



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

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

III.1. Legislation

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

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	<p>Incorporation of Belém do Pará in domestic law (at the constitutional, supralegal, or legal level). R1</p> <p>Section 13 .1 of the Constitution of SVG specifies that discrimination by sex is prohibited. However there are no references to the Convention of Belem do Para in the Constitution or any other legislation in SVG.</p> <p>St. Vincent and the Grenadines continues to work towards the implementation of laws and policies related to the reduction of violence against women and girls in an effort to foster a culture of respect, peace and security. In this regard, a new Domestic Violence (DV) Act of 2015 replaced the Domestic Violence (Summary Proceeding) Act of 1995.</p> <p>This new act was proclaimed on November 16, 2016 and is an improvement on the former Act in that it has both substantive law and procedures for enforcing those laws in one piece 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>Convention of Belém do Pará ratification processes.</p> <p>The Convention has not gone through any ratification process by law passed by Parliament or by deposit of any instrument of ratification. However, there are laws that give effect to the tenets/provisions of the Convention</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>The new Domestic Violence Act of 2015▲ has provisions for integrating the principles of the Convention.</p> <p>▲ Additionally, there is the Criminal Code that criminalises sexual violence and other laws that are being passed and revised that would ensure consistency with the Belem do Para Convention, other treaties and agreement. These include the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Protection Act • Anti- Trafficking in persons Act • Labour laws 	<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>With the restructuring of the Crime Data Template at the Royal St. Vincent and the Grenadines Police Force for domestic violence data, the country is now able to collect disaggregated data on DV.</p> <p>The statistic shows a total of 32 reported cases of abuse against female victims from former/intimate partners. As follows: Physical-20 Verbal -1 Sexual -7</p> <p>Damage to property and common Assault- 4 The 32 reported cases represent a total of 60 reported cases of abuse per 100,000</p>

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	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>The term Gender Based Violence does not appear in the laws of SVG.</p> <p>However, Domestic Violence is defined in the new Domestic Violence Act, 2015 under Section 2, the Definition Section of the Act as, “any controlling or abusive behaviour that harms the health, safety or well being of a person or any child that and includes but is not limited to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> physical abuse or threats of physical abuse sexual abuse or threats of sexual abuse emotional ,verbal or psychological abuse; economic abuse; intimidation; harassment; stalking; damage or destruction of property; entry into the applicants residence without consent, where the parties do not share the same residence;” <p>Incorporation of psychological, physical, sexual, patrimonial, economic, institutional, political and other forms of violence into anti-violence legislation, considering girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, pregnant, socio-economically disadvantaged, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity,</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>SVG did not participate in the first evaluation round 2004 - 2008. The Second Hemispheric Report for that evaluation round 2009 - 2014 shows SVG as not responding. The GAD records show that SVG submitted a report on women rights to a life free of violence to MESECVI in 2011.</p> <p>▲ SVG also submitted other reports as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its 1st Report in 2000 to the Committee on the Rights of the Child Beijing + 20 Review 4th to 8th Report 1995-2010 to the Committee on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women in 2015- responding to Article 6 and General Recommendation 19. <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>No NGO has submitted shadow reports to the Committee of Experts on SVG response to the Convention. However, The SVG Human Rights Association submitted two Shadow reports as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2002 on the Convention on the 	<p>In the age group 10-14 there were 6 reported cases representing 127 reported case of abuse per 100,000</p> <p>In the age group 15-19 there was 1 reported representing 21 cases of abuse per 100,000.</p> <p>In the age group 20+ there were 25 reported cases representing 530 cases of abuse per 100,000.</p> <p>No surveys have been conducted on the prevalence rate.</p> <p>▲ There were 112 reported incidents of rape per 100,000 (Joint Report by the UN and World Bank, 2007 in Deshong, 2011 in SVG National Plan to End GBV 2015-2018)</p> <p>Violence rate based on surveys: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women by age group who report being victims of any form of violence (physical, sexual, psychological, patrimonial, economic and others) at the hands of a partner, former partner throughout the life, divided by the total number of women in those same age groups, multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the number of women living in the country. R1, R40</p> <p>Violence rate based on surveys: number 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</p>

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	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>migrants or affected by armed conflicts, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R1</p> <p>The DV Act, 2015 specifies in the definition section, categories of domestic violence. It provides a civil remedy that would emphasize safety and protection as opposed to arrest and punishment. This law provides protection against all forms of abuse between persons in domestic relations, listed in (a) to (i) above. Patrimonial, institutional and political forms of violence are not provided for. See above.</p> <p>Age categories, ethnic diversity, sexual preference or migrants are not specified. No specific reference is made to categories of women who are entitled. The law uses the gender-neutral terms of PERSON and CHILD.</p> <p>By this provision a PERSON and CHILDREN are protected</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 Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 27 of 2011 provides for trafficking in all persons including girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forced prostitution (per Rome Statute) R2 ✓ This is not specified in law 	<p>Rights of the Child expressing concerns about the high incidence of child sexual abuse.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2015 to CEDAW <p>Number of state offices, secretariats, or mechanisms specializing in violence against women. Coverage by jurisdictions (national, state, provincial, local).</p> <p>The Gender Affairs Division (GAD) within the Ministry of National Mobilization, Social Development is the national mechanism specializing in matters relating to violence against women (VAW). This Division collaborates with the Family Court, the Family Affairs Division and the Royal St. Vincent and the Grenadines Police on VAW. The GAD is staffed by 8 persons, 2 males and 6 females as follows:</p> <p>Permanent staff – 4 Coordinator–female. The coordinator in addition to her administrative duties, deals with victims of GBV, provides counselling and makes referrals to other supporting agencies.</p> <p>The Assistant Coordinator is a male. This officer assists in administrative control in Gender Affairs Division and has specific responsibilities for the coordination of the Men as Partners Programme (MAP), Positive Reinforcement Programme for the Rahabitable (PRPR), Educational and</p>	<p>than a partner or former partner (physical, sexual, psychological, patrimonial, economic, institutional, political and others) over the past twelve months, divided by the total number of women in those same age groups, multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the number of women living in the country. R1, R40</p> <p>Violence rate based on surveys: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women by age group who report being victims of any form of violence by a perpetrator other than a partner or former partner (physical, sexual, psychological, patrimonial, economic, institutional, political and others) throughout the life, divided by the total number of women in those same age groups, multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the number of women living in the country. R1, R40</p> <p>Violence rate broken down by urban/rural areas, socioeconomic strata, ethnic groups and age groups, by different types of violence. R1, R40</p> <p>This data is 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 Data not available</p>

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	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<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 on sexual harassment in the country. There is none currently being proposed.</p> <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>Femicide has not been typified as a crime. However the Criminal Code Section 157 to 198 addresses murder, attempted murder and manslaughter of any sex.</p>	<p>Outreach Programmes</p> <p>2 Project Field Officers- Females One officer is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the re-entry of Teen Mothers into Secondary School Programme Organizing training workshop for First time parents/ Teen Mothers Job attachment for Teen mothers <p>1 officer is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-ordinating the Single Parents Programme Organizing training Workshop for Clients on the Single Parents Programme Job attachment for single Parents (in collaboration with YAD- Yes Programme) <p>Assigned Staff - 4 Secretary (Administrative)- Female 2 Truancy Officers- 1male, 1 female Counsellor - Female</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 No public official has been prosecuted or punished under any law.</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>The police record shows that in 2015, there was 1 violent death of a woman_(VDW) committed by a man. This represents a VDW rate of approximately 21 per 100,000.</p> <p>From 2011-2015, the total death of women, classified by the Police record as “Women Death at the Hands of Men” was 5. This represents a rate of approximately 106 cases of VDW per 100,000.</p> <p>Estimated femicide² of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women rate per 100,000 women: number of killings in the past twelve months multiplied by 100,000 and by the percentage of women’s killings deemed to be femicides, then divided by the number of women living in the country. R6, R40</p> <p>See above. The five deaths of a woman committed between 2011 and 2015 were not classified as Femicide but as death of a woman committed by a man.</p> <p>Mortality rate, by sex, through accidents, homicides, or suicides cause broken down. R6, R40</p>

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	<p>✓ Rape and sexual abuse within marriage and de-facto unions. R4</p> <p>At Common Law, rape of a wife by a husband exists because rape means having sexual intercourse without the consent. If a woman is disinclined to have sex, her husband/intimate partner has no right in law to have sex with her. However this is often difficult to enforce both at getting the police to accept and investigate the complaint and if there is a prosecution, the jury might very well convict or not convict.</p> <p>✓ Rape, sexual abuse, sexual violence within the nuclear family or extended.</p> <p>There is no ethnically diverse or indigenous categorization in so far as the law relating to rape, sexual abuse and sexual violence within the nuclear family.</p> <p>The law applies generally to every citizen in the same way and to the same extent. In this way Chapter 8 of the Criminal Code deals with following offences: sexual offences: rape, incest, indecent assault, intercourse with a girl under age, intercourse with a defective, indecency with a child etc. Section 122-148.</p> <p>✓</p> <p>The Sexual Offence</p> <p>✓ Sexual violence in armed conflicts, as a form of torture, war crime and/or crime against humanity. R7</p> <p>No specific laws exist for this category of</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>Yearly training exists for police, teachers and nurses, on legal tools of punishment, protection, and promotion of women rights, particularly the right to a life free from violence.</p> <p>Training in Gender and Development studies for all staff members is a policy of the GAD. Of the eight members of staff seven 5 females and 1 male) have received training through the University of the West Indies. One at the Bachelor of Science level, one a Diploma and 5 Certificate level.</p> <p>Gender and Development Studies offered by the UWI attracts many other Vincentians. There are officials trained in this area across the government departments (Exact number unknown)</p> <p>However, 7 members of staff within the Ministry responsible for Gender that collaborate with the GAD have also accessed this training. Currently there are seven as follows:</p> <p>Family Affairs Division (FAD) - 4 caseworkers Administration -1 Youth Affairs 1 Community Development-1</p>	<p>Data 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>The data is not collected.</p> <p>Number and percentage of repair processes on collateral victims of femicide by type of relationship with the victim. R40</p> <p>Femicide as a special crime is unknown in the law. Murder covers all unlawful killing.</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>crime.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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>The laws covering violence are general. They do not specify institutions, location, ethnicity, sexual preference, migrants, refugees etc.</p> <p>There are nevertheless laws in the Criminal Code that have age specific provisions for children and adolescents.</p> <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Obstetric violence in hospitals and other health institutions in the States. R9 ✓ In connection with sexual and reproductive rights, specific legislation that includes the punishment of 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Type of processes (nature, timing, content) ✓ Number and type of public sector entities that assume these processes. On-going Gender Sensitization at the community level for NGOs and members of the general public. ✓ Number of officials and officers who accessed the processes. Training of other public officials were done for the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of police officers of all ranks in Domestic Violence issues-Locally, regionally and Internationally • Yearly training of Police recruit on DV • Nurses in training (47 in 2016) and community nurses • Teachers ✓ Exchange mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation of training processes. <p>Existence of systematic education school curricula in secondary education, university and the general public on the promotion and protection of women's rights, and the penalties for violation of the right to a life free of violence. R16</p>	

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	<p>insemination. R9, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14 See above</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Emergency prophylaxis treatments for HIV / AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases in the public health services, especially in cases of sexual violence. Attention protocols to determine treatment steps and the form of attention to the users especially in the cases of sexual violence. R15 ✓ Psychological violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women by their gender, for 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>This is covered under the new DV Act 2015.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ [▲] Alimony rights for indigenous, rural, children in case parents fail to comply with their obligations. <p>Law not specific to alimony for indigenous, rural children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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>There is no legislation on this specific subject</p>	<p>No systematic education school curricula in secondary education, university and the general public.</p> <p>Existence of systematic educational processes in the school curricula of primary, secondary, and university education and in society in general regarding gender stereotypes, gender equality, and the promotion and protection of women's rights, as well as penalties for violating the right to a life free of violence. R1</p> <p>The GAD is not aware of any systematic educational processes within the secondary and primary schools' curricula regarding gender stereotypes, gender equality, and the promotion and protection of women's rights, as well as penalties for violating the right to a life free of violence.</p> <p>However, the GAD has a systematic educational programme for the general society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -through its weekly radio programme that promotes and clarifies issues relating to gender. Over 40 programmes were aired in 2015. -Through collaboration with other government agencies, hosts workshops for the Vincentian public on fathering, health issues, teen pregnancy and reproductive health. -Host yearly Commemorative Awareness programmes during IWD (March), Child Abuse Awareness and Prevention Month 	

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	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>matter. ▲</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>(April) with attention to the Beijing Platform for Action, Child Month (May)</p> <p>Month of activities around International day to End Violence against Women (Nov 25-December10 -16 day period of activism)</p> <p>-In 2015 the country's report to CEDAW was used as the basis to hold countrywide discussions on the new Domestic Violence Act, 2015.</p> <p>Existence of periodical or commemorative activities at school level, aimed at eliminating gender stereotypes and the promotion of women's rights, in particular the right to a life free of violence. R16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nature of activities - Scope of Application and Coverage - Periodicity - Mechanism and tools for its implementation <p>The above activities hosted by the GAD especially those for children are done in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and other agencies within the Ministry of National Mobilisation, Social Development etc (MoNMS). The partnership with the Ministry of Education extends to the involvement of schools.</p> <p>In 2016, 18 primary and secondary schools received gender sensitization awareness activities.</p>	

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		<p>Existence of law and/or public policies to prevent and eradicate cultural or discriminatory conducts or practices based on the subordination or inferiority of women.</p> <p>Existence of laws governing the right of individuals in educational institutions to be educated in an environment free of violence and discrimination. R16</p> <p>The Education Act has no specific provision on this.</p> <p>Existence of capacity building in gender stereotypes and violence prevention for educators at all levels of education.</p> <p>1. Every year since 2001, the GAD conducts gender sensitization training for teachers at two levels:</p> <p>a. For all teacher attending the yearly Teacher Summer Institute a training programme organized by the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Teachers' Union in conjunction with the Canadian Teachers' Federation and the Ministry of Education. Over the last two years a an Early Childhood component has been added under the auspices of the Basic Needs Trust Fund (BNTF)</p> <p>b. At the school level, during the Teacher Professional Development Week instituted by the Ministry of Education as part of teacher preparation at the commencement of every</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p>school year. In 2015 the Division reached 7 schools with participation from 90 teachers.</p> <p>2. In September of 2016, the GAD initiated discussion with medical doctors at the St. James Medical University on sexual harassment</p> <p>3. The St. Vincent and the Grenadines Teacher Union (SVG TU) established a Gender Committee in 1997-. This committee is charged with coordinating gender sensitization training and other activities around issues affecting women in the teaching profession.</p> <p>Existence of a specific educational content with regard to gender equality and mainstreaming in journalism schools and universities. Such educational content does not exist.</p> <p>Existence of state offices in charge of evaluating the specific educational content regarding gender equality, gender stereotypes, and violence prevention in school materials, processes, and practices. No such entity exists.</p> <p>Existence of combined participatory mechanisms aimed at evaluating the sexist content in publicity and advertising. No such entity exists</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in the promotion and protection of the right to a life without violence, considering organizations particularly involved with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. Indicate forms and type of participation. R16</p> <p>There are four civil society organizations actively involved in the promotion and protection of women's rights to life without violence.</p> <p>The Soroptimist International of St. Vincent and the Grenadines – a 37 member national body of professional and skilled women.</p> <p>SVG Human Rights Association-</p> <p>The National Council of Women -</p> <p>The SVGTU Gender Committee</p> <p>Number of women's organizations particularly working with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom,</p>	<p>Monitoring of public agencies and by civil society and effective action to counteract legal action or other sectors intended to limit, prevent, or restrict the interpretation and enforcement of the provisions governing different forms of violence. R6</p> <p>There are no government agency for overseeing and monitoring the implementation of actions to guarantee women and girls a life free from violence.</p> <p>SVG Human Rights Association — a civil society organization monitors generally.</p>	<p>Pregnancy rate children and adolescents (10-14 years old) R10, R11, R14</p> <p>The data in SVG show teen births 10-19years as follows:</p> <p>The pregnancy rate per year is as follows:</p> <p>2011</p> <p>2012</p> <p>2013</p> <p>2014</p> <p>2015</p> <p>Indicate rate of pregnancies, pregnant women attending antenatal care, deliveries that are attended by skilled health personnel versus midwife, term deliveries, abortions and maternal mortality in children and adolescents.</p> <p>Number and percentage of deliveries at term in children and adolescents. R10, R11, R14</p> <p>2010 - 345 (21.5%) of total births</p> <p>2011 - 331 (17.0%)</p> <p>2012 -344 (17.9%)</p> <p>2013 -306 (17.6%)</p> <p>2014 -341 (19.5%)</p> <p>2015 -279 (15.7%)</p> <p>Number and percentage of abortions in children and adolescents. R10, R11, R14</p> <p>Abortion is illegal in SVG therefore no official records exist.</p> <p>Maternal mortality rate in children and</p>

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	<p>involved in monitoring women's rights to live free from violence. Women organizations</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>The GAD is the National Mechanism to follow up the Belem do Para Convention. Activities around this Convention are done in collaboration with Civil society</p> <p>No special Committee to follow up on the Convention of Belem do Para is in place.</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 There is no private or public entity with legal status for interagency coordination between public and private sector to guarantee and defend women's rights.</p>		<p>adolescent. R9, R10, R11, R14</p> <p>The maternal mortality rate in SVG from 2013-2015 is zero.</p> <p>In 2015 there were 298 miscarriages.</p> <p>Number and percentage of children and adolescents whose births are attended by skilled health personnel versus midwife. R9</p> <p>279 live births with 13 delivered in clinics by a midwife, 266 live births were delivered by skilled health personnel</p> <p>Births attended by midwives, by 10-19 age group is 5% and births attended by skilled health personnel in the same age group is 95%.</p> <p>Number and percentage of girls and young pregnant women attending antenatal. R9</p> <p>1743-16% birth.</p> <p>Ratio between the increased of VDW (violent death of women) and the increase of VDM (Violent death of men) in the past twelve months. R6, R40</p> <p>Rate of decline of VDW in relation to rate of decline VDM. R6, R40</p>
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	Specific laws on violence that include budgetary allocations. R1, R34	Publication of reports on budget allocations and execution. R35	Percentage of budget spending allocated to programs, plans, and agencies related to different forms of violence against women.

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	<p>There is no specific law related to violence that includes budgetary allocation.</p> <p>National budget law, with earmarks for the implementation of laws, programs, plans on violence. R1, R34, R35 SEE ABOVE</p> <p>National budget law identifying funds allocated for women's mechanisms, specialized offices, health sector, education sector, etc. R1, R34</p> <p>The yearly Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure with Projections for two subsequent years is the legal instrument that reflects the budgetary provisions for all activities within government.</p>		<p>R35 The GAD is the only agency within government that has ongoing, specific programmes for VAW. Therefore its budget relates more precisely to programmes and plans for different forms of violence.</p> <p>The total budget allocated to the Gender Affairs Division in 2016 is 516,874 and the approved allocation for 2015 was 480,854.</p> <p>The 2016 budget represents 1.93% of the Ministry's annual budget and 0.06 percent of the country's annual budget.</p> <p>In 2015 the GAD received 1.27 percent of the Ministry's annual budget 0.05 percent of the Country's annual budget.</p>
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution. Not aware of such oversight body</p>	<p>Publication and dissemination of public information on the budget and its execution. R35 The publication and dissemination of public information on the budget and its execution is done through the publishing of the yearly Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure. In addition, the budget debate is brought live to the public via television and radio</p>	<p>Publication of final reports on the budget and its execution. R35 Same as the Process</p>
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>Attention protocols for ensuring the enforcement of provisions enacted in connection with different forms of violence. R10, R11, R15, R27 Since the GAD is the only national mechanism</p>	<p>Participatory processes for the drafting of attention protocols for ensuring the enforcement of provisions. R10, R11, R15 Although no formal protocols are in place, it is the mode of operation within government and</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,</p>

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	<p>within government that executes the programming for violence against women, it is fair to respond that a comprehensive approach to violence protocols is not in place. However, there are informal relationships between government agencies, quasi- governmental organizations and non- government organizations on matters relating to interventions and direct victim support and care</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 Not available.</p> <p>Infrastructure, equipment and specialized personnel providing health services in indigenous, rural, communities. R9 Not Available</p>	<p>state -wide for all interventions to embrace a participatory approach, inclusive of civil society in decision making.</p> <p>Publication and dissemination of protocols. (should include advertising and distribution in the various languages spoken in the country) R10, R11, R15 Publications are done in English only. No protocols are available to be disseminated.</p> <p>Records of actions taken to disseminate and enforce the protocols designed. R10, R11, R15, R39 No awareness campaign /action taken to disseminate and apply protocols. Existence of implementation and care protocols to deal with violations of the right of women and girls to be educated, at (public and private) educational institutions, free of stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts.</p>	<p>health, education). R10, R11 The periodic reports by the Follow-up Committee and the Mechanism for Advancement on Women on the progress made with the implementation of the Belem do Para is not presented to Parliament but is presented to the Cabinet and the Attorney General’s Office. These reports may be general in nature and not specifically monitor the knowledge, understanding and implementation of specific protocols and regulations on women’s rights.</p> <p>Existence of materials to foster gender equality and empowerment of women and girls and promotion processes at private and private educational institutions. The Gender Affairs prepares institutional materials to be distributed to schools, libraries and to the public. Among these are “An understanding of Gender”, “Gender based Violence” and a booklet on the Simplification of the Belem do Para Convention.”</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p>Existence of administrative agencies for filing complaints of noncompliance with obligations related to the right to an education free from discrimination.</p> <p>Existence of training processes for journalists, communication professionals, and media representatives on the right of women and girls to be free from all forms of discrimination and stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts.</p>	<p>Existence of state offices in charge of evaluating the educational content free of gender stereotypes.</p> <p>There is no such state entity.</p> <p>Number of curricular review and revision to eliminate gender stereotypes by subject and academic level.</p> <p>Curricula reviews are done but not specifically to the eliminate gender stereotypes by subject and academic level.</p> <p>Number of cases heard and decided by public or private educational institutions concerning violation of the right of women and girls to be education free of stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on concepts of inferiority or subordination.</p> <p>No available data.</p>
Qualitative signs of progress	<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.</p> <p>R10 None Known</p>	<p>Existence and operation of a program using traditional knowledge, disseminating it and promoting articulation with the general health system.</p> <p>No such programs exist</p>	<p>Number of indigenous, rural, women satisfied with the health care received. R9 No available data</p> <p>Acknowledgment and respect for traditional knowledge and practices by the general health system. R9 No specific training courses, studies or surveys done with or by health sector personnel on traditional knowledge of diversity issues in health care.</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>A National Gender – Based Action Plan (NGBVAP) exists. It was commissioned in 2014 by the Government of SVG through its GAD and funded by UN WOMEN. The Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ advocates strategic long-term programmes of activities to address causes of GBV and strengthen response to it. ✓ fosters better coordination and management of resources ✓ contributes to the understanding of GBV and its impact ✓ provides for the enhancement of knowledge and awareness of GBV. <p>There is no detailed budget allocated to this plan at this time. However, funding for the plan is provided from the general budget of the GAD.</p> <p>Incorporation of actions and strategies for the</p>	<p>Civil society participation in the design, monitoring, and evaluation of the national plan/action/strategy. R20, R31</p> <p>There are no records of activities, projects submitted by citizens' initiatives in which civil society has participated. Civil society, however, was involved at all stages of the design of the NGBVA plan. The draft plan was presented at a national conference for the input of civil society and government stakeholders. There is provisions within the plan for representation and multi-sectoral collaboration embracing civil society especially women's organizations.</p> <p>This multi-sectoral plan of action "proposes the establishment of a coherent, collaborative, time bound framework to be adopted by various stakeholders of Vincentian Government and civil society"(SVG NGBVAP, 2014).</p> <p>The guiding principles address the need for representation of different groups in planning and implementation to ensure the needs of diverse groups are met.</p> <p>All participating organisations are cited in the National Gender Base Violence Action Plan (NGBVAP) See the attach plan</p> <p>Training actions and plans on the rights of women, violence against women, and 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 NGBVAP is new and was designed to be implemented over three phases, which will include short-term (2014-2015), medium-term (2014-2017), and long-term (2017 and beyond). The short-term phase has just been completed. By the end of the medium term in 2017 an assessment will be due. Until then no regular systematic assessment of plans or overall policy against violence will be done.</p> <p>However, in preparation for the design of NGBVAP, an assessment of the responses to gender based violence gaps and challenges was done. The plan addresses monitoring and evaluation as fundamental to its implementation.</p> <p>Number of public institutions with specific dependencies on women, created, operating with budget and budget execution. R36</p> <p>The GAD is the only state institution with a budget devoted to women and whose mission includes actions to counter VAW. No specific recommendations for any additional offices were made. The budget for the GAD is cited</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>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> <p>The GAD is not aware of any other national plans that take into account actions and strategies for the prevention, punishment and eradication of violence against women-</p> <p>However, there are other state agencies and a civil society organization that respond to gender-based violence. These are, the Police, The Family Court, the Family Affairs Division (FAD) and Marion House. See attached the SVG NGBVAP for details.</p> <p>It is worthy to note that the ruling Government in its 2015 Manifesto promises that “ over the next five years, the ULP administration will: “enhance the operation of the Crisis Centre for Women and Children. “ Strengthen the implementation of the comprehensive policy in respect to gender affairs, including teen mothers, young boys and girls at risk, street children, foster children, women (especially vulnerable ones) and young men. “Adopt and implement all relevant conventions regarding Women, Children, the Protection of the Elderly and Persons with</p>	<p>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>No specialized training on the Convention of Belem do Para was done for the executive, legislature and judiciary</p> <p>The NGBVAP has as one of its outcome; to develop a programme of training for all individuals who will be part of the implementation of the overall plan. There is also provision for specific training of the police, healthcare workers, and staff within the judicial system. Since the commissioning of the NGBVAP training of – persons have been completed as follows:</p> <p>Existence of social programs for women victims of violence or with a priority for attending to such women.</p> <p>The social programmes that exist cater to all women seeking help. Social programmes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Counselling offered by the GAD, Family Affairs Division, Family Court and Marion House ✓ Shelter at the state owned Crisis Centre- provision of a temporary safe home for victims and children fleeing violent partners by the Ministry of National Mobilisation. 	<p>before.</p> <p>Percentage of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are aware of their rights R16, R38 No such survey conducted.</p> <p>Percentage of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are aware of the existence of specialized services for different manifestations of violence, considering girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R16, R33, R38 No such survey conducted.</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 SVG does not offer academic courses specializing in violence at college level or above but through the University of the West Indies (UWI), Vincentians have been able to access training in Gender and Development Studies. The members of the GAD and other public servants have accessed this training with support from the Government.</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Disabilities”</p> <p>Incorporation in official documents (public policy) of the concept of violence according to the Convention of Belém do Pará. R1</p> <p>“Domestic Violence” is the term used in the DV Act 2015. The Act defines domestic violence as “any controlling or abusive behaviour that harms the health, safety or well being of a person or any child that and includes but is not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. physical abuse or threats of physical abuse b. sexual abuse or threats of sexual abuse c. emotional ,verbal or psychological abuse; d. economic abuse; e. intimidation; f. harassment; g. stalking; h. damage or destruction of property; i. entry into the applicants residence without consent, where the parties do not share the same residence;” <p>Gender- Based Violence is the term defined in the National Gender Based Violence Action Plan (NGBVAP).</p> <p>Incorporation of the topic of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women on the agenda of the mechanism for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Protection Orders- The Family Court ✓ Monetary and other material support for the relocation of victims with limited resources- Family Affairs Division ✓ 24 hour DV Hotline for immediate response to victims ✓ Healthcare for victims and family while under the care of the state. <p>Budget cannot be specified – These services are funded through the general budget of the agencies that provide them.</p> <p>Number of legal or forensic physicians, forensic psychologists, criminologists trained per 100,000 girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women. R19, R23</p> <p>The St. Vincent Medical Association records show that there are 15 consultants, 17 senior registrar/registrar, 15 medical officers and 21 interns in SVG. There are 127 medical doctors per 100,000 women. The data reflecting the specialization of the doctors was 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>The Royal St. Vincent and the Grenadines Police Force exposes police officers assigned to the Sexual Offences Unit to specialized training in sexual violence. 6 female officers staff this Unit. The lead officers are trained in the management of sexual offences.</p> <p>In addition, the curriculum for new police recruits includes a module in gender sensitization.</p> <p>The RSPF makes training (overseas) on DV available for permanent members of the establishment who are assigned to the Sexual Offences Unit. Prior to the establishment of this Unit, police officers were trained in issues related to violence against women to deal with these cases. The number of officers, their rank and the content of the courses are not known.</p> <p>Annual percentage of people graduated from these special programs. R19</p> <p>No annual data is available but it is important to note that the current staff of the Gender Affairs Division has one male and 6 females trained by the UWI.</p> <p>Data are not available for other government agencies and sectors.</p> <p>Percentage of specialists working in public sector institutions linked to the issue of violence against women. R23</p> <p>Data is not available.</p> <p>Number and types of scholarships and exchange programs to meet the absences of</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>the advancement of women. Broken down by jurisdictions (national, state/provincial, local). The GAD has a specific national programme- the “Anti-violence Outreach programme.</p> <p>Preparation and implementation of permanent training plans on the rights of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women, violence against women, and the Convention of Belém do Pará for the pertinent decision-makers and authorities. R19</p> <p>This is already in progress through the Anti-violence Outreach programme.</p> <p>Design and implementation awareness and prevention campaigns about different forms of violence in the various languages spoken in the country. R16 SVG is predominantly an English speaking country therefore programmes are written and disseminated in English only.</p> <p>Existence of a national, state, or municipal policy to eliminate gender stereotypes in education. No national or state policy to eliminate gender stereotypes in education exists.</p>	<p>The data reflecting type, characteristics, target population budget commitments for victims of VAW attended to by various services by age group ethnicity etc. is not readily available.</p> <p>There is no centralized system from which this information can be derived. Women seek care from a variety of institutions, many of which do not have access to the data of others.</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>Data not readily available 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>Not aware of any survey and or analysis done on case histories or records of victim assistance organizations to estimate the amount of time women takes to seek help.</p>	<p>expertise in different disciplines on the problem of violence against women. R19 The annual graduation rate of the professionals with this specific training is not known.</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 The record of the number of officials with specific training in violence related issues in the public sector by jurisdiction, type of position, sex and rank is not known to the GAD.</p> <p>Number of comprehensive care services for women survivors of violence created and operating nationwide, with budget and running. R23 The Crisis Centre is one exclusive facility for gender-based violence victims in SVG. This facility is located in the capital city. It has fourteen (14) beds. The budget allocated to the centre projected for 2016 is \$232032 The Guadeloupe Home for Girl’s is a home for young women/ adolescence with problems. This Home is located in a rural community operated by the Catholic church.</p>
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in the promotion and protection of the right to a life without violence, considering organizations particularly involved with indigenous girls and</p>	<p>Existence of support networks in the local level (community, national, regional) for emergency care and follow-up to the problem of violence against women. R26, R30 ✓ Number and type of institution (public,</p>	<p>Annual percentage on the progress of the national coverage of comprehensive care services for women survivors of violence. R26, R33 The estimated progress per year in national</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>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>The four organizations whose mission includes the promotion and protection of the right to a life without violence are: The Soroptimist International of St. Vincent and the Grenadines – a 37 member national body of professional and skilled women. SVG Human Rights Association- The National Council of Women - The SVGTU Gender Committee</p>	<p>private, nature of institutional activities) that make up the support network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Established mechanisms for interagency communication and coordination. ✓ Distinct mechanisms for emergency and for monitoring the problem of VAW. <p>No formal network for emergency care and follow-up to the problem of VAW exists. However, the informal relationships/ network between the state agencies (police, the GAD, Family Court, FAD) and civil society organizations such as Marion House serves this purpose well.</p> <p>Each agency uses funds from its general allocation to provide service. A specific cost is difficult to be determined.</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 GAD is the public institution that is involved in the oversight of compliance with legislation regarding VAW. The work of the Division is presented through the representation of its Ministry at the monthly meeting of the Cabinet Committee on the</p>	<p>coverage by comprehensive care service specializing in violence against women has not been measured so the data do not exist.</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p>Economy where all Ministries meet with the Cabinet to report on their progress/ achievements, challenges and obstacles. The Coordinator represented the Division on the Parliamentary Committee that sat to discuss the New DV Bill before it became an Act. The GAD can present or request information from all areas of the public administration. A Memorandum/circular, endorsed by the Permanent Secretary in that Ministry, makes the request</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. The same institution as the previous indicator.</p>	
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	<p>Percentage of public spending allocated to the different plans, strategies, and programs on violence against women in the last fiscal period. R36</p> <p>Only the GAD has a National Plan to address VAW. The activities of this plan are funded from the budgetary allocation to the GAD. The percentage allocation to the GAD for 2016 is 0 .06%</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 	<p>Percentage of social public spending allocated to ensuring a life without violence R36</p> <p>The total government social spending indiscernible.</p> <p>The several agencies within government that deal with issues related to VAW are located in different ministries. These agencies do not have explicit allocation for VAW. Any expenditure for VAW is taken from any suitable allocation within that agency based on the type of expenditure e.g. Training, public assistance etc.</p> <p>A difficulty arises in tracking the expenditure.</p>	<p>Percentage of public spending allocated in the last fiscal period for the implementation of programs of violence against women by implementing institution (public and/or private) or the expenditure items. R36</p> <p>Unable to determine the government wide spending for VAW. See response to Process Indicator re:R36</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>judiciary or prosecution service (attorneys' offices, defence offices)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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>Disaggregated budget for each of the entities within government may not reflect truly the actual figures spent on VAW</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Percentage of public spending allocated to: R36 ✓ 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>Unable to determine the government wide spending for VAW.</p> <p>Spending on ensuring life without violence and spending on health, both broken down by jurisdictions (state, provincial, local). R36 SAME AS ABOVE</p> <p>Per capita public spending on health care. R36</p>	
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Ratio between national economic growth and coverage of the guarantee of a life without violence. This is not measured.</p> <p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution, considering organizations working in particular with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with</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>The Ministry of Finance receives yearly reports on accounts of expenditure for each department at budget discussion. The GAD presents its report, which takes into account all the activities for VAW</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>There is no introduction of or institutionalization of any accountability mechanism for monitoring, oversight or internal audit bodies in agencies responsible for ensuring life free of violence against</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R17, R20</p> <p>In SVG no civil society organization has the responsibility for budget and government spending oversight. Participatory budget planning is restricted to government officials. Civil society does have the opportunity to influence the budget through a series of consultation with the Ministry of Finance during the budget preparation period.</p>	<p>management of the budget for the implementation of plans and programs for the treatment and eradication of VAW. R17</p> <p>The audit of all accounts is carried out yearly by the Audit Department. The Internal Audit Department of the Treasury also does random audits all year round. These are general audits, not specific for oversight of programmes for ensuring a life free of violence for women. But they take into account budgets that are spent on the implementation of VAW programmes.</p>	women.
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>Number of shelters and homes for victims of violence against women and their children. R26, R30</p> <p>SVG has one state owned (public) Crisis Centre. This facility has a capacity of 14 beds. The projected budget for 2016 is \$232032. The Guadeloupe home for girls is private institution own and operated by the Catholics. Its budget is unknown</p> <p>Number of public or state-supported legal services specializing in women affected by violence. R23, R30</p> <p>There are no public or government-supported women's information, complaint and legal representation bodies specializing in assisting women victims of violence.</p> <p>The SVG Human Rights Association and some private lawyers provide pro-bono legal service</p>	<p>Accessibility and availability of care services for victims of different forms of violence, by jurisdiction and geographical region. R23, R33</p> <p>The facilities that respond to women's problems are:</p> <p>Crisis centre-1 (National)-Safe House Family Court-2 One in the capital and one in on the Windward side of the country – (National) Legal Services and counselling GAD-1 (National)- counselling, sensitization FAD-1 (National)- counselling, financial and material support The RSPF-police stations/Sexual offences Unit -1 (National)-law enforcement, hotline Hospitals (3) and – community clinics-health care</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,</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>Data not available</p> <p>Service usage rate: R33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ By victims of different forms of violence ✓ Telephone assistance ✓ Legal assistance ✓ Health care services ✓ Supply availability of antibiotics, anti-retrovirals and emergency contraception in cases of rape. <p>The number of women who have received care in the last 12 months is not known. Data is not available to respond to these indicators</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>at their discretion.</p> <p>Number of services that provide care and psychological support before, during and after the legal process. R23, R30</p> <p>No facility exists that provide specific services for women's information, care and psychological support before, during and after the legal process.</p> <p>Number of toll-free telephone lines, with national, state, and/or local coverage, for women. R30</p> <p>No toll free telephone lines are available.</p> <p>There is a DV Hotline operated by the Crisis centre through the Police. A special 3-digit number is assigned.</p> <p>The secretariat of the National Committee on Crime Prevention also operates a hotline.</p> <p>Number of public health programs for women victims of violence in the different forms it can take, considering girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R30</p> <p>Women victims of different forms of violence can access all the available public health programmes in SVG. These programmes</p>	<p>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>The Ministry of National Mobilization Gender etc. has a protocol of care for victims of violence of the Crisis Centre. The protocol is between the Crisis Centre, the Police and the Family Court.</p> <p>Existence of public or private observatories on discriminatory institutional conducts or practices against women or which endeavor to reverse them in all areas, with a special focus on education, health, and justice.</p> <p>None available</p> <p>Existence of study plans, textbooks, and educational material free of gender-based stereotypes for all levels of teaching. Educational materials are not vetted for gender - based stereotypes.</p> <p>None available</p> <p>Existence of campaigns on what gender stereotypes in education are and what produces them.</p> <p>No specific campaign programme exists.</p> <p>Existence of human rights education programs</p>	<p>Coverage, scope, jurisdiction, and funding:</p> <p>R33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ of attention programs for victims of violence ✓ of assistance programs for elderly women ✓ of assistance programs for girls and adolescents ✓ of health insurance plans, by sex, age, and geographical region, as subscribers or beneficiaries <p>The scope, quantity, extent, jurisdiction, budget and coverage of these specialized assistance programmes for different categories of women are not known.</p> <p>Number of journalists and media professionals and representatives who have participated in educational processes on the right of women and girls to be free from all forms of discrimination and stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts.</p> <p>Number of study plans, textbooks, and educational material prepared free of gender-</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>generally are accessible to all citizens and not specific to any particular group.</p> <p>Number of psychological counselling services R30 The state owned Psychological Counselling Facilities is the Mental Health Centre-1 (National) Marion House-semi-public with national coverage providing specific programmes for adolescents.</p>	<p>that include the gender dimension in all levels of teaching. Does not exist in SVG</p> <p>Existence of professional guidelines and codes of conduct in the media and in advertising as well, with respect to materials containing violent and stereotyped content against women. None Exists</p>	<p>based stereotypes for all levels of teaching. Data is not available to verify this.</p> <p>Number of codes of conduct for media organizations and advertising agencies, which include the right of women to be free from all forms of discrimination, and the right of women to be valued and educated free of stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts. Codes of conduct for the media organization and advertising agencies on these issues do not exist.</p> <p>Existence of human rights education programs that include the gender dimension in all levels of teaching. These programmes do not exist in isolation. They are embodied in the gender sensitization programme offered by the GAD to schools.</p> <p>Number of programs specially designed to deal with the right of women and girls to be valued and educated free of stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ At school ✓ At home ✓ In territorial areas and in local government

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In Public Prosecution ✓ Ministries of Health ✓ In the Police Force ✓ In the media ✓ In religious places <p>No programme designed specifically for these institutions on this issue.</p> <p>Number of agents trained in gender construction and deconstruction and stereotypes against women and girls, in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Schools ✓ Homes ✓ Municipal government and territorial places ✓ Public Prosecution ✓ Ministries of Health ✓ The Police Force ✓ The Media ✓ Religious Places <p>No agent in these institutions trained in this issue.</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>No civil society organization is involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the commitments</p>	<p>User satisfaction studies on the accessibility, availability, and quality of the different attention services for victims of violence. R33</p> <p>No surveys and qualitative studies done to examine the quality, accessibility and adaptability of responses from violence against victims.</p> <p>Perception studies on the identification of violence against women. R33</p> <p>Public opinion polls are not a regular feature in</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>on the eradication of violence against women.</p> <p>Characteristics, coverage, and schedule of outreach campaigns dealing with the right to a life without violence. R32 The GAD has a year round awareness campaign on women's rights and an Anti-violence outreach programme - a weekly radio programme -on going community gender sensitization sessions -Commemorative activities around special events related to international conventions -institutional pamphlets –distributed nation wide.</p> <p>Characteristics, coverage, and schedule of outreach campaigns against the sexual harassment. R32 Discussions around sexual harassment is embodied in overall campaign done by the GAD</p>	<p>Vincentian society. Such a poll was not done.</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 The media campaigns to disseminate information about institutional response to VAW are done by the GAD. News/press releases (newspaper and television) are done on a regular basis and on special occasions.</p> <p>Existence of permanent mechanisms for participation in offering recommendations on the design and implementation of violence prevention and attention policies. R20 No permanent mechanism has been established since the Inter-sectoral Committee on Gender Equity stopped functions. Many attempts to revive this body have failed. The GAD has nevertheless depended on the establishment of adhoc committees, which involves representation from civil society, to respond to vaw. Representation from women's organization which have VAW as its mission are identified for compulsory participation</p>	

III.3. Access to justice
Art. 7 d), f) y 8 c) y d)

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	<p>Legislation that explicitly bans the use of such methods as conciliation, mediation, suspended sentences, probation, application of the opportunity, commutation of sentences and others intended to resolve cases of violence against women extra-judicially. R5 There is no such legislation in SVG.</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 The legal provisions envisaging the application of protection measures and Case law enforcing this principle has not been researched.</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 	<p>Percentage of protective orders issued in cases of violence against women, in proportion to the number of protective orders requested, broken down by the type of crime and/or type of violence reported. R25, R40 The data on judicial decisions and resolutions ordering protection order are available but it is not collated, or disaggregated by type of crime or type of reported violence. ?????</p> <p>Judgments and rulings that make use of and include the Convention of Belém do Pará R28, R40 Was unable to verify that these judgements exist.</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>Data not available</p> <p>Number of judgments or resolutions related to reparation of victims, type of reparation. R40</p> <p>Data not available</p>	<p>Unreported violence rate: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who were victims of different forms of violence over the past twelve months and who did not report those acts of violence, divided by the total number of women in their age groups. R40 The data on unreported violence against different categories of women who were victims of different form of violence in the past 12 months 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 This information is not collated and was not accessed.</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>The cases brought to the attention of the investigating entity by type of violence and</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe reference networks • Panic buttons <p>Protocols on interagency cooperation for the effective application of protection measures for the mechanisms listed do -above do not exist.</p> <p>Competence of ministries or supervisory offices to receive complaints from health system users. R23 Records of complaint and proposals made by health system users are not available.</p> <p>Specific mechanism to receive complaints from users regarding the justice system R23</p> <p>Records of complaint and proposals made by justice system users are not available.</p> <p>Existence of constitutional relief (amparos, protective actions, custody). R23 Case law on actions for constitutional relief can be had from a registry of judgements. This has to be researched.</p> <p>Availability of procedural guarantees in judicial proceedings involving violence: (i) independence and impartiality of the court; (ii) reasonable time; (iii) equality of arms; (iv) res judicata; (v) appeals to higher courts against judgments. R23</p> <p>Existence of criminal investigation protocols on crimes of violence against women, femicide and violent deaths of women, with a gender</p>	<p>Existence of an office, rapporteurship, or other kinds of specific agency within the trials and appeals courts and at the supreme court.</p> <p>There is no legal provision creating institutions on gender/violence in judicial context.</p> <p>Policies to train judges, prosecutors, defence attorneys, lawyers, and justice operators, as well as in the law schools programs, on the topic of violence. Thematic coverage and scope R19</p> <p>There are no such policies</p> <p>Database registers with relevant case law of federal and confederate high courts concerning violence against women, including documentation of reference cases, especially those based on gender stereotypes or those that endeavor to reverse them. R28, R40</p> <p>The OECS Supreme Court, headquartered in St. Lucia keeps judgments and a database with published case laws from all OECS states.</p> <p>Existence of research on the impact of gender stereotypes in judicial investigations and in prosecutions.</p> <p>Existence of investigation and prosecution protocols with a gender perspective.</p>	<p>stage of proceedings is not known.</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>Average time between the initial phase of a criminal trial for violence against women in its various manifestations and/or femicide and judgment (conviction or acquittal). R6, R40</p> <p>This information is 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>The number and percentage of judicial proceeding on reparation for victims of violence or collateral victim in case of violent death of women, (initiated by parents, descendants or other relations of the dead woman) from the state/the killer has not been researched.</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>perspective. R6 There are no published and disseminated research protocols on crimes of violence against women, femicide etc. with a gender perspective.</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 There are no legal provisions (laws, protocols, resolutions) containing available protection mechanism for these categories of women with a perspective on inter-cultural inclusion.</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. The civil society organizations that exist are not involved as advisors or as complainants in criminal proceedings for VAW.</p>	<p>Publication of and access to information on judgments and rulings enacted. R40</p> <p>No public agency for monitoring and oversight of judgements.</p>	
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 No legal provision for funding with disaggregated expenditure of free legal representation and other services intended for girls, and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who have suffered different</p>	<p>Periodic reports of accountability for the financial management of resources for access to justice for women victims of violence. R23, R33 No published accountability reports are 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,</p>	<p>Average investment funds involving each of the stages of criminal proceedings according to the institution involved. R40 The national budgets of the entities involved in every stage of the criminal proceedings do not have a specific head for violence against women, therefore to collate national budgets for these entities will not be a true reflection on the budget for VAW.</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	forms of violence, either publicly managed or with state subsidies.	rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R24, R40 No such allocation in the Estimates.	
Qualitative signs of progress		Publication of and access to information on budget allocations and spending. R40	
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>Existence of agencies for receiving complaints. If they exist, their number and locations. R22, R39 Generally the police is the agency for receiving complaints, especially through its (Criminal Investigation Department CID). There are 20 police stations spread throughout communities in SVG. Special departments within the police that respond to violence are the Rapid Response Unit- 4, the Special Services Unit-2, and Narcotics -1 Some social entities such as the Crisis Centre (1), FAD –(1) GAD- (1) also receive complaint.</p> <p>Existence of administrative agencies for filing complaints regarding failing to abide by obligations related to the right to a life without violence. R22, R39 No entity for filing complains of noncompliance with obligation related to a life free of violence</p> <p>Existence of legal representation services, either public or state-supported, specializing in</p>	<p>Number of women lodging complaints for violence with the police. R40</p> <p>Number of women victims of sex crimes, by age, racial or ethnic origin, and socio-economic status. R40</p> <p>Number of users served by the telephone lines. R40</p> <p>Number of complaints involving violence received, investigation, and resolved by competent national human rights institutions in the country. R23, R40 This data is not available</p> <p>Number of users of free legal representation services, be they public or private, with or without state subsidies. R23, R40 This data is not available.</p> <p>Training programs for justice operators from a gender perspective and inter-culturality. R19</p>	<p>The number of convictions for violence against women in proportion to the total number of reports. R40 Off the ----- number of reported cases of VAW ----- were convicted in 20--</p> <p>The number of victims of femicide in the past twelve months, by age, marital status, cause of death, and geographic location. R40 Number of femicide prosecutions with sentences in the past twelve months in proportion to the total number of recorded cases. R40</p> <p>Number of trained personnel in the justice system with a gender perspective and taking care of inter-culturality. R19</p> <p>Number of cases solved involving indigenous, rural, girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women as victims of violence. R24, R40 Data not available</p> <p>Number of indigenous, rural, women holding</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>women affected by violence. R23, R30</p> <p>Existence of nationwide toll-free telephone lines for women victims of violence. R30 2 hotlines are in placed</p> <p>Existence of free and comprehensive legal services to protect the right to a life without violence. R23, R30 There is no specific programme for free and comprehensive legal services to protect a life without violence. The AG's office, many lawyers and the SVG Human Rights Association give pro-bono services.</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>Only pro-bono services exist.</p>		<p>decision-making positions for conflict resolution in indigenous, rural, communities. Data not available.</p> <p>Number of women in positions of decision on prosecution, courts and other administrative bodies of justice.</p> <p>Number of civil servants and public officials who have accessed training processes, awareness and training on the issue of violence against women. R19 Since many public servants are now access ing the Gender and Development Studies through the University of the West Indies this information is not known.</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

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
			<p>reported to institutions responsible for counseling women in criminal proceedings (as aggrieved or accused of crimes)</p> <p>✓ Number of interpreters with knowledge of the rights of women. The data for these indicators have not been collated.</p>
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>No civil society organizations, particularly working with girls and adolescents and other categories of women, are involved in monitoring and control initiatives.</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>Publication of and access to information of girls and adolescents and women are printed in English only.</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>There are no such legal provisions/regulations.</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>Reported above</p>	<p>Legislation covering public access to the information gathered (through surveys and administrative records). R38</p> <p>No such legislation exists.</p> <p>Regular publication of statistics prepared and studies carried out. R37</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Regulations covering the State's obligation to keep administrative records (police, judicial, prosecution service, defence offices, social services, health, etc.) on the different cases of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women in its various manifestations. R1, R39</p> <p>Regulations appointing the competent authority for coordinating efforts to ensure complete administrative records. R1, R39 No such legal provisions exist.</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 The Census and statistics Act 24 of 1938 covers the states obligations as far as statistical data is concerned. There is no legal provision on the conduct of studies and research to assess and monitor plans, programmes, and actions relating to VAW.</p> <p>Regulations that provides free access to information of statistical nature generated by public sector institutions. R1, R37 None exist</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. Reported above.</p>	<p>Regular publication of statistics is done on the website of the Statistical Division (stats.gov.vc) but there is no statistics on violence against women posted.</p> <p>Number of surveys on violence against women. R38 No survey has been done.</p>
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of public sector institutions producing or generating statistical information on violence against women. The Police in conjunction with the Gender Affairs Division generate statistical data on violence against women.</p>	<p>Periodic statistical reports on violence against women. R40 The data from the police is generated and reports are published yearly. Reports are also produced as needed.</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<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>No data on the request for access to public information by civil society organization.</p>	<p>Qualitative reports that interpret and contextualize the statistics of violence against women. R40 No qualitative</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>Reported above</p>	
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	<p>Specific laws including budgetary allocations for meeting information production obligations. R1, R34 No specific law on budgetary allocation for meeting information production.</p> <p>National budget law with earmarks for meeting information production obligations. R1, R34 As above</p>	<p>Publication of reports on budget allocations and execution. R35, R36, R37 No published reports specific to VAW.</p> <p>Percentage of public spending assigned to the development of databases with information on different forms of violence. R36 No specific provision made for development of VAW databases.</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 No specific allocation for programmes, plans and institution related to different forms of VAW.</p>
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution. No civil society organization is involved in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution.</p>	<p>Transparency and public information on the budget and its execution. R35, R37</p> <p>Civil society, through established groups is invited to meet with the Minister of Finance during the budget preparation process. Through a series of meetings, members of diverse groups are encouraged to share their views on the budget. However, there is no special mechanism that allow for provision of information on the percentage of the budgets allocated to national women's mechanism.</p>	<p>Publication of final reports on the budget and its execution. R37</p> <p>There is no dissemination and promotion of results and publication on the budget allocated to research and studies.</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>Agreements and/or cooperative ties between the national women's mechanism / the competent authorities in the area of violence (at different public agencies) and the national agency responsible for the official statistics used to produce quality information on different forms of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women. R18, R42 There are no formal agreement/rules of coordination on statistics between competent authority and the statistical office.</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 There are no legal provisions creating offices, secretaries, and other specialized state mechanisms for producing statistics. The records of the courts, health centres and prosecution offices have to be collected and disaggregated.</p> <p>Existence of studies on sentences and opinions that contains stereotypes, prejudices, myths and customs in the cases of women victims of violence, and the use of the personal history of the victim and / or her sexual experience to deny justice to her. R29 Not aware of the existence of these studies. Additional research on this has to be done.</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 There are no rules of coordination between the GAD and the statistical Department and other agencies for the collection of statistical data.</p>	<p>Existence and availability of regular databases or other sources of information on different forms of violence. R40 Crime data from the Royal St. Vincent and the Grenadines Police Force for sexual offences (rape, incest, intercourse with child under 13 and 15 yrs, sexual assault and attempted rape) exist. Other crime data such as violent death of a women, murder etc. are disaggregated by offences, age and sex. This data is published yearly.</p> <p>Number of the public sector institutions that have specific units on generation of statistical information. R40</p> <p>The Ministries of Education, Agriculture, Tourism and Health do collect data but these are not specific to gender issues and violence against women.</p>
Qualitative	Production reports, specialized studies from	Existence of mechanisms for access to updated	Periodic reports of social perception on the

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
signs of progress	<p>various disciplines on violence against women and femicide with statistical bases. R40 Not available.</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 There are no such reports done.</p>	<p>statistical information (accessible and timely) R40 No mechanism for disclosure of processes that encourages access to updated public statistical information.</p> <p>Existence of mechanisms for mass dissemination of national statistics on violence against women. R40 No such entity exists.</p>	<p>issue of violence against women. R38</p> <p>No periodic reports on surveys on VAW, women's knowledge of their rights and knowledge of services available is done.</p>

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. Laws and a NPGBVP exist for all citizens of SVG.</p> <p>Law addressing / including the right of gender identity⁴, sexual identity and sexual diversity. There is no law to this effect</p> <p>Law or national policy guaranteeing a life without violence for girls and adolescents,</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>Processes for preparing laws or national policies guaranteeing a life without violence that take into account ethnic diversity is the</p>	<p>Violence rate among salaried women, by type of violence, age, ethnic origin, country of origin, and socioeconomic level. No available data.</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. No available data</p> <p>Violence rate by level of schooling, race, ethnic origin, country of origin, and</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>adult women and elderly women with physical or psychosocial disabilities.</p> <p>Law or national policy on mental health that specifically addresses the right to a life without violence.</p> <p>Law or national policy to guarantee a life without violence for girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are migrants, displaced persons, or deprived of their freedom. <i>The laws guaranteeing a life free of violence is universal. It does not specify the diversities noted in the indicators above.</i></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. <i>Justice in SVG is uniformly applied.</i></p> <p>Acknowledgment of intercultural citizenship in domestic legislation, considering the indigenous, rural, communities' rights to their practices and knowledge. <i>Our laws make no such acknowledgement.</i></p> <p>Existence of legislation / regulations imposing sanctions for public officials and educators in cases of sexual violence against indigenous, rural, female students.</p>	<p>same for all types.</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>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. <i>Number of reports and parallel reports to international oversight bodies reported earlier.</i></p> <p>Number of legal instruments, programs and projects guaranteeing intercultural citizenship of indigenous, rural, women. <i>No legal instrument available.</i></p>	<p>socioeconomic level. <i>No available data</i></p> <p>Violence rate among pregnant women, by age. <i>No available data</i></p> <p>Violence rate among elderly women. <i>No available data</i></p> <p>Violence rate among girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with disabilities. <i>No available data</i></p> <p>Violence rate in girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are lesbians and/or against women with diverse gender identity. <i>No available data</i></p> <p>Violence rate among women married to their assailants. <i>No available data</i></p> <p>Violence rate among women in a relationship with their assailants. <i>No available data</i></p> <p>Full exercise of cultural rights by women and indigenous, rural, communities, in a context of intercultural citizenship. <i>Unknown</i></p> <p>Percentage of indigenous, rural, women keeping the knowledge and culture within their communities. <i>Unknown</i></p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	No such law exists.		
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations with specific knowledge on each of the area/s involved in the design, enforcement, and monitoring agencies.</p> <p>Not aware of any such civil society organization</p>	<p>Characteristics and frequency of perception studies among the general population in connection with different forms of violence.</p> <p>Perception studies are not done in connection with any forms of violence.</p> <p>Public policy, plans and programs to eradicate violence, proposed by indigenous, rural, women's movement, considering organizations particularly working with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women of diverse ethnic origin, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.</p> <p>No such policies or plans proposed by the categories mentioned.</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>No such law exists.</p> <p>National budget law with earmarked allocations for meeting the obligations of ensuring the adoption of the measures enshrined in the Convention of Belém do Pará and national law, free of discrimination.</p> <p>The national budget does not have earmarked allocation for the adoption of the measures</p>	<p>Number of reports prepared and published with information on effective budget execution.</p> <p>No report with information on effective budget execution has been prepared and published.</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	enshrined in the Convention of Belém do Pará and national law, free of discrimination.		
Qualitative signs of progress	Number and characteristics of civil society organizations with specific knowledge of each of the areas involved in the allocation, monitoring, and oversight of budget execution. <i>No civil society organization was involved</i>		
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. <i>Protocols for this purpose does not exist.</i></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. <i>No such arrangement exists.</i></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. <i>No interpreters are necessary as we are a single language people.</i></p> <p>Number of interpreters for migrant and refugee girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women or for those who do not speak the official language. <i>No provisions made for this.</i></p> <p>Number of officials in different agencies trained to provide / facilitate the necessary support mechanisms for girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with disabilities. <i>No special training is provided for this purpose.</i></p> <p>Percentage of the population that uses indigenous or alternative systems for health care and/or access to justice. <i>Healthcare and or access to justice are universally available.</i></p>	<p>Percentage of indigenous, rural, girls and boys attending intercultural schools. <i>No data is available because attendance does take account of these differences.</i></p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p>Percentage of older women who regularly receive medical attention / monitoring and measures to attend to or prevent violence. Data is unavailable.</p> <p>Percentage of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, who regularly receive medical attention / monitoring and measures to attend to or prevent violence. Data is unavailable.</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. The National Gender - Based Violence Plan makes provision for this type of training.</p>	
Qualitative signs of progress	Number and characteristics of civil society organizations with specific knowledge on each of the areas involved in the design, enforcement, and monitoring agencies.		

Source: Own work based on *Indicators for Follow-up to the Committee of Experts' (CEVI) Recommendations*, adopted at the Fourth Meeting of CEVI, held on August 15, 2008 (OEA/Ser.L/II.7.10 (MESECVI/CEVI/doc.86/08 rev. 3); *Follow-up Report on the Recommendations made by the CEVI in the Evaluation Stage*

of the First Multilateral Evaluation Round, Third Conference of States Parties, Antigua, Guatemala, March 24 to 25, 2011 (OEA/Ser.L/II.7.10, MESECVI-III/doc.57/11). (CEVI) (2012) *Draft Indicators of the Second Multilateral Evaluation Round to follow-up of Committee of Experts' (CEVI) Recommendations*, OEA/Ser.L/II.7.10, MESECVI/CEVI/doc.176/12, June 27, 2012, MESECVI (2012) Second Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of Belém do Pará, OAS; April 2012; MESEVI (2012) *Responses to questionnaires / Country reports*, and on the proposed progress indicators; Foro Internacional de Mujeres indígenas (FIMI) *Resumen sobre el proceso de construcción de indicadores para monitoreo de violencia contra mujeres indígenas, 2009 a 2010*.

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

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

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

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