adequate and tailored content to different categories of healthcare workers, thus ensuring a team approach in the safe identification and response to different forms of GBV.

Justice Sector Support

The Spotlight Initiative has led to a strengthened understanding of GBV root causes and survivor-centred approaches among several service providers within the Justice Sector. In 2021, SI collaborated with the Ministry of Justice to enhance the quality of justice sector service delivery for GBV survivors. As a result, 51 service providers (8 males, 43 females) from Parish Justice Centres (PJC), the Victim Services Division, the Legal Aid Council, MOJ policy personnel, and the Legal Services Unit gained increased knowledge of GBV root causes, the survivor-centred approach, relevant laws and legal frameworks, the Witness Protection Programme, and the Continuum of Care and Referral Pathway.

Key stakeholders, including the Permanent Secretary's Office, the Coordinator of the PJC, and the Principal/Director of the Justice Training Institute (JTI), expressed appreciation for the training, recognizing it as a significant advancement and expressing interest in continued collaboration to strengthen the Jamaican justice sector's response to GBV. Additionally, the training of trainers (ToT) protocol used in 2021 was adapted to a user- and web-friendly version. However, the ToT programme did not continue due to new priorities within the MOJ.

Law Enforcement Support

The implementation of a Data Dashboard GIS and Early Warning System significantly enhanced predictive analysis and informed preventive measures by mapping and analysing VAWG hotspots. The number of Domestic Violence Intervention Centres increased from four to six, and the number of One Stop Victim Centres of CISOCA grew from one to two, providing additional support and services to VAWG survivors. Quarterly training sessions for managers improved services at Domestic Violence Intervention Centres, aligning them with the Jamaican legislative and policy framework, the ESP, and the survivor-centred approach. A pool of potential managers was also trained to serve in divisions lacking DVI centres, ensuring consistent and high-quality service delivery across all areas.

Approximately 600 members of the police force, including station commanders, chaplains, and peer counsellors, received training, enhancing first-line support and their ability to make referrals to specialist providers across all police stations on the island. A 5-week training of trainers programme was developed and implemented in collaboration with the Community Safety and Security Branch and the National Police College of Jamaica (NPCJ). This pilot training reached 49 police officers, who are now scaling up the training across all divisions and within the NPCJ. Additionally, the training course is under review by the HEART/Trust NSTA for certification, ensuring its quality and sustainability.

Intersectoral Coordination

The Spotlight Initiative in Jamaica, in partnership with BGA/MCGES, collaborated with partners to develop an Intersectoral and Inter-agency referral pathway, Referral Protocol and interagency standard operating procedures. These instruments were developed in consultation with stakeholders from different sectors, and are already ensuring the continuum of care for survivors who, regardless of the service access point, are benefiting from increased coordination and improved access to services across the security, health, justice and social sectors. The main result of this is the achievement of a sound and strong collaboration among various stakeholders, especially between the MCGES/BGA and JCF.

The official launch and signing of these documents in front of high level authorities was followed by in-person parish workshops, which established coordination platforms in the four Spotlight Initiative parishes and in St. Mary. The participants to the five (5) parish level coordination platforms, agreed on continued coordination among intersectoral stakeholders and regular meetings using a hybrid modality thus improving the provision of coordinated quality services to survivors of violence.

Outcome 5: Availability of Quality Data

The Spotlight Initiative has improved data and evidence in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes. The Initiative focused on improving data collection, analysis, and utilisation related to VAWG.

Comprehensive Assessments and User Producer Dialogues

In Phase 1 a National Statistical System Capacity Assessment Report was completed. This Report highlighted that limited coordination among government institutions and civil society organisations, and the lack of comprehensive administrative VAWG data, has significantly undermined efforts to adequately and holistically address the issues associated with VAWG. The limited collection and utilisation of administrative VAWG data also meant there was insufficient understanding of (i) the extent and general pervasiveness of the various forms of violence experienced by women and girls and (ii) the types of services, interventions and prevention strategies that victims may need. This report was foundational in justifying the need for the appointment of a single institution with a central role in data collection on VAWG, that is ideally mandated by law or as part of a strategy on VAWG, in order to produce harmonised and comparable data on VAWG. Recommendations from this Report were integrated into the development of the minimum data set and the protocols.

Twelve (12) User Producer dialogues were conducted for 14 parishes, including Spotlight priority parishes. The dialogues engaged 211 persons, 158 women (81%) and 38 men (19%) and assessed data gaps and identified opportunities for data production, use, and dissemination. These dialogues engaged members of civil society organisations, and key representatives from The Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), the Bureau of Gender Affairs (BGA) and other representatives from MDAs, including the Victim Services Division/Unit (VSU), the Child Protection and Family Services Agency, Restorative Justice, the Probation Office and the Jamaica Constabulary Force Community Services Division. The UDPs were key in having representatives from civil society and MDAs assess gaps and identify opportunities for VAWG data production, use and dissemination.

The Development of a Minimum Data Set for VAWG Data

The Development and Pilot of Minimum Data Set and Data Sharing Protocols was completed under the Jamaica SI to standardise the collection of VAWG data, enhancing the quality and comparability of data across various government and CSO stakeholders.

The development of Minimum Data Set was informed by three critical steps undertaken by the Spotlight Initiative namely: i) User Producer Dialogues, ii) the National Capacity assessment and iii) the development Minimum Standards, Ethical Guidelines, Protocols (including data sharing protocols). The Data Set identifies the minimum data to be collected by all data producers who contribute to the national VAWG data system.

It follows the recommendations of the UN Women and WHO Global Technical Guidance for the development of a minimum VAWG administrative data set and includes several 'foundational' VAWG variables. The Pilot of the Data Set tested the effectiveness of the minimum dataset in assessing whether services meet minimum standards for service provision in the health, justice, police and social services (including civil society) sectors to monitor the implementation of the Jamaica NSAP- GBV. The Pilot analysed 2019-2022 VAWG data available to measure the GBV indicators which are included in the VAWG minimum dataset.

Significant Capacity Building in Data Management to support VAWG data collection, analysis and usage

Extensive training and workshops were conducted for key stakeholders, including government personnel and CSO representatives, on methods, approaches, and ethical guidelines for VAWG data collection and analysis thereby improving their overall data management skills.

In Phase 1, a two-day training session was conducted for 43 key staff members from STATIN and other public organisations within the National Statistical System. This included gender focal point representatives from GOJ Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), and members of the National Gender Advisory Council of Jamaica. The training focused on methods, approaches, and ethical guidelines for collecting and analysing VAWG prevalence data. Participants increased their understanding of the role of data in developing an evidence-based response to VAWG and the ethical and methodological considerations in research on VAWG. This session allowed for further dissemination of and discourse around VAWG prevalence data and also facilitated increased interaction between the users and producers of data on VAWG.

Furthermore, a capacity strengthening session for STATIN and other government personnel in the national statistical system on methods, approaches and ethical guidelines was also coordinated in Phase 1. This training included 44 participants representing organisations which are part of the National Statistical System (NSS), Gender focal point representatives from Government of Jamaica (GOJ) Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and members of the National Gender Advisory Council of Jamaica and increased participants' knowledge on principles, good practices and key considerations for the collection and use of VAWG administrative data. The training built the capacity of key personnel to prioritise and use VAWG administrative data, highlighting the importance of creating a coordination mechanism and the relevance of analysing the VAWG legislative policy and data environment.

Additionally, a CSO training on methods, approaches and ethical guidelines on the collection and analysis of VAWG administrative data was conducted with twenty-eight CSO representatives including key staff from twelve (12) civil society organisations working on VAWG and women's rights issues.

This training engaged CSOs on their existing systems of administrative data collection and management and explored areas for a common minimum data set on VAWG for Jamaica and to identify the relevant steps and the requirements towards establishing and strengthening the administrative data system. CSOs had their capacity strengthened on ensuring that data collection and usage was done in an ethical, rights-based, and victim centred manner.

The Spotlight Initiative supported the National Children's Registry (NCR) with the analysis and production of backlog data for three (3) National Statistics Bulletin for the periods 2016, 2017 and 2018. The analysis of the backlog data bridged the information gap on the actual reports and typology of abuse experienced by children during the three years. The reports revealed that while there was a reduction the number of new cases/first time reports each year, over 12,000 cases of child abuse were reported to the NCR including cases of physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, neglect, child labour, child trafficking, behaviour problem and childcare and protection

The SI also supported the Ministry of National Security (MNS) under its Monitoring & Evaluation, Research & Data Analytics Branch to increase its capacity to collect quality disaggregated data (including VAWG data) through the expansion of the Jamaica Crime Observatory database and system. This new system also allows for statistical analyses such as identifying patterns and trends around VAWG incidents. This has enabled the operationalization of gender-responsive mechanisms to address violence informed by evidence and data. Spotlight also supported staff training on how to use and maintain the new system.

National Study on the Economic Cost of VAWG and an Assessment on the Causes and Impacts of VAWG and Support Services in Jamaica completed

The National Study on the Economic Cost of VAWG was launched in 2023. The completion and launch of a comprehensive study on the economic costs of VAWG in Jamaica, provided crucial data on the impact of VAWG on the national GDP. Estimating the cost of VAWG provided a key tool for decision makers to understand the severity of the costs and the impacts on the national income so that appropriate investments can be made to end the incidence of VAWG. It also highlighted the need for gender responsive approaches to budgeting and planning. With Jamaica being the first to develop an ECOVAWG study in the Caribbean, the Jamaica SI was the catalyst for similar work across other regional Spotlight programmes.

An Assessment on the Causes and Impacts of VAWG and Support Services in Jamaica, which included qualitative analysis on experiences of violence of marginalised groups of women including rural women and women with disabilities who may suffer multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, was completed under Phase 1. The Study provides a deeper understanding of experiences of violence through the lived experiences of Jamaican women, especially the most vulnerable groups of women, and is key to a core principle of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SI to 'Leave No One Behind'.

Outcome 6: Women's Movement

Outcome 6 of the Jamaica Spotlight Initiative strengthened the technical and substantive capacity of CSOs, particularly in addressing GBV and supporting vulnerable populations. The initiative utilised small grants, capacity-building programmes, and collaborative efforts to empower CSOs and facilitate impactful community-level interventions. The innovative practices and structures developed promise significant potential for continued impact, serving as a model for similar GBV response efforts.

Enhanced CSO Capacity in advocacy, awareness, and response to GBV

The programme implemented interventions that built the capacity of CSOs in advocacy, awareness, and response to GBV. This included tailored support for organisations serving vulnerable groups such as domestic workers, women living with HIV, LBQ+ communities, and deaf women.

1. The Spotlight initiative partnered with the PIOJ Community Renewal Programme to facilitate a grant writing workshop and capacity-strengthening session. Eighty-eight (88) participants representing a range of community organisations were engaged to understand key gender principles and to develop project proposals to address GBV and VAWG issues.
2. 15 CSOs were engaged in a continuous series of training which provided them with practical skills and knowledge in several areas of institutional strengthening, including leadership, fund development, project identification and proposal writing, board and volunteer development, and recruitment. This aided them in applying to and implementing small grants, and building their organisational capacity for enhanced programme intervention
3. GBV communications and advocacy training was coordinated in collaboration with the Atlantic Council and engaged representatives from 21 CSOs. These sessions strengthened the capacity of CSOs in strategic communication and government engagement utilising social media and digital platforms.
4. The Spotlight CSNRG was established at the start of the programme in 2020. Throughout the programme the Reference Group focused on increased collaboration and partnerships among CSOs, government and private sector partners to support the GBV response in Jamaica. The reference group comprised 14 members, with representatives of women's movement, children's rights, youth, labour/trade unions, key populations affected by HIV/AIDS, persons living with disabilities, academia, human rights, faith-based community, a men's organisation, private sector, public health, youth and a sexual and reproductive rights led organisation, and key populations - LBQ. CSNRG members provided technical support to the planning and execution of Spotlight activities.

Small grants distributed for CSO projects aimed at addressing gender-based violence and family violence

Under the Spotlight Initiative, 19 small grants were disbursed to 21 civil society organisations for the completion of projects aimed at addressing gender-based violence and family violence. These grants supported the expansion of the technical substantive capacity of organisations working on innovative programmes to end violence against women and girls in Jamaica.

These grants were implemented by a range of organisations including faith-based organisations, organisations representing LBQ women, persons with intellectual disabilities, the deaf community, youth, and persons living with HIV. Each CSO project also allowed for the allocation of funds specifically to support the strengthening of the organisation's capacity. Through these grants, CSOs reached marginalised groups with targeted interventions, creating safe spaces and contributed to increased awareness and support for GBV survivors.

Enhanced Accountability and Governance Capability for VAWG response

A social accountability scorecard was developed in collaboration with CSOs and government organisations, to support the establishment of a mutually agreed-upon mechanism to hold the government and its public institutions accountable for their response to VAWG. The collaborative, multi-stakeholder inclusive governance approach to using the scorecards as well as the mechanism itself promotes dialogue, consensus building, and empowerment within communities, and amplify citizens' voices due to the scorecards being direct feedback between 'users' (individual citizens and civil society) and providers (government ministries, departments and agencies or other duty-bearers in the case of services provided through State-civil society partnerships).

The social accountability mechanism was developed as a monitoring and evaluation tool as well as a mechanism for inclusive governance through performance criteria for benchmarking the quality of services. The development of the Scorecard included the Bureau of Gender Affairs within the Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport. The Scorecard was developed to standardise how essential services and the policy landscape to address GBV in Jamaica can be assessed by civil society organisations. The scorecard examined the 5 strategic priority areas of the NSAP-GBV: 1) Prevention 2) Protection; 3) Investigation, Prosecution, and Enforcement of Court Orders; 4) Enforcement of Victim's Rights to Compensation, Reparation and Redress; 5) Protocols for Coordination of NSAP and Data Management Systems.

Civil society organisations and government stakeholders benefited from a capacity-strengthening session with the Scorecard which explored:

- Types of social accountability mechanisms, including public/social/community scorecards.
- How social accountability scorecards can be used to hold governments and public institutions accountable for their responses to violence against women and girls, and promote greater transparency and accountability for public services, programming, policy, and planning around EVAWG.
- The benefits of social accountability scorecards and the importance of taking a collaborative, multi-stakeholder inclusive governance approach (amongst State, civil society, the media and the general public) to ensure the sustainability, usability and effectiveness of the scorecards in terms of producing accurate results and effecting cooperative action to address shortcomings in meeting standards.

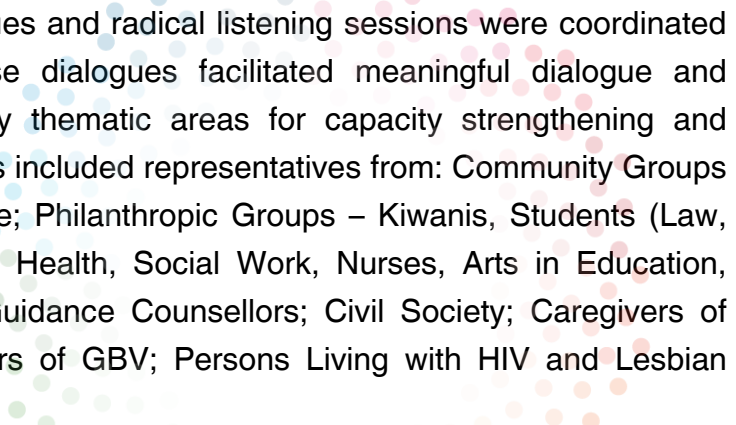
The social accountability mechanism was piloted by 17 civil society organisations and academia, including organisations representing youth, the LGBTQI+ community, people with disabilities, and persons living with HIV. The pilot was done in collaboration with the support of government stakeholders from the Planning Institute of Jamaica, the MOHW and the Office of the Children’s Advocate. The pilot of the Scorecard involved an assessment of the Jamaican policy landscape for addressing violence against women and girls in Jamaica through an analysis of the National Strategic Action Plan on Gender-based Violence (NSAP-GBV). CSOs were able to better understand the means through which to apply the scorecard methodology, while critically assessing whether the NSAP-GBV was meeting its objectives.

- **Inclusivity in Advocacy:** The initiative increased the capacity of specialised organisations like WE-Change, focusing on the LBQ+ community, and the Jamaica Association for the Deaf, in addressing the unique needs of deaf women and girls, as well as JN+ working with PLHIV.
- **Engagement of Vulnerable Populations:** Specific attention was given to women living with HIV, who face compounded challenges due to stigma. Training sessions improved their legal literacy and ability to engage in advocacy.

SI supported knowledge sharing, networking and building a community of practice

The Spotlight CSO Community of Practice fostered South-South exchanges, enhancing shared knowledge and advocacy networks across the Caribbean. Titled “Listening Dialogues”, two (2) dialogues were completed between gender equality and social justice organisations in Jamaica with counterpart organisations in other Caribbean Spotlight countries. The first of these Spotlight Community of Practice (COP) sessions focused on “Psychosocial Support Services for GBV Victims/Survivors: Improving Quality and Access”. More than 50 participants contributed to the discourse. The result of this dialogue was a ‘community of practice’ document.

Another four (4) south-south exchanges and dialogues were hosted in collaboration with the Atlantic Council to facilitate discourse among Jamaican and regional CSOs and relevant duty bearers. The sessions focused on Advancing Caribbean development through women’s empowerment, exploring regional and global best practices addressing gender-based violence, engaging in dialogue on best practices to expand women’s political participation, and exploring regional and global best practices to enhance women’s economic empowerment in the Caribbean. These exchanges built on previous exchanges which were hosted in collaboration with Caribbean Women in Leadership (CIWIL) in 2022 and which focused on Psychosocial Support Services for GBV Victims/Survivors: Improving Quality and Access and Disability Inclusion in Advocacy or GBV Prevention and Response. These sessions included panellists from Jamaica, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana who represented civil society organisations or advocates leading work in their respective communities on better practices for strengthened engagement with vulnerable groups and victims/survivors. These virtual discussions were attended by over 50 participants who contributed extensively to the discourse and supported the development of a community of practice.



Further, a series of twelve (12) local listening dialogues and radical listening sessions were coordinated among 420 stakeholders across the island. These dialogues facilitated meaningful dialogue and engagement to discuss gender issues and identify thematic areas for capacity strengthening and strategies to end GBV and VAWG. These discussions included representatives from: Community Groups and Grassroots Organisations; Justices of the Peace; Philanthropic Groups – Kiwanis, Students (Law, Medical Science, CARIMAC, Child and Adolescent Health, Social Work, Nurses, Arts in Education, Adolescent Health and Advocacy; Teachers and Guidance Counsellors; Civil Society; Caregivers of Persons Living with Intellectual Disabilities; Survivors of GBV; Persons Living with HIV and Lesbian Bisexual Queer and Trans persons.

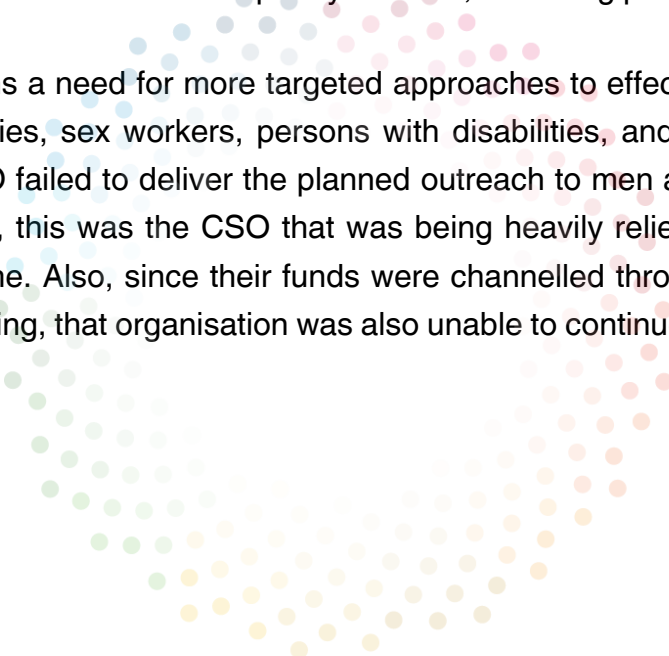
CSOs, women's groups and advocates were brought together for a Women's Movement Retreat in 2023 to host strategic discussions about the advancement of the women's movement in Jamaica. The goal was to create a space for networking, alliance building and movement strategizing for the Jamaican feminist movement. The retreat also facilitated South-South exchanges between Jamaican and Pacific Island feminists and CSOs on movement building and highlighting lessons learnt, outlining gaps, and suggesting next steps to further strengthen national feminist movement building. The session engaged 37 members of the women's movement representing 24 organisations. A key output was the drafting of a strategy for the women's movement including the principles to guide the movement. The strategy will be used to sustain and support the work of the women's movement beyond the Spotlight Initiative.

Remaining Gaps

While the SI programme successfully reached several marginalised groups, there may have been disparities in the extent to which different populations benefited. For example:

- Some groups like rural women or those living with disabilities might have continued to face barriers despite overall service improvements.
- The impact on sex workers was not explicitly detailed, indicating potential gaps in reach.

Therefore, there remains a need for more targeted approaches to effectively reach specific groups, such as LGBTQI+ communities, sex workers, persons with disabilities, and men and boys. It is of note that under Pillar 3, one CSO failed to deliver the planned outreach to men and boys and failed to account for funds disbursed. Sadly, this was the CSO that was being heavily relied upon to engage men and boys during the SI programme. Also, since their funds were channelled through another sister CSO, although cleared of any wrongdoing, that organisation was also unable to continue implementation under SI.



Furthermore, there is a recognized need for sustained programming resources to support CSOs in addressing Family Violence and GBV. While the SI programme has made strides through community engagement, educational initiatives, and public awareness campaigns, it has highlighted the need for further work to achieve lasting changes in social norms. This process requires continuous and coordinated efforts and investment over the long term. In the implementation review meetings at the end of Phase 2, CSOs identified a significant gap: despite three years of groundwork, they just felt ready to begin meaningful work on behaviour change. Although they had successfully raised levels of awareness, increased knowledge, mobilised communities, and built community leadership capacity between 2020 and 2023, the transition to effective behaviour change initiatives had just begun.

Contextual Factors and Adaptations

The COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted the implementation, leading to:

- Delays in programme rollout and reduced direct engagement numbers in 2020.
- Shifts in focus towards mitigating the increased family violence risk due to the pandemic.
- The necessity to adapt to virtual modalities for training and workshops.

Rights Holders (Spotlight programme “beneficiaries”)

Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect	Comments / Explanations
Women (18 yrs. and above)	19015	441,077	Beneficiaries engaged include survivors of GBV accessing services across the health, security, and social services. In addition, to women who participated in community interventions and services providers trained. Lengthy delays in implementation resulting from the COVID 19 pandemic especially in year 1.
Girls (5-17)	2242	143,586	Beneficiaries who accessed services, across targeted interventions, and those engaged through in and out school and community programmes.
Men (18 yrs. and above)	3911	415,722	Service providers, CSO members, who participated in training and community programmes, as well as men who accessed services for DV. Very few opportunities to engage men and boys. Limited number of activities undertaken in Spotlight's inaugural year of implementation.
Boys (5-17 yrs.)	1728	147,888	Beneficiaries who accessed services, across targeted interventions, and those engaged through in and out school and community programmes. Delays in implementation.
TOTAL	26,896	1,148,273	Additional Beneficiaries not disaggregated: Direct: 59,178 (including persons who accessed DVIC centres, Teen Hub and various trainings/workshops); Indirect: 259,000

*Data validation incomplete at the time of this report. Figures articulated may reflect an underrepresentation of impact. An update may be provided upon further validation with government and other partners.

Challenges and Mitigating Measures

The Jamaica Spotlight Initiative faced a complex set of challenges for the period, largely influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic, resource limitations, and the evolving context of crime and violence in target communities. The programme demonstrated resilience and adaptability through virtual engagements, capacity building for civil society organisations, and tailored strategies to meet diverse community needs. The commitment to the principles of UN Reform and "Leaving No One Behind" was evident through mixed-mode delivery and tailored intervention organisations. Ensuring sustainability remains a focus, with efforts to strengthen local institutions and reallocate resources.

In terms of engaging civil society, particularly local and grassroots, the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic severely disrupted traditional engagement methods. This necessitated a shift to digital platforms. However, many grassroots groups lacked the necessary infrastructure or expertise for this transition. In response, the programme adapted by leveraging digital media tools, providing technical support, and exploring alternative service delivery methods.

Here are some specific programmatic, operational and technical challenges identified as prominent during the period:

- **Government Engagement Delays:** COVID-19 disruptions caused difficulties in securing timely meetings and agreements with government stakeholders, affecting programme startup and execution.
- **Legislation Changes:** Amendments in the Finance Administration and Audit Act resulted in prolonged processes for finalising partner agreements and transferring funds.
- **Transition to Virtual Modality:** The pandemic necessitated a shift from face-to-face to online engagement, posing challenges for stakeholders with limited internet access and equipment.
- **COVID-19 Impacts on Community Engagement:** Restrictions affected social mobilisation and community-based engagement, particularly in addressing social norms related to VAWG.
- **COVID-19, immunisation engagement and dengue outbreaks on health sector involvement:** health care providers and managers of the MOHW had to address competing priorities, resulting in delayed - but successful - responses and actions.
- **Resource and Capacity Limitations:** CSOs and government partners faced challenges with accelerated programming and limited capacity, especially in technology-related interventions. While most CSOs successfully navigated the challenges of implementing their programs amid a pandemic, escalating community violence, and increased socio-economic instability, one CSO tasked with engaging men and boys under Pillar 3 was unable to deliver. PMI failed to achieve the expected outputs during Phase 1 and could not account for the funds disbursed to it. Unfortunately, the funding was provided through another CSO, which was also negatively impacted by PMI's failure to deliver. This situation resulted in SI's inability to reach the targeted men and boys, as both organisations had a major mandate in this area. Consequently, both CSOs were removed from SI implementation.

- **Upsurge in Crime and Violence:** Increased violence in target communities hindered the effective implementation of gender-transformative programmes and community engagement.
- **Data Availability Issues:** The lack of consolidated data across sectors hampered informed decision-making and adequate analysis.

The Spotlight Initiative programmes engaged in a variety of mitigating measures to address these challenges, including:

- **Enhanced Advocacy and Rescheduling:** To counteract government engagement delays, the programme increased its visibility and advocacy at high levels, and rescheduled certain activities.
- **Direct Procurement and Expert Guidance:** In response to legislative changes, the programme directly procured items and sought expert guidance to navigate the new legislative landscape.
- **Leveraging Digital Tools:** The transition to virtual modality was facilitated through the use of digital media tools and development of interactive online strategies.
- **Blended Engagement Strategies:** The programme developed a mix of virtual and limited face-to-face strategies to continue community engagement under COVID-19 restrictions.
- **Support and Technical Assistance:** Addressing resource and capacity limitations involved providing technical support, hiring additional staff, and streamlining communication in line with UN Reform.
- **Tailored Strategies and Security Measures:** In response to increased violence, the programme employed creative approaches and enhanced security for continuing interventions.
- **Increased Dialogue and Support:** To overcome implementation delays, the programme engaged in more dialogue with stakeholders and sought support from higher levels, like the UN Resident Coordinator (RC).
- **Development of Minimum Dataset:** To address data issues, a minimum dataset was developed through stakeholder dialogue for better decision-making and analysis.



Lessons Learned and New Opportunities

a) Lessons Learned

Implementation of the Spotlight Initiative offered valuable lessons in both programmatic and operational aspects during the reporting period. These lessons range from the need for cohesive operational strategies within UN agencies to the importance of inclusive and community-focused technical approaches. They also highlight the necessity of aligning with government schedules and engaging with all stakeholders, especially those from marginalised communities, to ensure a comprehensive and effective response to gender-based violence and the enhancement of women's rights. These insights are invaluable for future initiatives aiming to tackle similar challenges in different contexts.

Operational Lessons Learned

1. **Role of the RC and RCO:** A key operational lesson was the critical role of the RC in facilitating a cohesive approach under the UN reform. Differences in operational and programmatic processes across UN agencies occasionally hindered consensus, highlighting the need for streamlined management and reporting.
2. **RUNOs:** The comparative advantage and critical role of RUNO's regarding technical expertise and programme implementation capacities was highlighted during the Spotlight Initiative.
3. **Engagement of CSNRG:** Challenges in engaging the CSNRG, particularly due to the unpaid nature of participation, underscored the need for incentives to strengthen commitment and accountability. The recognition of the necessity for a designated officer to support the CSNRG's operations in 2021 was a significant step in ensuring smoother implementation of their work plan activities.

Technical Lessons Learned

1. **Knowledge Gaps in Legal Framework:** Workshops and discussions revealed a limited understanding among service providers regarding the legal framework surrounding domestic violence, VAWG, and Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR). This insight has guided strategies to enhance public awareness and communication in these areas.
2. **Addressing Material Needs for Engagement:** The COVID-19 pandemic's impact on participants' engagement highlighted the necessity for adjustments, such as providing internet data for virtual participation and tangible incentives.
3. **Engaging Rural Participants:** A disparity in engagement levels and knowledge among rural participants suggested the need for more interactive community engagement activities in these areas.
4. **Evidence-Based Parenting Interventions:** Formative research underscored the importance of using evidence-based data to inform programme development, emphasising diverse stakeholder perspectives.

Programmatic Adaptations and Insights

1. **Coordinated Approach Among Partners:** Effective collaboration among implementing partners, especially in sectors with multiple partners such as education, proved crucial. This collaboration facilitated more coherent and impactful interventions.
2. **Alignment with Government Timelines:** Synchronising programme timelines with government schedules emerged as crucial to avoid implementation delays, emphasising the need for strategic planning in alignment with governmental cycles.
3. **Inclusivity of Vulnerable Groups:** Mid-term assessments revealed the necessity to broaden outreach to more vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, and to focus more on engaging men, ensuring inclusivity in interventions.
4. **Community-Based Organization (CBO) Leadership:** Consultations with civil society highlighted the need for interventions led by CBOs, rather than larger CSOs, to ensure grassroots impact.

Good Practices and Global Learning

Participation in the Spotlight Initiative Global Learning Symposium (GLS) in Cancun, Mexico, facilitated the exchange of good practices. Notable achievements from the Jamaican team included the development of an accountability scorecard for performance monitoring and evaluation, and a partnership with the UWI Mona to integrate VAWG into training curricula for first responders. These initiatives were recognized as promising practices and contributed significantly to the global discourse on addressing VAWG.

b) New Opportunities

The Jamaica Spotlight Initiative, while navigating the multifaceted challenges of combating VAWG, uncovered and leveraged a range of new opportunities during its implementation. Some of these new and emergent opportunities have helped to shape the programme's trajectory and enhance its effects. The following highlights some of these opportunities and how they have been leveraged for greater efficacy in addressing GBV.

Adaptation to COVID-19 and Virtual Engagement

The COVID-19 pandemic, while presenting significant challenges, also opened avenues for innovation within the programme. The shift to virtual stakeholder meetings not only facilitated deeper situational analyses but also led to cost savings. These savings were strategically redirected towards opening shelters for GBV survivors and strengthening inclusive referral pathways and helplines. This adaptation ensured the continuity of crucial services and introduced more efficient methods of stakeholder engagement and resource allocation.

Expanding Data Collection and CSO Involvement

A key opportunity identified was the enhancement of data collection and storage capacities among CSOs. An introductory workshop on administrative data for VAWG underscored this need, leading to CSOs playing a more involved role in standardising data collection forms and policies. This development not only improved data quality and consistency but also empowered CSOs, making them integral contributors to the programme's knowledge base.

New Programming Strategies and Community Engagement

Containment measures during the COVID-19 pandemic prompted innovative programming and collaborative strategies. Some CSOs worked cohesively to ensure coordinated community-level interventions. These collaborations were supported by regular meetings and resource sharing, facilitated by the programme team, exemplifying a dynamic response to changing circumstances. Additionally, the increased requests from community groups and educational institutions for more engagement, especially under Pillar 3, indicated a need for expanded community involvement, highlighting the programme's growing influence and relevance.

Training for Police and Curriculum Integration

The JCF's interest in specific/specialised training for police response to GBV was a pivotal development. This led to planning focused training sessions, addressing legal frameworks and survivor-centred approaches. Building on this interest, the integration of VAWG content into pre-service curricula for the police and education sectors emerged as a planned extension, ensuring that these critical sectors are equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills.

Joint Delivery Approaches and Mainstreaming VAWG Prevention

The programme emphasised supporting joint delivery approaches among all participating UN organisations, showcasing the unique result of the Spotlight Model and UN Reform process. This collaborative approach maximises resource utilisation and fosters a unified response to GBV.

Engaging Marginalised Groups

The programme's commitment to inclusivity was reflected in the increased partnerships with marginalised groups, including rural communities, LGBTQIA+ individuals, and men and boys. Addressing the diverse needs within Jamaican society necessitated this engagement.

Innovative, Promising or Good Practices

The Jamaica Spotlight Initiative has fostered innovative, promising, and good practices in addressing GBV and empowering women. The following presents a high-level overview of these practices, demonstrating how they have contributed to the initiative's success and their potential for long-term impact.

Innovative practices

ParentText Jamaica: This service represents a pioneering approach in the Caribbean, offering tailored parenting support through technology. Spotlight collaborated with the National Parenting Support Commission under the Ministry of Education and Youth to establish ParentText. This automated mobile messaging service for parents and caregivers of children from birth to age 17 provides guidance on various aspects of child-rearing and stress management. Over 1,000 parents have consented to receive ParentText and have access to information, tips, encouragement and motivation on their cell phones. ParentText is innovative as it uses accessible technology to provide parenting techniques in areas such as relationship building, positive reinforcement, child abuse, child behaviour management and stress management. Additionally, the App allows users to complete self-assessments about the impact of ParentText on their parenting. Adaptability for different age groups and the ability to conduct self-assessments make ParentText an innovative practice.

Spotlight Shorts Ja Initiative: A collaboration with UNICEF and the Jamaica Film and Television Association (JAFTA) led to the creation of the Spotlight Shorts initiative. This project involved producing 6 documentary and docu-drama short films addressing various aspects of GBV. The films depicted real survivor stories and served as powerful advocacy tools, enhancing awareness and promoting prevention. The initiative's developmental component empowered youth through cinema and facilitated community discussions, marking a significant stride in using artistic expression to address social issues. It has also resulted in the development of a cadre of filmmakers highly sensitised to the issues around GBV and who have demonstrated a commitment to raise awareness about these issues. Importantly the integration of technical support from a CSO expert in GBV at all phases of this initiative resulted in a better understanding of these issues and a real survivor-centred approach to JAFATA's work.

Remote Support for the Vulnerable: The COVID-19 pandemic necessitated innovative approaches to support young mothers and pregnant adolescents, victims of VAWG. Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, the Initiative supported the Women's Centre Jamaica Foundation in training managers and counsellors. This training focused on providing remote support to young mothers and pregnant adolescents, victims of VAWG, a demographic particularly vulnerable during the pandemic. The training covered awareness of GBV, links between adolescent motherhood and HIV, and skills to identify and refer survivors to appropriate services. This approach was groundbreaking in Jamaica, where such tailored support systems were non-existent.

Good or promising practices

- **Brown Bag Series for Knowledge Sharing:** This series of sessions was aimed at increasing understanding among implementing partners and UN personnel on critical issues and technical areas under the Spotlight. Topics ranged from data for evidence-based interventions to legal support for family violence victims. These sessions fostered engagement and collaboration, enhancing the overall impact of the Initiative.
- **Beyond Sports Initiative:** This project used sports psychology to address VAWG, targeting youth and focusing on mental well-being, behaviour change, and conflict resolution. It aimed to promote gender equality and reduce GBV in Jamaica.
- **Workplace Violence Prevention Workshop:** The workshop, which targeted the business community, engaged over thirty (30) organisations in developing and implementing workplace GBV policies. It utilised the framework of Women’s Empowerment Principles, fostering a collective approach to addressing GBV in corporate settings.
- **Interagency Coordination:** The coordinated approach to respond to GBV survivors, particularly the collaboration between the JCF and BGA, ensured increased safety and protection for survivors, exemplifying a successful interagency model.
- **Integration of IPV in Curricula:** The revision of curricula for students of nursing and medical sciences, teachers, and police to include IPV content is a promising practice with potential for regional scaling.
- **Hybrid Training Package for Health Sector:** A flexible training package for healthcare providers, adaptable to their time constraints, was developed.
- **Multisectoral Response to GBV:** The development of standard operating procedures and protocols for GBV response, in accordance with the principle of LNOB, stands out as a good practice.

Communications and Visibility

The Communications and visibility of the programme was amplified in quarter 4 of 2023 with a national multi platform campaign guided by civil society and beneficiary input and implemented by the RCO’s Spotlight team. The communications campaign utilised television, radio, social media, press, bill board, and posters. The campaign lasted through the December holiday season, one of the periods of the year with the highest levels of reported GBV. Among a variety of messages including sensitization on the right to a life free from violence, how to support survivors of violence, and how to recognize GBV. The main messages were structured to create awareness on the various avenues of support from GBV, including the helplines available in Jamaica, how to access them and the services accessible through them, some of the main messages below:

- “
- “You are more than a victim of abuse. You are a survivor! Help is available. WOMEN: Call or WhatsApp (876) 553-0372 (24/7 service); MEN: Call or Whatsapp (876) 553-0387 (24/7 service), Call for FREE 888-NOABUSE (888) 662-2873 (MON.FRI. 8:30 AM 4 PM)”

- “Standing with you and for you is a network of support services ready to help. You are more than a victim of abuse. You are a survivor.”
- “You are not alone. You are more than a victim of abuse. You are a survivor. Help is available.”

a) Human interest stories:

“Surviving Domestic Violence in Jamaica: Help is Available” - Elga Salvador | Surviving domestic violence in Jamaica | In Focus | Jamaica Gleaner (jamaica-gleaner.com)

I’m a Different Woman Now - <https://www.undp.org/jamaica/stories/im-different-woman-now>

To Hell and Back - <https://www.undp.org/jamaica/stories/hell-back>

on my assessment and based on talking to people who have used the centres it has been stated that

To Give Up Is A Sin - <https://www.undp.org/jamaica/stories/give-sin>

b) Testimonials:

Name: Deputy Superintendent Jacqueline Dillon, Jamaica Constabulary Force:

“Over the one year the DVIC centres have been established they have done tremendously well. Based the centres have provided space and avenue where they feel comfortable to talk without feeling they will be judged and ridiculed ... It's a safer haven for victims of domestic violence. The constant follow-up makes victims want to talk to us. We hope to expand our reach across the island.”
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1s9bE6WJrqmVpUgkgW3GjgsPkjpwTfXJ9/view?usp=sharing>

Name: Detective Constable Damian Hammond, Jamaica Constabulary Force

“The numbers are steady. Persons are utilising the service and as we go along persons are hearing about the service in different ways so we are doing what we are mandated to do, and persons are receiving the help they desire, and we are able to direct them to different services that can provide the help they need.”
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1g5lgpp1yEZYkxvWgZfnN60LxAOfHNoUH/view?usp=sharing>

Name The Hon. Juliet Cuthbert, Junior Minister, Ministry of Health and Wellness

“We believe that the Teen Hub in St. Thomas is strategically placed to empower young people in their decision-making skills with the plethora of services that will be offered,”

More testimonials can be found at this link:
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1F8O7OR93qtZSeCzWDppnKFpZjBJ_1ZiVllfKurl_1Rs/edit?usp=sharing



Women Parliamentarians, Senators & Councillors at the weekend Parliamentary retreat with Alisha Todd, Director General, ParlAmericas (Left) and Tonni Brodber, Representative, UN Women MCO – Caribbean (Bottom right). UN Women Photo/Dorian Clarke



Tonni Ann Brodber, Representative, UN Women Multi Country Office – Caribbean delivered remarks to the attendees remotely – UN Women Photo/Jodian Anderson



Presenters and attendees alike were seen eagerly participating in the workshop. Seen here: Ann-Marie Bishop, Principal Director, Law Offices of Bishop Law & Associates (Left) and Deputy Supt Jacqueline Dillon, Coordinator for the Jamaica Constabulary Force Domestic Violence Intervention Centres (right) - UN Women Photo/Jodian Anderson



Opening and ribbon cutting of the CISOCA One Stop Centre in Clarendon December 2023



Rise Life Management Training Session



Videos

Spotlight Shorts Community Screening St Thomas

<https://www.facebook.com/UNICEFJamaica/videos/1104652290116009/>

Short film produced by participants at youth workshop was completed, branded for Spotlight and shared online by UNICEF and JAFTA

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E9T32TN4pSE>

Spotlight Shorts Mentee Postcards (July)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V68kK0TruW0>

Spotlight Shorts Ja Youth Community Filmmaking Workshop

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=beiY7P96oSk>

Let's Talk Gender Based Violence - A seven part interview series for YouTube by Spotlight Advocacy Champion Dahlia Harris-2022

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=89MvHzrvESQ&list=PLJDrSj90fU4NI7vokZMYjLDHahFJnUI60>

Song and Video “Stop It” produced by Children First. March 27, 2022

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ttPtI_b6n1Q

Videos taken during the launch of the referral pathway and signing of the MOU for intersectoral coordination for the continuum of care for survivors of GBV in line with the survivor-centred approach and the Essential Service Package:

- The Minister of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport: the Honourable Olivia Grange
- The EU Ambassador to Jamaica: Marianne Van Steen
- The UN Resident Coordinator in Jamaica, Dr Garry Conille
- The Deputy Director of UNFPA, Seth Broekman
- Head of the JCF Community Safety & Security Branch, ACP Charmaine Shand

Videos produced by civil society partner Women’s Centre of Jamaica Foundation (WCJF).

The videos were the result of qualitative research conducted among adolescent mothers and adolescent boys in order to develop culturally nuanced messages from the vantage point of the adolescents’ experiences. Videos were developed that project the messages through the eyes of the adolescent mothers and young boys. The videos create awareness on the right to a life free from violence, services available for survivors of GBV, including ASRH. Below the links to the videoclips:

- Condom negotiation (being condom negotiation a situation that brings to cases of GBV)
- Adolescent pregnancy and He said she said about adolescent pregnancy (young women and women during pregnancy are among the women with highest prevalence rates of IPV, additionally the videos promote care and co-responsibility of young father)
- Sign of violence, sisterhood and how and where to get support services
- Responsible masculinities

Videos developed in partnership with Private Sector

Stand #WithHer - Flow Jamaica

Stand #WithHer - Nestle Jamaica

Stand #WithHer - Facey Law

Stand #WithHer - Bishop Law

Stand #WithHer - Sagicor Group of Companies

Stand #WithHer - Internet Income Jamaica

Looking forward – ensuring Spotlight’s contributions are sustained

The groundwork laid during the reporting period provides a window into the interventions that will set the stage for sustainability of the programme. To sustain these achievements, the Initiative has emphasised a focus on institutional strengthening, community engagement, educational initiatives, service enhancement, data management, and the empowerment of civil society.

Institutional and Policy Strengthening: At the core of the sustainability strategy is the institutional capacity building of key agencies like the BGA and integrating GBV considerations into the training curricula for healthcare, justice, and security personnel. This approach ensures that gender equality and GBV awareness become ingrained in policy and practice, influencing future responses to GBV. Operationalizing and monitoring frameworks such as the National Policy for Action on Crime and Violence (NPACV) and developing inclusive policies further solidify this approach, setting a precedent for ongoing, effective responses to GBV. Shelters and the helpline established within the SI are now supported through public budget, this must be sustained and possibly expanded.

Community Engagement and Empowerment: The initiative strategically embeds VAWG prevention strategies at the community level, notably through Local Sustainable Development Plans (LSDPs) and economic empowerment programmes. Establishing Teen Hubs and community parenting programmes is significant in creating sustainable community frameworks to address and prevent GBV. These community-based interventions foster a supportive environment where GBV issues are actively addressed and mitigated.

Educational Integration and Public Awareness: A transformative aspect of the sustainability strategy is integrating GBV awareness into educational curricula and continuous public awareness campaigns. By educating school leaders, teachers, and the broader public, the initiative ingrains a deep-seated understanding and zero tolerance for GBV. Utilising media and social influencers ensures that the conversation around GBV remains active and evolving and reaches a wide audience.

Infrastructure Development and Service Enhancement: Investments in physical infrastructure, such as state-run shelters and Domestic Violence Centres, provide enduring support for GBV survivors. Training programmes for service providers across various sectors have a lasting impact, as these skills and knowledge continue to inform service delivery. The development of national referral pathways and engagement with government agencies lay the groundwork for sustained systemic improvements in the GBV response.

Data Management and Economic Assessment: The programme emphasises the continual use and refinement of the minimum data set, integrating training and capacity-building initiatives into the operations of key stakeholders. This approach ensures ongoing improvements in data collection and analysis. Using the economic cost study to guide policy and budgetary decisions embeds an evidence-based approach in addressing VAWG, making data-driven insights a cornerstone of future GBV interventions.

Strengthening Civil Society Organizations: A critical component of the strategy is building the internal structures of CSOs, including strategic planning and resource mobilisation. The development of a national knowledge hub for gender and women's rights research and the advancement of the Social Accountability Strategy ensure that civil society continues to play a vital role in monitoring and responding to family violence.

Collaboration and Inclusivity: Beyond the programme's active phase, the sustainability strategy emphasises continued collaboration and inclusivity. The established collaborative models, particularly interagency approaches, lay a good foundation for ongoing GBV prevention and response efforts. The integration of VAWG content into curricula for pre-service and in-service first-line responders and the focus on inclusive partnerships with marginalised groups demonstrate a commitment to a holistic, society-wide approach to combating GBV.

ANNEXES

Annex A: Results Framework

Annex B: Risk Matrix

Annex C: CSO Engagement Report

Annex D: Innovative, Promising or Good Practices Reporting Template

Annex E: *Not applicable for this final report*

Annex F: Assets / Equipment / Major supplies

Annex A: 2023 Results Framework

Outcome 1 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
	Legal age of Marriage				
	1	0.25	0.25	1	
	Parental Authority in Marriage				
	1	0	0	1	
	Parental Authority in Divorce				
	1	0	0	1	
	Inheritance rights of Widows				
	1	0	0	1	
	Inheritance rights of Daughters				
	1	0	0	1	
	Laws on Domestic Violence				
	1	0.25	0.25	1	
	Laws on Rape				
	1	0.25	0.25	1	
	Laws on Sexual Harassment				
	1	0	0	1	Sexual Harassment (Protection & Prevention) Act passed in 2021 with recommendations from Spotlight Initiative included
Indicator 1.1 Laws and policies on VAWG/HP in place that adequately respond to the rights of all women and girls, including exercise/access to SRHR, and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.					The minimum age of marriage to both women and men, in Jamaica is 18.
Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
	Developed or Strengthened				
Indicator 1.1.1 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, within the last year.	0	3	7	5	The Spotlight Initiative in collaboration with stakeholders supported the submission of a Draft Victims Rights policy and recommendation for amendments to the Charter of Rights for review by the Ministry of Justice. In 2021, the government passed the new Sexual Harassment (Protection & Prevention) Act with recommendations from the Spotlight Initiative while in December 2023 Amendments to the Domestic Violence Act were tabled in parliament and approved. Throughout the programme, Spotlight Initiative in collaboration with civil society, the government, and other stakeholders supported a total of seven (7) submissions on legal and policy reforms. The recommendations supported the following laws in the Justice Sector: i) the Sexual Harassment Bill; ii) the Domestic Violence Act; iii) the Offense Against the Persons Act; iv) the Sexual Offenses Act; v) the Child Care & Protection Act. In the Social Sector the programme supported the strengthening of the vi) Victims Rights Policy and vii) the National Policy for Gender Equality (NPGE).
	Parliamentarians				
	0	14	37	30	A Retreat for women parliamentarians was coordinated to strengthen the capacity of members of the women's parliamentary caucus and women in decision-making roles on gender-responsive budgeting and laws and policies operating within the gender equality space. In 2023 a retreat was held with 14 women parliamentarians. The caucus went on to coordinate internal meetings and amended the standing orders of the Houses of Parliament, to include the Terms of Reference for the Caucus of Women Parliamentarians, which will give effect to its constitutional duties.
	Women Parliamentarians				
	0	14	37	25	
	Human Rights Staff				
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 ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination and implement the same, within the last year.	0	138	138	24	The capacity of one Hundred and One (101) civil society members to lobby for legislative reform related to violence against women and girls was strengthened. This was achieved in the four Spotlight parishes- Clarendon, Kingston, St. Thomas, and Westmoreland and included members of the LGBTQIA+ and PLWD communities. The sessions covered: an in-depth review of the Sexual Harassment Act and the Domestic Violence Act and recommendations and processes for advocating legislative reform to end all forms of GBV.
	Women Human Rights Staff				
	0	54	54	16	A legal literacy training was conducted with an additional 37 members of civil society organizations over two days in October 2023. This session organized in discourse on laws and policies impacting GBV and built the capacity of organizations to engage in policy advocacy and support their communities and vulnerable stakeholders engaging with the legal/justice system.

Outcome 2 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
	Coordination Mechanism?				
Indicator 2.1 Existence of a functioning regional, national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest levels for addressing VAWG/HP that include representation from marginalized groups.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Bureau of Gender Affairs (BGA) under the Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment, and Sport, The BGA heads the operation of the national gender machinery and is responsible for implementing the Nation Strategic Action Plan for the elimination of Gender-Based Violence (NSAP-GBV 2017 - 2027) as well as the National Policy on Gender Equality (NPGE).

Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
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.	0	7	12	5	Under the Spotlight Initiative five (5) national strategies/plan were developed. > A strategy for strengthening the capacity of the Bureau of Gender Affairs (BGA) in the Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment & Sport was developed to support it in the execution of its mandate as the national oversight mechanism, tasked with supporting and coordinating the response on VAWG in Jamaica. > Strategies for the mainstreaming of gender and the advancement of the gender equality mandate were developed for the Gender Focal Point Network (GFPN) and the Gender Advisory Council (GAC). > 2 Government Institutions developed national plans, strategies, and programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG in Jamaica. At the National Level in collaboration with JSIF the ZOSO - National Crime Prevention Plan under the Ministry of National Security was updated with VAWG Prevention Strategies and the Child Protection and Family Services Agency developed the Monitoring and Evaluation framework for the NPACV and a child-friendly version of the plan. Two (2) Sub-national entities developed national plans, strategies, and programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG in Jamaica. At the parish level, Clarendon and St Thomas Municipal Corporation updated Local Sustainable Development Plan (LSDPs) to mainstream VAWG prevention strategies in local planning and implementation.
Indicator 2.1.2 Internal and external accountability mechanisms within relevant government institutions in place to monitor GEWE and VAW/HP.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Indicator 2.1.5 Number 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.	0	18	20	5	In 2023 Spotlight Initiative collaborated with 9 training institutions to amend training curricula and training programmes that mainstream gender and integrate key gender principles. One (1) national institution - the Dispute Resolution Foundation integrated gender principles in the curriculum to be used to train mediators in alternative dispute and mediation techniques. Additional the eight (8) pre-service and in-service teacher training institutions were included and cover the existing HFLE curriculum. These are 1. College of Agriculture, Science and Education (CASE) 2. Shortwood Teachers College 3. St Joseph Teachers College 4. Moneague Teachers College 5. Bethlehem Teachers College 6. G. C. Foster College 7. Sam Sharpe Teachers College 8. Church Teachers College The HFLE course is one semester long and is mandatory at these colleges.
Indicator 2.2.1 Multi-stakeholder VAWG coordination mechanisms are established at the highest level and/or strengthened, and are composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans, within the last year.	There is no coordination mechanism	Established at the highest level, Composed of relevant stakeholders, With a clear mandate and governance structure	Established at the highest level, Composed of relevant stakeholders, With a clear mandate and governance structure	Established at the highest level, With a clear mandate and governance structure, Composed of relevant stakeholders, With annual work plans	The Gender Advisory Council (GAC) is a multi-sectoral body charged with providing support to the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the National Policy for Gender Equality (NPGE) and the National Strategic Action Plan to Eliminate Gender-based Violence (NSAP-GBV) in Jamaica 2017-2027. The Gender Advisory Council (GAC) was reactivated under the Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment & Sport in 2023. It consists of 33 persons, including representatives from CSO's, youth, academia and other key stakeholder groups.
Indicator 2.3.1 Number of dedicated and multi-sectoral programmes developed that include proposed allocations of funds to end VAWG, within the last year.	3	1	2	3	The Spotlight Initiative in 2023 supported the development of the Costing Framework for the National Policy for Gender Equality (NPGE). This will support the finalization and operationalization of the NPGE.

Outcome 3 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.1 Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/intimate partner.	10%	9.1%	9.1%	9%	
Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.1.2 Number of young women and girls, young men and boys who participate in either/both in- and out-of school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights, within the last year.	In-School Programmes				
	0	726	2,601	3,000	
	In-School Programmes Girls				
	0	304	1,343	1,900	
	In-School Programmes Boys				
	0	422	1,258	1,100	
	Out-of-School Programmes				
	0	5,000	6,932	1,000	
Out-of-School Programmes Girls					
0	0	1,138	600		
Out-of-School Programmes Boys					
0	0	794	400		
	National or Sub-National				
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, within the last year.	0	4	11	2	
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's and girls' sexuality and reproduction, within the last year.	0	0	4,188	3,200	

Indicator 3.2.2 Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, within the last year.	0	1,153,128	1,458,316	2,000,000	
Total					
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, within the last year.	0	158	408	2,000	
Men					
	0	101	241	700	
Boys					
	0	57	167	1300	
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 disseminated during the past year.	0	0	10	4	
Decision Makers					
Indicator 3.3.5 Number of key informal decision makers and decision makers in relevant 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, within the last year.	0	0	111	10	
Women Decision Makers					
	0	0	3	7	

Outcome 4 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 4.1 Number of women and girls, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, who report experiencing physical or sexual violence and seek help, by sector.	Women	0	11,731	16,606	7,870
	Girls	0	0	8	30
Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 4.1.1 A centralized risk assessment system and/or early warning systems is in place bringing together information from police, health and justice sectors.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Indicator 4.1.3 Existence of national guidelines or protocols that have been developed and/or strengthened in line with the guidance and tools for essential services.	Developed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Strengthened	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indicator 4.1.4 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girl survivors of violence, within the last year.	Government Service Providers	0	778	2,120	764
	Women Government Service Providers	0	392	1,515	726
Indicator 4.1.5 Number of women's rights organisations who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality, coordinated essential services to women and girls' survivors of violence, within the last year.	Women's Rights Organizations	0	0	60	15
	LNOB	0	0	26	10
	Grassroots	0	0	30	5
Indicator 4.1.6 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to better integrate VAWG response into sexual and reproductive health, education and migration services, within the last year.	Government Service Providers	0	105	783	96
	Women Government Service Providers	0	91	604	80

	Number of Networks identified at Baseline				
Indicator 4.1.8 Number of local networks established among authorities and communities to prevent and respond to VAWG that include adequate representation of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year.	1	0	4	12	
	a) Girls with ACCESS to ES				
	0	0	465	0	
	a) Women with ACCESS to ES				
Indicator 4.2.2 Number of women and girl survivors/victims and their families, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, that have increased ACCESS to a) to quality essential services and b) accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services, within the last 12 months	0	0	2,702	1,500	
	b) Girls with Access to Recovery Services				
	0	0	8	750	
	b) Women with Access to Recovery Services				
	0	0	15	1,500	
	Strategies Designed				
	No	Yes	Yes	No	
	Strategies Designed that include LNOB				
Indicator 4.2.3 Existence of strategies for increasing the knowledge and access to services for women and girls, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Outcome 5 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
	Prevalence				
Indicator 5.1 Existence of globally comparable data on the prevalence (and incidence, where appropriate) of VAWG/HP, collected over time	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Incidence				
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
	Indicator 5.1.1 National Statistical Offices has developed/adapted and contextualized methods and standards at national level to produce prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG				
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	In collaboration with partners, the Spotlight Initiative developed the VAWG Minimum Standard, Ethical Guidelines and Protocols in 2023.
	Indicator 5.1.2 A system to collect administrative data on VAWG/HP, is in place and in line with international standards, across different sectors				
	Other	Health, Justice and Policing, Security, Social services, Other	Health, Justice and Policing, Security, Social services, Other	Health, Justice, Security, Social Services, Other	
	National Statistics Officers				
Indicator 5.1.3 Number of National Statistical Officers who have enhanced capacities to produce data on the prevalence of VAWG/HP, and incidence where appropriate, within the last year	0	0	79	30	
	Women National Statistics Officers				
	0	0	68	15	
	Government Personnel				
Indicator 5.1.4 Number of government personnel from different sectors, including service providers, who have enhanced capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG in line with international and regional standards, within the last year	0	68	142	60	
	Indicator 5.1.5 Number of women's rights advocates with strengthened capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, and qualitative data, on VAWG				
	0	68	136	67	
	Knowledge products				
Indicator 5.2.1 Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform evidence-based decision making, within the past 12 months	0	3	10	3	In 2023 three (3) knowledge products were developed under the programme i) The National Study on the Economic Cost of Violence Against Women and Girls (ECOVAWG) ii) A series of Videos on VAWG administrative data were completed iii) A report on better practices to address GBV was completed in 2023

Outcome 6 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.1 Number of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on ending VAWG	0	35	57	10	<p>CSOs, women's groups and advocates were brought together for a Women's Movement Retreat in 2023 to host strategic discussions about the advancement of the women's movement in Jamaica. This session engaged 37 members of the women's movement representing 24 organizations. Through this engagement, a strategy for the women's movement was drafted, and the principles to guide the movement were established.</p> <p>A CSO capacity strengthening session on GBV advocacy was also coordinated in collaboration with Atlantic Council. This session engaged representatives from 21 CSOs, 11 of which were not engaged during the women's retreat.</p> <p>The Spotlight CSNRG was established at the commencement of the programme in 2020. Throughout the programme the reference group focused on matters concerning increased collaboration and partnerships among CSO, government and private sector partners to support C+GBV response in Jamaica. In 2022 the reference Group focused on institutional strengthening and sought to widen representation in support of SI's principle of LNOB and ensure meaningful engagement of civil society in the programme in accordance with established guidelines. Following the recruitment process, the CSNRG comprised 14 members, with representatives of women's movement, children's rights, youth, labour/trade unions, key populations affected by HIV/AIDS, persons living with disabilities, academia, human rights, faith-based community, men's organization, private sector, public health, youth and sexual and reproductive rights led organization and key populations - LBQ.</p>
Indicator 6.2 Extent to which there is an increased use of social accountability mechanisms by civil society in order to monitor and engage efforts to end VAWG	0	1	1	8	<p>An Accountability Scorecard was established in collaboration with CSOs and government representatives to support the establishment of a mutually agreed-upon mechanism to hold the government and its public institutions accountable for their responses to violence against women and girls. The collaborative, multistakeholder inclusive governance approach to using the scorecards as well as the mechanism itself sets out to promote dialogue, consensus building, and empowerment within communities, and amplify citizens' voices due to the scorecards being direct feedback between 'users' (individual citizens and civil society) and providers (government MDAs or other duty-bearers in the case of services provided through State-civil society partnerships).</p> <p>The Scorecard was developed to standardize how essential services and the policy landscape to address GBV in Jamaica can be assessed by civil society organizations.</p>
Indicator 6.3 Number 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	0	21	37	20	<p>An Accountability Scorecard was established in collaboration with CSOs and government representatives to support the establishment of a mutually agreed-upon mechanism to hold the government and its public institutions accountable for their responses to violence against women and girls. The collaborative, multistakeholder inclusive governance approach to using the scorecards as well as the mechanism itself sets out to promote dialogue, consensus building, and empowerment within communities, and amplify citizens' voices due to the scorecards being direct feedback between 'users' (individual citizens and civil society) and providers (government MDAs or other duty-bearers in the case of services provided through State-civil society partnerships).</p> <p>The Scorecard was developed to standardize how essential services and the policy landscape to address GBV in Jamaica can be assessed by civil society organizations.</p>
Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.1.1 Number of jointly agreed recommendations on ending VAWG produced as a result of multi-stakeholder dialogues that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year,	0	12	17	5	<p>A series of 12 dialogues were held with four hundred and twenty (420) stakeholders across the island. These dialogues facilitated meaningful dialogue and engagement among key stakeholder groups to discuss gender issues and identify thematic areas for capacity strengthening and strategies to end GBV and VAWG.</p>
Indicator 6.1.2 Number of official dialogues about ending VAWG with relevant government authorities that include the full participation of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year.	0	4	6	5	<p>Four (4) South-South exchanges and Dialogues were held in partnership with The Atlantic Council. These dialogues explored GBV, women's economic empowerment, and women's participation in decision-making, all toward addressing VAWG in Jamaica and the wider Caribbean.</p>
Indicator 6.2.1 Number of supported women's right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms for advocacy around ending VAWG, within the last year	0	17	17	8	<p>Seventeen (17) CSOs have used the Scorecard to assess the scorecard was piloted during a collaborative session by 17 civil society organizations to assess the National Strategic Action Plan against GBV. The scorecard examined the 5 strategic priority areas of the NSAP-GBV: 1) Prevention 2) Protection; 3) Investigation, Prosecution, and Enforcement of Court Orders; 4) Enforcement of Victim's Rights to Compensation, Reparation and Redress; 5) Protocols for Coordination of NSAP and Data Management Systems.</p>
CSOs with strengthened capacities					
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, within the last year.	0	114	131	20	<p>A series of trainings were coordinated to build the capacity of civil society organisations to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their programmes on ending VAWG. In 2023, a large-scale project writing and resource mobilisation training was conducted in collaboration with the Planning Institute of Jamaica, under the Community Renewal Programme. This training engaged over 80 participants from community-based and faith-based organizations.</p> <p>A two-day capacity-strengthening training to support grantees and civil society organizations working under the Spotlight Initiative was coordinated in Q4 to develop the capacity of CSOs to develop, monitor and evaluate programmes. This session engaged 37 participants, representing 34 civil society organizations. CSOs which received small grant funding also benefited from continuous capacity strengthening and coaching to aid them in managing and reporting on their grants.</p>



**FINAL REPORT - ANNEX B
RISK MANAGEMENT REPORT**

Country Programme / Regional Programme: **Jamaica Spotlight Initiative**

Reporting Period: 01 January 2020 - 31 December 2023

Instructions: Kindly refer to the Risk Management Matrix in your approved Spotlight Country/Regional Programme Document to capture how your programme has managed all identified risks during the reporting period in the table below. Should new risks have arisen, please include them clearly in the Risk Management Matrix below, denoting [NEW RISK] and use this matrix moving forward. Please also update the section on "Assumptions" at the bottom of the matrix, as necessary. Please list the risks identified for the entirety of the programme in column A; however, column F should capture how your programme has worked to mitigate/address the risk during the reporting period (in this case, for 2022).

Risk Assessment (All text in the Risk Management Report: Arial 10 point, normal)			Risk Monitoring: How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?		Addressing the Risk: Please include the mitigating and/or adaption measures taken during the reporting period.	Responsible Person/Unit
Risk	Likelihood:	Impact:	Periodicity	Source for		
Contextual risks						
Susceptibility to disasters due to climate change						UNFPA
Delays in legislative reforms in relation to VAWG, including family violence			Annually		*Management of expectation of key stakeholders. *Continuation of efforts to encourage policy makers to advance legislative reforms Provision of technical expertise where requested to support legislative reform processes	UNDP UN Women
Programmatic risks						
New Risk: Slow pace of review and approval of programme products by national stakeholders.					*Develop strategic review processes, including meetings or calls *Participate in preliminary engagements with consultants to offset significant review processes at the completion	UN Women Programme Coordinator and RC

New Risk: Delays in programme implementation due to lengthy transition from Phase I to Phase II.	4	4	Monthly	RUNO Meeting RC, HOA Coordination Meeting	I. At the Coordination and programmatic levels, the team conducted budget revisions and reallocation of resources to cover the transition period. II. RUNOs increased agency contributions to support continuation of key activities. III. Additionally, RUNOs temporarily utilized core budget to ensure programme staff were maintained during the transition period.	All RUNOs
Unavailability of consolidated data across sectors (Security, Health, Social, and Justice) which limits informed decision-making and adequate analysis.			Annually		*Strengthen capacity of relevant stakeholders to collect and use available data *Increase understanding of VAWG administrative data	UN Women
Funds not expended at optimal level due to potential limited absorptive capacity, especially of grassroots CSOs.			Quarterly	RUNO Meetings, Quarterly Reports	*Provide ongoing support to CSOs to implement projects and expend funds in accordance with project timelines *Build the capacity of grassroots organisations to develop and implement GBV projects, to widen pool of available CSOs for partnership	All RUNOs
Institutional risks						
New Risk: Institutions involved in multiple local activities and with limited human resources experienced overload and be unable to fully participate in some initiatives. IP communicated availability to support the implementation of planned activity.			Monthly	Technical Meetings	Following multiple discussions, funds were reprogrammed to scale another program active.	UN WOMEN
New Risk: Lack of formal frameworks/ mechanisms among government and CSO partners which enables coordinated service delivery, joint planning and programme cohesion.			Monthly	Technical Meetings	Engaged partners in joint planning and the design of tools for service delivery to facilitate coordination and collaboration, integrate Essential Service Package, communication into capacity building sessions to foster increased partnerships.	UNFPA
Fiduciary risks						
Grassroot CSOs lack adequate structure to receive funds, including lacking mechanisms for ensuring accountability of funds			Monthly	Financial Assessment Reports	• Increased capacity building efforts to support CSOs in areas of proposal writing, budgeting, grant reporting etc. • Under Outcome 6, a business coach was engaged to increase CSO capacity in these areas among others. This intervention will also continue under phase II.	RUNOs
Assumptions: - Understanding by key stakeholders of the linkages between the overall of violence direct relation to family violence, VAWG and children. - Participation in decision-making by groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination will improve institutions response to their needs. - Quality services will increase women and girls confidence to access services.						



**Spotlight
Initiative**

SPOTLIGHT INITIATIVE

**INNOVATIVE, PROMISING OR GOOD PRACTICES AND KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION
REPORTING TEMPLATE (ANNEX D)**

COUNTRY/REGION: JAMAICA

REPORTING PERIOD: JANUARY 2020 – DECEMBER 2023



Section A: Innovative, Promising and Good Practices

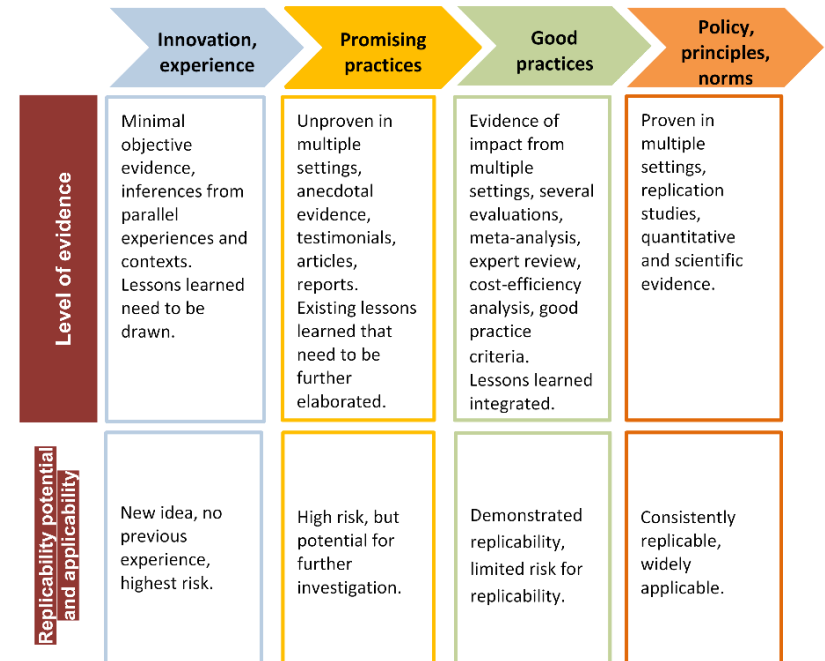
Guidance and Template on Innovative, Promising and Good Practices

As a **Demonstration Fund**, the Spotlight Initiative aims to demonstrate how a significant, concerted and comprehensive investment in ending violence against women and girls (EVAWG) and gender equality can make a lasting difference in the lives of women and girls and in the achievement of all SDGs. It is thus critical that innovative, promising and good practices, in the field of EVAWG and in the context of implementing a “new way of working”, have the **potential for adaptability, sustainability, replicability and scale-up**.¹ This is both within the UN system and with various stakeholders to maximize the transformative potential of the Initiative. It is critical that these practices are documented and shared widely for uptake and continuous improvement to contribute to the evidence base and eliminate violence against women and girls.

This brief guidance and template ensures a common understanding of “**Innovative, Promising and/or Good Practices**” in the Spotlight Initiative. It provides a set of criteria to determine whether a practice is innovative, promising, or good, as well as a template for documentation. Please see the definitions just below / on the next page for further clarification.²

State of a practice: good practice or promising practice?

The following set of criteria will help you to determine whether a practice is a good practice:



Adapted from Hancock, J. (2003): *Scaling-up for increased impact of development practice: Issues and options in support of the implementation of the World Bank’s Rural Strategy. Rural Strategy Working Paper, World Bank, Washington D.C.*

¹ Guidelines on good practices, UNHCR. 2019. Accessible here: <https://www.unhcr.org/5d15fb634>

² Good Practice Template, FAO. 2016. Accessible here: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-as547e.pdf>



Definition of an **Innovative Practice**

An **innovative practice** is a **new solution** (method/idea/product) with the **transformative ability to accelerate impact**. Innovation can entail improved ways of working with new and diverse partners; can be fuelled by science and technology; or can involve new social and business models, behavioural insights, or path-breaking improvements in delivering essential services and products, among other solutions. It does **not** have to involve technology; most important is that **innovation is a break from previous practice with the potential to produce significant positive impact**.³

Definition of a **Promising Practice**

A **promising practice** has demonstrated a **high degree of success in its single setting**, and the possibility of replication in the same setting is guaranteed. It has generated some quantitative **data** showing positive outcomes over a period of time. A promising practice has the **potential** to become a good practice, but it doesn't yet have enough research or replication to support wider adoption or upscaling. As such, a promising practice incorporates a process of continuous learning and improvement.

Definition of a **Good Practice**

A **good practice** is not only practice that is good, but one that **has been proven to work well and produce good results** and is therefore recommended as a model. It is a successful experience that has been **tested and validated**, in the broad sense, has **been repeated and deserves to be shared**, so that a greater number of people can adopt it.

³ Please refer to the "[Spotlight Initiative Guidance on Innovation](#)" for more information.





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Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Establishment of Centre for Investigation of Sexual Offences and Child Abuse (CISOCA) One Stop Victim Centre
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)	<p>The One Stop Centre was designed to equip relevant government authorities with increased capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls survivors of VAWG. The space includes specific offices for survivors and witness reporting; medical examinations; social services from the Child Protection and Family Services Agency (CPFSA) and the Victim Services Division (VSD); as well as child-friendly spaces. The centre will remain operational beyond the life of the project. It will be maintained by our government partners-The Jamaica Constabulary Force. They will provide staffing and requisite resources to maintain operations.</p>
Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?	<p>The goal of the centre is to deliver better and improved quality of essential services to survivors in rural communities</p>
Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	<p>Beneficiaries: Adult and child survivors of family violence and intimate partner violence in Clarendon. The centre opened on December 13, 2023 and as such quantitative data was not available at Spotlight closure. Stakeholders: Jamaica Constabulary Force staff: continuous dialogue to secure commitment and support to operationalize centre</p>
What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	<p>Housing multiple essential services under one roof is a promising practice as it enables survivors to receive the needed support in one location instead of going to multiple locations to receive support.</p>
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	<p>Delays with securing materials for the container retrofitting. Secured materials by contacting various suppliers</p>
Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	<p>Recently opened-December 13, 2023. The centre will positively impact the lives of women and girls by providing quality services essential to their recovery and healing. The common issue of re-traumatizing a survivor will also be reduced as they will treat the survivor in one location instead of them visiting multiple locations, having to re-live the trauma to receive care.</p>





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<p>Adaptable (Optional) <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	<p>The centre can be replicated in different regions because currently, it is the only one of its kind and victims have to visit various facilities to receive care and service and a one stop centre would reduce this occurrence. Different regions have the physical land space to replicate it and the JCF is able to provide the staffing necessary to operationalize the centre.</p>
<p>Sustainable <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	<p>Commitment of the Jamaica Constabulary to maintain the space and provide staffing to deliver services to victims</p>
<p>Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	
<p>Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i></p>	

<p>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</p>	<p>Comprehensive Training on the Management of Interpersonal Violence</p>
<p>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</p>	<p>The different departments and units of the MoHW that address different types/forms of violence collaborated to develop and institutionalize a contextualized and innovative “Comprehensive Training on the Management of Interpersonal Violence” that builds on</p>





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	<p>most updated PAHO and UNFPA's curriculum for training health care providers on the response to IPV and sexual assault, respectively and includes a component on the adequate response to Trafficking in Persons. The training is innovative for its overarching nature, but also for its structure that permits to reach with adequate and tailored content different categories of health care workers, thus ensuring a team approach in the safe identification and response to different forms of GBV. The comprehensive training was developed on the basis of the ownership of the MOHW and its different relevant units and departments that are committed to keep replicating it with their funds starting with those they already have available from the Global Fund and continuing investing in it.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>Improvement of quality service provision to survivors/victims of GBV by the health sector through a diverse group of trained healthcare professionals who are better equipped in terms of improved skills and knowledge in addressing all forms of Interpersonal violence including Gender-based violence, Trafficking in Persons and Sexual Assault and are now better equipped to serve survivors.</p> <p>Availability of an institutionalized standard comprehensive training package for the management of interpersonal violence (including GBV, TIP and sexual assault) for the MOHW to be used for continuous training in future.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>Direct beneficiaries are 131 (113 women and 18 men) healthcare workers of all different categories of the four regional health authorities. Extended training reached: Group A: physicians, especially those in emergency medicine, nurses in A&E departments, mental health providers;</p>





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	<p>Group B: pharmacists, social workers, health promotion officers, case managers. Shorter training of 2 and 1 day respectively reached: Group C: health records staff, customer service representatives, dental assistants, physiotherapists Group D: community health aids, patient care assistance, security guards.</p> <p>All relevant stakeholders (the Non Communicable Diseases and Injury Prevention Unit in charge of interpersonal violence; the Family Health Unit, in charge of sexual assault; the Mental Health Unit, in charge of mental health for survivors and of trafficking in persons) jointly and collaboratively – with the support of UNFPA and PAHO - followed the progress and approved the revision by the consultant of the curriculum to create a comprehensive hybrid training in line with the most updated policy documents of the MOHW and with the most updated quality standards.</p> <p>They also contributed to prepare the trainers and engage participants in the training.</p>
<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>Thanks to the collaborative approach, HCWs have a common understanding of and skills to respond to IPV, GBV, TIP, and sexual assault.</p> <p>The different units are working cohesively.</p> <p>All key stakeholders including possible gatekeepers, such as security guards, have developed skills to safely identify cases of GBV and provide proper support.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>The dengue outbreak in 2023 delayed the implementation of the health-related activities. As a consequence, the workshops were held with a consistent delay and by merging of different regional health authorities, limiting the number of participants.</p>





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<p>Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>The implementation of 7 trainings with one hundred and thirty-one (131) participants across the island is an accomplishment. A diverse group of healthcare professionals have been trained in addressing all forms of Interpersonal violence including gender-based violence, trafficking in persons and sexual assault and are now better equipped to serve survivors.</p> <p>The institutionalization of comprehensive training contributes to long term impact.</p>
<p>Adaptable (Optional) <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	<p>The training was institutionalized for future use. Feedback from participants and facilitators was collected for continuous improvement.</p> <p>Trained trainers are available to replicate too.</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	<p>The training was institutionalized and will be able to reach more HCWs of the four Regional Health Authorities. The MOHW will invest funds coming from other resources, such as Global Fund, for this purpose.</p>
<p>Sustainable <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	<p>Additional financial resources</p>
<p>Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>Overall, all participants were enthusiastic about the training. The level of participation was high across all groups. Participants were appreciative of the exposure and for the inclusion of their category of work. They were also willing to share the knowledge with their peers who were not selected for the training and enquired about future training as they recognized the need to train additional HCWs as well as members of JCF and the religious community.</p> <p>60 of 76 people from Groups A and B - which were the most comprehensive- completed the post training evaluation on the Virtual Campus. All 60 respondents agreed that the training met the goals outlined to increase capacity regarding GBV/VAWG and the role of their work area in mitigation. The main training topics,</p>





	goals/objectives/competencies and specific content with the reference to the source documents, and category of staff trained in each of the topics can be found in this summary document .
<p>Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</p>	<p>The summary report of the activity can be accessed here.</p> <p>Focal persons to provide additional information are:</p> <p>Dr. Cathi-Ann Williams, NCD Risk Factor Programme Development Officer: Cathi-Ann.Williams@moh.gov.jm</p> <p>Consultant who provided administrative and logistic support: terri.myrie@gmail.com</p>

Section B: Knowledge Production

A Knowledge Product converts uncaptured knowledge, experience, lessons learned and cutting-edge expertise on a specific topic or derived from implementation into a learner-oriented product.

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published	Target Audience	Link to Knowledge Product
National Study on the	Study Report	Estimating the	2023	Government policy	National Study on the





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<p>Economic Costs of VAWG (2022)</p>		<p>economic costs of VAWG enables governments to understand the importance of enacting legislation, policies, action plans and programmes aimed at ending VAWG, and allocating an appropriate budget to support effective implementation of such initiatives and provision of quality essential services to VAWG survivors and their children. Estimating the economic costs of VAWG provides a basis for evidence-based decision- and policy-making, and programme development.</p>		<p>makers and programme managers, civil society, academia, media</p>	<p>Economic Costs of Violence Against Women and Girls in Jamaica Report Publications UN Women – Multi-Country Office – Caribbean</p>
<p>Violence against Women and Girls: Causes, Impacts and Support Services in</p>	<p>Study report</p>	<p>A qualitative study that sheds light on the experiences of violence among</p>	<p>2022</p>	<p>Government policy makers and programme managers, civil</p>	<p>Unpublished</p>





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Jamaica (2021)		marginalized groups, including rural women, women with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ community, highlighting the need for targeted interventions.		society, academia, media	
A 2-part video on the findings of the Economic Cost of VAWG study results (8 and 10 minutes respectively)	Videos	Video on the findings of the Economic Cost of VAWG study results and implications for policy	2023	Government policy makers and programme managers, civil society, academia, media	Video 1- UN Women - Jamaica Video 2- UN Women - Jamaica
VAWG Data Literacy Video		Video to promote and understanding of the difference between VAWG prevalence and administrative data	2023	Government policy makers and programme managers, civil society, academia, media	UN Women - Jamaica
“Courage to Speak Documentary”	Documentary	The documentary provides information on VAWG in Jamaica including prevalence	2023	Government policy makers and programme managers, civil society, academia, media	Documentary





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<i>HFLE GBV Activity Pack and GBV Training materials</i>	Technical Guidance Notes/Tools	The Health and Family Life Education (HFLE)/GBV Activity Pack was developed for use in and out of schools. The Activity Pack includes short stories and comics that follow the young characters and their families through their daily lives, as they face interpersonal and socioeconomic challenges.	2023	HFLE teachers, guidance counsellors, Deans of Discipline	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Hn8b8A92nK96I6GJA8Bv-xZzbjSijlIV?usp=sharing
<i>Comprehensive Training curriculum for pre-service and in-service teachers and school leaders/administrators that integrates GBV/VAWG awareness.</i>	Technical Guidance Notes/Tools	These Technical Guidance Notes and Tools are based on the development, validation, and pilot testing of a comprehensive training package, including training modules with learning outcomes and assessment tools (including monitoring	2023	Pre-Service and In-Service Teachers	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1aclVRXNvsAYy9pCNeiEStoZEdmLNaAhq?usp=sharing





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		and evaluation) to implement the updated curriculum. An advocacy strategy to promote the uptake and scale-up of the updated curriculum for pre-service and in-service teachers and school leaders/administrators has also been developed for dissemination.			
<i>Final Training Guide on GBV Focus in Health and Family Life Education (HFLE).</i>	Technical Guidance Notes/Tools	Training sessions are designed to provide information, tools and resources for school communities to identify gaps related to GBV and FV in the HFLE curriculum, and address three priority areas within family violence: (1) Child Sexual Abuse, (2) Intimate Partner Violence and (3) Discrimination	2021	Ministry of Education Educators, HFLE teachers, Deans of Discipline, Guidance Counsellors.	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AtMgthU7b96XMYrtoGR3bHAYmUIGAKWA/view?usp=sharing





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		against vulnerable groups.			
<i>10 Things to Know about the Domestic Violence Act and the Sexual Harassment Act- in braille and sign language video</i>	Magazines/ Newsletters/ Brochures/ Outreach and visibility materials	The products were developed for the People with Disabilities to have an increased understanding of relevant laws and legislations that prevent gender-based violence	2023	People with Disabilities	These are hard copy braille products
<i>Gap analysis, Implementation plan and costing of SOPs and Protocols for the Treatment of Sexual Assault in Health Facilities</i>	Technical Guidance Notes	Plan and costing for the implementation of the protocols	2023	Decision makers	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1nq0wCnsU1UiqUy1o7Vn_BL58d_e1A51?usp=drive_link
<i>Guidelines for the management of gender-based violence in the health care settings + audit tool and job aids</i>	Technical Guidance Notes	Improve, standardize and monitor the quality response to GBV from the health sector	2023	Health care workers	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1OpfyW6SPSj4Ej4CnAfbXkdAYqbabMK-?usp=drive_link
National Strategy for Shelters and Other Safe Spaces for	Technical Guidance	Provide guidance, , standardize and monitor the quality	2023	Providers of services in safe spaces for survivors of GBV	https://docs.google.com/document/d/1NFGCRWls7_tLoo7O-P7





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Survivors of GBV in Jamaica		response to GBV from the health sector			NW5zAM7xDzXXR/edit?usp=sharing&oid=112678432253612295788&rtpof=true&sd=true
The National Shelter Strategy: Comprehensive Guidelines for the Operationalization of State-operated GBV Shelters for Survivors of Gender Based Violence in Jamaica	Technical Guidance	Provide comprehensive guidance, on the different SOP and Protocols of the daily operation of a shelter for GBV survivors	2023	Providers of services in safe spaces for survivors of GBV	https://docs.google.com/document/d/1O8Mi7Am4RStxxjGUZttDlvx0RtxD9o/edit?usp=drive_link&oid=112678432253612295788&rtpof=true&sd=true
Comprehensive Guidelines for the Operationalization of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Helplines in Jamaica	Technical Guidance	Provide comprehensive guidance, on the different SOP and Protocols of the daily operation of a GBV helpline	2023	Providers of GBV helplines	https://docs.google.com/document/d/19yRguoGSVxn0dqKbfA4NHaisT3U1Xe/edit?usp=sharing&oid=112678432253612295788&rtpof=true&sd=true
<i>Accessing Justice for Survivors of GBV. A Handbook for duty bearers</i>	Technical Guidance Notes	A Handbook for duty bearers on how to support survivors of GBV to navigate the justice system and to provider proper referrals	2023	Duty bearers of the justice and policing sectors	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XlxPcDXLQ3cUuHpdKtjh9BGcJxP0DSkx/view?usp=drive_link





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<i>Protocols for Parish Justice Center for Service Delivery</i>	Technical guidance		2021	Duty bearers of the justice sector	https://docs.google.com/document/d/1eWGbKcOslEx9wnX0TCdcqWhGxNZv619D/edit?usp=drive_link&oid=112678432253612295788&rtpof=true&sd=true
<i>Legal literacy guide for survivors</i>	Outreach material	Awareness rising for survivors of GBV and how to access services with a focus on legal support	2023	Survivors and general public	https://drive.google.com/file/d/11cw8eoakPgJolkbhmXbyFZxQggDp4ZuQ/view?usp=drive_link
DVIC handbook	Technical Guidance Notes	A handbook for costabulars and informational material for survivors approaching police	2023	Duty bearers of the police sector + public	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1uxVkuRzXZvzfj0U t -PBqmlYkNPehbw/view?usp=sharing
CSOs Standardized Intake and Client Registration Forms	Tools	Tools for CSOs to standardize intake information	2022	Service providers of CSOs	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1S040_PgnpTHax-p2c8Opum55bUwaXIjX?usp=sharing
Referral Pathways	Tools	Tool for GBV specialist to provide warm referrals to survivors linking with the needed services	2023	Service providers specialized in GBV	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Lxl616DxQxgMGZ-nX5zZ7Nn64gmidQNW?usp=drive_link





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Constant Companions	Tools/ outreach	Tools to provide information on key contact numbers where to access GBV specialists	2023	Providers in general and public in general	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1saBpRVxitimTeod9mWUzjEPakp9ytva5?usp=drive_link
Technical briefs	Brief	Offer a snapshot of the service sector with gains, persisting gaps and sustainable actions needed	2023	Decision makers, IDPs, CSOs	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1u5wBVPHKCVVODScYgKljDbrowzYQz5u8?usp=drive_link
<i>Multi-Agency Referral Protocols for GBV</i> <i>Multi-Agency Standard Operating Procedures for Providing a Continuum of Care for Survivors of GBV</i> <i>MOU between Bureau of Gender Affairs and selected MDA's</i>	Technical Guidance Notes	Provide standards for the intersectoral coordination to guarantee continuum of care to survivors of GBV	2022	MDAs	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1sCnmGmwh0JtcdN0SyBI7jYzHmOEJcrVc?usp=drive_link
<i>JCF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TRAINING MANUAL</i>	capacity Development Modules/Manuals	Guide for trained trainers of the police	2023	Trained trainers of the police	https://docs.google.com/document/d/1xn_juRmSXzEi5eqO62mPU602LYYB0grp/edit?usp=sharing&oid=1126784322536122957





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Dispute Resolution Foundation Amended Training Manual	Capacity Development Modules/Manuals	Training Manual for Mediators which streamlines gender equality principles	2023	Mediators	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1oxQ7il_jSTW70cQt1O561Wsthqsj4qL8/view?usp=drive_link
Victims Rights Policy	Policy Briefs	Victims Rights Policy	2022	Justice Stakeholders	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1oxQ7il_jSTW70cQt1O561Wsthqsj4qL8/view?usp=drive_link



Spotlight Initiative



List of equipment / vehicles / remaining major supplies and its end-use upon completion of the Spotlight Initiative programme

Programme: **Spotlight Initiative to Eliminate Family Violence, with focus on Violence Against Women and Girls, in Jamaica**

No.	Item description	Agency	Agency reference, if any	No. of units	Total cost in USD
Transferred to Jamaica Constabulary Force					
	6 Designed and Furnished DVICs and 1 Designed and Furnished One Stop Centre	UNDP		7	\$ 273,354.18
Subtotal					\$ 273,354.18
Transferred to MCGES/BGA					
	Apple 11" iPad Pro for the BGA Principal Director	UNFPA	BGA/MCGES	One (1)	\$ 1,953.33
	New Bee Headsets for the Helpline Operators	UNFPA	BGA - HELPLINE	Twelve (12)	\$ 528.28
	HP LaserJet Enterprise MFP M430f for Shelter #1	UNFPA	BGA - SHELTER 1	One(1)	\$ 1,170.69
	HP Color LaserJet Pro MFP M283fdw for the Helpline Office	UNFPA	BGA - HELPLINE	One(1)	\$ 945.69
	Dell PowerEdge XR11 Server Shelter 1 (2), Shelter 2 (2), Shelter 3 (2) BGA (3)	UNFPA	BGA/MCGES	Nine (9)	\$ 85,146.84
	Dell OptiPlex 7410 All-in-One Desktop Three (3)	UNFPA	BGA - SHELTER 1, 2	Three (3)	\$ 4,803.30
	55 KVA Standby Generator	UNFPA	BGA - SHELTER 1	One (1)	\$ 51,920.94
	20 KVA Standby Generator	UNFPA	BGA - SHELTER 2	One (1)	\$ 11,549.39
	Dell XPS 15 Laptops	UNFPA	BGA HELPLINE	Six (6)	\$ 15,245.96
	One (1) 36,000 BTU A/C unit and two (2) 18,000 BTU A/C units	UNFPA	BGA - SHELTER 2	Three (3)	\$ 5,854.56
	Emergency Fire Alarm System	UNFPA	BGA - SHELTER 1	One (1)	\$ 14,687.43
	Emergency Fire Alarm System	UNFPA	BGA - SHELTER 2	One (1)	\$ 6,012.42
	56 kVA Standby Generator	UNICEF	BGA Shelter	1	\$ 7,394.10
	40ft Steel Container	UNICEF	BGA Shelter	1	\$ 17,634.85
Subtotal					\$ 224,847.78
Transferred to Ministry of Health and Wellness					
	ICT Equipment for Jamaica Injury Surveillance System Implementation	UNDP		9	\$ 7,252.00
	Desktop Computers and Laptops for TeenHub	UNICEF	St. Thomas Teen Hub	27	\$ 64,000.00
	Multifunctional BizHub Printer	UNICEF	St. Thomas Teen Hub	1	\$ 9,190.00
	AC Units incl installation	UNICEF	St. Thomas Teen Hub	3	\$ 17,107.00
Subtotal					\$ 97,549.00
Disposed at the end of item lifetime					
Subtotal					
<i>Add lines / sections as needed</i>					
Total					\$ 595,750.96

Name of representative	Date	Signature
UNDP Kishan Khoday	29-Apr-2024	[Redacted]
UNFPA Elizabeth Arnold-Talbert	29-Apr-2024	[Redacted]
UNICEF Olga Isaza	30-Apr-2024	[Redacted]
UN WOMEN Tonni-Ann Brodber	29-Apr-2024	[Redacted]

