

1. Selection of Indicators for the Follow-up Phase of the Third Multilateral Evaluation Round of the MESECVI-2019

1.1. LEGISLATION: Art. 1, 2, 3 y 7 c), e) y g)

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT		
INDICATOR		
<p>Enactment of specific legislation on different forms of violence, including: Femicide as the “the violent death of women based on gender, whether it occurs within the family, a domestic partnership, or any other interpersonal relationship; in the community, in their workplace, in public space, by any person or group of persons known or unknown to the victim, or when it is perpetrated or tolerated by the state or its agents, by action or omission”, either as an autonomous offense or as an aggravating factor in homicide.</p>	<p><i>Existence of laws governing the right of individuals in educational institutions to be educated in an environment free of violence and discrimination.</i></p> <p><i>According to the Barbados Education Act 1997, CAP 41, Section 2(1), an educational institution means any school, technical institution, training centre or teachers college. Additionally, at Section 4A (2), it states that every child by age 5 shall attend a public or private school. Children, at the age of 3 years can also be enrolled in Nursery Schools. With reference to the institution free from violence, Section 64 (1) addresses the consequences for persons who cause disturbances and violence at institutions. Students of different gender, ethnic and religious backgrounds etc. are not discriminated against and are encouraged to practice their beliefs.</i></p> <p><i>In July 2018, the Ministry of Education, Technological and Vocational Training (METVT) launched and Anti- Violence Campaign for all environments. This campaign geared towards all students has as its mantra ‘PEACE Begins With Me, TALK IT OUT, and Violence Solves Nothing’.</i></p>	<p>Femicide and/or Violent Deaths of Women (VDW) rate per 100,000 women: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women killed in the past twelve months through any form of femicide, multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the number of women living in the country</p> <p><i>The femicide and or Violent Deaths of Women (VDW) rate per 100,000 women for the past 12 months is 1.4 as the most recent death was recorded to have occurred on April 23rd, 2019. Prior to this heinous act, the last act of femicide was April 25th, 2018.</i></p>

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT		
	<p><i>Existence of systematic education school curricula in primary education, secondary education, university and the general public on gender stereotypes, gender equality and the promotion and protection of women's rights, and the penalties for violation of the right to a life free of violence.</i></p> <p><i>With reference to this indicator, Barbados is a signatory of the 2030 SDGs, more specifically the METVT holds the responsibility for Goal 4, which 'ensures inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning for all'. The seven following components of Goal 4 directly address this indicator: By 2030:</i></p> <p><i>4.1 ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes;</i></p> <p><i>4.2 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education;</i></p> <p><i>4.3 ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university;</i></p> <p><i>4.5 eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous people and children in vulnerable situations;</i></p>	<p>Conviction rate for Gender related killings of Women: Number and percentage of criminal proceedings for the crime of femicide/ Violent Death of Women, versus number and percentage of criminal cases with judgment (conviction or acquittal) for the crime of femicide/Violent Death of Women</p>

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT		
	<p><i>4.6 ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy;</i></p> <p><i>4.7 ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of culture diversity; and</i></p> <p><i>4.8 Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.</i></p>	
	<p>Existence of systematic training, staff training and awareness of the public sector officials on the legal tools of punishment, protection and promotion of women's rights, particularly the right to a life free of violence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of processes (nature, timing, content) • Number and type of public sector entities that assume these processes • Number of officials and officers who accessed the processes <p>Exchange mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation of training processes</p> <p><i>The Royal Barbados Police Force does systematic training of Staff. This is in relation to women's Human rights</i></p>	<p>Number and percentage of cases known by the jurisdictional entities of the justice system for reparation of women affected by violence or collateral victims in case of violent death of women</p> <p><i>Police Officers gain knowledge on the new Domestic Violence (Protection) Order Act, 2016</i></p>

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT		
	<p>Existence of combined participatory mechanisms aimed at evaluating the sexist content in publicity and advertising</p> <p><i>No formal media watch programme</i></p>	<p>Ratio between the VDW (violent death of women) caused by their partner or ex-partner and the VDM (Violent death of men) caused by their partner or ex-partner in the past twelve months.</p> <p>Cause of death by gender, age, ethnic origin, and socioeconomic level</p>
QUALITATIVE SIGNS OF PROGRESS		
<p><i>Existence of spaces, mechanisms and tools with recognition and legal status for interagency coordination between the public and civil society organizations based on the promotion and protection of the right to a life free of violence for women</i></p> <p><i>Government and civil society work together in celebrating the Sixteen Days of Activism. Cabinet has recently approved the National Committee on Gender Based Violence. The members of this Committee which is a broad based Committee include a number of NGO's working in the area.</i></p>	<p><i>It is a process of collaboration on the impact and effect of the legislation with the view of making amendments to the legislation and developing a national policy and national action plan on Gender.</i></p>	<p><i>A report on the legislation studied, a national five year gender policy and a multi-sectoral action plan implemented by government and multiple agencies</i></p>

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
STATE CAPACITIES		
INDICATOR		
<p>Action protocols for justice operators, health (service provider), teachers, and public officials in connection with different forms of violence</p>	<p>Existence of implementation and care protocols to deal with violations of the right of women and girls to be educated, at (public and private) educational institutions, free of stereotyped.</p> <p><i>A Bench Book for Judicial Officers who have been sensitized to the complications of gender based violence and the need to have a standardized approach to deal with perpetrators and survivors of domestic violence.</i></p>	<p>Number of cases heard and decided by public or private educational institutions concerning violation of the right of women and girls to be education free of stereotyped</p> <p><i>Judicial Officers will recognize and treat perpetrators and survivors, taking into account their human rights and the States responsibility not to revictimized persons.</i></p>
	<p>patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts.</p> <p><i>A number of Government and NGO Programmes work with victim and vulnerable group to raise self-esteem and knowledge of human rights.</i></p>	<p>patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on concepts of inferiority or subordination</p> <p><i>There is no empirical evidence on changed behaviour, concept of inferiority and gender stereotypes due to the lack of monitoring and evaluation of the programmes.</i></p>
	<p>Existence of administrative agencies for filing complaints of noncompliance with obligations related to the right to an education free from discrimination <i>refer to 1:1 on Page 1</i></p>	<p>Number of curricular review and revision to eliminate gender stereotypes by subject and academic level</p>

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
STATE CAPACITIES		
INDICATOR		
		<p>Monitoring reports of knowledge, understanding and application of specific protocols and regulations on the rights of women, as part of regular assessments to access incentives, credits, ranks (the justice, health, education)</p> <p><i>The Ministry of Education and the University of the West Indies monitors knowledge, attitudes and behaviours among the youth.</i></p>

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS		
National budget law identifying funds allocated for women's mechanisms, specialized offices, health sector, education sector, et	<i>There are no special measures for women but Government funds the health and education sector which is opened to all citizens regardless of their sex.</i>	<i>There is no systematic structure that measures the direct allocation of funds for women in the sectors identified.</i>

1.2. NATIONAL PLANS: Art. 1, 2, 7 y 8 c), d) y f)

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT		
INDICATORS		
<p>National plan, policy, action, strategy for the prevention, attention, and eradication of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women in its different forms.</p> <p>Scope and characteristics considering girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afrodescendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom</p> <p><i>A National Committee on Gender-Based Violence was established to address some of the issues highlighted above.</i></p>	<p>Existence of capacity-building in gender stereotypes and violence prevention for educators at all levels of education</p>	
<p><i>Existence of a national, state, or municipal policy to eliminate gender stereotypes in education</i></p> <p><i>The work of the Committee has not reached the stage of capacity building. The Committee will commence its work during the last quarter of this financial year.</i></p>	<p><i>Existence of research on the impact of gender stereotypes in judicial investigations and in prosecutions</i></p>	

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT		
QUALITATIVE SIGNS OF PROGRESS		
<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in the promotion and protection of the right to a life without violence, considering organizations particularly involved with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. Indicate forms and type of participation.</p>	<p><i>There are a number of NGO that are involved in the promotion and protection of the right to a life without violence. These include the National Organization of Women, the Business and Professional Women’s Club, Advocates against Domestic Abuse, the Soroptomist International, Soroptomist Jamestown and The Barbados Council for the Disabled.</i></p>	

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
STATE CAPACITIES		

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
STATE CAPACITIES		
	<p>Existence of public or private observatories on discriminatory institutional conducts or practices against women or which endeavor to reverse them in all areas, with a special focus on education, health, and justice</p>	<p>Number of programs specially designed to deal with the right of women and girls to be valued and educated free of stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At school • At home • In territorial areas and in local government • In Public Prosecution • Ministries of Health • In the Police Force • In the media • In religious places
	<p>Existence of training processes for journalists, communication professionals, and media representatives on the right of women and girls to be free from all forms of discrimination and stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts</p> <p><i>The Bureau of Gender Affairs is aware of this need but has not achieved the desired result.</i></p>	<p>Number of journalists and media professionals and representatives who have participated in educational processes on the right of women and girls to be free from all forms of discrimination and stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts</p>

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
STATE CAPACITIES		
	<p><i>Existence of campaigns on what gender stereotypes in education are and what produces them.</i></p>	<p>Number of codes of conduct for media organizations and advertising agencies, which include the right of women to be free from all forms of discrimination, and the right of women to be valued and educated free of stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts.</p>
	<p>Existence of study plans, textbooks, and educational material free of gender-based stereotypes for all levels of teaching.</p> <p><i>With reference to this indicator, from 2009, the Ministry of Education, Technological and Vocational Training embraced and implemented in all schools, the Child Friendly Initiative. This initiative is known as the Schools' Positive Behaviour Management Programme. This effective schools framework embraces a broader understanding of quality education by focusing on the needs of the whole child. This approach spans five areas:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. The student's health, well-being and readiness to learn no matter the gender;</i> <i>2. The safety, protection, gender sensitiveness, and adequacy of the resources and infrastructure of the school environment;</i> <i>3. The relevance of curricula content and materials for the acquisition of literacy,</i> 	<p>Service usage rate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By victims of different forms of violence • Telephone assistance • Legal assistance • Health care services

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
STATE CAPACITIES		
	<p><i>numeracy and life skills no matter the gender;</i></p> <p><i>4. Gender sensitive teaching, learning and assessment processes; and</i></p> <p><i>5. The outcomes that are linked to national goals for education and positive participation in society for all.</i></p>	
QUALITATIVE SIGNS OF PROGRESS		
<p>Characteristics, coverage, and schedule of outreach campaigns against the sexual harassment</p> <p>Barbados has implemented its Sexual Harassment Legislation in 2017.</p>		

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS		
INDICATOR		
	<p>Percentage of public spending allocated to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • actions, plans, strategies, and programs to address violence • Infrastructure investments for cases of violence (shelters, preventive measures, availability of mechanisms, etc.) • training in violence for personnel from the three branches of government • sexual and reproductive health services • health services • in the education sector • in the employment sector. • 	<p><i>There is one shelter which is run by the Business and Professional Women’s Club and partly financed by the Government of Barbados. The sum of \$316,000.00 has been allocated in the Government’s Budget for this purpose.</i></p> <p><i>The sum of \$15,100 has been allocated in the next financial year for work relating to the National Committee on Gender Based Violence.</i></p> <p><i>This represents 34% of the budget allocated to the National Machinery</i></p>
	<p>Spending on ensuring life without violence and spending on health, both broken down by jurisdictions (state, provincial, local)</p> <p><i>This is not applicable to our local context.</i></p>	

1.3. ACCESS TO JUSTICE: Art. 7 d), f) y 8 c) y d)

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT		
INDICATOR		
Existence of criminal investigation protocols on crimes of violence against women, femicide and violent deaths of women, with a gender perspective		Number and percentage of cases heard by the Criminal Courts (ordinary and specialized) for different crimes: violence against women, femicide, attempted femicide, in relation to the number and percentage of judgments (convictions and / or acquittals) issued by the courts (ordinary and specialized).
		<i>Regular publication of statistics prepared, and studies carried out</i>
<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations that are involved as advisors or as complainants in criminal proceedings for violence against women and femicide</p> <p><i>The 2016 Amendments to the Domestic Violence (Protection Orders) Act, CAP 130A; now make it mandatory that victims of domestic be issued with a VICTIM'S RIGHT FORM.</i></p>	<p>Publication of and access to information on judgments and rulings enacted</p>	<p><i>The Royal Barbados Police and by extension the Family Conflict Intervention Unit, disclose statistics upon procedural requests for such or when the Commissioner of Police or his delegate reports on crime at scheduled or impromptu occasions. Statistics pertaining to domestic violence are maintained and analysed at the office of the Family Conflict Intervention Unit based on information collated from daily crime reports from all divisions (Bridgetown, Southern and Northern). There is no specific protocol with gender perspective within the Royal Barbados Police Force.</i></p>

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT		
<p><i>In addition to this protocol, first responders must also fill out a Domestic Violence Report, one copy will be kept at the respective station in the allocated Domestic Violence Register and a copy made and sent to the office of the Family Conflict Intervention Unit.</i></p> <p><i>Amendments now dictate that officers at the rank of Sergeant or above also have the legal authority to issue an Emergency Protection Order in cases where access to the court is impractical and when the risk of injury or death is likely.</i></p> <p><i>Aside from these specific protocols detailed in the Domestic Violence (Protection Orders) Act, CAP 120A</i></p>		
QUALITATIVE SIGNS OF PROGRESS		
	Periodic statistical reports on violence against women	
STATE CAPACITIES		
INDICATOR		

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT		
<p>Number of public or state supported legal services specializing in women affected by violence</p>		<p>Number of women public servants who work in positions that have direct interaction with women affected by violence against women in all its manifestations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and percentage of female police officers in relation to the number of cases reported to the institution • Number and percentage of women psychologists and psychiatrists in relation to the number of cases reported to the institutions responsible for dispensing justice. • Number and percentage of social workers in relation to the number of cases reported to the institutions responsible for dispensing justice
STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
STATE CAPACITIES		
INDICATOR		
<p>Number of toll-free telephone lines, with national, state, and/or local coverage, for women</p>	<p><i>Each station is mandated by law (Domestic Violence (Protection Orders) Act, CAP 130A to maintain a Domestic Violence Register which captures details pertaining to first response to such reports.</i></p> <p><i>Each station in addition to each court also maintains copies of Protection Orders issued.</i></p> <p><i>As an internal measure of compliance and accountability, Domestic Violence Reports and</i></p>	<p><i>Within the Royal Barbados Police Force, they are currently 229 female police officers enlisted, inclusive of special constables and those at the Inspectorate and Gazetted rank. During 2018, of the 518 cases of domestic violence reported, 439 were cases of which females (365) were the victims. From January to April of 2019, 144 cases of domestic violence were reported, 115 of those being against women. Those 115 cases have stemmed from reports made by 108 females. These domestic violence cases involve relationships of intimacy (past or present), consanguinity and affinity.</i></p>

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT		
	<p><i>Protection Orders are also sent to the office of the Family Conflict Intervention Unit.</i></p> <p><i>The Statistics Office of the Royal Barbados Police Force also maintains statistics regarding domestic violence crimes.</i></p>	<p><i>A percentage of enlisted female officers juxtaposed to reported crimes would pose challenges as the presence of all females at any given point of time is highly unlikely due to the various leaves of absence (vacation, convalescent, study, paternity) or training.</i></p>
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS		
QUANTITATIVE		
	<p>Financial resources destined to fund free legal representation and judicial services, intended for indigenous girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women, afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.</p>	<p><i>Information on this is not available at this time.</i></p>
	<p><i>Publication of and access to information on budget allocations and spending</i></p>	<p><i>Estimates are available from the Barbados Government Printery after they have been debated and voted in Parliament.</i></p>

1.4. INFORMATION AND STATISTICS: Art. 8 h)

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT		
INDICATOR		
Regulations covering the State’s obligation to keep administrative records (police, judicial, prosecution service, defense offices, social services, health, etc.) on the different cases of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women in its various manifestations.		
Regulations appointing the competent authority for coordinating efforts to ensure complete administrative records	<i>The Barbados Statistical Service is the national depository for statistics but they do not collect statistics from all Ministries. The Director of the Bureau of Gender Affairs is the National Competent Authority but that individual does not have the authority to dictate the completion of administrative records.</i>	
Regulations covering the State’s obligation to conduct regular research and studies to monitor and assess policies, plans, programs, strategies, and actions	<i>There are no regulations governing the conducting of regular research but research is undertaken by the Criminal Justice and Planning Unit Research Studies as well as the Royal Barbados Police force and the Bureau of Gender Affairs as required.</i>	

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT		
QUALITATIVE SIGNS OF PROGRESS		
<p>Number and characteristics of public sector institutions producing or generating statistical information on violence against women</p>	<p><i>Registration Department The Royal Barbados Police Force The Shelter for Battered Women</i></p>	
<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations requesting access to public information considering organizations particularly working with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women of diverse ethnic origin, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.</p>	<p><i>Yes. The Bureau of Gender Affairs receives requests from a number of students from academic institutions who are completing their degrees, There is no record of the number of persons making the request.</i></p>	

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
STATE CAPACITIES		
INDICATOR		
<p>They are no specialised studies from any disciplines on violence against women and femicide with statistical bases. However, we do utilise the statistics at hand to show and analyse trends and patterns and to make comparisons and contrasts.</p>		<p>Existence and availability of regular databases or other sources of information on different forms of violence</p>
QUALITATIVE SIGNS OF PROGRESS		
<p>Production reports, specialized studies from various disciplines on violence against women and femicide with statistical bases</p>		
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS		
INDICATOR		
<p><i>National laws including budgetary allocations for meeting information production obligations</i></p>		

1.4. DIVERSITY: Art. 9

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT		
INDICATOR		
Law or national policy on the guarantees of a life without violence that addresses ethnic diversity (indigenous, aboriginal peoples, campesinos) rural and Afrodescendants	Processes for preparing laws or national policies guaranteeing a life without violence that take into account ethnic diversity (indigenous, aboriginal peoples, campesinos), rural and Afro-descendants, girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with disabilities, migrants, refugees, displaced persons, deprived of their freedom or diverse sexual preferences and diverse sex-gender identities	Violence rate and hate crimes in girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are lesbians and/or against women with diverse gender identity
Law addressing / including the right of gender identity, sexual identity and sexual diversity	There are currently no laws to address these issues.	Violence rate among women married to their assailants: 2015 - 30 (married women) of 455 (total victims) 7% 2016 - 40 (married women) of 446 (total victims) 9% 2017 - 18 (married women) of 286 (total victims) 6% 2018 - 34 (married women) of 429 (total victims) 8%
		Violence rate among elderly women
Acknowledgment of intercultural citizenship in domestic legislation, considering the indigenous, rural, communities' rights to their practices and knowledge		Violence rate by level of schooling, race, ethnic origin, country of origin, and socioeconomic level
	All persons are allowed to practice their religious and social customs as long as they do not conflict with national customs.	Violence rate among girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with disabilities
		Violence rate among women in a relationship with their assailants

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT		
INDICATOR		
		<p>2015 - 75 (girlfriends) of 455 (total victims) 16%</p> <p>2016 - 10 (girlfriends) of 446 (total victims) 24%</p> <p>2017 - 61 (girlfriends) of 286 (total victims) 21%</p> <p>2018 - 88 (girlfriends) of 429 (total victims) 21%</p> <p>The violence rate among women married to their assailants is of low occurrence. The violence rate among women in a relationship with their assailants is not as low as is that of married women but it is only exceeded by the categories of Separation and Relation. The table below depicts the sub categories of married women (from marriage in its entirety) and women in heterosexual relationships. From the total of all victims who reported incidents of domestic violence from 2015-2018.</p> <p>The other categories recorded the Family Conflict Intervention Unit are:</p> <p>1: Same Sex, 2: Separated and 3: Relative</p>

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
STATE CAPACITIES		
INDICATOR		
		Percentage of indigenous, rural, women keeping the knowledge and culture within their communities.