



**PROGRESS INDICATORS FOR MEASURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
INTER AMERICAN CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION, PUNISHMENT AND
ERADICATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
“BELÉM DO PARÁ CONVENTION”**

I. PROGRESS INDICATORS FOR MEASURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BELÉM DO PARÁ CONVENTION¹

III.1. Legislation

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

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	<p>Incorporation of Belém do Pará in domestic law (at the constitutional, supralegal, or legal level). R1</p> <p>Incorporation of the concept of gender-based violence, as defined in the Convention, in the legislation against violence. R1</p> <p>Incorporation of psychological, physical, sexual, patrimonial, economic, institutional, political and other forms of violence into anti-violence legislation, considering girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, pregnant, socio-economically disadvantaged, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants or affected by armed conflicts, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R1</p> <p>Enactment of specific legislation on different forms of violence, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Trafficking in girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women R2 ✓ Forced prostitution (per Rome Statute) 	<p>Convention of Belém do Pará ratification processes.</p> <p>Bills or enactment of specific laws on violence in the country and at the federal, state, provincial, and local levels, according to the legislative division. R1</p> <p>Definition of discrimination against women</p> <p><i>The Jamaican Constitution (1962) was amended and became binding in April 2011, where Chapter III was replaced by a new Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms. Section 13(3) i of the Charter provides for:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(i) the right to freedom from discrimination on the ground of</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>being male or female</i> ● <i>race, place of origin, social class, colour, religion or political opinions;</i> <p><i>The Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms therefore explicitly indicates that</i></p>	<p>Violence rate based on surveys: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women by age group who report being victims of any form of violence (physical, sexual, psychological; patrimonial, economic and others) at the hands of a partner, former partner over the past twelve months, divided by the total number of women in those same age groups, multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the number of women living in the country. R1, R40</p> <p>Violence rate based on surveys: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women by age group who report being victims of any form of violence (physical, sexual, psychological; patrimonial, economic and others) at the hands of a partner, former partner throughout the life, divided by the total number of women in those same age groups, multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the number of women living in the country. R1, R40</p> <p>Violence rate based on surveys: number</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>R2</p> <p>✓ Sexual harassment in the workplace, at school, at health facilities, etc. of public or private nature, in particular for indigenous women, considering also those who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons, senior citizens or deprived of their freedom. R3</p> <p><i>The approval and implementation of Sexual Harassment Policy is high on the GoJ agenda to combat the issue of sexual harassment. As part of the government's initiative to combat sexual harassment numerous public education and sensitization sessions have been held to create awareness on the issue with staff in Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). The staff have been trained and encouraged to develop Sexual Harassment in the Workplace Policies.</i></p> <p><i>The Sexual Harassment Bill was initially tabled in December of 2015 to be debated in Parliament in 2016</i></p>	<p><i>all Jamaicans should enjoy the right to non-discrimination.</i></p> <p>The Evidence (Special Measures) Act and the Evidence (Special Measures) (Video Recorded Evidence) (Criminal Proceedings) Regulations were established on July 2, 2015.</p> <p><i>The Act and Regulations seek to protect vulnerable witnesses, particularly women and children by making provision for the use of video recorded evidence and live video links in trials so that vulnerable witnesses do not have to appear in court. This will minimize the distress and trauma of vulnerable witnesses, particularly regarding sexual offences.</i></p> <p><i>The Sexual Offences Act Child Care and Protection Act Domestic Violence Act and the Offences against the Person Act place special emphasis on the protection of the vulnerable (women, children, the elderly and persons living with disabilities) from violence and abuse.</i></p>	<p>of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women by age group who report being victims of any form of violence by a perpetrator other than a partner or former partner (physical, sexual, psychological, patrimonial, economic, institutional, political and others) over the past twelve months, divided by the total number of women in those same age groups, multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the number of women living in the country. R1, R40</p> <p>Violence rate based on surveys: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women by age group who report being victims of any form of violence by a perpetrator other than a partner or former partner (physical, sexual, psychological, patrimonial, economic, institutional, political and others) throughout the life, divided by the total number of women in those same age groups, multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the number of women living in the country. R1, R40</p> <p>Violence rate broken down by urban/rural areas, socioeconomic strata, ethnic groups and age groups, by different types of violence. R1, R40</p> <p>Percentage of legal cases (criminal, civil or administrative) of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p><i>under the previous political administration. However, with a new political administration as a result of the 2016 elections, the required procedure is to have both the draft National Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy and the draft Sexual Harassment Bill be re-submitted to Cabinet and on approval re-tabled in Parliament. Both documents are a priority for the legislative/policy schedule of Parliament for 2016.</i></p> <p><i>The draft National Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy establishes a framework for the GoJ to address the long-standing problem of sexual harassment in the workplace, including educational, accommodation and other public and private institutions and spaces.</i></p> <p><i>The Sexual Harassment Policy provided a framework for drafting of Sexual Harassment Legislation to provide redress in specific situations (workplace, educational institutions, places of residency/accommodation), for</i></p>	<p><i>They also facilitate strict punishment and enforcement that made recommendations for legislative reform.</i></p> <p><i>Jamaica has ratified the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol). In keeping with its international obligation, the Government enacted the Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Suppression, and Punishment) Act, 2007. The legislative framework was strengthened through amendments (enacted in July 2013) to the Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Suppression and Punishment) Act to allow for:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>● Increased penalty from ten (10) to twenty (20) years, commensurate with the punishment for offences such as forcible sexual assault;</i> <i>● Expanded definition of “exploitation” to include carnal abuse and rape; as well as to include circumstances where a person is kept in debt bondage; and</i> 	<p><i>elderly women that were prosecuted in proportion to the total number of reports of violence against women. R1, R40</i></p> <p><i>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. R6, R40</i></p> <p><i>Estimated femicide² of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women rate per 100,000 women: number of killings in the past twelve months multiplied by 100,000 and by the percentage of women’s killings deemed to be femicides, then divided by the number of women living in the country. R6, R40</i></p> <p><i>Mortality rate, by sex, through accidents, homicides, or suicides cause broken down. R6, R40</i></p> <p><i>Number and percentage of criminal proceedings for the crime of femicide, homicide, murder versus number and percentage of criminal cases with judgment (conviction or acquittal) for the crime of femicide, homicide, murder. R6, R40</i></p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>women and men in society who are victims of sexual harassment where none is currently available.</p> <p>The BGA continues to provide training and sensitization sessions on sexual harassment, using videos and educational brochures on sexual harassment aimed at combating gender stereotypes that contribute to sexual harassment in employment and occupation.</p> <p>The National Disabilities Act (2014) promotes full and equal enjoyment by persons with disabilities, of privileges, interests, benefits and treatment, on equal basis as others. The Act also establishes the Jamaica Council for Persons with Disabilities (JCPD) to advocate more effectively behalf of other vulnerable groups such as women and girls with disabilities in rural areas. The Act is designed to give added strength and legislative support to the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restitution to be ordered by the Courts in proceedings where a person is convicted of trafficking in persons. <p>For the period 2012-2015 the National Taskforce Against Trafficking in Persons (NATFATIP) through the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Unit has conducted over 260 raids and over 400 persons were interviewed in relation to these raids. Additionally, the JCF TIP Unit launched an operation in 2014 entitled: Operation ID/Fix which is an offensive method aimed at identifying the major players in the massage and sex trade where several arrests have been made.</p> <p>During the operation 4,501 persons were sensitized on the topic of Human Trafficking – this number includes 128 police officers, 3,557 students and 816 other persons from schools, civic and social groups and churches.</p> <p>Public education materials, including erected billboards, were received from the US Army’s Military Information Support Team (MIST) in 2013 and fifty (50) persons from various Government agencies participated in a USA Department of Homeland Security training</p>	<p>Number and percentage of repair processes on collateral victims of femicide by type of relationship with the victim.R40</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p><i>The main objectives of the legislation include reinforcing, promoting and seeking acceptance that persons with disabilities have the same fundamental rights as any other person in Jamaica. The Act also deals with employment of persons with disabilities and includes non-discrimination provisions and an obligation on the employer to make adjustments to the workplace to ensure that the employee especially women who tend to be doubly disadvantaged, experiencing exclusion on account of their sex, gender and disability. A number of entities are now developing explicit gender-sensitive workplace/HR policies as a strategic intervention to remove environmental and social barriers to maximise the contribution of persons with disabilities to national development; including measures to bring dignity and respect to persons with disabilities in the workplace.</i></p> <p>✓ Femicide as the “the violent death of</p>	<p><i>course on TIP/Child Exploitation/Forced Child Labour. The training course focused on sharing best practices related to investigation, prosecution, and victim-identification and assistance. In 2013 and 2014, the NATFATIP conducted school tours, facilitated by UNICEF, on identifying and preventing trafficking in persons and assistance available to victims; and hosted public forums and an outside broadcast on a national radio station.</i></p> <p><i>In 2014, eighty-eight (88) public servants, including judges, were trained in human trafficking. On February 12-15, 2015, a combined total of thirty-nine (39) Judges and Resident Magistrates were sensitized on issues relating to Human Trafficking.</i></p> <p><i>The NATFATIP conducted sensitization sessions with health professionals in four (4) parishes during 2015 and a total of two hundred and forty-five (245) health professionals were sensitized. Awareness-raising, preventative and response measures are strengthened as the NATFATIP engaged in a Trafficking in Persons Country Tour Awareness Campaign, commemorative church services to convene the launch of Trafficking in Persons Awareness week, produced</i></p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>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. R6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rape and sexual abuse within marriage and de-facto unions. R4 ✓ Rape, sexual abuse, sexual violence within the nuclear family or extended. ✓ Sexual violence in armed conflicts, as a form of torture, war crime and/or crime against humanity. R7 ✓ Sexual violence in hospitals, places of learning, detention centers, and other state institutions, in particular for indigenous women, considering also those who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons, senior citizens or deprived of their freedom. R8, R9 ✓ Obstetric violence in hospitals and other health institutions in the States. R9 ✓ In connection with sexual and reproductive rights, specific legislation that includes the punishment of 	<p><i>newspaper articles and hosted outside radio broadcast on understanding TIP. Training and sensitization activities remain ongoing.</i></p> <p>Number of reports presented by the country to international oversight agencies in connection with the right to a life without violence.</p> <p>Number of parallel reports presented by civil society to international oversight agencies in connection with the right to a life without violence.</p> <p><i>A joint select committee made up of senior level experts has been formed to review these Acts. The Joint Select Committee places high focus on sexual offences, as well as the punishment of crimes such as: the murder of pregnant women, marital rape, the abduction of children, and other violent crimes perpetrated against women, children and the elderly. The Committee requested the input of individuals and organizations that have an interest in the subject matter. Several individuals and organizations have been appearing</i></p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>obstetric violence, particularly in teenage pregnancies; that allows the legal interruption of pregnancy for therapeutic reasons; that allows the legal interruption of pregnancy for rape; that punishes forced sterilization; that guarantees access to contraception, including emergency oral contraceptives; that punishes non-consensual artificial insemination. R9, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14</p> <p><i>The GoJ has been engaging in reproductive health awareness raising activities such as increased awareness (condom use, safer sex practices etc) through public education, increased health status of women, workshops in both rural and urban areas, and collaborate with tertiary institutions, Community Based Organizations, Health and Information Fairs.</i></p> <p><i>The National Family Planning Board (NFPB) offers training and information on various Sexual and Reproductive Health issues through its training workshops that are conducted by its Training Officers island-wide. These workshops are</i></p>	<p><i>before the Joint Select Committee to present their submission.</i></p> <p>Number of state offices, secretariats, or mechanisms specializing in violence against women. Coverage by jurisdictions (national, state, provincial, local).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Centre for Investigation of Sexual Offences and Child Abuse (CISOCA), branch of the Jamaica Constabulary Force. Their objectives are: to create an atmosphere which will encourage victims to report incidents of sexual offences and child abuse; to ensure efficient and effective investigation into allegations of abuse; to enhance the rehabilitation of victims through counselling and therapy and to conduct public education programmes on Sexual Offences and Child Abuse. The Bureau of Gender Affairs (BGA) an agency of government, charged with focusing on the advancement and the rights of women and girls. <p><i>Victims Services Division (VSD). The Victim Support Unit of the Ministry of Justice was established in 1998; it was reclassified and</i></p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p><i>usually conducted for Community Health Aides, Nurses, Midwives, teen mothers, males and other groups such as members of the police force island-wide. The Training Officers conduct these workshops to strengthen the target groups' understanding of Sexual and Reproductive Health issues.</i></p> <p><i>Referrals are made for the following services – antenatal care, receipt of contraceptives not issued at the NFPB, contraceptive counselling at special youth-friendly clinics, Sexually Transmitted Infection/HIV counselling and testing, general counselling, child welfare, skills training/education, services relating to domestic violence, drug abuse, sexual abuse and other services.</i></p> <p><i>The BGA engages in interventions at group and individual levels. Individual level intervention activities include; HIV risk reduction counselling, regular telephone calls, walk-in visitations, information sharing and referral to</i></p>	<p><i>upgraded to a Victim Services Division in 2014. This reclassification increased the ability to provide critical support to victims of crime (inclusive of sexual violence and domestic violence) to enable those victims to give evidence in court.</i></p> <p><i>The VSD operates in all 14 parishes with free and confidential services, vibrant networking arrangements and referral processes with relevant stakeholders to provide Legal Aid, Medical Support and Mental Health Services. One such example is that of arrangements made with particular pharmacies for the provision of medication and other items, pro bono or at a reduced cost.</i></p> <p><i>Reports from the ESSJ 2015, noted that the Victim Services Division (VSD) continued to provide counselling, emotional support, court support, various programmes of therapeutic intervention and other technical services. The Division served 12 617 clients (5 416 new and 7 201 follow-up clients). Females accounted for 72.5 per cent of the new clients served, of which 39.0 per cent was in the 12–18 age group followed by the 30–44 age group (21.3 per cent). The main categories of offence for which clients sought the services of the VSD</i></p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p><i>local services. Group level intervention include; promoting safer sex practices among adults and adolescents, risk reduction counselling, using role plays to teach about HIV and STI prevention, promoting abstinence and assist in peer education groups such as clubs. Through its Community Liaison Unit, the BGA frequently partners with other government ministries, agencies and departments to conduct Health and Information Fairs throughout communities and schools across the island. The BGA often engages in public awareness campaigns on a wide range of health and safety issues on both pandemic and epidemic scales.</i></p> <p><i>Public education campaigns were launched in partnership with key stakeholders and are being used to change persistent patriarchal beliefs and social norms. Other initiatives include gender sensitization and awareness building through the Health and Family Life Education Programme (HFLE), Schools'</i></p>	<p><i>were: Sexual Intercourse with a person under 16 years, 11.8 per cent; Domestic Violence, 10.8 per cent; Rape and Behavioural Problems, 9.3 per cent each; Wounding, 7.5 per cent; Indecent Assault, 4.4 per cent; and the category 'Other', 23.6 per cent. There was one case of human trafficking/suspected human trafficking. Additionally, 1 996 children (1 664 females) benefited from the VSD's Children in Court programme which aims to reduce the level of trauma experienced by children who interface with the justice system. In an effort to increase public awareness on victim support issues and services, 1 025 promotional meetings were held with 28 802 attendees.</i></p> <p>Number of public officials prosecuted and/or punished under criminal and/or administrative provisions for failing to enforce the regulations and/or national plan/action/strategy on violence against women. R17</p> <p>Existence of systematic training, staff training and</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p><i>Education Programme (SEP) and community outreach to promote gender sensitive socialisation, self-esteem and parenting skills.</i></p> <p><i>In its integrated suite of comprehensive gender-sensitive, human rights based programmes, the NFPB provides sexual and reproductive health information and commodities in order to avoid unplanned and unwanted pregnancies.</i></p> <p><i>The GoJ through the NFPB utilizes mass media campaigns targeting women have focused on condom use and HIV testing in an effort to reduce the incidence of HIV through increasing protective behaviours as well as to foster earlier linkage to treatment and care services, particularly among pregnant PLHIV.</i></p> <p><i>High risk females have also been targeted for more intensive HIV prevention interventions namely sex</i></p>	<p>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. R19</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. ✓ Exchange mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation of training processes. <p><i>The Government of Jamaica (GoJ) through the BGA has been providing training on combating violence against women for police officers, Justices of the Peace and other legal personnel.</i></p> <p><i>During the period January to December 2015, the BGA engaged in a project entitled "Addressing the Gap of Gender-based Violence Between the State and Vulnerable Women and girls". The project was funded by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) with technical support from the JN-UNESCO Office. The project targeted community members and leaders, members of the justice system and public sector workers. During the project 173 members of the justice system in particular, justices of the peace were</i></p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p><i>workers, girls in state care, pregnant teens and imprisoned women; these interventions include one-on-one/group sessions, life skills training, remedial education and income generation.</i></p> <p><i>The Abortion Policy</i></p> <p><i>The Abortion Policy Review Advisory (established in 2005) has submitted a report and a draft Bill in 2008 to a joint Select Committee of Parliament. The new Joint Select Committee of Parliament appointed in 2014 has not yet concluded its deliberations.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Emergency prophylaxis treatments for HIV / AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases in the public health services, especially in cases of sexual violence. Attention protocols to determine treatment steps and the form of attention to the users especially in the cases of sexual violence. R15 ✓ Psychological violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women by their gender, for 	<p><i>sensitized on Gender-based violence with emphasis on Trafficking in Persons.</i></p> <p><i>Members of the JCF receives on-going sensitization on combating gender-based violence particularly, violence against women. Since 2016, the BGA has convened two (2) sensitization sessions with prospective graduates of the National Police College of Jamaica (formerly known as Jamaica Police Academy) on the Domestic Violence Act and the application of Protection, Occupation and Ancillary orders.</i></p> <p><i>The GoJ in partnership with the British High Commission and the United States Embassy in Kingston has launched a Domestic, Sexual and Gender-based Violence Project which will facilitate sensitivity training for over 300 police officers and front line responders with the collaboration of Woman Inc. The objective of the training is to further equip police officers and front line responders to effectively recognise, deal with, and respond to victims of rape, sexual harassment, and domestic violence.</i></p> <p><i>The BGA also hosted a sensitization session with the Nursing Association of Jamaica with</i></p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>their belonging to an ethnic group or their ethnic identity, their sexual preference, by their sexual identity, in any public or private, for any person/group of people. R1</p> <p>✓ Alimony rights for indigenous, rural, children in case parents fail to comply with their obligations.</p> <p>Enactment of legislation that explicitly bans the use of such methods as conciliation, mediation, <i>probation</i>, suspended sentences, application of the opportunity, commutation of punishment and others intended to resolve cases of violence extra-judicially. R2</p> <p>Existence in legislation of criminal and/or administrative sanctions for public officials who fail to enforce the regulations and/or national plan/action/strategy on violence against women. R17</p>	<p><i>100 nurses, 99 females and 1 male. The nursing fraternity was sensitized on sexual harassment in the workplace, gender mainstreaming and reducing gender based violence.</i></p> <p><i>In 2012, the GoJ partnered with UNFPA to implement seven (7) three (3) day workshops on Gender-based Violence & Management of Sexual Assault, 11 sensitization workshops on the topic “Sexual abuse and domestic abuse-a major barrier to women’s safety and empowerment” in six (6) parishes as well as two (2) validation sessions with representatives from twelve (12) ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) and eighteen (18) civil society organizations (CSOs) that are integral in eliminating violence against women.</i></p> <p><i>Sensitization/public awareness sessions are held frequently in educational institutions. In 2015, the BGA engaged the public in a Symposium on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, a “Community Walk” in keeping with the JCF’s Proactive Violence Intervention Initiative, two (2) Public Lectures, two (2) Town Hall meetings and 32 community sessions on gender-based violence</i></p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p><i>(domestic violence and sexual violence).</i></p> <p><i>The BGA has part of its operational core functions conducts ongoing sensitization particularly the right to a life free of gender based violence.</i></p> <p><i>The BGA collaborates with key representatives from the Ministries, Departments and Agencies to sensitize the public on various laws such as Domestic Violence Act, Sexual Offences and Offences Against the Persons Act.</i></p> <p>Existence of systematic education school curricula in secondary education, university and the general public on the promotion and protection of women's rights, and the penalties for violation of the right to a life free of violence. R16</p> <p>The GoJ has identified the Primary Education Support Project, the Reform of Secondary Education Project and the Secondary School</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p>Enhancement Programme, as programmes that will help to address gender-based stereotypes in textbooks, the school curriculum and teaching methods. Vocational choices are being diversified and both males and females have equal access.</p> <p>Adolescent mothers and other women participate in career fairs that are hosted by various institutions which encourage them to choose non-traditional fields of education and career.</p> <p>Existence of systematic educational processes in the school curricula of primary, secondary, and university education and in society in general regarding gender stereotypes, gender equality, and the promotion and protection of women's rights, as well as penalties for violating the right to a life free of violence. R1</p> <p><i>The GoJ through the Ministry of Education, Youth and Information (MoEYI), negative gender stereotypes are being addressed in schools and communities. Whilst the general school curriculum is not gender based, the Health and Family Lifestyle (HFLE) Curriculum addresses such topics. The HFLE Curriculum which forms part of the Ministry's wider HFLE Programme is geared towards promoting family life education. It is offered</i></p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p><i>to students in Grades 1-6 at the primary level and Grades 7-9 at the secondary level. The curriculum seeks to address negative gender stereotyping.</i></p> <p><i>The practice of gender stereotyping continues to be addressed through efforts by the Ministry of Education and Information (MOEI) through the Ministry's New Standards Curriculum and Health and Family Life Education (HFLE) Programmes as well as, through public education programmes conducted in partnership with other stakeholders including civil society. The MOE's curriculum and HFLE programmes are student-centred and facilitate a non-discriminatory learning environment and life-skills based approach that seeks to address negative gender stereotyping.</i></p> <p>Existence of periodic or commemorative activities at school level, aimed at eliminating gender stereotypes and the promotion of women's rights, in particular the right to a life free of violence. R16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nature of activities - Scope of Application and Coverage - Periodicity - Mechanism and tools for its implementation <p>Existence of law and/or public policies to prevent and eradicate cultural or discriminatory conducts or</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p>practices based on the subordination or inferiority of women.</p> <p>Existence of laws governing the right of individuals in educational institutions to be educated in an environment free of violence and discrimination. R16</p> <p>Existence of capacity-building in gender stereotypes and violence prevention for educators at all levels of education.</p> <p>Existence of a specific educational content with regard to gender equality and mainstreaming in journalism schools and universities.</p> <p>Existence of state offices in charge of evaluating the specific educational content regarding gender equality, gender stereotypes, and violence prevention in school materials, processes, and practices.</p> <p>In 2104 the GoJ convened the Tablets in Schools programme and community access centres. This initiative provided both men and women with opportunities to enter and excel in the knowledge and creative economies. This has been part of a broader initiative to ensure that female students are not left out of the increased focus on math, science and technology education and training.</p> <p>STI Education</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p>In an effort to improve the participation of women in Science, the GoJ has placed continued emphasis on project and problem-based modalities of teaching was demonstrated in 2015 with the roll-out of the Ministry of Education’s (MOE) new <i>National Standards Curriculum</i>. The curriculum establishes performance standards for students up to the secondary level and is designed to promote the development of critical thinking and problem-solving skills. Scientific knowledge, engineering design and ICTs are also leveraged to promote a more hands-on approach to learning which mimics real-world applications and serves to concretize abstract concepts. Other features of the revised curriculum include the separation of Chemistry, Biology and Physics from Integrated Science (to be offered separately starting at Grade 9) thus laying the framework for mastery of these subjects at the Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC) level.</p> <p>Existence of combined participatory mechanisms aimed at evaluating the sexist content in publicity and advertising.</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
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. R16</p> <p>Number of women's organizations particularly working 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, involved in monitoring women's rights to live free from violence. National Mechanisms to the follow up of the Belém do Pará Convention, with participation of the State and the Civil Society. R17, R31</p> <p><i>The Bureau of Gender Affairs, the national Machinery that acts as a catalyst to ensure that the government addresses the problems that confront women and men.</i></p>	<p>Monitoring of public agencies and by civil society and effective action to counteract legal action or other sectors intended to limit, prevent, or restrict the interpretation and enforcement of the provisions governing different forms of violence. R6</p>	<p>Pregnancy rate in children and adolescents (10-14 years old) R10, R11, R14</p> <p>Indicate rate of pregnancies, pregnant women attending antenatal care, deliveries that are attended by skilled health personnel versus midwife, term deliveries, abortions and maternal mortality in children and adolescents.</p> <p>Number and percentage of deliveries at term in children and adolescents. R10, R11, R14</p> <p>Number and percentage of abortions in children and adolescents. R10, R11, R14</p> <p>Maternal mortality rate in children and adolescent. R9, R10, R11, R14</p> <p>Number and percentage of children and adolescents whose births are attended by skilled health personnel versus midwife. R9</p> <p>Number and percentage of girls and young pregnant women attending antenatal. R9</p> <p>Ratio between the increased of VDW (violent death of women) and the increase of VDM (Violent death of men) in the past twelve months. R6, R40</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p><i>Child Development Agency (CDA)</i> is a leader in Jamaica's child protection system, with a growing regional reputation for our work in promoting child-friendly policies and ground-breaking programmes to strengthen families. Established in 2004, out of a merger of the Child Support Unit, the Child Services Division, and the Adoption Division, the CDA is now under the purview of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Information.</p> <p>In carrying out its mandate, the agency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides support to children in need of care and 		<p>Rate of decline of VDW in relation to rate of decline VDM. R6, R40</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>protection (those who have been, abused, abandoned, neglected or vulnerable due to disability);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carries out advocacy/public education programmes to prevent child abuse; • Investigates reports of child abuse, abandonment and neglect to determine the best interest of the child which supports the Courts and the Police; • Provides quality care for children who are brought into the care of the State (those who live in children's homes and places of safety). • Advises government on policy and legal issues 		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>relating to children.</p> <p>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. R16, R31</p>		
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	<p>Specific laws on violence that include budgetary allocations. R1, R34</p> <p>National budget law, with earmarks for the implementation of laws, programs, plans on violence. R1, R34, R35</p> <p>National budget law identifying funds allocated for women’s mechanisms, specialized offices, health sector, education sector, etc. R1, R34</p> <p><i>In 2015, According to the ESSJ, 2014 approximately \$209.9 million was allocated to the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) for women’s welfare. The Bureau of Gender Affairs (BGA) was allocated \$58.6 million for its programmes and operation, as well as an additional</i></p>	<p>Publication of reports on budget allocations and execution. R35</p> <p><i>Government Annual Budgetary Reports</i></p>	<p>Percentage of budget spending allocated to programs, plans, and agencies related to different forms of violence against women. R35</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	\$4.8 million as grants to its non-governmental organization (NGO) partners.		
Qualitative signs of progress	Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution.	Publication and dissemination of public information on the budget and its execution. R35	Publication of final reports on the budget and its execution. R35
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>Attention protocols for ensuring the enforcement of provisions enacted in connection with different forms of violence. R10, R11, R15, R27</p> <p>Action protocols for justice operators, health (service provider), teachers, and public officials in connection with different forms of violence. R10, R11, R15, R27</p> <p>Infrastructure, equipment and specialized personnel providing health services in indigenous, rural, communities. R9</p>	<p>Participatory processes for the drafting of attention protocols for ensuring the enforcement of provisions. R10, R11, R15</p> <p>Publication and dissemination of protocols. (should include advertising and distribution in the various languages spoken in the country) R10, R11, R15</p> <p>Records of actions taken to disseminate and enforce the protocols designed. R10, R11, R15, R39</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 patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts.</p> <p>Existence of administrative agencies for filing complaints of noncompliance with obligations related to the right to an education free from discrimination.</p> <p>Existence of training processes for journalists,</p>	<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). R10, R11</p> <p>Existence of materials to foster gender equality and empowerment of women and girls and promotion processes at private and private educational institutions.</p> <p><i>The BGA has materials that are given to multiple publics at the various sensitization sessions to foster gender equality and empowerment of women and girls and promotion processes at private and private educational institutions.</i></p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		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>Existence of state offices in charge of evaluating the educational content free of gender stereotypes.</p> <p>Number of curricular review and revision to eliminate gender stereotypes by subject and academic level.</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 patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on concepts of inferiority or subordination.</p>
Qualitative signs of progress	Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in preparing protocols and monitoring their enforcement, considering organizations particularly involved with indigenous 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. R10	Existence and operation of a program using traditional knowledge, disseminating it and promoting articulation with the general health system.	<p>Number of indigenous, rural, women satisfied with the health care received. R9</p> <p>Acknowledgment and respect for traditional knowledge and practices by the general health system. R9</p>

III.2. National Plans
Art. 1, 2, 7 y 8 c), d) y f)

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			

Indicator	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<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. Scope and characteristics considering 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. R17</p> <p><i>In 2014, the BGA developed a Draft National Action Plan to Eliminate Gender-based Violence (NSAP-GBV which will be implemented over a ten year time frame (2017- 2027).</i></p> <p><i>This Action Plan is a comprehensive multi-sectoral plan that is structured to address the key issues and challenges of gender-based violence (GBV), as it relates to victims, perpetrators, and witnesses of acts of violence.</i></p> <p><i>The goal of the NSAP-GBV is to eliminate GBV in Jamaica, with particular focus on violence against women and girls. The Plan provides five (5) strategic priority areas to eliminate gender-based violence, and</i></p>	<p>Civil society participation in the design, monitoring, and evaluation of the national plan/action/strategy. R20, R31</p> <p>Training actions and plans on the rights of women, violence against women, and the Convention of Belém do Pará for pertinent decision-makers and authorities (including technical staff at ministries, lawmakers, justice operators, health practitioners, security and police forces, and personnel at centers providing specialized attention for violence against women, among others). R19</p> <p><i>The BGA in collaboration with several international partners, MDAs and other key stakeholders conducted sensitization on conventions treaties and agreements which focus on women's human rights namely CEDAW, the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence Against Women (Belem do Para Convention). The articles rights-based approach, the concluding observations, the importance of the CEDAW and international reporting, the reporting standards and the importance of regulating and monitoring the sixteen articles under the Convention were referenced.</i></p>	<p>Monitoring and impact assessment of policies, national plans, actions, strategies, in terms of their different components, at the national, provincial, state, and local levels. R17, R33</p> <p>Number of public institutions with specific dependencies on women, created, operating with budget and budget execution. R36</p> <p>Percentage of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are aware of their rights R16, R38</p> <p>Percentage of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are aware of the existence of specialized services for different manifestations of violence, considering 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. R16, R33, R38</p> <p>Number and type of programs from the government (college level or above) for the systematic training of specialists in different disciplines on the problem of violence against women (legal medical, forensic psychologists, criminologists, etc.) R19</p> <p>Annual percentage of people graduated from these special programs. R19</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p><i>allocates responsibilities for their achievement through collaboration and partnership with other key stakeholders (government agencies, civil society groups, international development partners and private sectors). The strategic priority areas include: Prevention, Protection, Investigation, Prosecution and Enforcement of Court Orders, Enforcement of Victim's Rights to Compensation, Reparation and Redress and Protocols for Coordination of NSAP and Data Management Systems.</i></p> <p><i>Strategic Priority Area Five (5), of the NSAP- Protocols for Coordination and Data Management Systems is designed to facilitate the standardized collection of sex-disaggregated data through the use of protocols (Protocols are standardizing data tools used to capture an understanding of the magnitude, trends and patterns of GBV in order to improve future planning and programming). When operationalized the NSAP-GBV will create an efficient data management</i></p>	<p>Existence of social programs for women victims of violence or with a priority for attending to such women.</p> <p><i>Jamaica's Social Welfare and Vulnerable Groups Sector Plan focuses on strategies to improve the situation of groups vulnerable to decrease their susceptibility to social protection risks such as, human trafficking and prostitution. The vision articulated for the vulnerable groups' sector plan is a "social welfare system that is responsive to the needs of the vulnerable population and contributes to maintaining human dignity".</i></p> <p><i>The vulnerable groups identified in the plan are: children, youth, elderly, homeless, persons vulnerable to natural and man-made disasters,</i></p>	<p>Percentage of specialists working in public sector institutions linked to the issue of violence against women. R23</p> <p>Number and types of scholarships and exchange programs to meet the absences of expertise in different disciplines on the problem of violence against women. R19</p> <p>Annual percentage of people graduated from these special programs and placed on public sector bodies linked to the issue of violence against women. R19</p> <p>Number of comprehensive care services for women survivors of violence created and operating nationwide, with budget and running. R23</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p><i>system to provide a fulsome strategy to collect, report and train key stakeholders to, combat gender based violence.</i></p> <p><i>The NSAP-GBV will improve on the GoJ's efforts to provide awareness of GBV and of information services and legal protection available post the incident. The programmatic efforts will target the underlying risk factors and causes of GBV and training and education campaigns to end gender-based violence.</i></p> <p><i>The NSAP-GBV will employ prevention strategies that are aimed at educating the entire whole populations to transform attitudes, practices and behaviours that support discrimination and violence against women.</i></p> <p><i>Incorporation of actions and strategies for the prevention, punishment, and eradication of violence against women in the national plans of other sectors, considering 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,</i></p>	<p><i>persons affected by chronic illnesses and persons with disabilities. Also focused on are deportees, parolees, ex-inmates, refugees (internal and external) and other emerging vulnerable groups.</i></p> <p><i>The GoJ's Social Protection Programme has taken concerted efforts to maintain a strong and coordinated package of services for the most vulnerable households. This saw efforts being made to improve efficiency in the use of resources, promote objectivity and equity in the distribution of benefits, create more meaningful benefit regimes, and improve institutional arrangements.</i></p> <p><i>In 2014, The GoJ put into operation the Comprehensive Social Protection Strategy; the strategy is aimed at alleviating poverty in Jamaica. The social-protection framework sets out to guide resource mobilisation, legislative policy and programming of service delivery aimed at the neediest Jamaicans. The strategy will streamline the various efforts at social</i></p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R18</p> <p>Incorporation in official documents (public policy) of the concept of violence according to the Convention of Belém do Pará. R1</p> <p>Incorporation of the topic of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women on the agenda of the mechanism for the advancement of women. Broken down by jurisdictions (national, state/provincial, local).</p> <p>Preparation and implementation of permanent training plans on the rights of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women, violence against women, and the Convention of Belém do Pará for the pertinent decision-makers and authorities. R19</p> <p>Design and implementation awareness and prevention campaigns about different forms of violence in the various languages spoken in the country. R16</p> <p><i>The BGA by means of partnership from the High Commission of Canada in Jamaica and other key stakeholders was able actively addressed the issue of violence against women and girls continues to through the launch of a robust Social Media Campaign under</i></p>	<p><i>welfare, social security, labour market activation, and other aligned issues, so as to secure improved standards of living.</i></p> <p><i>The Project has four components in which women are direct beneficiaries: The Programme of Advancement through Health and Education (PATH) is the GoJ's main social protection initiative. It is aimed at delivering benefits through the provision of cash transfers and interventions geared towards developing human capital in the poorest and most vulnerable groups in the society many of whom are women.</i></p> <p>Number of legal or forensic physicians, forensic psychologists, criminologists trained per 100,000 girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women. R19, R23</p> <p>Number of users attended to by the various services for girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are victims of violence, considering those who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons, pregnant, socio-</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p><i>the theme #NoMoreSilence #SilenceNoMore. The Campaign was part of the BGA's series of activities to commemorate IDEVAW and the 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence.</i></p> <p><i>The five month Campaign commenced in November 2015 to synchronize with the observance of International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women (IDEVAW) & the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-based Violence. Phase 2 of the Campaign will commence on March 1 and run for two (2) months to provide awareness-raising on the observance of International Women's Day as well as to provide updates on the progress of the newly-adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Social Media Campaign, which ran for five months (November 25 –April 25), reached approximately 176,805 Facebook users was made possible through sponsorship. Also, throughout this period the campaign got many followers from Instagram & Twitter.</i></p>	<p>economically disadvantaged or affected by armed conflict or deprived of their freedom. R23, R40</p> <p>Percentage of women victims of violence who seek attention in proportion to the total number of women who suffer violence, taking shortcomings in records and other statistical defects into account. R23, R40</p> <p>Average time that passes between the first manifestation of violence and the victim's first contact with an agency or establishment that provides attention and services.</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p><i>The Campaign featured key messages through two (2) Campaign Ambassadors and engaged multiple publics through social media platforms including Twitter, Facebook & Instagram).</i></p> <p><i>Through the Campaign, the BGA was able to achieve the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Promote sensitisation and awareness-raising on the draft National Strategic Action Plan to Eliminate Gender-based Violence;</i> ● <i>Create an inclusive social media platform to engage a wide cross-section of stakeholders from the public and private sector, non-governmental organisations, community-based organisations, faith-based and other civil society groups;</i> ● <i>Engage men and boys as advocates and agents of change to challenge harmful social cultural norms and gender stereotypes;</i> 		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Re-engage Youth & Millennials through social media to create and disseminate anti-violent and empowering messages to accelerate progress towards the achievement of gender equality;</i> ● <i>Facilitate constructive conversations on strategies to eliminate gender-based violence;</i> <p>Existence of a national, state, or municipal policy to eliminate gender stereotypes in education.</p>		
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 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. Indicate forms and type of participation. R20</p>	<p>Existence of support networks in the local level (community, national, regional) for emergency care and follow-up to the problem of violence against women. R26, R30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Number and type of institution (public, private, nature of institutional activities) that make up the support network. ✓ Established mechanisms for interagency communication and coordination. ✓ Distinct mechanisms for emergency and for monitoring the problem of VAW. <p><i>1. Woman Inc & Crisis Centre</i></p> <p><i>(Shelter for women and children in</i></p>	<p>Annual percentage on the progress of the national coverage of comprehensive care services for women survivors of violence. R26, R33</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p><i>domestic crisis rape, incest, etc)</i></p> <p><i>4 Ellesmere Road, Kingston 10</i></p> <p><i>Telephone: 876-929-2997</i></p> <p><i>Sam Sharp Square, Montego Bay</i></p> <p><i>Telephone: 876-952-9533</i></p> <p><i>2. Bureau of Gender Affairs</i></p> <p><i>(Promotes national strategies for gender equality)</i></p> <p><i>5-9 South Odeon Avenue, Kingston 10</i></p> <p><i>Telephone: 876-754-8576-8</i></p> <p><i>3. Deaconess House</i></p> <p><i>(Offers temporary accommodation for</i></p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p><i>women in crisis fire victims, ex-prisoners & victims of abuse)</i></p> <p><i>4 Caledonia Avenue, Kingston 5</i></p> <p><i>Telephone: 876 926-8856</i></p> <p><i>4. Sisters United for Prayer, Healing Empowerment and Restoration</i></p> <p><i>(A support group for women dealing with relationship, family and job-related challenges)</i></p> <p><i>Contact: Marie Berbick</i></p> <p><i>Tel: 832-4867</i></p> <p><i>5. Missionaries of the Poor (Jacob's Well)</i></p> <p><i>(Free accommodation for poor, homeless, sick or destitute women)</i></p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p><i>74 Hanover Street, Kingston</i></p> <p><i>Telephone: 876-922-4414</i></p> <p><i>6. Association for the Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases</i></p> <p><i>(Public education, peer counselling, training)</i></p> <p><i>21 Slipe Pen Road, Kingston</i></p> <p><i>Telephone: 876-967-5781</i></p> <p><i>7. Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)</i></p> <p><i>(Provides social support to women and girls)</i></p> <p><i>2H Camp Road, Kingston 4</i></p> <p><i>Telephone: 876-9283023</i></p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p data-bbox="972 304 1397 336"><i>8. Jamaica Constabulary Force</i></p> <p data-bbox="922 395 1433 576"><i>Spouses of members of the police force are being encouraged to utilise the secure and confidential 24-hour helplines offered through the force's Medical Services Branch (MSB), at</i></p> <p data-bbox="922 635 1429 699"><i>1-888-2-get-help (1888-2-438-4357), 482-7575 and 322-7292.</i></p> <p data-bbox="922 762 1433 863"><i>Incidents of abuse may also be reported by calling 119 or the nearest police station</i></p> <p data-bbox="922 922 1429 1225">Existence and operation of a public institution (mechanism for the advancement of women) involved in monitoring compliance with legislation regarding violence against women, also considering 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.</p> <p data-bbox="922 1230 1021 1257">R1, R17</p> <p data-bbox="922 1294 1424 1348">The Bureau of Gender Affairs, the national machinery places focus on the advancement</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p>of women in all spheres private and public life</p> <p>Existence and operation of a public institution involved in monitoring compliance with legislation regarding indigenous, rural, children's and indigenous, rural, women's rights.</p>	
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	<p>Percentage of public spending allocated to the different plans, strategies, and programs on violence against women in the last fiscal period. R36</p> <p>Budgets assigned in the last fiscal period to: R36</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Police stations for women or other agencies where complaints can be lodged ✓ Specialized offices attached to the judiciary or prosecution service (attorneys' offices, defence offices) ✓ Training for officials from different branches of government ✓ Programs for attending to women affected by violence ✓ Prevention campaigns ✓ Studies to monitor and assess the different components of strategies, plans, programs, actions <p>Allocation of sufficient resources for programs aimed at eliminating gender stereotypes.</p>	<p>Percentage of social public spending allocated to ensuring a life without violence R36</p> <p>Percentage of public spending allocated to: R36</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>Spending on ensuring life without violence and spending on health, both broken down by jurisdictions (state, provincial, local). R36</p> <p><i>Effective Social Protection is one of the 15 National Outcomes of Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan that addresses the way forward</i></p>	<p>Percentage of public spending allocated in the last fiscal period for the implementation of programs of violence against women by implementing institution (public and/or private) or the expenditure items. R36</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p><i>for vulnerable groups.</i></p> <p><i>Jamaica's Social Protection Project ran from 2008–2015. The first phase financing of (US\$40.0 million (\$4.7 billion) supported the development of a system for assisting working-age beneficiaries of the PATH to seek and retain employment; reformation of the public sector pension schemes; and development of a holistic social protection strategy.</i></p> <p><i>Jamaica's Social Protection Strategy places emphasis on preventing vulnerabilities. The Strategy employs measures to encourage working-age Jamaicans to contribute to social insurance and pension schemes as a cushion against loss of income in one's senior years. Measures to reduce factors that can lead to disability have also been considered. The Plan focuses on improving the systems for identifying vulnerable groups and effectively delivering service to them.</i></p> <p><i>Three broad areas are articulated under Jamaica's Social Protection.</i></p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p><i>These are: Social Assistance and the Protection of Vulnerable Groups; Social Insurance and Pensions; and Poverty Reduction. Special attention is also given to persons with disabilities in light of their need for enabling environments and their prevalence among households living in poverty. As such, in addition to the three areas above, a Task Force was also commissioned to identify issues and plan for this vulnerable group.</i></p> <p>Per capita public spending on health care. R36</p>	
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Ratio between national economic growth and coverage of the guarantee of a life without violence.</p> <p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution, considering organizations working in particular 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. R17, R20</p>	<p>Regular reports (semi-annual or annual) public access to management accountability in the budget for the implementation of plans and programs for the treatment and eradication of violence against women. R17</p> <p>Social audit reports to account for the management of the budget for the implementation of plans and programs for the treatment and eradication of VAW. R17</p>	<p>Establishment and institutionalization of accountability mechanisms by state institutions and social audit on the management of budgets for the implementation of plans and programs for the treatment and eradication of violence against women. R17</p>
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	Number of shelters and homes for victims of violence against women and their children.	Accessibility and availability of care services for victims of different forms of violence, by	Rate of demand for attention (number of women served over the past twelve months,

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>R26, R30</p> <p><i>1. Woman Inc & Crisis Centre</i></p> <p><i>(Shelter for women and children in domestic crisis rape, incest, etc)</i></p> <p><i>4 Ellesmere Road, Kingston 10</i></p> <p>Number of public or state-supported legal services specializing in women affected by violence. R23, R30</p> <p><i>Legal Aid Counsel. The Legal Aid Council functions primarily to fulfil the directives of the Legal Aid Act by providing and administering an efficient legal aid system thus ensuring improved access to justice. As at December 31, there were 530 attorneys assigned to the Council. During the period, 4 226 persons received complete representation via the legal aid system. From the RM Court, 847 cases attained completion; for the Gun Court, 365 cases; for the Circuit Court, 379 cases; and 21 cases</i></p>	<p>jurisdiction and geographical region. R23, R33</p> <p>Existence of care protocols for the implementation of various public care and support to girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women victims of violence: R27, R30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Shelters ✓ Legal advice ✓ Psychological support (individual, group, family) ✓ Phone support ✓ Health care ✓ Orientation, job training ✓ Training on women's rights <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>Existence of study plans, textbooks, and educational material free of gender-based stereotypes for all levels of teaching.</p> <p>Existence of campaigns on what gender stereotypes in education are and what produces them.</p> <p>Existence of human rights education programs that include the gender dimension in all levels of teaching.</p> <p>Existence of professional guidelines and codes</p>	<p>divided by the total female population, multiplied by 1000): R33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ For physical / psychological / sexual / patrimonial or economic violence at the hands of the partner, former partner or acquaintance of the woman. <p>Service usage rate: R33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ By victims of different forms of violence ✓ Telephone assistance ✓ Legal assistance ✓ Health care services ✓ Supply availability of antibiotics, anti-retrovirals and emergency contraception in cases of rape. <p>Coverage, scope, jurisdiction, and funding: R33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ of attention programs for victims of violence ✓ of assistance programs for elderly women ✓ of assistance programs for girls and adolescents ✓ of health insurance plans, by sex, age, and geographical region, as subscribers or beneficiaries <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	RESULTS
	<p><i>for the Court of Appeal. Duty Counsel assignment resulted in 2 614 persons in police custody obtaining legal representation including question and answer sessions, identification parades, station bail applications, filing of Habeas Corpus writs and court bail applications. Of the approximately \$75.2 million allotted in the budget, \$43.5 million was paid to attorneys who provided legal aid services, noted in the ESSJ, 2015.</i></p> <p>Number of services that provide care and psychological support before, during and after the legal process. R23, R30</p> <p>Victim services Division. The VSD provided counselling, emotional support, court support, various programmes of therapeutic intervention and other technical services. The Division served 12 617 clients (5 416 new and 7 201 follow-up clients). Females accounted for 72.5 per cent of the new clients served, of which 39.0 per cent was in the 12–18 age group followed by the 30–44 age group (21.3 per cent). The main</p>	<p>of conduct in the media and in advertising as well, with respect to materials containing violent and stereotyped content against women.</p>	<p>Number of study plans, textbooks, and educational material prepared free of gender-based stereotypes for all levels of teaching.</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 human rights education programs that include the gender dimension in all levels of teaching.</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

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p><i>categories of offence for which clients sought the services of the VSD were: Sexual Intercourse with a person under 16 years, 11.8 per cent; Domestic Violence, 10.8 per cent; Rape and Behavioural Problems, 9.3 per cent each; Wounding, 7.5 per cent; Indecent Assault, 4.4 per cent; and the category 'Other', 23.6 per cent. There was one case of human trafficking/suspected human trafficking. Additionally, 1 996 children (1 664 females) benefited from the VSD's Children in Court programme which aims to reduce the level of trauma experienced by children who interface with the justice system. In an effort to increase public awareness on victim support issues and services, 1 025 promotional meetings were held with 28 802 attendees</i></p> <p>Number of toll-free telephone lines, with national, state, and/or local coverage, for women. R30</p> <p><i>The Jamaica Constabulary Force Helpline 1-888-2-get-help (1888-2-</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In the media ✓ In religious places <p>Number of agents trained in gender construction and deconstruction and stereotypes against women and girls, in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Schools ✓ Homes ✓ Municipal government and territorial places ✓ Public Prosecution ✓ Ministries of Health ✓ The Police Force ✓ The Media ✓ Religious Places

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>438-4357), 482-7575 and 322-7292.</p> <p><i>Incidents of abuse may also be reported by calling 119 or the nearest police station</i></p> <p>Number of public health programs for women victims of violence in the different forms it can take, considering 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. R30</p> <p>Number of psychological counselling services R30</p>		
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Civil society organizations involved in monitoring and evaluation, considering in particular organizations working 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. R31</p> <p>Characteristics, coverage, and schedule of outreach campaigns dealing with the right to a life without violence. R32</p> <p>Characteristics, coverage, and schedule of</p>	<p>User satisfaction studies on the accessibility, availability, and quality of the different attention services for victims of violence. R33</p> <p>Perception studies on the identification of violence against women. R33</p> <p>Characteristics and coverage of the means used to provide girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with information on their violence attention rights. R32</p> <p>Existence of permanent mechanisms for participation in offering recommendations on the design and implementation of violence</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	outreach campaigns against the sexual harassment. R32	prevention and attention policies. R20	

III.3. Access to justice

Art. 7 d), f) y 8 c) y d)

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	<p>Legislation that explicitly bans the use of such methods as conciliation, mediation, suspended sentences, probation, application of the opportunity, commutation of sentences and others intended to resolve cases of violence against women extra-judicially. R5</p> <p>Existence of legislation on protective measures, at the request of the victim or third parties or on an ex officio basis, before and during administrative and/or judicial proceedings. R26</p> <p>Judicial proceedings provide mechanisms for enforcing protective measures and guarantee the safety of women victims of violence, their children, and their witnesses. These mechanisms include: R26</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation funds • Mechanisms for rescuing women • Changes of identity • Witness protection • Safe-conducts to leave the country • Safe reference networks • Panic buttons 	<p>Percentage of protective orders issued in cases of violence against women, in proportion to the number of protective orders requested, broken down by the type of crime and/or type of violence reported. R25, R40</p> <p>Judgments and rulings that make use of and include the Convention of Belém do Pará R28, R40</p> <p>Number of judicial sentences or rulings on domestic violence or any other form of violence (physical, sexual, psychological, patrimonial, economic, institutional, political, workplace violence, sexual harassment, political harassment, obstetric violence, etc.) broken down by sex, age, race, ethnic origin, and socio-economic status. R40</p> <p>Number of judgments or resolutions related to reparation of victims, type of reparation. R40</p> <p>Existence of an office, rapporteurship, or other kinds of specific agency within the trials and appeals courts and at the supreme court.</p>	<p>Unreported violence rate: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who were victims of different forms of violence over the past twelve months and who did not report those acts of violence, divided by the total number of women in their age groups. R40</p> <p>Number and percentage of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who access the emergency kit in institutions. R39</p> <p>Number and percentage of Cases reported to the investigating agency, for violence against women in its various manifestations and violent deaths of women, according to the process status: R40</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Research ✓ Accusation ✓ Judicial decisions ✓ Dismissed ✓ Archived <p>Number and percentage of cases heard by the Criminal Courts (routine and specialized) for</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Competence of ministries or supervisory offices to receive complaints from health system users. R23</p> <p>Specific mechanism to receive complaints from users regarding the justice system R23</p> <p>Existence of constitutional relief (amparos, protective actions, custody). R23</p> <p>Availability of procedural guarantees in judicial proceedings involving violence: (i) independence and impartiality of the court; (ii) reasonable time; (iii) equality of arms; (iv) res judicata; (v) appeals to higher courts against judgments. R23</p> <p>Existence of criminal investigation protocols on crimes of violence against women, femicide and violent deaths of women, with a gender perspective. R6</p> <p>Legislation and rapidly available mechanisms for protection of indigenous, rural, girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women victims of violence, with particular attention of intercultural backgrounds. R24</p>	<p>Policies to train judges, prosecutors, defence attorneys, lawyers, and justice operators, as well as in the law schools programs, on the topic of violence. Thematic coverage and scope R19</p> <p>Database registers with relevant case law of federal and confederate high courts concerning violence against women, including documentation of reference cases, especially those based on gender stereotypes or those that endeavor to reverse them. R28, R40</p> <p>Existence of research on the impact of gender stereotypes in judicial investigations and in prosecutions.</p> <p>Existence of investigation and prosecution protocols with a gender perspective.</p>	<p>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) R40</p> <p>Average time between the initial phase of a criminal trial for violence against women in its various manifestations and/or femicide and judgment (conviction or acquittal). R6, R40</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. R6</p>
Qualitative signs of progress	Number and characteristics of civil society organizations that are involved as advisors or as complainants in criminal proceedings for violence against women and femicide.	Publication of and access to information on judgments and rulings enacted. R40	
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	Funding of assistance services, free legal representation, and other services intended for girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who have suffered different forms of	Periodic reports of accountability for the financial management of resources for access to justice for women victims of violence. R23, R33	Average investment funds involving each of the stages of criminal proceedings according to the institution involved. R40

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	violence, either publicly managed or with state subsidies. R23, R30	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. R24, R40	
Qualitative signs of progress		Publication of and access to information on budget allocations and spending. R40	
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>Existence of agencies for receiving complaints. If they exist, their number and locations. R22, R39</p> <p>Existence of administrative agencies for filing complaints regarding failing to abide by obligations related to the right to a life without violence. R22, R39</p> <p>Existence of legal representation services, either public or state-supported, specializing in women affected by violence. R23, R30</p> <p>Existence of nationwide toll-free telephone lines for women victims of violence. R30</p> <p>Existence of free and comprehensive legal services to protect the right to a life without violence. R23, R30</p> <p>Existence of free and comprehensive legal</p>	<p>Number of women lodging complaints for violence with the police. R40</p> <p>Number of women victims of sex crimes, by age, racial or ethnic origin, and socio-economic status. R40</p> <p>Number of users served by the telephone lines. R40</p> <p>Number of complaints involving violence received, investigation, and resolved by competent national human rights institutions in the country. R23, R40</p> <p>Number of users of free legal representation services, be they public or private, with or without state subsidies. R23, R40</p> <p>Training programs for justice operators from a gender perspective and inter-culturality. R19</p>	<p>The number of convictions for violence against women in proportion to the total number of reports. R40</p> <p>The number of victims of femicide in the past twelve months, by age, marital status, cause of death, and geographic location. R40</p> <p>Number of femicide prosecutions with sentences in the past twelve months in proportion to the total number of recorded cases. R40</p> <p>Number of trained personnel in the justice system with a gender perspective and taking care of inter-culturality. R19</p> <p>Number of cases solved involving indigenous, rural, girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women as victims of violence. R24, R40</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>services intended for indigenous, rural, girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women, taking care of inter-culturality, according to legislation in force. R24, R30</p>		<p>Number of indigenous, rural, women holding decision-making positions for conflict resolution in indigenous, rural, communities.</p> <p>Number of women in positions of decision on prosecution, courts and other administrative bodies of justice.</p> <p>Number of civil servants and public officials who have accessed training processes, awareness and training on the issue of violence against women. R19</p> <p>Number of 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 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. ✓ Number and percentage of women lawyers in relation to the number of cases reported to institutions responsible for counseling women in criminal proceedings (as aggrieved or accused of

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
			crimes) ✓ Number of interpreters with knowledge of the rights of women.
Qualitative signs of progress	Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in monitoring and control initiatives, 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. R20	Publication of and access to information of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women victims of violence served, in the different languages that are spoken in the country. R24, R40	

III.4. Information and Statistics
Art. 8 h)

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	Regulations covering the State's obligation to conduct regular surveys on different manifestations of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women. Consider both the private and the public as a scenario where violence happens. R1, R38 Regulations covering the State's obligation to keep administrative records (police, judicial, prosecution service, defence offices, social services, health, etc.) on the different cases of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women in its various manifestations. R1, R39	Number of reports presented by the country to international oversight agencies in connection with the right to a life without violence, using official information, studies, and statistics. R24 Number of reports presented by the country to international oversight agencies in connection with the access to justice for all women, especially on organs and procedures available, the advantages and obstacles that present and the both national and customary standards used to administer justice.	Legislation covering public access to the information gathered (through surveys and administrative records). R38 Regular publication of statistics prepared and studies carried out. R37 Number of surveys on violence against women. R38

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Regulations appointing the competent authority for coordinating efforts to ensure complete administrative records. R1, R39</p> <p>Regulations covering the State's obligation to conduct regular research and studies to monitor and assess policies, plans, programs, strategies, and actions. R1, R37</p> <p>Regulations that provides free access to information of statistical nature generated by public sector institutions. R1, R37</p>		
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of public sector institutions producing or generating statistical information on violence against women.</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>Periodic statistical reports on violence against women. R40</p> <p>Qualitative reports that interpret and contextualize the statistics of violence against women. R40</p> <p>Number of parallel reports presented by civil society to international oversight agencies in connection with the right to a life without violence, using official information, studies, and statistics. R40</p>	
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	<p>Specific laws including budgetary allocations for meeting information production obligations. R1, R34</p> <p>National budget law with earmarks for meeting information production obligations. R1, R34</p>	<p>Publication of reports on budget allocations and execution. R35, R36, R37</p> <p>Percentage of public spending assigned to the development of databases with information on different forms of violence. R36</p>	<p>Percentage of the execution of the budget allocated for programs, plans, and institutions related to different forms of violence against women. R35, R36, R37</p>
Qualitative	Number and characteristics of civil society	Transparency and public information on the	Publication of final reports on the budget and

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
signs of progress	organizations involved in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution.	budget and its execution. R35, R37	its execution. R37
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>Agreements and/or cooperative ties between the national women's mechanism / the competent authorities in the area of violence (at different public agencies) and the national agency responsible for the official statistics used to produce quality information on different forms of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women. R18, R42</p> <p>Existence of offices, secretariats, or specialized state mechanisms for producing information, studies, and statistics. Coverage by jurisdictions (national, state, provincial, local). R39, R41</p> <p>Existence of studies on sentences and opinions that contains stereotypes, prejudices, myths and customs in the cases of women victims of violence, and the use of the personal history of the victim and / or her sexual experience to deny justice to her. R29</p>	<p>Processes for negotiating agreements and/or cooperative technical ties between the national women's mechanism / the competent authorities for violence (at different public agencies). R42</p>	<p>Existence and availability of regular databases or other sources of information on different forms of violence. R40</p> <p>Number of the public sector institutions that have specific units on generation of statistical information. R40</p>
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Production reports, specialized studies from various disciplines on violence against women and femicide with statistical bases. R40</p> <p>Periodic reports about studies on sentences and opinions that contains stereotypes, prejudices, myths and customs in the cases of women victims of violence, and the use of the personal history of the victim and / or her sexual experience to deny justice to her. R29</p>	<p>Existence of mechanisms for access to updated statistical information (accessible and timely) R40</p> <p><i>As part of the Government's strategic drive for evidence-based approach in reducing crime as articulated in the Vision 2030 National Development Plan and Jamaica's National Crime</i></p>	<p>Periodic reports of social perception on the issue of violence against women. R38</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p><i>Prevention and Community Safety Strategy; the GoJ established the Crime Observatory Integrated Crime and Violence Information System (JICVIS) in 2011. The JICVIS, a web-based crime and violence statistics databank, collects and compiles comprehensive data on homicides, sexual assaults (specifically, violence against women and girls), traffic fatalities, domestic violence, interpersonal violence, gang violence and suicides. The report also provides information on the relationship between victims and perpetrators and characteristics of the incidents. The information gathered remains accessible to the public.</i></p> <p><i>This instrument brings together all primary data sources to improve the quality of crime and violence statistics that directly influence the design and implementation of evidence based strategies and policies.</i></p> <p>Existence of mechanisms for mass dissemination of national statistics on violence</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		against women. R40	

III.5. Diversity ³

Art. 9

With respect to the adoption of the measures in this Chapter, the States Parties shall take special account of the vulnerability of women to violence by reason of among others, their race or ethnic background or their status as migrants, refugees or displaced persons. Similar consideration shall be given to women subjected to violence while pregnant or who are disabled, of minor age, elderly, socio-economically disadvantaged, affected by armed conflict or deprived of their freedom

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	<p>Law or national policy on the guarantees of a life without violence that addresses ethnic diversity (indigenous, aboriginal peoples, campesinos) rural and Afro-descendants.</p> <p>Law addressing / including the right of gender identity⁴, sexual identity and sexual diversity.</p> <p><i>Jamaica has enacted a national policy to ensure the principle of equality between women and men with specific provisions prohibiting discrimination against women, in line with the definition contained in article 1 of the Convention.</i></p> <p><i>The NPGE approved by the GoJ in 2011, outlines Jamaica's commitment to addressing the long-term systemic</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Legislative bills and national plans.</p> <p>Number of reports presented by the country to international oversight agencies on the right to a life without violence with detailed information of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, situation of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, socio-economically disadvantaged,</p>	<p>Violence rate among salaried women, by type of violence, age, ethnic origin, country of origin, and socioeconomic level.</p> <p>Violence rate among women who work exclusively in the home (reproductive work), by type of violence, age, ethnic origin, country of origin, and socioeconomic level.</p> <p>Violence rate by level of schooling, race, ethnic origin, country of origin, and socioeconomic level.</p> <p>Violence rate among pregnant women, by age.</p> <p>Violence rate among elderly women.</p> <p>Violence rate among girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with disabilities.</p> <p>Violence rate in girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are lesbians</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p><i>discrimination against women, identifying and overcoming the limitations to the empowerment of women and men and ultimately creating a society that values gender balance, equality and equity.</i></p> <p><i>The NPGE envisions and commits to having a society in which women and men have equal access to socially valued goods (opportunities, resources and rewards) and are able to contribute to national development.</i></p> <p><i>The NPGE is being implemented in keeping with the four guiding principles:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Gender Equality and Social Justice</i> ● <i>Political Leadership and Commitment</i> ● <i>Multi-Sectoral Approach and Partnership</i> ● <i>Participatory Approach</i> <p><i>The NPGE sets the framework with specific provisions for a more</i></p>	<p>displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.</p> <p>Number of parallel reports presented by civil society to international oversight agencies on the right to a life without violence with detailed information of 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, socio-economically disadvantaged, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.</p> <p>Number of legal instruments, programs and projects guaranteeing intercultural citizenship of indigenous, rural, women.</p>	<p>and/or against women with diverse gender identity.</p> <p>Violence rate among women married to their assailants.</p> <p>Violence rate among women in a relationship with their assailants.</p> <p>Full exercise of cultural rights by women and indigenous, rural, communities, in a context of intercultural citizenship.</p> <p>Percentage of indigenous, rural, women keeping the knowledge and culture within their communities.</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p><i>comprehensive and coordinated approach to facilitate the integration of a gender perspective in all aspects of national policies, plans, programmes, projects and legislation as a fully binding initiative and commitment to address historical imbalances and enable women, in particular, to fully participate in areas in which they were previously denied or restricted.</i></p> <p><i>The major focus areas under gender and development remains the building of awareness and sensitivity to gender issues, reducing the incidence and prevalence of gender-based violence, gender mainstreaming, and the empowerment of women.</i></p> <p>Law or national policy guaranteeing a life without violence for girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with physical or psychosocial disabilities.</p> <p>Law or national policy on mental health that specifically addresses the right to a life without violence.</p> <p>Law or national policy to guarantee a life without violence for girls and adolescents,</p>		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>adult women and elderly women who are migrants, displaced persons, or deprived of their freedom.</p> <p>Regulatory recognition and incorporation of principles and processes of indigenous justice, in ways that respect human rights and are compatible with the Convention of Belém do Pará.</p> <p>Acknowledgment of intercultural citizenship in domestic legislation, considering the indigenous, rural, communities' rights to their practices and knowledge.</p> <p>Existence of legislation / regulations imposing sanctions for public officials and educators in cases of sexual violence against indigenous, rural, female students.</p>		
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations with specific knowledge on each of the areas involved in the design, enforcement, and monitoring agencies.</p>	<p>Characteristics and frequency of perception studies among the general population in connection with different forms of violence.</p> <p>Public policy, plans and programs to eradicate violence, proposed by indigenous, rural, women's movement, 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>	
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	Specific laws that include budgetary	Number of reports prepared and published	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>allocations for meeting the obligation of ensuring the adoption of the measures enshrined in the Convention of Belém do Pará and national law, free of discrimination.</p> <p>National budget law with earmarked allocations for meeting the obligations of ensuring the adoption of the measures enshrined in the Convention of Belém do Pará and national law, free of discrimination.</p>	with information on effective budget execution.	
Qualitative signs of progress	Number and characteristics of civil society organizations with specific knowledge of each of the areas involved in the allocation, monitoring, and oversight of budget execution.		
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>Existence of protocols for the comprehensive attention of cases of violence against women (in its different forms), prepared in languages and in a format accessible for people with visual disabilities, that set specific criteria for data collection and for sensitive, quality attention for victims of violence, to be used by the police, the justice system, the healthcare system, and other state agencies.</p> <p>Design and implementation of mechanisms for the incorporation of principles and processes of indigenous justice, in ways that respect human rights and are compatible with the Convention of Belém do Pará.</p>	<p>Number of interpreters for indigenous, rural, girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women or those who do not speak the official language.</p> <p>Number of interpreters for migrant and refugee girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women or for those who not speak the official language.</p> <p>Number of officials in different agencies trained to provide / facilitate the necessary support mechanisms for girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with disabilities.</p> <p>Percentage of the population that uses indigenous or alternative systems for health care and/or access to justice.</p>	Percentage of indigenous, rural, girls and boys attending intercultural schools.

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p>Percentage of older women who regularly receive medical attention / monitoring and measures to attend to or prevent violence.</p> <p>Percentage of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, who regularly receive medical attention / monitoring and measures to attend to or prevent violence.</p> <p>Training actions and plans for pertinent decision-makers and authorities (including technical staff at ministries, lawmakers, justice operators, health practitioners, security and police forces, and personnel at centers providing specialized attention for violence against women, among others) with particular emphasis on 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.</p>	
Qualitative signs of progress	Number and characteristics of civil society organizations with specific knowledge on each of the areas involved in the design, enforcement, and monitoring agencies.		

Source: Own work based on *Indicators for Follow-up to the Committee of Experts' (CEVI) Recommendations*, adopted at the Fourth Meeting of CEVI, held on August 15, 2008 (OEA/Ser.L/II.7.10 (MESECVI/CEVI/doc.86/08 rev. 3)); *Follow-up Report on the Recommendations made by the CEVI in the Evaluation Stage of the First Multilateral Evaluation Round*, Third Conference of States Parties, Antigua, Guatemala, March 24 to 25, 2011 (OEA/Ser.L/II.7.10, MESECVI-III/doc.57/11). (CEVI) (2012) *Draft Indicators of the Second Multilateral Evaluation Round to follow-up of Committee of Experts' (CEVI) Recommendations*, OEA/Ser.L/II.7.10, MESECVI/CEVI/doc.176/12, June 27, 2012, MESECVI (2012) *Second Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of Belém do Pará*, OAS;

April 2012; MESEVI (2012) *Responses to questionnaires / Country reports*, and on the proposed progress indicators; Foro Internacional de Mujeres indígenas (FIMI) *Resumen sobre el proceso de construcción de indicadores para monitoreo de violencia contra mujeres indígenas, 2009 a 2010*.

¹ Matrix approved by the Committee of Experts-CEVI, the May 21, 2013

² For the purpose of these indicators we take as concept of "femicide" as follows: *"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, by any person, or when it is perpetrated or tolerated by the state or its agents, by action or omission."* According with the Declaration on Femicide adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Committee of Experts of the Mechanism to Follow-up on the Implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará (CEVI). Document MESECVI/CEVI/DEC. 1/08, on 15 August 2008. For those countries that have regulated this form of violence against women in any legal instrument, it is requested to record the differences regarding the operational definition used by MESECVI.

³ Adicionalmente se desarrollaron estos indicadores específicos en Diversidad. Estos indicadores serán utilizados en la siguiente ronda.

⁴ Gender identity, as defined by Argentina's Law 26743/12, for example, is *"the internal and individual living of gender as each person feels it, which may or may not correspond to the sex assigned at the moment of birth, including the personal living experience of the body. This may involve modifications to the body's appearance or functions through pharmacological, surgical, or other means, provided that they are chosen freely. It also includes other expressions of gender, such as clothing, form of speech, and manners."*