

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>Although T&T has not incorporated the Belem do Para Convention in one specific piece of legislation, the principles and concepts of Belem do Para have been incorporated through several pieces of legislation.</p> <p>Incorporation of the concept of gender-based violence, as defined in the Convention, in the legislation against violence. R1</p> <p>Yes. This concept is incorporated in the Domestic Violence Act 1999, the Sexual Offences Act 1986, the Children Act, 2012, the Offences Against the Person Act 1925 and the Married Persons Act 1977.</p> <p>Incorporation of psychological, physical, sexual, patrimonial, economic, institutional, political and other forms of violence into antiviolence legislation, considering girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, pregnant, socio-</p>	<p>Convention of Belém do Pará ratification processes.</p> <p>T&T ratified in 1996.</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>Children Act 2012 Offences Against the Person Act 1925 Sexual Offences Act 1986 Summary Offences Act 1921 Domestic Violence Act 1999 Trafficking in Persons Act 2011 Anti-Gang Act 2011 Anti-Terrorism Act 2005 Kidnapping Act 2003</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>19 Reports under:</p> <p>ICESCR II (2002) I (1989)</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>Available statistics gathered by the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service based on reports made, do not disaggregate based on gender or age. However, reports are made based on the type of offence.</p> <p>The number of reports between September 2012 and August 2015 (48 months) for Rape, Incest and Sexual Offences amounted to three thousand five hundred and twenty seven (3527). Ninety seven percent (3416) of these reports related to female victims.</p> <p>The population of females in Trinidad and Tobago as at 2011 stands at six hundred and sixty one thousand seven hundred and fourteen (661,714).</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>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>Yes. These concepts of violence are incorporated in the Domestic Violence Act 1999, the Sexual Offences Act 1986, the Children Act, 2012, the Offences Against the Person Act 1925 and the Married Persons Act 1977, The Children Act , 2012 came into force in May 2015.</p> <p>However, there are no express provisions as it relates to diversity such as ethnicity and sexual preferences, or migrants etc. Section 12 of the Sexual Offences Act, 1986 criminalises sexual intercourse with a “mentally subnormal” person who is not the alleged perpetrator’s spouse.</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 <p>The Trafficking in Persons Act 2011; S 16, 17, 18, 19.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forced prostitution (per Rome Statute) R2 <p>The Sexual Offences Act, 1986; S 18 (a); The International Criminal Court Act 2006;</p>	<p>ICCPR III-IV (2000) II (1987) I (1984)</p> <p>CRC II (2006) I (1997)</p> <p>CERD XI – XIV (2001) VII – X (1995) VI (1987) V (1984) IV (1981) III (1980) II (1978) I (1975)</p> <p>CEDAW IV-VII (2016) I – III (2002)</p> <p>UPR II (2016) I (2011)</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>Two alternative reports were submitted under CEDAW; two alternative report was submitted under CRC. It is possible that more parallel reports were compiled and</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>Information not available</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) 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>Information not available</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</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>S 10(2)(g; and</p> <p>The Children Act, 2012: SS12-16.</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>There is no legislation in place to deal specifically with “sexual harassment”.</p> <p>Complaints of sexual harassment may nevertheless be made under the Equal Opportunity Act, 2000 on the basis of sex as per section 3(a) of that Act.</p> <p>The Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development recently held consultations on the development of the Basic Terms and Conditions of Work Code/ Legislation, which will seek to provide a minimum floor of rights for all workers. Sexual harassment is being considered as part of the minimum floor of rights. It is to be noted that there are a number of collective agreements registered with the Industrial Court of Trinidad and Tobago which contain express provisions on sexual harassment in the workplace.</p>	<p>submitted, however this cannot be confirmed at this time.</p> <p>Number of state offices, secretariats, or mechanisms specializing in violence against women. Coverage by jurisdictions (national, state, provincial, local).</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (victim support units) The National Domestic Violence Unit Rape Crisis Centre 9 Shelters for female victims of domestic violence (supported by the government and run by NGOs) The Government is in the process of preparing for the commissioning of three domestic violence shelters for victims of domestic violence and one Service and Training Activity Centre to support the shelters.</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>Information not available</p> <p>Existence of systematic training, staff training and awareness of the public sector officials on the legal tools of punishment, protection and promotion of women's rights, particularly the right to a life free of violence.R19</p> <p>✓ Type of processes (nature, timing, content)</p>	<p>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>Information not available</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>Information not available</p> <p>Percentage of legal cases (criminal, civil or administrative) of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women that were prosecuted in proportion to the total number of reports of violence against women.R1,R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Femicide and /or Violent Deaths of Women (VDW) rate per 100,000 women: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women killed in the past twelve months through any form of femicide, multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the number of women living in the country. R6,R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Estimated femicide² of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women rate per 100,000 women: number of killings in the</p>

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	<p>✓ Femicide as the “the violent death of women based on gender, whether it occurs within the family, a domestic partnership, or any other interpersonal relationship; in the community, in their workplace, in public space, by any person or group of persons known or unknown to the victim, or when it is perpetrated or tolerated by the state or its agents, by action or omission,” either as an autonomous offense or as an aggravating factor in homicide.R6</p> <p>The International Criminal Court Act 2006; S 9(2)(a) –</p> <p>The term “femicide” is not found in this Act but the definition of it is discernible from the mentioned section.</p> <p>The Offences Against the Person Act 1925–</p> <p>Section 4 punishes the offence of murder. Although this Act does not speak specifically to the violent death of women, it punishes various types of violent offences, including murder that may arise out of a domestic relationship or in the community.</p> <p>✓ Rape and sexual abuse within marriage and de-facto unions.R4</p> <p>The Sexual Offences Act 1986; S 4 –</p> <p>The definition of “rape” is now all</p>	<p>✓ Number and type of public sector entities that assume these processes.</p> <p>✓ Number of officials and officers who accessed the processes.</p> <p>✓ Exchange mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation of training processes.</p> <p>In June 2016 Gender Affairs Division conducted gender sensitisation training for directors and managers of various Ministries. It is expected that similar training will be held soon for Permanent Secretaries.</p> <p>Number and type of public sector entities that assume these processes:</p> <p>Heads of Division s from five Ministries were provided with gender sensitization training. A total of 26 persons were trained.</p> <p>Number of officials and officers who accessed the processes:</p> <p>26 officials were trained</p> <p>Exchange mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation of training processes:</p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation work is currently being established. As such, this information is not currently available, but should be represented in the next reporting cycle.</p> <p>Existence of systematic education school</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Mortality rate, by sex, through accidents, homicides, or suicides cause broken down. R6, R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>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</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Number and percentage of repair processes on collateral victims of femicide by type of relationship with the victim.R40</p> <p>Information not available</p>

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	<p>encompassing. It can occur within a marriage or de-facto union. The ingredients are clearly defined.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rape, sexual abuse, sexual violence within the nuclear family or extended. <p>The Sexual Offences Act 1986; S4, S4A, S9, S13, 215</p> <p>The Children Act 2012; S18, S19, S21, S22, S23, S24 The Act came into force in May 2015 and punishes a wide range of sexual conduct against girls and boys under age 18 years both within the nuclear or extended family or outside of these family forms.</p> <p>The Domestic Violence Act, 1999 includes sexual abuse as a form of domestic violence in the definition of domestic violence. Sexual abuse is further defined in the Act as including, “sexual contact of any kind that is coerced by force or threat of force and the commission of or an attempt to commit any of the offences listed under the Sexual Offences Act in the First Schedule”.</p> <p>The Domestic Violence Act, 1999 also mandates police officers to respond to every complaint or report alleging domestic violence (including sexual violence) and for the responding officer to complete a domestic violence report to form part of a National Domestic Violence Register to be maintained by the Commissioner of Police.</p>	<p>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>Information not available</p> <p>Existence of regular and commemorative activities at the school level to promote women's rights, particularly the right to a life free of violence.R16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Nature of activities ✓ Frequency ✓ Mechanisms and tools for implementation. <p>The Office of the Prime Minister (Gender and Child Affairs) has regular commemorative activities for the UN International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women (25th November – 10th December), International Women’s Day (8th March), World AIDS Day (1st December), and Human Rights Day (10th December) which invites the participation of primary and secondary school children.</p> <p>Nature of activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Children’s Forum is an annual event where children are educated about their rights and their views are solicited via speeches and creative representations on issues affecting 	

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	<p>✓ Sexual violence in armed conflicts, as a form of torture, war crime and/or crime against humanity. R7</p> <p>The International Criminal Court Act 2006; S 10(2) (g).</p> <p>✓ 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</p> <p>The International Criminal Court Act 2006; S 10(2) (g).</p> <p>This Act is not specific in relation to the place of the act of sexual violence but covers the general infringements.</p> <p>The Sexual Offences Act 1986; covers sexual violence in general.</p> <p>The Children Act, 2012 covers sexual violence in general against girls and boys under age 18. Higher penalties are prescribed in some instances for sexual violence committed by persons in “positions of trust”. This includes a medical practitioner, nurse, teacher, a person who looks after a child at an educational institution but the person is not receiving</p>	<p>them. A Statement of Commitment is then developed featuring an action plan as promised by key stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art/poetry/spoken word/essay competitions on the importance of ending violence against women. • Workshops, seminars and panel discussions. • 5K Walk/Run on International Women’s Day (which has become the signature event held by the Office of the Prime Minister (Gender and Child Affairs) on this day). <p>Frequency: annually</p> <p>Mechanisms and tools for implementation: Information not available</p>	

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	<p>education at that institution and a person who looks after a child resident in a Community Residence. Community Residences include Rehabilitation Centres which are “detention centres” for child offenders.</p> <p>✓ Obstetric violence in hospitals and other health institutions in the States. R9</p> <p>The Sexual Offences Act 1986; covers sexual violence in general.</p> <p>Offences Against the Person Act, 1925 – section 56, 57.</p> <p>✓ In connection with sexual and reproductive rights, specific legislation that includes the punishment of 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>Abortion is prohibited under Sections 56 and 57 of the Offences Against the Person Act 1925 in T&T. However, the common law modifies these provisions by providing for the termination of a pregnancy if necessary to save the life of the mother, or</p>		

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	<p>for health reasons (other than the pregnancy) that threaten the mother's life.</p> <p>There is no legislation that specifically allows for the legal interruption of pregnancy for rape.</p> <p>The International Criminal Court Act 2006; S 10(2) (g).</p> <p>The Sexual Offences Act 1986; Covers sexual violence in general.</p> <p>✓ 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</p> <p>The Regional Health Authorities Act 1994; S 6(a).</p> <p>This section covers health care services in general but is not specific to “emergency prophylaxis treatments for HIV/AIDS” or victims of “sexual violence”.</p> <p>Although not in the legislation, the Ministry of Health operates an extensive programme for HIV/AIDS which includes the HIV/AIDS Coordinating Unit which is responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the Health Sector's HIV/AIDS plan. It also provides an ongoing</p>		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>partnership, strategic framework, policy guidelines and protocols to improve the health status and delivery of health care to HIV/AIDS patients.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Psychological violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women by their gender, for 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>Domestic Violence Act 1999.</p> <p>Includes psychological violence as a form of domestic violence.</p> <p>Offences Against the Person Act, 1925: S30A, introduced in 2005, criminalises “harassment”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Alimony rights for indigenous, rural, children in case parents fail to comply with their obligations. <p>The Matrimonial Proceedings and Property Act Chap 45:51; S 25(2) (a) (b) (c).</p> <p>This Act covers alimony rights for children in general but is not specific to “indigenous rural children”.</p> <p>The Family Law (Guardianship of Minors, Domicile and Maintenance) Act, 1981; S25</p>		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS												
	<p>and 26.</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>This legislation does not currently exist.</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>This legislation does not currently exist.</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 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>T&T has a large number of active civil society organisations dealing with various issues. On the protection of the right to life,</p>	<p>Monitoring of public agencies 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>The Freedom of Information Act, the Office of the Ombudsman and the Judicial Review Act allows for individuals to monitor and bring effective action against public agencies. The Police Complaints Authority receives and independently investigates reports of criminal and corrupt practices or misconduct by police officers.</p>	<p>Pregnancy rate in children and adolescents (10-14 years old)R10, R11, R14</p> <p>Pregnancy rate for girls 10 – 19 years old:</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>17.27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>25.11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>21.23</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The total number of pregnancies for the period 2011-2015 is 15,231. This figure is disaggregated by age, as detailed below:</p> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>Under 12-</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13-16-</td> <td>2,645</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year		2012	17.27	2013	25.11	2014	21.23	Under 12-	35	13-16-	2,645
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	<p>the number may range over 50. The major ones include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amnesty Int'l (T&T) - Network of NGOs for the Advancement of women - Caribbean Centre for Human Rights - Doh do Death - The voice of one - Catholic Commission for social justice - Men Against Violence Against Women - Rape Crisis Society - T&T Coalition on the Rights of the Child - T&T Humanist Association - Living Water Community (deals particularly with migrants/refugees) - CAISO (deals particularly with the issue of sexual orientation) - Family Planning Association (deals with issues of sex education and identity). - Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action (Trinidad and Tobago) - Hindu Women's Organisation - Women Working for Social Progress <p>Number of women's organizations particularly working with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically</p>	<p>Civil society is also very active in monitoring the implementation of women's rights.</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>No. of women attending <u>antenatal care</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>10 – 19 years</th> <th>10 – 45+ years</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>2094</td> <td>13565</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>1768</td> <td>12230</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>1763</td> <td>13488</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>1666</td> <td>13482</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>No. of <u>legal abortions</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Under 15</th> <th>15 – 19</th> <th>10 – 45+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>0</td> <td>37</td> <td>254</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>0</td> <td>31</td> <td>233</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>1</td> <td>21</td> <td>305</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>0</td> <td>22</td> <td>319</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>No. of <u>term deliveries</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>15 – 19</th> <th>10 – 45+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>14899</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>15892</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>15555</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>15047</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Maternal mortality</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>15 – 19</th> <th>10 – 45+</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>3</td> <td>20.14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>4</td> <td>25.17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>8</td> <td>51.11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>7</td> <td>46.50</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	10 – 19 years	10 – 45+ years	2012	2094	13565	2013	1768	12230	2014	1763	13488	2015	1666	13482	Year	Under 15	15 – 19	10 – 45+	2012	0	37	254	2013	0	31	233	2014	1	21	305	2015	0	22	319	Year	15 – 19	10 – 45+	2012	N/A	14899	2013	N/A	15892	2014	N/A	15555	2015	N/A	15047	Year	15 – 19	10 – 45+	%	2012	N/A	3	20.14	2013	N/A	4	25.17	2014	N/A	8	51.11	2015	N/A	7	46.50
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	<p>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.</p> <p>See above</p> <p>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>This is managed by the Ministry of the Attorney General and the Office of the Prime Minister (Gender and Child Affairs).</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> <p>The Office of the Prime Minister (Gender and Child Affairs) collaborates with several local, regional and multi-lateral agencies to promote gender equity. Collaborative efforts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Strengthening State Accountability and Community Action for Ending Gender-based Violence project, done in collaboration with UN Women and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, focuses on reducing violence against women. The main objective is to establish a National Action Plan for 		<p>Number and percentage of deliveries at term in children and adolescents. R10, R11, R14</p> <p>Ministry of Health does not collect data by age group. The Central Statistical Office (CSO) is responsible for collecting age-disaggregated data, but due to challenges, this data is not available at this time.</p> <p>Number and percentage of abortions in children and adolescents. R10, R11, R14</p> <p>While the information on percentage of abortions in children and adolescents is unavailable, the total number of teenage abortions from the period 2011-2015 is 743. This figure is disaggregated by the following age groups:</p> <table data-bbox="1617 876 1806 966"> <tr> <td>under 12-</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13-16-</td> <td>67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17-19-</td> <td>676</td> </tr> </table> <p>This information is derived from hospital records and indicates abortions that occurred under circumstances dictated by law.</p> <p>Maternal mortality rate in children and adolescent. R9, R10, R11, R14</p> <p>The Ministry of Health does not collect data by age group total. However,</p> <p>Number and percentage of children and adolescents whose births are attended by skilled health personnel versus midwife. R9</p>	under 12-	0	13-16-	67	17-19-	676
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17-19-	676								

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS																														
	<p>ending GBV (ongoing).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Office of the Prime Minister (Gender and Child Affairs) collaborates with the Commonwealth Secretariat to strengthen implementation of the Commonwealth Plan of Action on Gender Equality. The Central Registry on Domestic Violence was launched in April 2016. Agencies are inputting data. Currently in the process of including government agencies and other NGOs. This will assist in obtaining the profiles of victims and perpetrators; allow for a deeper understanding of the incidence of DV; identify groups at risk; and monitor the effectiveness of violence prevention and intervention activities. The National Domestic Violence Hotline (800-SAVE) is a toll-free service operated 24/7 (through the DV Unit at the Gender Affairs Division), that provides counselling, listening and referral services for victims and perpetrators of DV. The Women's City Centre project is a collaborative initiative with the Inter-American Development Bank that aims to provide integrated services for women in terms of: violence against women, sexual and reproductive health, economic autonomy, community education, and child care. However, while this initiative will not be fully pursued at this time, several modules of the project will be executed at the Activity Centre. 		<p>Most recent data : 2008</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Person in attendance</td> <td>Total live births</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Doctor</td> <td>5292</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Midwife</td> <td>14503</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other person</td> <td>93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>19888</td> </tr> </table> <p>Number and percentage of girls and young pregnant women attending antenatal.R9</p> <p>No. of women attending antenatal care</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>10 – 19 years</th> <th>%</th> <th>10 – 45+ years</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>2094</td> <td>15.44</td> <td>13565</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>1768</td> <td>14.46</td> <td>12230</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>1763</td> <td>13.07</td> <td>13488</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>1666</td> <td>12.36</td> <td>13482</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <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> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Rate of decline of VDW in relation to rate of decline VDM.R6, R40</p> <p>Information not available</p>	Person in attendance	Total live births	Doctor	5292	Midwife	14503	Other person	93	TOTAL	19888	Year	10 – 19 years	%	10 – 45+ years	2012	2094	15.44	13565	2013	1768	14.46	12230	2014	1763	13.07	13488	2015	1666	12.36	13482
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	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are partnerships with civil society organisations to deliver services aimed at promoting gender equity and dealing with situations that arise as a result of inequity. OPM (GCA), in collaboration with Ministry of Planning and Development, IDB and UN agencies is conducting a National Prevalence Survey as part of the strategy to eradicate gender based violence in Trinidad & Tobago. This project falls under the UNDAF Facility 		
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	<p>Specific laws on violence that include budgetary allocations.R1,R34</p> <p>This legislation does not currently exist. The Gender Affairs Division of the Office of the Prime Minister (Gender and Child Affairs), which deals with women affairs, obtains a budgetary allocation from the national budget.</p> <p>National budget law, with earmarks for the implementation of laws, programs, plans on violence.R1,R34, R35</p> <p>In its 2013-2014 national budget, the Minister of Finance introduced the government’s initiative to develop gender-responsive budgeting guidelines for institutionalising gender-equality and gender mainstreaming practices in</p>	<p>Publication of reports on budget allocations and execution.R35</p> <p>Every year, the Ministry of Finance publishes the budgetary allocations made to all Ministries. At present no reporting mechanisms exist in regard to budgeting for initiatives specific to eliminating violence against women. Planned Gender Responsive Budgeting measures are awaiting approval.</p>	<p>Percentage of budget spending allocated to programs, plans, and agencies related to different forms of violence against women.R35</p> <p>Budgetary allocation does not specifically indicate an amount for Violence against women.</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>government ministries. The guidelines will make the case for the need to allocate sufficient financial resources to achieve gender equality, equity and women’s empowerment in all economic and social sectors of Trinidad and Tobago.</p> <p>National budget law identifying funds allocated for women’s mechanisms, specialized offices, health sector, education sector, etc.R1,R34</p> <p>While there is currently no specific budgetary law that identifies funds for women’s mechanisms, etc., the Office of the Prime Minister (Gender and Child Affairs) – as the national focal point for gender and development – in partnership with the Commonwealth Secretariat, has introduced Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) in Trinidad and Tobago. The GRB toolkit has been finalised, and the Office of the Prime Minister (Gender and Child Affairs) is currently collaborating with the Ministry of Finance to implement Gender Budgeting Statements and revisions to the call circulars.</p>		
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution.</p> <p>None.</p>	<p>Publication and dissemination of public information on the budget and its execution.R35</p> <p>The Ministry of Finance does not publish</p>	<p>Publication of final reports on the budget and its execution.R35</p> <p>The Ministry of Finance is responsible for</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		information on the execution of the budget. This is reviewed internally.	the publication of the final report on the annual budget.
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>In 2005, the Government approved a “Domestic Violence Investigative and Procedural Manual for Police Officers in Trinidad and Tobago”.</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>The Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS) has introduced victim support units staffed by professionals in psychology and sociology within the Police Service to provide support to victims of domestic violence, sexual offences and crimes of a highly sensitive and personal nature.</p> <p>The names of victims of sexual offences are not published in newspapers or other reports. This is required under S32 of the Sexual Offences Act, 1986.</p> <p>At the level of prosecution, cases involving sexual crimes are heard in camera (not in open court). This is governed by S29 of the Sexual Offences Act, 1986.</p>	<p>Participatory processes for the drafting of attention protocols for ensuring the enforcement of provisions.R10, R11, R15</p> <p>Both the State and civil society and for particular issues, the private sector engage in consultations when drafting legislation or protocols. Consultations are also undertaken with members of the public, as they are most affected by measures taken.</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>Gender Affairs Division is in charge of dissemination of information on these issues. At present, there is no strategy to disseminate information on the protocols. The Division produces promotional and educational literature aimed at sensitising the public on women’s rights and gender-based violence. However, the provisions of the Convention are not specifically identified in public awareness campaigns.</p> <p>In 2015 PAHO was engaged to assist in developing a Communication Strategy to end Gender Based and Sexual Violence against women and children. The Gender Affairs Division is currently continuing</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>The Gender Affairs Division is responsible for monitoring enforcement.</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>The Ministry of Education has established standards for mandating reporting child sexual abuse through Circular Memorandum No. 76 of 2008. The procedure for school personnel with respect to reporting child sexual abuse is also published under the National School Code of Conduct 2009.</p> <p>The Ministry of Health also has specific protocols when dealing with victims of criminal offences and reporting gender-based violence as well as crimes against minors.</p> <p>The protocols for reporting are guided by S 31 of the Sexual Offences Act, 1986, which provides for mandatory reporting of suspected abuse of minors.</p> <p>The Children Act 2012 makes provision for a range of offences against children including sexual offences and other violent offences. Under this Act, a police constable has powers of arrest without a warrant in certain circumstances. The Court also has the power to make orders with respect to the welfare of the child victim. The Court may also make orders in relation to taking the child to a place of safety, maintenance and control of the child.</p> <p>Infrastructure, equipment and specialized personnel providing health services in indigenous, rural, communities. R9</p>	<p>collaboration with PAHO to create a National Communications Strategy for the prevention of violence against women and children.</p> <p>Records of actions taken to disseminate and enforce the protocols designed. R10, R11, R15, R39</p> <p>Information not available.</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>There has been an increase in the numbers of Health Centres providing primary health care, to rural communities. Apart from Hospitals and Clinics, 102 Health Centres in communities provide rural women and men with access to health services. Ten mobile Health Clinics were commissioned in 2007, which allows for increased services to rural communities.</p>		
<p>Qualitative signs of progress</p>	<p>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</p> <p>There are several active civil society organisations (over 50) that deal with issues regarding women, girls, gender-based violence etc. and are heavily involved in monitoring the progress of enforcement. Government regularly consults with civil society on matters relating to changes in legislation or preparing protocols on these issues.</p>	<p>Existence and operation of a program using traditional knowledge, disseminating it and promoting articulation with the general health system.</p> <p>Information not available.</p>	<p>Number of indigenous, rural, women satisfied with the health care received. R9</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Acknowledgment and respect for traditional knowledge and practices by the general health system. R9</p> <p>Information not available</p>

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

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	<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>The Draft National Policy on Gender and Development of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago specifically address the issues of violence in relation to gender equity and equality, HIV/AIDS and public security/ crime prevention. The Draft National Policy on Gender and Development does not make provisions for women based on sexual preferences and sexual identity. It also does not deal with migrants, refugees, displaced persons or women deprived of their freedom.</p> <p>The Draft National Policy on Gender and Development is awaiting Government approval.</p> <p>Strategies and other frameworks include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The re-establishment of a Domestic Violence Unit. 	<p>Civil society participation in the design, monitoring, and evaluation of the national plan/action/strategy.R20, R31</p> <p>The Gender Affairs Division engages with other government agencies, NGOs, and corporate entities in Trinidad and Tobago in activities and events aimed at creating awareness of gender issues, advocacy and capacity building initiatives. The Draft National Policy on Gender and Development, for example, was completed after extensive stakeholder consultations. The Office of the Prime Minister (Gender and Child Affairs) is currently improving its Monitoring and Evaluation framework with a view to maximise the impact of its efforts and its use of limited resources.</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>In addition to Gender Mainstreaming training for high-level members of the</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>The Gender Affairs Division is responsible for this.</p> <p>Number of public institutions with specific dependencies on women, created, operating with budget and budget execution. R36</p> <p>There are two main public institutions that have specific dependencies on women. These are the Office of the Prime Minister (Gender and Child Affairs), and the Ministry of Health.</p> <p>Percentage of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are aware of their rights R16, R38</p> <p>Information not available, as no research has been done on this area.</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</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of the Crime and Problem Analysis Unit (CAPA) of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service, which collects disaggregated data on SV and DV. • Training of police in domestic violence responses, to include the development of a comprehensive manual to guide officers in the management of domestic violence reports. • Training of support services workers, and community leaders. • Standardisation of data collection on domestic violence; and the operationalisation of a Central Registry on Domestic Violence (CRDV). • Institutional strengthening of NGOs. • The Child Protection Task Force has fulfilled its mandate, producing three reports, inclusive of recommendations, to address child protection. Several of these recommendations, many of which relate to the rights of girls, have been implemented. • There is no legislation prohibiting sexual harassment. However, the Chief Personnel Officer and the Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development are collaborating to address the issue. • The Strengthening State Accountability and Community Action to End Gender-based Violence in Trinidad and Tobago project. This project has produced a National Strategic Plan on Gender-based Violence, which is awaiting Cabinet approval. 	<p>public service, there are sensitisation efforts underway throughout the protective services. Focus is typically placed on violence against women, not specifically referencing the Convention, but utilising its content where applicable.</p> <p>Existence of social programs for women victims of violence or with a priority for attending to such women.</p> <p>Victims/survivors of violence may access counselling and psychological care through the National Family Services, the Family Court, the Probation Department, the National Domestic Violence Hotline which is operated toll-free, 24 hours per day or the Community Information and Drop-In Centres.</p> <p>The Trinidad and Tobago Police Service provides counselling and support to victims of crimes prior and during trial through its Victim Support Unit.</p> <p>Victims of abuse may access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Domestic Violence Hotline – operated 24 hours a day, 7 days a week • Shelters – operated by NGOs; new shelters are currently being outfitted by the Government <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>disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.R16,R33, R38</p> <p>Information not available, as no research has been undertaken.</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>The following institutions (funded by the Government) offer college level training in the areas listed above: The University of the West Indies (UWI); The University of the Southern Caribbean (USC); The University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT); College of Science, Technology and Applied Arts of Trinidad and Tobago (COSTAATT)</p> <p>Annual percentage of people graduated from these special programs.R19</p> <p>Information is not available</p> <p>Percentage of specialists working in public sector institutions linked to the issue of violence against women.R23</p> <p>Information not available</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>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, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R18</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gender Affairs Division conducts and has conducted programmes that empower low-income and rural women. The Women in Harmony Programme provides skills training in elderly care and landscaping, and has recently incorporated human rights education into its curriculum. The Non-Traditional Skills Training Programme has been discontinued pending the completion of Monitoring and Evaluation. This programme aimed to enable women to pursue career paths not commonly considered appropriate for women because of harmful stereotypes. • The Gender Affairs Division has been able to pursue some of its long-term objectives without the approval of the approval of the Draft National Policy on Gender and Development. It is expected that the Division should be better equipped to tackle and coordinate issues of violence against women and girls once full approval is 	<p>Information not available.</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-economically disadvantaged or affected by armed conflict or deprived of their freedom.R23, R40</p> <p>Information not available.</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>Information not available.</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> <p>Information not available, however upon completion of the Prevalence Survey, this information will become available.</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>Information on the number of scholarships awarded is not available, however, the Government offers undergraduate and post-graduate scholarship to students pursuing studies related to the problem of violence against women. Some of these areas include; Human Rights, Gender Studies, Medicine, Forensics, Psychology and Criminology.</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>Information not available.</p> <p>Number of comprehensive care services for women survivors of violence created and operating nationwide, with budget and running.R23</p> <p>Functioning care services that exist for women survivors of violence include: at the Office of the Prime Minister (Gender and Child Affairs) – the National Domestic Violence Hotline and National Family Services; Mediation and Social Services offered by the Family Court under the Judiciary; free health services offered by the Ministry of Health to protect victims of sexual violence/rape from HIV transmission</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>achieved.</p> <p>Incorporation in official documents (public policy) of the concept of violence according to the Convention of Belém do Pará. R1</p> <p>While there is no direct incorporation of the concept of violence against women according to the Convention into official documents, the Domestic Violence Act, 1999 includes a wide definition for “domestic violence” which incorporates principles and concepts present in the Belem do Para Convention</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>The Gender Affairs Division, as a part of the Office of the Prime Minister (Gender and Child Affairs) is charged with gender mainstreaming, inclusive of the establishment of Gender Focal Points. This will enable the Division to realise a full coordinating function, equipping Government Ministries and Agencies to incorporate gender analysis into their activities.</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</p>		<p>and pregnancies; free legal advice through Legal Aid and the Ombudsman for victims of violence; housing assistance and comprehensive models of care to prevent and address GBV/SV; the Victim and Witness Support unit of the police service; comprehensive models of care to prevent and address GBV/SV at the Institute of Gender and Development Studies at UWI, St. Augustine; Families in Action NGO; the Coalition Against Domestic Violence; ChildLine; and the Rape Crisis Society. As of May 2015, the Children’s Authority has been providing comprehensive services for girls and boys under age 18 who are survivors of violence.</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>of Belém do Pará for the pertinent decision-makers and authorities.R19</p> <p>The Gender Affairs Division is responsible for education on issues that fall within its mandate. The Division conducts the Defining Masculine Excellence programme which aims to resocialise its male participants, paying special attention to how they treat women. The Child Development Unit of the Office of the Prime Minister (Gender and Child Affairs) facilitates school tours which involve teaching children about their rights. Girls and boys are informed of their rights as children, as well as those afforded to them based on their gender.</p> <p>Targeted national education is currently not underway. However, the Office of the Prime Minister (Gender and Child Affairs), is actively considering avenues for expansion into these types of educational initiatives.</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>All programmes are conducted in English, the official language of Trinidad and Tobago.</p>		
Qualitative signs of	Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in the promotion and	Existence of support networks in the local level (community, national, regional) for	Annual percentage on the progress of the national coverage of comprehensive care

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
<p>progress</p>	<p>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>T&T has a large number of active civil society organisations dealing with various issues. On the protection of the right to life, the number may range over 50. The major ones include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amnesty Int'l (T&T) - Network of NGOs for the advancement of women - Caribbean Centre for Human Rights - Doh do Death - The voice of one - Catholic Commission for social justice - Men Against Violence Against Women - Rape Crisis Society - T&T Coalition on the Rights of the Child - T&T Humanist Association - Living Water Community (deals particularly with migrants/refugees) - CAISO (deals particularly with the issue of sexual orientation) 	<p>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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Domestic Violence Hotline – operated 24 hours a day, 7 days a week; State-run. <p>Shelters – operated by NGOs; 9 Shelters for female victims of domestic violence (supported by the government and run by NGOs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • . • Trinidad and Tobago Police Service operates the Victim Support Unit to assist victims prior and during trial. • Legal aid assistance under the Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1976; State-run. • The Children’s Authority, under the Children’s Authority Act, 2000 (as amended in 2008), removes girls and boys under age 18 from their homes who may be in imminent danger (including violence) and provides emergency assistance with Court oversight. <p>The domestic violence report which must be completed by a police officer responding to a complaint or report alleging domestic violence and which is required to form part of a National Domestic Violence Register is</p>	<p>services for women survivors of violence.R26,R33</p> <p>Information not available</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Families in Action - Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action (Trinidad and Tobago) - Hindu Women’s Organisation - Women Working for Social Progress - Family Planning Association (deals with issues of sex education and identity). 	<p>a legal mechanism which allows for an emergency police response and for police monitoring of this form of violence against women: S 21 of the Domestic Violence Act, 1999.</p> <p>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.R1, R17</p> <p>The Gender Affairs Division has responsibility for these issues.</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> <p>The Gender Affairs Division and the Child Development Unit, both under the Office of the Prime Minister (Gender and Child Affairs) have responsibility for these issues.</p>	
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	Percentage of public spending allocated to the different plans, strategies, and programs on violence against women in the last fiscal period. R36	Percentage of social public spending allocated to ensuring a life without violence R36 Information not available.	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

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Information not available.</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>Information not available.</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>Information not available.</p> <p>Spending on ensuring life without violence and spending on health, both broken down by jurisdictions (state, provincial, local). R36</p> <p>Information not available.</p> <p>Per capita public spending on health care. R36</p> <p>Information not available.</p>	<p>private) or the expenditure items. R36</p> <p>The Gender Affairs Division was allocated a sum of TT \$10,000,000 for the 2015-2016 fiscal period.</p>
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Ratio between national economic growth and coverage of the guarantee of a life without violence.</p> <p>Information not available.</p> <p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution, considering</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>Information not available.</p> <p>Social audit reports to account for the</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> <p>Information not available</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>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>None exist at present.</p>	<p>management of the budget for the implementation of plans and programs for the treatment and eradication of VAW. R17</p> <p>Currently, such reporting and auditing mechanisms do not exist.</p>	
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>Number of shelters and homes for victims of violence against women and their children. R26,R30</p> <p>There are several shelters and homes available to women and children who are victims of violence. These are primarily operated by civil society. Total number of these is not known. The government has constructed three shelters for women.</p> <p>Number of public or state-supported legal services specializing in women affected by violence. R23, R30</p> <p>Legal Aid and Advisory Authority provides legal aid in respect of applications made under the Domestic Violence Act, 1999. Where a person desires legal aid as a matter of urgency in respect of proceedings relating to domestic violence, the Director of the Legal Aid Authority now has the power to issue an Emergency Certificate to enable that person to acquire prompt representation.</p>	<p>Accessibility and availability of care services for victims of different forms of violence, by jurisdiction and geographical region. R23,R33</p> <p>There is a wide availability of different services that exist in several sectors and Ministries throughout the country. Ministries include: the Office of the Prime Minister (Gender and Child Affairs), the Ministry of Health, the Legal Aid department and Ombudsman’s Office, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, and the Ministry of National Security. Other agencies include the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service/Victim and Witness Support Services, Families in Action, the Trinidad and Tobago Coalition against DV, ChildLine, and other NGOs. Services are provided throughout the country, such as counselling and psychological care of victims and perpetrators, sexual and reproductive health services, safe homes and shelters, prevention of SV, and other support services.</p>	<p>Rate of demand for attention (number of women served over the past twelve months, 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>Information not available</p> <p>Service usage rate: R33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ By victims of different forms of violence Unknown ✓ Telephone assistance <p>For the fiscal period from October 2014 to September 2015, a total of 8,059 calls were received at the Domestic Violence Hotline – an increase of 13% from the previous year’s figure of 7159</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Legal assistance Unknown

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>The Legal Aid Clinic at the Hugh Wooding Law School, St Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago, operates for the benefit of financially challenged members of the public,</p> <p>Number of services that provide care and psychological support before, during and after the legal process.R23,R30</p> <p>The Victims Support Unit of the Trinidad and Tobago Police service provides this service. NGOs also provide care and psychological support. Exact numbers are unknown.</p> <p>Number of toll-free telephone lines, with national, state, and/or local coverage, for women. R30</p> <p>There exists the National Domestic Violence Hotline – operated 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.</p> <p>There is also ChildLine which is specific to victims of abuse who are children.</p> <p>The Children’s Authority also operates a hotline that operates on a 24/7 basis.</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,</p>	<p>Information not available on the accessibility of these services.</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>There are many services available for women and girls who are victims of violence in all the areas listed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Health care services Unknown ✓ Supply availability of antibiotics, anti-retrovirals and emergency contraception in cases of rape. Actual supply numbers are not known, but the government of Trinidad and Tobago provides for the administering of HIV prophylaxis and emergency contraception in instances of SV. <p>Coverage, scope, jurisdiction, and funding:R33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ of attention programs for victims of violence The Victims and Witness Support Unit of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service provides support services to all victims of SV and DV. The Office of the Prime Minister (Gender and Child Affairs) is responsible for maintaining the Break the Silence campaign which focuses on eradicating child sexual abuse and incest. The Children’s Authority also works to recover and rehabilitate child victims of violence. Several NGOs offer services for victims of violence including counselling, assessment and referrals: Families in Action, ChildLine, the Trinidad and Tobago Coalition against DV and the Rape Crisis Society. ✓ of assistance programs for elderly women

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.R30</p> <p>Sexual and reproductive health services, including rapid testing for HIV/AIDS, are available throughout the country at public health centres and hospitals; and at the Queen’s Park Counselling Centre and Clinic. The exact number is not known, but the number and scope is widely distributed. Additionally, mobile sexual and reproductive health services (such as pap smears and pregnancy tests) are provided by two major NGOs – the Family Planning Association of Trinidad and Tobago and the Trinidad and Tobago Cancer Society.</p> <p>Number of psychological counselling services R30</p> <p>Psychological counselling services are available through government and civil society institutions. Many private facilities are also available. The number of services is not known.</p>		<p>Under the Chronic Disease Assistance Programme, all citizens, regardless of age, are provided with free prescription drugs to combat chronic diseases.</p> <p>✓ of assistance programs for girls and adolescents The “Choices – Adolescent Mothers Programme” targets young mothers, pregnant teenagers and teenagers at risk by providing day-care services, individual and group counselling, skills training, health information, parenting courses and personal development training. The Family Planning Association of Trinidad and Tobago and the Trinidad and Tobago Cancer Society provide mobile reproductive and sexual health clinics for young girls in rural areas.</p> <p>✓ of health insurance plans, by sex, age, and geographical region, as subscribers or beneficiaries Information not available</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>User satisfaction studies on the accessibility, availability, and quality of the different attention services for victims of violence. R33</p> <p>Information not available.</p> <p>Perception studies on the identification of violence against women. R33</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>There are many civil society organisations involved in monitoring and evaluation. Number unknown (upwards of 20).</p> <p>Characteristics, coverage, and schedule of outreach campaigns dealing with the right to a life without violence. R32</p> <p>There is a wide range of outreach campaigns utilising all kinds of media such as radio, television, newspapers, educational institutions, social media etc. These campaigns are conducted at both the national and community levels.</p> <p>Characteristics, coverage, and schedule of outreach campaigns against sexual harassment. R32</p> <p>None currently exist.</p>	<p>None currently exist.</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>Outreach and awareness campaigns are conducted nationally through a variety of means, including print (newspapers, brochures), television, online (social media, Ministry website, etc.), educational institutions and NGOs. Measurement of the reach of these programmes has not been completed.</p> <p>Existence of permanent mechanisms for participation in offering recommendations on the design and implementation of violence prevention and attention policies. R20</p> <p>Information not available.</p>	

III.3. Access to Justice

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

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	Legislation that explicitly bans the use of such methods as conciliation, mediation, suspended sentences, probation, application of the opportunity, commutation of sentences and	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	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

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>others intended to resolve cases of violence against women extra-judicially. R5</p> <p>No. There are no provisions in the legislation of Trinidad and Tobago which explicitly ban the use of conciliation, mediation, or any other method that seeks an extrajudicial settlement to violence against women, girls and female adolescents.</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>Yes. The Trafficking in Persons Act, 2011; the Domestic Violence Act, 1999; the Children Act 2012.</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>Yes. The Trafficking in Persons Act 2011 provides for relocation of victims, changes of identity, witness protection, safe-conducts</p>	<p>of violence reported.R25,R40</p> <p>Information not available.</p> <p>Judgments and rulings that make use of and include the Convention of Belém do ParáR28,R40</p> <p>Judgments and rulings make reference to the domestic legislation that incorporates the rights and principles of Belem do Para and other similar instruments, rather than referring to the Convention specifically.</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>Information not available.</p> <p>Number of judgments or resolutions related to reparation of victims, type of reparation. R40</p> <p>Information not available.</p> <p>Existence of an office, rapporteurship, or other kinds of specific agency within the trials and appeals courts and at the SupremeCourt.</p> <p>Information not available.</p> <p>Policies to train judges, prosecutors, defence</p>	<p>did not report those acts of violence, divided by the total number of women in their age groups.R40</p> <p>This information is not available.</p> <p>Number and percentage of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who access the emergency kit in institutions. R39</p> <p>This information is not available.</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>Information not available</p> <p>Number and percentage of cases heard by the Criminal Courts (routine and specialized) for different crimes: violence against women, femicide, attempted femicide, in relation to the number and percentage of judgments (convictions and / or acquittals) issued by the courts (ordinary and specialized) R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Average time between the initial phase of a</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>to return to home country, and safe reference networks.</p> <p>The Domestic Violence Act, 1999 provides for the removal of the offender through a protection order.</p> <p>The Children Act 2012 provides for the safety of children.</p> <p>Competence of ministries or supervisory offices to receive complaints from health system users. R23</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Specific mechanism to receive complaints from users regarding the justice system R23</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Existence of constitutional relief (amparos, protective actions, custody). R23</p> <p>The Constitution does not expressly provide relief specifically for actions of violence. However sections 4 and 5 provide for the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms.</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>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>Information not available.</p> <p>Database records with relevant precedents from higher federal and state courts on violence against women, including documentation of emblematic cases. R28,R40</p> <p>Information not available.</p>	<p>criminal trial for violence against women in its various manifestations and/or femicide and judgment (conviction or acquittal). R6,R40</p> <p>Information not available</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> <p>Information not available</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>The Constitution provides for procedural guarantees under sections 4 and 5 such as independence and impartiality of the court, fair hearing, and opportunity to appeal to higher courts, equality before the law. The common law provides for res judicata. However, the Constitution does not provide for a reasonable timeline in accessing these guarantees.</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>Information not available</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>There is no protective legislation or mechanisms specific to the mentioned categories. However all legislation and mechanisms are available and accessible to all persons.</p>		
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations that are involved as advisors or as complainants in criminal proceedings for violence against women and femicide.</p> <p>None</p>	<p>Publication of and access to information on judgments and rulings enacted.R40</p> <p>Judgments of the High Court and Court of Appeal are available online and through the High Court Library.</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	<p>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 violence, either publicly managed or with state subsidies. R23,R30</p> <p>Information not available</p>	<p>Periodic reports of accountability for the financial management of resources for access to justice for women victims of violence. R23,R33</p> <p>Information not available.</p> <p>Financial resources destined to fund free legal representation and judicial services, intended for indigenous girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women, afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R24,R40</p> <p>Information not available.</p>	<p>Average investment funds involving each of the stages of criminal proceedings according to the institution involved. R40</p> <p>Information not available</p>
Qualitative signs of progress		<p>Publication of and access to information on budget allocations and spending. R40</p> <p>The Ministry of Finance publishes annual information on budget allocations for public access.</p>	
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>Existence of agencies for receiving complaints. If they exist, their number and locations. R22,R39</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Domestic Violence Hotline (868) 800-SAVE (7283) • ChildLine – Tel no. 131 or 800-4321 	<p>Number of women lodging complaints for violence with the police. R40</p> <p>Information not available.</p> <p>Number of women victims of sex crimes, by age, racial or ethnic origin, and socio-</p>	<p>The number of convictions for violence against women in proportion to the total number of reports. R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>The number of victims of femicide in the past</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trinidad and Tobago Police Service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Emergency Tel no. 999 ○ The Children’s Authority of Trinidad and Tobago • There are various NGOs in T&T that provide shelter for victims of domestic violence. <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>Trinidad and Tobago Police Service</p> <p>Police Complaints Authority</p> <p>Existence of legal representation services, either public or state-supported, specializing in women affected by violence. R23,R30</p> <p>Legal Aid and Advisory Authority provides legal representation including cases of domestic violence.</p> <p>Existence of nationwide toll-free telephone lines for women victims of violence. R30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Domestic Violence Hotline (868) 800-SAVE (7283) • ChildLine – Tel no. 131 or 800-4321 • Trinidad and Tobago Police Service Emergency Tel no. 999 <p>Existence of free and comprehensive legal services to protect the right to a life without violence. R23,R30</p>	<p>economic status. R40</p> <p>Information not available.</p> <p>Number of users served by the telephone lines. R40</p> <p>Information for the reporting period not available.</p> <p>Number of complaints involving violence received, investigation, and resolved by competent national human rights institutions in the country. R23,R40</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago does not have a competent National Human Rights Institution (in accordance with the Paris principles) However, there exists an Ombudsman.</p> <p>Information on complaints not available.</p> <p>Number of users of free legal representation services, be they public or private, with or without state subsidies. R23,R40</p> <p>Information not available.</p> <p>Training programs for justice operators from a gender perspective and inter-culturality. R19</p> <p>Information not available.</p>	<p>twelve months, by age, marital status, cause of death, and geographic location. R40</p> <p>Information not available</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>Information not available</p> <p>Number of trained personnel in the justice system with a gender perspective and taking care of inter-culturality. R19</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Number of cases solved involving indigenous, rural, girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women as victims of violence. R24,R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Number of indigenous, rural, women holding decision-making positions for conflict resolution in indigenous, rural, communities.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Number of women in positions of decision on prosecution, courts and other administrative bodies of justice.</p> <p>Judges and Masters: 22 out of a total of 45 Magistrates: 34 out of 47</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Legal Aid and Advisory Authority provides legal representation including cases of domestic violence</p> <p>Existence of free and comprehensive legal 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>Legal Aid and Advisory Authority provides legal representation including cases of domestic violence.</p>		<p>Figures on numbers of prosecutors and police officers for the reporting period are unavailable.</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>Information not available</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 counselling women in criminal proceedings (as aggrieved or accused of crimes) ✓ Number of interpreters with knowledge of the rights of women. <p>Information not available</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>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</p> <p>There are many civil society organisations involved in monitoring and evaluation. Number unknown (upwards of 20).</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Information on services for women and girls who are victims of violence is published and widely distributed. However, the material is published only in the main language spoken in the country – English.</p>	

III.4. Information and Statistics

Art. 8 h)

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	<p>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</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Regulations covering the State's obligation to keep administrative records (police, judicial, prosecution service, defence offices, social</p>	<p>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</p> <p>19 Reports under:</p> <p>ICESCR II (2002) I (1989)</p> <p>ICCPR</p>	<p>Legislation covering public access to the information gathered (through surveys and administrative records). R38</p> <p>Freedom of Information Act, 1999.</p> <p>Regular publication of statistics prepared and studies carried out. R37</p> <p>The Central Statistical Office publishes human development statistics, and the Crime and Problem Analysis Unit (CAPA)</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>services, health, etc.) on the different cases of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women in its various manifestations.R1, R39</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Regulations appointing the competent authority for coordinating efforts to ensure complete administrative records.R1, R39</p> <p>Information not available</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>Information not available</p> <p>Regulations that provides free access to information of statistical nature generated by public sector institutions.R1, R37</p> <p>Right to information is protected under the Freedom of Information Act, 1999. This Act also provides for procedures to access information from public sector institutions.</p>	<p>III-IV (2000) II (1987) I (1984)</p> <p>CRC II (2006) I (1997)</p> <p>CERD XI – XIV (2001) VII – X (1995) VI (1987) V (1984) IV (1981) III (1980) II (1978) I (1975)</p> <p>CEDAW IV-VII (2016) I – III (2002)</p> <p>UPR II (2016) I (2011)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2 combined periodic reports under the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women.</p>	<p>of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service publishes disaggregated data on DV and SV.</p> <p>Number of surveys on violence against women.R38</p> <p>Information not available</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p>The first to third combined periodic report was reviewed in 2002.</p> <p>The fourth to seventh combined periodic report was reviewed in 2016.</p>	
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of public sector institutions producing or generating statistical information on violence against women.</p> <p>Public sector institutions include the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service/Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, the Domestic Violence Unit/DV Hotline (800-SAVE), the Ministry of Planning and Development/ Central Statistical Office, the Office of the Prime Minister (Gender and Child Affairs) /Gender Affairs Division, Ministry of Health/ Regional Health Authorities, the Judiciary/ Family Court and the Children’s Authority.</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>These vary at any one time, but many civil society organisations – and the general public – do request access to public information and statistics collected by</p>	<p>Periodic statistical reports on violence against women. R40</p> <p>Information not available.</p> <p>Qualitative reports that interpret and contextualize the statistics of violence against women. R40</p> <p>Information not available.</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> <p>2 Shadow Reports submitted to the Committee on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women.</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	ministries and other agencies that illustrate GBV, SV and DV.		
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	<p>Specific laws including budgetary allocations for meeting information production obligations. R1, R34</p> <p>Information not available.</p> <p>National budget law with earmarks for meeting information production obligations. R1, R34</p> <p>Information not available.</p>	<p>Publication of reports on budget allocations and execution. R35, R36, R37</p> <p>The Ministry of Finance and the Economy is responsible for publishing reports on budget allocations and execution.</p> <p>Percentage of public spending assigned to the development of databases with information on different forms of violence. R36</p> <p>Information is unavailable on the amount of public spending on other databases on different forms of violence.</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> <p>Information not available.</p>
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution.</p> <p>None.</p>	<p>Transparency and public information on the budget and its execution. R35, R37</p> <p>None.</p>	<p>Publication of final reports on the budget and its execution. R37</p> <p>Final reports on the budget and its execution are done by the Ministry of Finance.</p>
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</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>Information not available.</p>	<p>Existence and availability of regular databases or other sources of information on different forms of violence. R40</p> <p>The Crime and Problem Analysis Unit (CAPA) of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>women. R18, R42</p> <p>Information not available.</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>The Central Statistical Office/The Ministry of Planning and Development, and the Crime and Problem Analysis Unit (CAPA) of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.</p> <p>Existence of studies on sentences and opinions that contain 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>None currently exist.</p>		<p>Number of the public sector institutions that have specific units on generation of statistical information. R40</p> <p>Total number is not known, but many government ministries have a research/policy department that collects statistical data. The major public institutions comprise: Central Statistical Office/the Ministry of Planning and Sustainable Development, the Crime and Problem Analysis Unit/Trinidad and Tobago Police Service, Domestic Violence Unit/DV Hotline (800-SAVE), the Office of the Prime Minister (Gender and Child Affairs)/Gender Affairs Unit, regional Health Authorities/Ministry of Health, and the Family Court/Judiciary.</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>None exist at present.</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>None exist at present.</p> <p>Existence of mechanisms for mass dissemination of national statistics on violence against women. R40</p> <p>None exist at present.</p>	<p>Periodic reports of social perception on the issue of violence against women. R38</p> <p>Information not available</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	None currently exist.		

III.5. Diversity³

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>Section 4 of the Constitution.</p> <p>Law addressing / including the right of gender identity⁴, sexual identity and sexual diversity.</p> <p>There is no legislation to address this.</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>Section 4 of the Constitution.</p> <p>Law or national policy on mental health that</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>When drafting policy and legislation on issues affecting the human rights of others, one of the most important steps in the process is that of consultation with all the relevant stakeholders including NGOs, the general public, human rights activists, private sector and government agencies. In so doing, the Government ensures that</p>	<p>Violence rate among salaried women, by type of violence, age, ethnic origin, country of origin, and socioeconomic level.</p> <p>Information not available</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>Information not available</p> <p>Violence rate by level of schooling, race, ethnic origin, country of origin, and socioeconomic level.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Violence rate among pregnant women, by age.</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>specifically addresses the right to a life without violence.</p> <p>There is a Mental Health Act, 1975. This legislation focuses on the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to mental health care including access to the least restrictive care • Organization of services: developing community mental health services • Organization of services: downsizing the large mental hospital • Organization of services: reforming mental hospitals to provide more comprehensive care • Human resources • Involvement of users and families • Advocacy and promotion • Human rights protection of users • Equity of access to mental health services across different groups • Financing • Quality improvement and • Monitoring system. <p>In relation to the protection of human rights under the Act, it provides for the protection of property of patients; it also makes it an offence to ill-treat or neglect a patient or for a member of staff/employee at a medical/mental health facility to have sexual intercourse with a patient or person suffering from a mental health disorder.</p> <p>The Equal Opportunity Act, 2000 which provides a form of protection against discrimination includes disability as a</p>	<p>persons affected by the new policy or legislation have an opportunity to contribute to the process and have their views considered.</p> <p>Legislative bills and national plans.</p> <p>None currently exist.</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, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.</p> <p>2 Reports under CEDAW (see above) 4 Reports under ICCPR 2 Reports under Belem do Para</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>Information not available</p> <p>Violence rate among elderly women.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Violence rate among girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with disabilities.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Violence rate in girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are lesbians and/or against women with diverse gender identity.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Violence rate among women married to their assailants.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Violence rate among women in a relationship with their assailants.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Full exercise of cultural rights by women and indigenous, rural, communities, in a context of intercultural citizenship.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Percentage of indigenous, rural, women</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>ground under which a person may lodge a complaint of discrimination under the Equal Opportunity Commission.</p> <p>“Disability” as defined under the Act includes: “malfunction of a part of the body including a mental or psychological disease or disorder”.</p> <p>Although there is no National Policy on mental health, the Government has set up a framework in order to allow persons to have access to treatment and health care facilities.</p> <p>There is one major mental health hospital. It provides for a total population of 69 beds per 100,000 persons.</p> <p>There are also various out-patient facilities throughout T&T.</p> <p>Law or national policy to guarantee a life without violence for girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are migrants, displaced persons, or deprived of their freedom.</p> <p>Currently there is no law to address issues of vulnerable migrants. However in 2014, a National Policy relating to refugees and asylum seekers was approved by Cabinet. This policy will allow for T&T to process asylum seeker and refugee applications more efficiently with a view to implementing legislation in the near future,</p>	<p>2 Reports under CEDAW (See above)</p> <p>Number of legal instruments, programs and projects guaranteeing intercultural citizenship of indigenous, rural, women.</p> <p>Information not available</p>	<p>keeping the knowledge and culture within their communities.</p> <p>Information not available</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>and thus meeting its international obligations under the 1951 Convention and the 1957 Protocol.</p> <p>The Trafficking in Persons Act, 2011 gives protection for victims of trafficking, including those most vulnerable such as children, women, and elderly women.</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>The Government regularly reviews its policies and legislation to ensure that principles of Belem do Para as well as other international conventions such as CEDAW are compatible with domestic law and policy. The Office of the Prime Minister (Gender and Child Affairs) has oversight on these issues.</p> <p>Acknowledgment of intercultural citizenship in domestic legislation, considering the indigenous, rural, communities' rights to their practices and knowledge.</p> <p>There is no legislation relating specifically to indigenous and/or rights of rural communities.</p> <p>Existence of legislation / regulations imposing sanctions for public officials and educators in cases of sexual violence against indigenous, rural, female students.</p>		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Sexual Offences Act 1986; Children Act 2012.</p> <p>Although these Acts speak specifically to sexual offences, they are general in nature and do not relate specifically to 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>There are many civil society organisations involved in monitoring and evaluation. Number unknown (upwards of 20)</p>	<p>Characteristics and frequency of perception studies among the general population in connection with different forms of violence.</p> <p>Information not available</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> <p>None exist at present.</p>	
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	<p>Specific laws that include budgetary 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>None exist specifically in this regard.</p>	<p>Number of reports prepared and published with information on effective budget execution.</p> <p>Information not available</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<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> <p>None exist specifically in this regard.</p>		
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>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.</p> <p>None</p>		
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>None currently exist.</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>Information not available</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>Exact number is not known; instead, interpreters are sourced from a local NGO on a case by case basis.</p> <p>Number of officials in different agencies trained to provide / facilitate the necessary</p>	<p>Percentage of indigenous, rural, girls and boys attending intercultural schools.</p> <p>Information not available</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Trinidad and Tobago has a very small indigenous population which is recognised by the Government. However, there is currently no formal mechanism in place as described.</p>	<p>support mechanisms for girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with disabilities.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Percentage of the population that uses indigenous or alternative systems for health care and/or access to justice.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Percentage of older women who regularly receive medical attention / monitoring and measures to attend to or prevent violence. 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>Information not available</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>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		Information not available	
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. None		

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*.

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

²For 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 the 170 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.

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

⁴Gender 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."