

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

III.1. Legislation

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

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	<p>Incorporation of Belém do Pará in domestic law (at the constitutional, supralegal, or legal level). R1</p> <p>Although T&T has not incorporated the Belem do Para Convention in one specific piece of legislation, the principles and concepts of Belem do Para have been incorporated through several pieces of legislation.</p> <p>Incorporation of the concept of gender-based violence, as defined in the Convention, in the legislation against violence. R1</p> <p>Yes. This concept is incorporated in the Domestic Violence Act 1999, the Sexual Offences Act 1986, the Offences Against the Person Act 1925, the Married Persons Act 1977, and the Cohabitation Relationships Act 1998.</p> <p>Incorporation of psychological, physical, sexual, patrimonial, economic, institutional, political and other forms of violence into anti-violence legislation, considering girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants,</p>	<p>Convention of Belém do Pará ratification processes.</p> <p>T&T ratified in 1996.</p> <p>Bills or enactment of specific laws on violence in the country and at the federal, state, provincial, and local levels, according to the legislative division. R1</p> <p>Children Act 2012 Offences Against the Person Act 1925 Sexual Offences Act 1986 Domestic Violence Act 1999 Trafficking in Persons Act 2011 Anti-Gang Act 2011 Anti-Terrorism Act 2005 Kidnapping Act 2003</p> <p>Number of reports presented by the country to international oversight agencies in connection with the right to a life without violence.</p> <p>24 Reports under: ICESCR ICCPR CRC CERD CEDAW</p>	<p>Violence rate based on surveys: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women by age group who report being victims of any form of violence (physical, sexual, psychological; patrimonial, economic and others) at the hands of a partner, former partner over the past twelve months, divided by the total number of women in those same age groups, multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the number of women living in the country. R1, R40</p> <p>Available statistics gathered by the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service based on reports made, do not disaggregate based on gender or age. However, reports are made based on the type of offence.</p> <p>The number of reports between September 2012 and August 2013 (12 months) for Rape, Incest and Sexual Offences amounted to five hundred and forty five (545).</p> <p>The population of females in Trinidad and Tobago as at 2011 stands at six hundred and sixty one thousand seven hundred and fourteen (661714).</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>rural, with disabilities, pregnant, socio-economically disadvantaged, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants or affected by armed conflicts, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.R1</p> <p>Yes. These concepts of violence are incorporated in the Domestic Violence Act 1999, the Sexual Offences Act 1986, the Offences Against the Person Act 1925, the Married Persons Act 1977, and the Cohabital Relationships Act 1998.</p> <p>However, there are no express provisions as it relates to diversity such as ethnicity, disability and sexual preferences, or migrants etc.</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 womenR2 <p>The Trafficking in Persons Act 2011; S 16, 17, 18, 19.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forced prostitution (per Rome Statute) R2 <p>The Sexual Offences Act, 1986; S 18 (a); The International Criminal Court Act 2006; S 10(2)(g).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sexual harassment in the workplace, at school, at health facilities, etc. of public 	<p>UPR</p> <p>Number of parallel reports presented by civil society to international oversight agencies in connection with the right to a life without violence.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Number of state offices, secretariats, or mechanisms specializing in violence against women. Coverage by jurisdictions (national, state, provincial, local).</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (victim support units) The National Domestic Violence Unit 19 Domestic Violence Community Drop-in Centres Rape Crisis Centre 11 Shelters for female victims of domestic violence (supported by the government and run by NGOs)</p> <p>Number of public officials prosecuted and/or punished under criminal and/or administrative provisions for failing to enforce the regulations and/or national plan/action/strategy on violence against women.R17</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Existence of systematic training, staff training and awareness of the public sector officials on the legal tools of punishment, protection and promotion of women's rights, particularly the right to a life free of violence.R19</p>	<p>Violence rate based on surveys: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women by age group who report being victims of any form of violence (physical, sexual, psychological; patrimonial, economic and others) at the hands of a partner, former partner throughout the life, divided by the total number of women in those same age groups, multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the number of women living in the country.R1, R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Violence rate based on surveys: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women by age group who report being victims of any form of violence by a perpetrator other than a partner or former partner (physical, sexual, psychological, patrimonial, economic, institutional, political and others) over the past twelve months, divided by the total number of women in those same age groups, multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the number of women living in the country.R1,R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Violence rate based on surveys: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women by age group who report being victims of any form of violence by a perpetrator other than a partner or former partner (physical, sexual, psychological, patrimonial, economic, institutional, political and others) throughout the life, divided by the total number of women in those same age groups, multiplied by</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>or private nature, in particular for indigenous women, considering also those who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons, senior citizens or deprived of their freedom. R3</p> <p>There is no legislation in place to deal specifically with “sexual harassment”. However, the Government established a Steering Committee for Action against Discrimination and Sexual Harassment in the Workplace under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour, Small and Micro Enterprise Development. This committee was charged with the responsibility of: overseeing the conduct of a National Study of Sexual Harassment in the workplace; conducting sexual harassment sensitization throughout Trinidad and Tobago; and developing a Plan of Action to address the issue and monitor the implementation.</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>✓ Type of processes (nature, timing, content)</p> <p>✓ Number and type of public sector entities that assume these processes.</p> <p>✓ Number of officials and officers who accessed the processes.</p> <p>✓ Exchange mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation of training processes.</p> <p>Information on type of processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development collaborated with the Embassy of Chile and UNFPA in 2013 in hosting a seminar on GBV. This seminar involved: the sensitization of policy makers, government officials and key stakeholders on issues surrounding GBV in Trinidad and Tobago; sharing the Chilean experience on addressing GBV; and the identification of areas where additional support is needed by the UN system in the prevention of GBV. • A five (5) day intensive workshop for key facilitators (“seed agents of change”) was conducted by UNFPA Trinidad and Tobago, from 14-18th October 2013, which utilized a toolkit developed by UN Women to train government outreach workers and community leaders in preventing GBV amongst men and boys at the community level. • The Strengthening State Accountability and Community Action for Ending GBV and SV in Trinidad and Tobago also includes gender training and 	<p>100,000 and divided by the number of women living in the country.R1,R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Violence rate broken down by urban/rural areas, socioeconomic strata, ethnic groups and age groups, by different types of violence.R1, R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Percentage of legal cases (criminal, civil or administrative) of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women that were prosecuted in proportion to the total number of reports of violence against women.R1,R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Femicide and /or Violent Deaths of Women (VDW) rate per 100,000 women: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women killed in the past twelve months through any form of femicide, multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the number of women living in the country. R6,R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Estimated femicide² of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women rate per 100,000 women: number of killings in the past twelve months multiplied by 100,000 and by the percentage of women’s killings deemed</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>The International Criminal Court Act 2006; S 9(2)(a) –</p> <p>The term “femicide” is not found in this act but the definition of it is discernable from the mentioned section.</p> <p>The Offences Against the Person Act 1925–</p> <p>Section 4 punishes the offence of murder. Although this Act does not speak specifically to the violent death of women, it punishes various types of violent offences that may arise out of a domestic relationship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rape and sexual abuse within marriage and de-facto unions.R4 <p>The Sexual Offences Act 1986; S 4 –</p> <p>The definition of “rape” is now all encompassing. It can occur within a marriage or de-facto union. The ingredients are clearly defined.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rape, sexual abuse, sexual violence within the nuclear family or extended. <p>The Sexual Offences Act 1986; S 4</p> <p>The Domestic Violence Act, 1999 includes sexual abuse as a form of domestic violence in the definition of domestic violence. Sexual abuse is further defined in the Act as including, “sexual contact of any kind that</p>	<p>awareness. The developmental objective of the project is to end gender-based violence through strengthened and responsive state and civil society actions.</p> <p>Number and type of public sector entities that assume these processes:</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Number of officials and officers who accessed the processes:</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Exchange mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation of training processes:</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Existence of systematic education school curricula in secondary education, university and the general public on the promotion and protection of women's rights, and the penalties for violation of the right to a life free of violence.R16</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Existence of regular and commemorative activities at the school level to promote women's rights, particularly the right to a life free of violence.R16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Nature of activities ✓ Frequency 	<p>to be femicides, then divided by the number of women living in the country. R6, R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Mortality rate, by sex, through accidents, homicides, or suicides cause broken down. R6, R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Number and percentage of criminal proceedings for the crime of femicide, homicide, murder versus number and percentage of criminal cases with judgment (conviction or acquittal) for the crime of femicide, homicide, murder.R6, R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Number and percentage of repair processes on collateral victims of femicide by type of relationship with the victim.R40</p> <p>Information not available</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>is coerced by force or threat of force and the commission of or an attempt to commit any of the offences listed under the Sexual Offences Act in the First Schedule”.</p> <p>✓ Sexual violence in armed conflicts, as a form of torture, war crime and/or crime against humanity. R7</p> <p>The International Criminal Court Act 2006; S 10(2)(g).</p> <p>✓ Sexual violence in hospitals, places of learning, detention centers, and other state institutions, in particular for indigenous women, considering also those who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons, senior citizens or deprived of their freedom. R8, R9</p> <p>The International Criminal Court Act 2006; S 10(2) (g).</p> <p>This Act is not specific in relation to the place of the act of sexual violence but covers the general infringements.</p> <p>The Sexual Offences Act 1986; covers sexual violence in general.</p> <p>✓ Obstetric violence in hospitals and other health institutions in the States. R9</p> <p>The Sexual Offences Act 1986; covers</p>	<p>✓ Mechanisms and tools for implementation.</p> <p>The Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development has regular commemorative activities for the UN Day for the International Elimination of Violence against Women (25th November – 10th December), International Women’s Day (8th March), World AIDS Day (1st December), and Human Rights Day (10th December) which invites the participation of primary and secondary school children.</p> <p>Nature of activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art/poetry/spoken word/essay competitions on the importance of ending violence against women. • Workshops, seminars and panel discussions. • 5K Walk/Run on International Women’s Day (which has become the signature event held by the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development on this day). <p>Frequency: annually</p> <p>Mechanisms and tools for implementation: Information not available</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>sexual violence in general.</p> <p>Offences Against the Person Act, 1925 – section 56, 57.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In connection with sexual and reproductive rights, specific legislation that includes the punishment of obstetric violence, particularly in teenage pregnancies; that allows the legal interruption of pregnancy for therapeutic reasons; that allows the legal interruption of pregnancy for rape; that punishes forced sterilization; that guarantees access to contraception, including emergency oral contraceptives; that punishes non-consensual artificial insemination. R9, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14 <p>Abortion is prohibited in T&T. However, the common law provides for the termination of a pregnancy if necessary to save the life of the mother, or for health reasons (other than the pregnancy) that threaten the mother’s life.</p> <p>There is no legislation that specifically allows for the legal interruption of pregnancy for rape.</p> <p>The International Criminal Court Act 2006; S 10(2)(g).</p> <p>The Sexual Offences Act 1986; Covers sexual violence in general.</p>		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>✓ Emergency prophylaxis treatments for HIV / AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases in the public health services, especially in cases of sexual violence. Attention protocols to determine treatment steps and the form of attention to the users especially in the cases of sexual violence. R15</p> <p>The Regional Health Authorities Act 1994; S 6(a).</p> <p>This section covers health care services in general but is not specific to “emergency prophylaxis treatments for HIV/AIDS” or victims of “sexual violence”.</p> <p>Although not in the legislation, the Ministry of Health operates an extensive programme for HIV/AIDS which includes the HIV/AIDS Coordinating Unit which is responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the Health Sector’s HIV/AIDS plan. It also provides an ongoing partnership, strategic framework, policy guidelines and protocols to improve the health status and delivery of health care to HIV/AIDS patients.</p> <p>✓ 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>		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Domestic Violence Act 1999.</p> <p>Includes psychological violence as a form of domestic violence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Alimony rights for indigenous, rural, children in case parents fail to comply with their obligations. <p>The Matrimonial Proceedings and Property Act Chap 45:51; S 25(2)(a)(b)(c).</p> <p>This Act covers alimony rights for children in general but is not specific to “indigenous rural children”.</p> <p>Enactment of legislation that explicitly bans the use of such methods as conciliation, mediation, <i>probation</i>, suspended sentences, application of the opportunity, commutation of punishment and others intended to resolve cases of violence extra-judicially. R2</p> <p>This legislation does not currently exist.</p> <p>Existence in legislation of criminal and/or administrative sanctions for public officials who fail to enforce the regulations and/or national plan/action/strategy on violence against women. R17</p> <p>This legislation does not currently exist.</p>		
Qualitative signs of	Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in the promotion and	Monitoring of public agencies and by civil society and effective action to counteract legal	Pregnancy rate in children and adolescents (10-14 years old) R10, R11, R14

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
progress	<p>protection of the right to a life without violence, considering organizations particularly involved with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. Indicate forms and type of participation.R16</p> <p>T&T has a large number of active civil society organisations dealing with various issues. On the protection of the right to life, the number may range over 50. The major ones include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amnesty Int'l (T&T) - Network of NGOs for the advancement of women - Caribbean Centre for Human Rights - Doh do Death - The voice of one - Catholic Commission for social justice - Men Against Violence Against Women - Rape Crisis Society - T&T Coalition on the Rights of the Child - T&T Humanist Association - Living Water Community (deals particularly with migrants/refugees) - CAISO (deals particularly with the issue of sexual orientation) 	<p>action or other sectors intended to limit, prevent, or restrict the interpretation and enforcement of the provisions governing different forms of violence.R6</p> <p>The Freedom of Information Act, the Office of the Ombudsman and the Judicial Review Act allows for individuals to monitor and bring effective action against public agencies.</p> <p>Civil society is also very active in monitoring the implementation of women's rights e.g. the National Union of Domestic Employees (NUDE) is currently lobbying for recognition of the "domestic worker" under the Industrial Relations Act.</p>	<p>Information not available</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>Information not available</p> <p>Number and percentage of deliveries at term in children and adolescents.R10, R11, R14</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Number and percentage of abortions in children and adolescents.R10, R11, R14</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Maternal mortality rate in children and adolescent.R9, R10, R11, R14</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Number and percentage of children and adolescents whose births are attended by skilled health personnel versus midwife.R9</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Number and percentage of girls and young pregnant women attending antenatal.R9</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>- Family Planning Association (deals with issues of sex education and identity).</p> <p>Number of women's organizations particularly working with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom, involved in monitoring women's rights to live free from violence.</p> <p>See above</p> <p>National Mechanisms to the follow up of the Belém do Pará Convention, with participation of the State and the Civil Society.R17,R31</p> <p>This is managed by the Ministry of the Attorney General and the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development.</p> <p>Existence of spaces, mechanisms and tools with recognition and legal status for interagency coordination between the public and civil society organizations based on the promotion and protection of the right to a life free of violence for women.R16,R31</p> <p>The Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development collaborates with several local, regional and multi-lateral agencies to promote gender equity. Collaborative efforts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Strengthening State Accountability 		<p>Information not available</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>Information not available</p> <p>Rate of decline of VDW in relation to rate of decline VDM.R6, R40</p> <p>Information not available</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>and Community Action for Ending Gender-based Violence project, done in collaboration with UN Women and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, focuses on reducing violence against women. The main objective is to establish a National Action Plan for ending GBV.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development collaborates with the Commonwealth Secretariat to strengthen implementation of the Commonwealth Plan of Action on Gender Equality. • Work is currently being done on establishing a Central Registry on Domestic Violence, which will: assist in obtaining the profiles of victims and perpetrators; allow for a deeper understanding of the incidence of DV; identify groups at risk; and monitor the effectiveness of violence prevention and intervention activities. • The National Domestic Violence Hotline (800-SAVE) is a toll-free service operated 24/7 (through the DV Unit at the Gender Affairs Division), that provides counselling, listening and referral services for victims and perpetrators of DV. • The Women's City Centre project is a collaborative initiative with the Inter-American Development Bank that aims to provide integrated services for women in terms of: violence against women, sexual and reproductive health, economic autonomy, community 		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>education, and child care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are partnerships with civil society organisations to deliver services aimed at promoting gender equity and dealing with situations that arise as a result of inequity. 		
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	<p>Specific laws on violence that include budgetary allocations.R1,R34</p> <p>The Gender Affairs Division of the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development, which deals with women affairs, obtains a budgetary allocation from the national budget.</p> <p>National budget law, with earmarks for the implementation of laws, programs, plans on violence.R1,R34, R35</p> <p>In its 2013-2014 national budget, the Minister of Finance introduced the government's initiative to develop gender-responsive budgeting guidelines for institutionalising gender-equality and gender mainstreaming practices in government ministries. The guidelines will make the case for the need to allocate sufficient financial resources to achieve gender equality, equity and women's empowerment in all economic and social sectors of Trinidad and Tobago.</p> <p>National budget law identifying funds allocated for women's mechanisms,</p>	<p>Publication of reports on budget allocations and execution.R35</p> <p>At present, no reports or reporting mechanisms exist in this regard. However, concerted efforts have been made to institutionalise gender responsive budgeting (GRB) in the country since 2013, and the Ministry of Finance has indicated that GRB will be a significant factor in national budgets in the next few years. In addition, among the recommendations made in the Draft Policy on Gender and Development, gender audits will be introduced in the planning, implementation, evaluation and monitoring of the national budgetary process.</p>	<p>Percentage of budget spending allocated to programs, plans, and agencies related to different forms of violence against women.R35</p> <p>Information not available</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>specialized offices, health sector, education sector, etc.R1,R34</p> <p>While there is currently no specific budgetary law that identifies funds for women’s mechanisms, etc., the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development – as the national focal point for gender and development – in partnership with the Commonwealth Secretariat, has introduced Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) in Trinidad and Tobago. The GRB toolkit has been finalised, and the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development is currently collaborating with the Ministry of Finance and the Economy to implement Gender Budgeting Statements and revisions to the call circulars. A Multi-Agency Support team has also been coordinated, that includes representatives from key ministries, who will oversee the implementation of GRB in the country.</p>		
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution.</p> <p>None</p>	<p>Publication and dissemination of public information on the budget and its execution.R35</p> <p>The Ministry of Finance and the Economy is responsible for the publication and dissemination of public information on the annual budget, public accounts etc.</p>	<p>Publication of final reports on the budget and its execution.R35</p> <p>The Ministry of Finance and the Economy is responsible for the publication of final report on the annual budget.</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>Attention protocols for ensuring the enforcement of provisions enacted in connection with different forms of violence.R10, R11, R15, R27</p> <p>In 2005, the Government approved a “Domestic Violence Investigative and Procedural Manual for Police Officers in Trinidad and Tobago”.</p> <p>Action protocols for justice operators, health (service provider), teachers, and public officials in connection with different forms of violence.R10, R11, R15, R27</p> <p>The Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS) has introduced victim support units staffed by professionals in psychology and sociology within the Police Service to provide support to victims of domestic violence, sexual offences and crimes of a highly sensitive and personal nature.</p> <p>The names of victims of sexual offences are not published in newspapers or other reports.</p> <p>At the level of prosecution, cases involving sexual crimes are heard in camera (not in open court).</p> <p>The Ministry of Education has established standards for mandating reporting child sexual abuse through Circular Memorandum No. 76 of 2008. The</p>	<p>Participatory processes for the drafting of attention protocols for ensuring the enforcement of provisions.R10, R11, R15</p> <p>Both the State and civil society and for particular issues, the private sector engage in consultations when drafting legislation or protocols.</p> <p>Publication and dissemination of protocols. (should include advertising and distribution in the various languages spoken in the country)R10, R11, R15</p> <p>Gender Affairs Division is in charge of dissemination of information on these issues.</p> <p>Records of actions taken to disseminate and enforce the protocols designed.R10, R11, R15, R39</p> <p>Gender Affairs Division is in charge of keeping records on dissemination of information on these issues.</p>	<p>Monitoring reports of knowledge, understanding and application of specific protocols and regulations on the rights of women, as part of regular assessments to access incentives, credits, ranks (the justice, health, education).R10, R11</p> <p>The Gender Affairs Division is responsible for monitoring enforcement.</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>procedure for school personnel with respect to reporting child sexual abuse is also published under the National School Code of Conduct 2009.</p> <p>The Ministry of Health also has specific protocols when dealing with victims of criminal offences and reporting gender-based violence as well as crimes against minors.</p> <p>The Sexual Offences Act, 1986, section 31 relates to the mandatory reporting of suspected abuse of minors.</p> <p>The Children’s Act 2012 makes provision for all kinds of offences against children including sexual offences and other violent offences. Under this Act, a police constable has powers of arrest without a warrant in certain circumstances. The Court also has the power to make orders with respect to the welfare of the child victim. The Court may also make orders in relation to taking the child to a place of safety, maintenance and control of the child.</p> <p>Infrastructure, equipment and specialized personnel providing health services in indigenous, rural, communities.R9</p> <p>There has been an increase in the numbers of Health Centres providing primary health care, to rural communities. Apart from Hospitals and Clinics, 102 Health Centres in communities provide rural women and men with access to health services. Ten mobile</p>		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	Health Clinics were commissioned in 2007, which allows for increased services to rural communities.		
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.R10</p> <p>There are several active civil society organisations (over 20) that deal with issues regarding women, girls, gender-based violence etc. and are heavily involved in monitoring the progress of enforcement. Government regularly consults with civil society on matters relating to changes in legislation or preparing protocols on these issues.</p>	<p>Existence and operation of a program using traditional knowledge, disseminating it and promoting articulation with the general health system.</p> <p>Information not available</p>	<p>Number of indigenous, rural, women satisfied with the health care received. R9</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Acknowledgment and respect for traditional knowledge and practices by the general health system. R9</p> <p>Information not available</p>

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

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	National plan, policy, action, strategy for the prevention, attention, and eradication of	Civil society participation in the design, monitoring, and evaluation of the national	Monitoring and impact assessment of policies, national plans, actions, strategies, in terms of

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women in its different forms. Scope and characteristics considering girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.R17</p> <p>The Draft National Policy on Gender and Development of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago specifically address the issues of violence in relation to gender equity and equality, HIV/AIDS and public security/ crime prevention.</p> <p>Strategies and other frameworks include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The re-establishment of a Domestic Violence Unit. • The existence of the Crime and Problem Analysis Unit (CAPA) of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service, which collects disaggregated data on SV and DV. • Training of police in domestic violence responses, to include the development of a comprehensive manual to guide officers in the management of domestic violence reports. • Training of support services workers, and community leaders. • Standardisation of data collection on domestic violence; and the establishment of a Central Registry for collection of data on domestic violence. • Institutional strengthening of NGOs. 	<p>plan/action/strategy.R20, R31</p> <p>The Gender Affairs Division collaborates with other government agencies, NGOs, and corporate entities in Trinidad and Tobago in activities and events aimed at creating awareness of gender issues, advocacy and capacity building initiatives. The Gender Affairs Division’s partnerships with NGOs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration and participation in international observances including World AIDS Day, International Women’s Day and International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women; • Management of the Division’s Domestic Violence Services by the NGO, Families in Action; • Funding for various initiatives and activities for NGOs including: training and attendance of conferences; funding of projects; and funding for research; • Provision of government subventions to facilitate the work of NGOs including the operation of shelters for battered women and children; • Partnership with the Institute for Gender and Development, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine in the areas of research and training; and • Partnership with the Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine to pilot the implementation of the Central Registry 	<p>their different components, at the national, provincial, state, and local levels.R17, R33</p> <p>The Gender Affairs Division is responsible for this.</p> <p>Number of public institutions with specific dependencies on women, created, operating with budget and budget execution. R36</p> <p>There are two main public institutions that have specific dependencies on women. These are the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development, and the Ministry of Health.</p> <p>Percentage of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are aware of their rights R16, R38</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Percentage of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are aware of the existence of specialized services for different manifestations of violence, considering girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.R16,R33, R38</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Number and type of programs from the</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The establishment of a National Task Force to address child protection and domestic violence. In the absence of formal legislation on sexual harassment, a Steering Committee for Action against Discrimination and Sexual Harassment in the Workplace was established under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour, Small and Micro-Enterprise Development. The Strengthening State Accountability and Community Action to End Gender-based Violence in Trinidad and Tobago project. The project is currently in its second phase, which is the development of the National Strategic Action Plan on GBV and SV in T&T. <p>Incorporation of actions and strategies for the prevention, punishment, and eradication of violence against women in the national plans of other sectors, considering girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R18</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Labour is the government arm that oversees the protection of workers and employees in the country. Among the standards established are the Occupational Health and Safety Act, Maternity Benefits, and Minimum Wage. 	<p>on Domestic Violence in Trinidad and Tobago.</p> <p>Training actions and plans on the rights of women, violence against women, and the Convention of Belém do Pará for pertinent decision-makers and authorities (including technical staff at ministries, lawmakers, justice operators, health practitioners, security and police forces, and personnel at centers providing specialized attention for violence against women, among others).R19</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Existence of social programs for women victims of violence or with a priority for attending to such women.</p> <p>Victims/survivors of violence may access counselling and psychological care through the National Family Services, the Family Court, the Probation Department, the National Domestic Violence Hotline which is operated toll-free, 24 hours per day or the Community Information and Drop-In Centres.</p> <p>The Trinidad and Tobago Police Service provides counselling and support to victims of crimes prior and during trial through its Victim Support Unit.</p> <p>Victims of abuse may access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Domestic Violence Hotline – operated 24 hours a day, 7 days a 	<p>government (college level or above) for the systematic training of specialists in different disciplines on the problem of violence against women (legal medical, forensic psychologists, criminologists, etc.)R19</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Annual percentage of people graduated from these special programs.R19</p> <p>Percentage of specialists working in public sector institutions linked to the issue of violence against women.R23</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Number and types of scholarships and exchange programs to meet the absences of expertise in different disciplines on the problem of violence against women.R19</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Annual percentage of people graduated from these special programs and placed on public sector bodies linked to the issue of violence against women.R19</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Number of comprehensive care services for women survivors of violence created and operating nationwide, with budget and running.R23</p> <p>Functioning care services that exist for</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development, women's vulnerability via financial dependence on their partner is reduced by socio-economic programmes – such as the Women in Harmony and the Non-Traditional Skills Training Programme for Women – that give women earning potential. <p>Incorporation in official documents (public policy) of the concept of violence according to the Convention of Belém do Pará. R1</p> <p>The Domestic Violence Act, 1999 includes a wide definition for “domestic violence” which incorporates principles and concepts as stated in the Belem do Para Convention.</p> <p>Incorporation of the topic of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women on the agenda of the mechanism for the advancement of women. Broken down by jurisdictions (national, state/provincial, local).</p> <p>The Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development is the primary mechanism for the advancement of women's issues, of which eliminating violence against women is particularly important. Initiatives that incorporate the topic of violence against women and girls include the following:</p> <p>National:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gender Affairs Division of the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development serves as the national 	<p>week</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelters – operated by NGOs Community Drop-in and Information Centres – administered by the Gender Affairs Division and offers counselling and other forms of intervention. <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>Information not available</p> <p>Number of users attended to by the various services for girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are victims of violence, considering those who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons, pregnant, socio-economically disadvantaged or affected by armed conflict or deprived of their freedom. R23, R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Percentage of women victims of violence who seek attention in proportion to the total number of women who suffer violence, taking shortcomings in records and other statistical defects into account. R23, R40</p> <p>Information not available</p>	<p>women survivors of violence include: at the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development – the National Domestic Violence Hotline and National Family Services; Mediation and Social Services offered by the Family Court under the Judiciary; free health services offered by the Ministry of Health to protect victims of sexual violence/rape from HIV transmission and pregnancies; free legal advice through Legal Aid and the Ombudsman for victims of violence; housing assistance and comprehensive models of care to prevent and address GBV/SV; the Victim and Witness Support unit of the police service; comprehensive models of care to prevent and address GBV/SV at the Institute of Gender and Development Studies at UWI, St. Augustine; Families in Action NGO; the Coalition Against Domestic Violence; ChildLine; and the Rape Crisis Society.</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>focal point for the promotion of gender equality and equity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Strengthening State Accountability and Community Action for Ending Gender-based Violence project, in collaboration with UN Women, aims to reduce violence against women. After conducting participatory baseline reviews of legislative policy and programmatic action that addresses GBV/SV, the National Strategic Action Plan on GBV and SV for Trinidad and Tobago will be developed. • Work is currently being done to establish the Central Registry on Domestic Violence, which will standardise data collection on DV, and allow for a deeper understanding of the incidence of DV, among other objectives. • The Gender Affairs Division develops and disseminates information and materials on GBV. • National Family Services at the Ministry– deals with issues such as DV/family violence relationship issues and sexual abuse. They investigate and refer cases to the courts, and provide counselling and psychological care for victims/survivors of DV. • Gender mainstreaming activities that include public awareness and community outreach programmes, training workshops for key stakeholders, and the public commemoration of international observances that address violence 	<p>Average time that passes between the first manifestation of violence and the victim’s first contact with an agency or establishment that provides attention and services.</p> <p>Information not available</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>against women.</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>Trinidad and Tobago has no sustained plans for such training, however, the Gender Affairs Division, of the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development, is responsible for initiating programmes to raise awareness of women’s rights and issues. The Division conducts targeted workshops, seminars, and lectures to sensitise various stakeholders to women’s issues as they arise in the execution of their duties. Additionally, the Division is actively engaged in activities to build capacity among women’s organisations in Trinidad and Tobago.</p> <p>Design and implementation awareness and prevention campaigns about different forms of violence in the various languages spoken in the country.R16</p> <p>The Gender Affairs Division conducts ongoing training and public education using various media, to reduce the incidence of gender-based violence. A large volume of publications is produced each year aimed at public information and sensitization.</p>		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>The Government Information Service (GIS) Radio Unit produced and broadcasted a series of radio programmes that focused on violence against women and addressed traditional stereotypes regarding the role of women and men in society. Specific programmes that encouraged the public to discuss these issues and become proactive in finding solutions included: “Women Can,” “Balancing the Sexes/Female Empowerment,” “Family Time, Let’s Talk,” “Domestic Violence,” “Domestic Violence – What is Love?” and “Healing our Families.”</p> <p>Increased emphasis has been placed on the implementation of Masculinity Programmes to equip men with strategies to cope with their changing roles and responsibilities, encourage shared family responsibilities, and reduce the incidence of gender-based violence.</p> <p>The Gender Affairs Division also undertook a Distinguished Lecture/ Workshop Series which featured gender-based lectures by expert and renowned personalities. Lectures and workshops were held on subjects including: Gender and Health; Gender and HIV/AIDS; Gender and Education; Gender and Community Development; Gender and the Law; Women’s Leadership; Gender-Responsive Budgeting; Gender and Climate Change; and Masculinity and Manhood.</p>		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
<p>Qualitative signs of progress</p>	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in the promotion and protection of the right to a life without violence, considering organizations particularly involved with indigenous girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. Indicate forms and type of participation.R20</p> <p>T&T has a large number of active civil society organisations dealing with various issues. On the protection of the right to life, the number may range over 50. The major ones include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amnesty Int’l (T&T) - Network of NGOs for the advancement of women - Caribbean Centre for Human Rights - Doh do Death - The voice of one - Catholic Commission for social justice - Men Against Violence Against Women - Rape Crisis Society - T&T Coalition on the Rights of the Child - T&T Humanist Association - Living Water Community (deals particularly with migrants/refugees) 	<p>Existence of support networks in the local level (community, national, regional) for emergency care and follow-up to the problem of violence against women.R26,R30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Number and type of institution (public, private, nature of institutional activities) that make up the support network. ✓ Established mechanisms for interagency communication and coordination. ✓ Distinct mechanisms for emergency and for monitoring the problem of VAW. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Domestic Violence Hotline – operated 24 hours a day, 7 days a week • Shelters – operated by NGOs • Community Drop-in and Information Centres – administered by the Gender Affairs Division and offers counselling and other forms of intervention. • Trinidad and Tobago Police Service operates the Victim Support Unit to assist victims prior and during trial. • Legal aid assistance under the Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1976 <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>Annual percentage on the progress of the national coverage of comprehensive care services for women survivors of violence.R26,R33</p> <p>Information not available</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>- CAISO (deals particularly with the issue of sexual orientation)</p> <p>Family Planning Association (deals with issues of sex education and identity).</p>	<p>The Gender Affairs Division</p> <p>Existence and operation of a public institution involved in monitoring compliance with legislation regarding indigenous, rural, children's and indigenous, rural, women's rights.</p> <p>The Gender Affairs Division</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>Information not available</p> <p>Budgets assigned in the last fiscal period to: R36</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Police stations for women or other agencies where complaints can be lodged ✓ Specialized offices attached to the judiciary or prosecution service (attorneys' offices, defence offices) ✓ Training for officials from different branches of government ✓ Programs for attending to women affected by violence ✓ Prevention campaigns ✓ Studies to monitor and assess the different components of strategies, plans, programs, actions <p>Information not available</p>	<p>Percentage of social public spending allocated to ensuring a life without violence R36</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Percentage of public spending allocated to: R36</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ actions, plans, strategies, and programs to address violence ✓ Infrastructure investments for cases of violence (shelters, preventive measures, availability of mechanisms, etc.) ✓ training in violence for personnel from the three branches of government ✓ sexual and reproductive health services ✓ health services ✓ in the education sector ✓ in the employment sector <p>Information not available</p> <p>Spending on ensuring life without violence and spending on health, both broken down by jurisdictions (state, provincial, local). R36</p>	<p>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>The Gender Affairs Division in the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development was allocated a sum of TT \$10,000,000 for the 2014-2015 fiscal period.</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p>Information not available</p> <p>Per capita public spending on health care. R36</p> <p>Information not available</p>	
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Ratio between national economic growth and coverage of the guarantee of a life without violence.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution, considering organizations working in particular with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.R17, R20</p> <p>None exist at present.</p>	<p>Regular reports (semi-annual or annual) public access to management accountability in the budget for the implementation of plans and programs for the treatment and eradication of violence against women.R17</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Social audit reports to account for the management of the budget for the implementation of plans and programs for the treatment and eradication of VAW.R17</p> <p>Currently, such reporting and auditing mechanisms do not exist. However, since 2013, efforts have been made to introduce and institutionalise gender-responsive budgeting practices in Trinidad and Tobago. Thus far, GRB workshops have been held for planning and budget officials in key ministries. The Ministry of Finance has indicated that GRB will be a significant factor in national budgets in the next few years, as well as gender analysis and gender audits.</p>	<p>Establishment and institutionalization of accountability mechanisms by state institutions and social audit on the management of budgets for the implementation of plans and programs for the treatment and eradication of violence against women.R17</p> <p>Information not available</p>
STATE CAPACITIES			

Indicator	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Number of shelters and homes for victims of violence against women and their children. R26,R30</p> <p>There are several shelters and homes available to women and children who are victims of violence. These are primarily operated by civil society. Total number is not known.</p> <p>Number of public or state-supported legal services specializing in women affected by violence. R23, R30</p> <p>Legal Aid and Advisory Authority provides legal aid in respect of applications made under the Domestic Violence Act 1999. Where a person desires legal aid as a matter of urgency in respect of proceedings relating to domestic violence, the Director of the Legal Aid Authority now has the power to issue an Emergency Certificate to enable that person to acquire prompt representation.</p> <p>Number of services that provide care and psychological support before, during and after the legal process. R23,R30</p> <p>The Victims Support Unit of the Trinidad and Tobago Police service provides this service. NGOs also provide care and psychological support.</p> <p>Number of toll-free telephone lines, with national, state, and/or local coverage, for women. R30</p>	<p>Accessibility and availability of care services for victims of different forms of violence, by jurisdiction and geographical region. R23,R33</p> <p>There is a wide availability of different services that exist in several sectors and ministries throughout the country. Ministries include: the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development, the Ministry of Health, the Legal Aid department and Ombudsman's Office, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, and the Ministry of National Security. Other agencies include the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service/Victim and Witness Support Services, Families in Action, the Trinidad and Tobago Coalition against DV, ChildLine, and other NGOs. Services are provided throughout the country, such as counselling and psychological care of victims and perpetrators, sexual and reproductive health services, safe homes and shelters, prevention of SV, and other support services.</p> <p>Information not available on the accessibility of these services.</p> <p>Existence of care protocols for the implementation of various public care and support to girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women victims of violence: R27,R30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Shelters ✓ Legal advice ✓ Psychological support (individual, group, family) 	<p>Rate of demand for attention (number of women served over the past twelve months, divided by the total female population, multiplied by 1000): R33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ For physical / psychological / sexual / patrimonial or economic violence at the hands of the partner, former partner or acquaintance of the woman. <p>Information not available</p> <p>Service usage rate: R33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ By victims of different forms of violence Unknown ✓ Telephone assistance For the fiscal period from October 2012 to September 2013, a total of 9,509 calls were received at the Domestic Violence Hotline – an increase of 46% from the previous year. ✓ Legal assistance Unknown ✓ Health care services Unknown ✓ Supply availability of antibiotics, anti-retrovirals and emergency contraception in cases of rape. Actual supply numbers are not known, but the government of Trinidad and Tobago provides for the administering of HIV prophylaxis and emergency contraception in instances of SV.

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>There exists the National Domestic Violence Hotline – operated 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.</p> <p>There is also ChildLine which is specific to victims of abuse who are children.</p> <p>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>Sexual and reproductive health services are available throughout the country at public health centres and hospitals; and at the Queen’s Park Counselling Centre and Clinic. The exact number is not known, but the number and scope is widely distributed. Additionally, mobile sexual and reproductive health services (such as pap smears and pregnancy tests) are provided by two major NGOs – the Family Planning Association of Trinidad and Tobago and the Trinidad and Tobago Cancer Society.</p> <p>Number of psychological counselling services R30</p> <p>Psychological counselling services are available through government and civil society institutions. The number of services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Phone support ✓ Health care ✓ Orientation, job training ✓ Training on women's rights <p>Yes, there are many services available for women and girls who are victims of violence in all the areas listed.</p>	<p>Coverage, scope, jurisdiction, and funding:R33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ of attention programs for victims of violence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Victims and Witness Support Unit of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service provides support services to all victims of SV and DV. At the Institute of Gender and Development Studies, UWI St. Augustine, the Break the Silence campaign focuses on child sexual abuse and incest. Several NGOs offer services for victims of violence including counselling, assessment and referrals: Families in Action, ChildLine, the Trinidad and Tobago Coalition against DV and the Rape Crisis Society. ✓ of assistance programs for elderly women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the Chronic Disease Assistance Programme, all citizens, regardless of age, are provided with free prescription drugs to combat chronic diseases. ✓ of assistance programs for girls and adolescents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The “Choices – Adolescent Mothers Programme” targets young mothers, pregnant teenagers and teenagers at risk by providing day-care services, individual and group counselling, skills training, health information, parenting courses and personal development

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	is not known.		<p>training. The Family Planning Association of Trinidad and Tobago and the Trinidad and Tobago Cancer Society provide mobile reproductive and sexual health clinics for young girls in rural areas.</p> <p>✓ of health insurance plans, by sex, age, and geographical region, as subscribers or beneficiaries Information not available</p>
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Civil society organizations involved in monitoring and evaluation, considering in particular organizations working with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.R31</p> <p>There are many civil society organisations involved in monitoring and evaluation. Number unknown (upwards of 20).</p> <p>Characteristics, coverage, and schedule of outreach campaigns dealing with the right to a life without violence. R32</p> <p>There is a wide range of outreach campaigns utilising all kinds of media such as radio, television, newspapers, educational institutions, social media etc. These campaigns are conducted at both the national and community levels.</p>	<p>User satisfaction studies on the accessibility, availability, and quality of the different attention services for victims of violence. R33</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Perception studies on the identification of violence against women. R33</p> <p>None currently exist.</p> <p>Characteristics and coverage of the means used to provide girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with information on their violence attention rights. R32</p> <p>Outreach and awareness campaigns are conducted nationally through a variety of means, including print (newspapers, brochures), television, online (social media, Ministry website, etc.), educational institutions and NGOs.</p> <p>Existence of permanent mechanisms for</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Characteristics, coverage, and schedule of outreach campaigns against sexual harassment. R32</p> <p>None currently exist.</p>	<p>participation in offering recommendations on the design and implementation of violence prevention and attention policies.R20</p> <p>Information not available</p>	

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

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	<p>Legislation that explicitly bans the use of such methods as conciliation, mediation, suspended sentences, probation, application of the opportunity, commutation of sentences and others intended to resolve cases of violence against women extra-judicially. R5</p> <p>No. There are no provisions in the legislation of Trinidad and Tobago which explicitly bans the use of conciliation, mediation, or any other method that seeks an extrajudicial settlement to violence against women, girls and female adolescents.</p> <p>Existence of legislation on protective measures, at the request of the victim or third parties or on an ex officio basis, before and during administrative and/or judicial proceedings.R26</p> <p>Yes. The Trafficking in Persons Act, 2011;</p>	<p>Percentage of protective orders issued in cases of violence against women, in proportion to the number of protective orders requested, broken down by the type of crime and/or type of violence reported.R25,R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Judgments and rulings that make use of and include the Convention of Belém do ParáR28,R40</p> <p>Judgments and rulings make reference to the domestic legislation that incorporates the rights and principles of Belem do Para rather than referring to the Convention itself.</p> <p>Number of judicial sentences or rulings on domestic violence or any other form of violence (physical, sexual, psychological, patrimonial, economic, institutional, political ,</p>	<p>Unreported violence rate: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who were victims of different forms of violence over the past twelve months and who did not report those acts of violence, divided by the total number of women in their age groups.R40</p> <p>This information is not available. Although, some NGOs may be able to give estimates based on the cases reported anonymously to them.</p> <p>Number and percentage of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who access the emergency kit in institutions. R39</p> <p>This information is not available.</p> <p>Number and percentage of cases reported to the investigating agency, for violence against</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>the Domestic Violence Act, 1999; the Children's Act 2012.</p> <p>Judicial proceedings provide mechanisms for enforcing protective measures and guarantee the safety of women victims of violence, their children, and their witnesses. These mechanisms include:R26</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation funds • Mechanisms for rescuing women • Changes of identity • Witness protection • Safe-conducts to leave the country • Safe reference networks • Panic buttons <p>Yes. The Trafficking in Persons Act 2011 provides for relocation of victims, changes of identity, witness protection, safe-conducts to return to home country, and safe reference networks.</p> <p>The Domestic Violence Act, 1999 provides for the removal of the offender through a protection order.</p> <p>The Children's Act 2012 provides for the safety of children.</p> <p>Competence of ministries or supervisory offices to receive complaints from health system users.R23</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Specific mechanism to receive complaints from users regarding the justice systemR23</p>	<p>workplace violence, sexual harassment, political harassment, obstetric violence, etc.) broken down by sex, age, race, ethnic origin, and socio-economic status. R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Number of judgments or resolutions related to reparation of victims, type of reparation. R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Existence of an office, rapporteurship, or other kinds of specific agency within the trials and appeals courts and at the SupremeCourt.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Policies to train judges, prosecutors, defence attorneys, lawyers, and justice operators, as well as in the law schools programs, on the topic of violence. Thematic coverage and scopeR19</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Database records with relevant precedents from higher federal and state courts on violence against women, including documentation of emblematic cases.R28,R40</p> <p>Information not available</p>	<p>women in its various manifestations and violent deaths of women, according to the process status: R40</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Research ✓ Accusation ✓ Judicial decisions ✓ Dismissed ✓ Archived <p>Information not available</p> <p>Number and percentage of cases heard by the Criminal Courts (routine and specialized) for different crimes: violence against women, femicide, attempted femicide, in relation to the number and percentage of judgments (convictions and / or acquittals) issued by the courts (ordinary and specialized) R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Average time between the initial phase of a criminal trial for violence against women in its various manifestations and/or femicide and judgment (conviction or acquittal).R6,R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Number and percentage of cases known by the jurisdictional entities of the justice system for reparation of women affected by violence or collateral victims in case of violent death of women.R6</p> <p>Information not available</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Information not available</p> <p>Existence of constitutional relief (amparos, protective actions, custody).R23</p> <p>The Constitution does not expressly provide relief specifically for actions of violence. However sections 4 and 5 provide for the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms.</p> <p>Availability of procedural guarantees in judicial proceedings involving violence: (i) independence and impartiality of the court; (ii) reasonable time; (iii) equality of arms; (iv) res judicata; (v) appeals to higher courts against judgments.R23</p> <p>The Constitution provides for procedural guarantees under sections 4 and 5 such as independence and impartiality of the court, fair hearing, and opportunity to appeal to higher courts, equality before the law. The common law provides for res judicata.</p> <p>Existence of criminal investigation protocols on crimes of violence against women, femicide and violent deaths of women, with a gender perspective.R6</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Legislation and rapidly available mechanisms for protection of indigenous, rural, girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women victims of violence, with particular attention of</p>		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>intercultural backgrounds.R24</p> <p>There is no protective legislation or mechanisms specific to the mentioned categories. However all legislation and mechanisms are available and accessible to all persons.</p>		
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations that are involved as advisors or as complainants in criminal proceedings for violence against women and femicide.</p> <p>None</p>	<p>Publication of and access to information on judgments and rulings enacted.R40</p> <p>Judgments of the High Court and Court of Appeal are available online and through the High Court Library.</p>	
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	<p>Funding of assistance services, free legal representation, and other services intended for girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who have suffered different forms of violence, either publicly managed or with state subsidies.R23,R30</p> <p>Information not available</p>	<p>Periodic reports of accountability for the financial management of resources for access to justice for women victims of violence.R23,R33</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Financial resources destined to fund free legal representation and judicial services, intended for indigenous girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women, afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R24,R40</p> <p>Information not available</p>	<p>Average investment funds involving each of the stages of criminal proceedings according to the institution involved. R40</p> <p>Information not available</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
Qualitative signs of progress		<p>Publication of and access to information on budget allocations and spending. R40</p> <p>The Ministry of Finance and the Economy publishes annual information on budget allocations and spending for public access.</p>	
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>Existence of agencies for receiving complaints. If they exist, their number and locations. R22,R39</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Domestic Violence Hotline (868) 800-SAVE (7283) • ChildLine – Tel no. 131 or 800-4321 • Trinidad and Tobago Police Service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Emergency Tel no. 999 • There are various NGOs in T&T that provide shelter for victims of domestic violence. • There are also Domestic Violence Community Drop-in Centres around T&T that give assistance to victims. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manzanilla Community Centre - La Horquetta Regional Complex - Munroe Road Community Centre - Chaguanas Community Centre - Maloney Community Centre - Valencia Community Centre - Maracas Valley Community Centre - Penal Central Community Centre <p>Existence of administrative agencies for filing complaints regarding failing to abide by</p>	<p>Number of women lodging complaints for violence with the police. R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Number of women victims of sex crimes, by age, racial or ethnic origin, and socio-economic status. R40</p> <p>In 2010, there were 940 reports of domestic violence and 68.2 per cent for assault by beating.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 250 reports of rape, • 32 reports of incest and • 150 reports of grievous damage, • 278 reports of sexual assault and sex with minors (females from 14 to 16) <p>From January to August 2013, there were 266 reported cases of sexual offences against females.</p> <p>Number of users served by the telephone lines. R40</p> <p>During the period October 2012 to September 2013, a total of 9,509 calls were</p>	<p>The number of convictions for violence against women in proportion to the total number of reports. R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>The number of victims of femicide in the past twelve months, by age, marital status, cause of death, and geographic location. R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Number of femicide prosecutions with sentences in the past twelve months in proportion to the total number of recorded cases. R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Number of trained personnel in the justice system with a gender perspective and taking care of inter-culturality. R19</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Number of cases solved involving indigenous, rural, girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women as victims of violence. R24,R40</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>obligations related to the right to a life without violence.R22,R39</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago Police Service</p> <p>Police Complaints Authority</p> <p>Existence of legal representation services, either public or state-supported, specializing in women affected by violence.R23,R30</p> <p>Legal Aid and Advisory Authority provides legal representation including cases of domestic violence.</p> <p>Existence of nationwide toll-free telephone lines for women victims of violence. R30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Domestic Violence Hotline (868) 800-SAVE (7283) • ChildLine – Tel no. 131 or 800-4321 • Trinidad and Tobago Police Service Emergency Tel no. 999 <p>Existence of free and comprehensive legal services to protect the right to a life without violence. R23,R30</p> <p>Legal Aid and Advisory Authority provides legal representation including cases of domestic violence</p> <p>Existence of free and comprehensive legal services intended for indigenous, rural, girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women, taking care of inter-culturality, according to legislation in force. R24,R30</p>	<p>placed at the Domestic Violence Hotline (800-SAVE). Of this number, 85% were females and 15% were males. In October 2014, a total of 690 calls were made to the hotline, of which 87% were female, and 13% male.</p> <p>Number of complaints involving violence received, investigation, and resolved by competent national human rights institutions in the country.R23,R40</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago does not have a competent national human rights institution (as in accordance with the Paris principles) However, there exists an Ombudsman.</p> <p>Information on complaints not available.</p> <p>Number of users of free legal representation services, be they public or private, with or without state subsidies.R23,R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Training programs for justice operators from a gender perspective and inter-culturality.R19</p> <p>Information not available</p>	<p>Information not available</p> <p>Number of indigenous, rural, women holding decision-making positions for conflict resolution in indigenous, rural, communities.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Number of women in positions of decision on prosecution, courts and other administrative bodies of justice.</p> <p>Approximate figures are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female judges: 15 • Female magistrates: 38 • Female prosecutors : 43 <p>In 2011, out of 6000 police officers, there were 1700 women police officers.</p> <p>Number of civil servants and public officials who have accessed training processes, awareness and training on the issue of violence against women.R19</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Number of public servants who work in positions that have direct interaction with women affected by violence against women in all its manifestations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Number and percentage of female officers in relation to the number of cases reported to the institution. ✓ Number and percentage of women

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Legal Aid and Advisory Authority provides legal representation including cases of domestic violence.</p>		<p>psychologists and psychiatrists in relation to the number of cases reported to the institutions responsible for dispensing justice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Number and percentage of social workers in relation to the number of cases reported to the institutions responsible for dispensing justice. ✓ Number and percentage of women lawyers in relation to the number of cases reported to institutions responsible for counselling women in criminal proceedings (as aggrieved or accused of crimes) ✓ Number of interpreters with knowledge of the rights of women. <p>Information not available</p>
<p>Qualitative signs of progress</p>	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in monitoring and control initiatives, considering organizations particularly working with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women of diverse ethnic origin, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.R20</p> <p>There are many civil society organisations involved in monitoring and evaluation. Number unknown (upwards of 20).</p>	<p>Publication of and access to information of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women victims of violence served, in the different languages that are spoken in the country.R24, R40</p> <p>Information on services for women and girls who are victims of violence is published and widely distributed. However, the material is published only in the main language spoken in the country – English.</p>	

III.4. Information and Statistics

Art. 8 h)

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	<p>Regulations covering the State's obligation to conduct regular surveys on different manifestations of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women. Consider both the private and the public as a scenario where violence happens. R1, R38</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Regulations covering the State's obligation to keep administrative records (police, judicial, prosecution service, defence offices, social services, health, etc.) on the different cases of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women in its various manifestations. R1, R39</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Regulations appointing the competent authority for coordinating efforts to ensure complete administrative records. R1, R39</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Regulations covering the State's obligation to conduct regular research and studies to monitor and assess policies, plans, programs, strategies, and actions. R1, R37</p> <p>Information not available</p>	<p>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>24 Reports under: ICESCR ICCPR CRC CERD CEDAW UPR</p> <p>Number of reports presented by the country to international oversight agencies in connection with the access to justice for all women, especially on organs and procedures available, the advantages and obstacles that present and the both national and customary standards used to administer justice.</p> <p>3 Reports under CEDAW</p>	<p>Legislation covering public access to the information gathered (through surveys and administrative records). R38</p> <p>Freedom of Information Act, 1999.</p> <p>Regular publication of statistics prepared and studies carried out. R37</p> <p>The Central Statistical Office publishes human development statistics, and the Crime and Problem Analysis Unit (CAPA) of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service publishes disaggregated data on DV and SV.</p> <p>Number of surveys on violence against women. R38</p> <p>Information not available</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Regulations that provides free access to information of statistical nature generated by public sector institutions. R1, R37</p> <p>Right to information is protected under the Freedom of Information Act, 1999. This Act also provides for procedures to access information from public sector institutions.</p>		
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of public sector institutions producing or generating statistical information on violence against women.</p> <p>Public sector institutions include the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service/Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, the Domestic Violence Unit/DV Hotline (800-SAVE), Central Statistical Office/the Ministry of Planning and Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development/Gender Affairs Division, regional health authorities/Ministry of Health, and the Family Court/Judiciary.</p> <p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations requesting access to public information considering organizations particularly working with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women of diverse ethnic origin, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.</p>	<p>Periodic statistical reports on violence against women. R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Qualitative reports that interpret and contextualize the statistics of violence against women. R40</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Number of parallel reports presented by civil society to international oversight agencies in connection with the right to a life without violence, using official information, studies, and statistics. R40</p> <p>Information not available</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>These vary at any one time, but many civil society organisations – and the general public – do request access to public information and statistics collected by ministries and other agencies that illustrate GBV, SV and DV.</p>		
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	<p>Specific laws including budgetary allocations for meeting information production obligations. R1, R34</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>National budget law with earmarks for meeting information production obligations. R1, R34</p> <p>Information not available</p>	<p>Publication of reports on budget allocations and execution. R35, R36, R37</p> <p>The Ministry of Finance and the Economy is responsible for publishing reports on budget allocations and execution.</p> <p>Percentage of public spending assigned to the development of databases with information on different forms of violence. R36</p> <p>The Central Registry on DV is currently being developed, with the aim of providing data and statistics on DV throughout the country. TTS 4,876,000.00 has been allocated for the establishment of the registry itself.</p> <p>Information is unavailable on the amount of public spending on other databases on different forms of violence.</p>	<p>Percentage of the execution of the budget allocated for programs, plans, and institutions related to different forms of violence against women. R35, R36, R37</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>However, per the recommendations made in the Draft Policy on Gender and Development, the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development (with support from the Ministry of Finance and Economy) has begun to introduce gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) and include gender audits in the national budgetary process.</p>
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution.</p> <p>None</p>	<p>Transparency and public information on the budget and its execution. R35, R37</p> <p>None</p>	<p>Publication of final reports on the budget and its execution. R37</p> <p>Final reports on the budget and its execution are done by the Ministry of Finance and the Economy.</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</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Existence of offices, secretariats, or specialized state mechanisms for producing information, studies, and statistics. Coverage by jurisdictions (national, state, provincial, local). R39, R41</p> <p>The Central Statistical Office/The Ministry of Planning and Sustainable Development, and the Crime and Problem Analysis Unit (CAPA) of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.</p> <p>Existence of studies on sentences and opinions that contain stereotypes, prejudices, myths and customs in the cases of women victims of violence, and the use of the personal history of the victim and / or her sexual experience to deny justice to her. R29</p> <p>None currently exist.</p>	<p>Processes for negotiating agreements and/or cooperative technical ties between the national women's mechanism / the competent authorities for violence (at different public agencies). R42</p> <p>Information not available</p>	<p>Existence and availability of regular databases or other sources of information on different forms of violence. R40</p> <p>The Crime and Problem Analysis Unit (CAPA) of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.</p> <p>Number of the public sector institutions that have specific units on generation of statistical information. R40</p> <p>Total number is not known, but many government ministries have a research/policy department that collects statistical data. The major public institutions comprise: Central Statistical Office/the Ministry of Planning and Sustainable Development, the Crime and Problem Analysis Unit/Trinidad and Tobago Police Service, Domestic Violence Unit/DV Hotline (800-SAVE), the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development/Gender Affairs Unit, regional Health Authorities/Ministry of Health, and the Family Court/Judiciary.</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Production reports, specialized studies from various disciplines on violence against women and femicide with statistical bases. R40</p> <p>None exist at present.</p> <p>Periodic reports about studies on sentences and opinions that contains stereotypes, prejudices, myths and customs in the cases of women victims of violence, and the use of the personal history of the victim and / or her sexual experience to deny justice to her. R29</p> <p>None currently exist.</p>	<p>Existence of mechanisms for access to updated statistical information (accessible and timely) R40</p> <p>None exist at present.</p> <p>Existence of mechanisms for mass dissemination of national statistics on violence against women. R40</p> <p>None exist at present.</p>	<p>Periodic reports of social perception on the issue of violence against women. R38</p> <p>Information not available</p>

III.5. Diversity³

Art. 9

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

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	<p>Law or national policy on the guarantees of a life without violence that addresses ethnic diversity (indigenous, aboriginal peoples, campesinos) rural and Afro-descendants.</p> <p>Section 4 of the Constitution.</p> <p>Law addressing / including the right of gender</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</p>	<p>Violence rate among salaried women, by type of violence, age, ethnic origin, country of origin, and socioeconomic level.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Violence rate among women who work exclusively in the home (reproductive work),</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>identity⁴, sexual identity and sexual diversity.</p> <p>There is no legislation to address this.</p> <p>Law or national policy guaranteeing a life without violence for girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with physical or psychosocial disabilities.</p> <p>Section 4 of the Constitution.</p> <p>Law or national policy on mental health that specifically addresses the right to a life without violence.</p> <p>There is a Mental Health Act, 1975. This legislation focuses on the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to mental health care including access to the least restrictive care • Organization of services: developing community mental health services • Organization of services: downsizing the large mental hospital • Organization of services: reforming mental hospitals to provide more comprehensive care • Human resources • Involvement of users and families • Advocacy and promotion • Human rights protection of users • Equity of access to mental health services across different groups • Financing • Quality improvement and • Monitoring system. 	<p>sexual preferences and diverse sex-gender identities.</p> <p>When drafting policy and legislation on issues affecting the human rights of others, one of the most important steps in the process is that of consultation with all the relevant stakeholders including NGOs, the general public, human rights activists, private sector and government agencies. In this regard, the Government ensures that persons affected by the new policy or legislation have an opportunity to contribute to the process and have their issues considered.</p> <p>Legislative bills and national plans.</p> <p>None currently exist.</p> <p>Number of reports presented by the country to international oversight agencies on the right to a life without violence with detailed information of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, situation of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, socio-economically disadvantaged, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.</p> <p>3 Reports under CEDAW 4 Reports under ICCPR 2 Reports under Belem do Para</p>	<p>by type of violence, age, ethnic origin, country of origin, and socioeconomic level.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Violence rate by level of schooling, race, ethnic origin, country of origin, and socioeconomic level.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Violence rate among pregnant women, by age.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Violence rate among elderly women.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Violence rate among girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with disabilities.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Violence rate in girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are lesbians and/or against women with diverse gender identity.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Violence rate among women married to their assailants.</p> <p>Information not available</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>In relation to the protection of human rights under the Act, it provides for the protection of property of patients; it also makes it an offence to ill-treat or neglect a patient or for a member of staff/employee at a medical/mental health facility to have sexual intercourse with a patient or person suffering from a mental health disorder.</p> <p>The Equal Opportunity Act, 2000 which provides a form of protection against discrimination includes disability as a ground under which a person may lodge a complaint of discrimination under the Equal Opportunity Commission.</p> <p>“Disability” as defined under the Act includes: “malfunction of a part of the body including a mental or psychological disease or disorder”.</p> <p>Although there is no National Policy on mental health, the Government has set up a framework in order to allow persons to have access to treatment and health care facilities.</p> <p>There is one major mental health hospital. It provides for a total population of 69 beds per 100,000 persons.</p> <p>There are also various out-patient facilities throughout T&T.</p> <p>Law or national policy to guarantee a life without violence for girls and adolescents,</p>	<p>Number of parallel reports presented by civil society to international oversight agencies on the right to a life without violence with detailed information of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, socio-economically disadvantaged, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Number of legal instruments, programs and projects guaranteeing intercultural citizenship of indigenous, rural, women.</p> <p>Information not available</p>	<p>Violence rate among women in a relationship with their assailants.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Full exercise of cultural rights by women and indigenous, rural, communities, in a context of intercultural citizenship.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Percentage of indigenous, rural, women keeping the knowledge and culture within their communities.</p> <p>Information not available</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>adult women and elderly women who are migrants, displaced persons, or deprived of their freedom.</p> <p>Currently there is no law to address issues of vulnerable migrants. However in 2014, a National Policy relating to refugees and asylum seekers was approved by Cabinet. This policy will allow for T&T to process asylum seeker and refugee applications more efficiently with a view to implementing legislation in the near future, and thus meeting its international obligations under the 1951 Convention and the 1957 Protocol.</p> <p>The Trafficking in Persons Act, 2011 gives protection for victims of trafficking, including those most vulnerable such as children, women, and elderly women.</p> <p>Regulatory recognition and incorporation of principles and processes of indigenous justice, in ways that respect human rights and are compatible with the Convention of Belém do Pará.</p> <p>The Government regularly reviews its policies and legislation to ensure that principles of Belem do Para as well as other international conventions such as CEDAW are compatible with domestic law and policy. The Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development is the line Ministry which has oversight on these issues.</p> <p>Acknowledgment of intercultural citizenship</p>		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>in domestic legislation, considering the indigenous, rural, communities' rights to their practices and knowledge.</p> <p>There is no legislation relating specifically to indigenous and/or rights of rural communities.</p> <p>Existence of legislation / regulations imposing sanctions for public officials and educators in cases of sexual violence against indigenous, rural, female students.</p> <p>Sexual Offences Act 1986; Children's Act 2012. Although these Acts speak specifically to sexual offences, they are general in nature and do not relate specifically to indigenous, rural, female students.</p>		
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations with specific knowledge on each of the areas involved in the design, enforcement, and monitoring agencies.</p> <p>There are many civil society organisations involved in monitoring and evaluation. Number unknown (upwards of 20)</p>	<p>Characteristics and frequency of perception studies among the general population in connection with different forms of violence.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Public policy, plans and programs to eradicate violence, proposed by indigenous, rural, women's movement, considering organizations particularly working with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women of diverse ethnic origin, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		None exist at present.	
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	<p>Specific laws that include budgetary allocations for meeting the obligation of ensuring the adoption of the measures enshrined in the Convention of Belém do Pará and national law, free of discrimination.</p> <p>None exist specifically in this regard.</p> <p>National budget law with earmarked allocations for meeting the obligations of ensuring the adoption of the measures enshrined in the Convention of Belém do Pará and national law, free of discrimination.</p> <p>None exist specifically in this regard.</p>	<p>Number of reports prepared and published with information on effective budget execution.</p> <p>Information not available</p>	
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations with specific knowledge of each of the areas involved in the allocation, monitoring, and oversight of budget execution.</p> <p>None</p>		
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>Existence of protocols for the comprehensive attention of cases of violence against women (in its different forms), prepared in languages and in a format accessible for people with visual disabilities, that set specific criteria for data collection and for sensitive, quality</p>	<p>Number of interpreters for indigenous, rural, girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women or those who do not speak the official language.</p> <p>Information not available</p>	<p>Percentage of indigenous, rural, girls and boys attending intercultural schools.</p> <p>Information not available</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>attention for victims of violence, to be used by the police, the justice system, the healthcare system, and other state agencies.</p> <p>None currently exist.</p> <p>Design and implementation of mechanisms for the incorporation of principles and processes of indigenous justice, in ways that respect human rights and are compatible with the Convention of Belém do Pará.</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago has a very small indigenous population which is recognised by the Government. However, there is currently no formal mechanism in place as described.</p>	<p>Number of interpreters for migrant and refugee girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women or for those who not speak the official language.</p> <p>Exact number is not known; instead, interpreters are sourced from a local NGO on a case by case basis.</p> <p>Number of officials in different agencies trained to provide / facilitate the necessary support mechanisms for girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with disabilities.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Percentage of the population that uses indigenous or alternative systems for health care and/or access to justice.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Percentage of older women who regularly receive medical attention / monitoring and measures to attend to or prevent violence. Percentage of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, who regularly receive medical attention / monitoring and measures to attend to or prevent violence.</p> <p>Information not available</p> <p>Training actions and plans for pertinent</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p>decision-makers and authorities (including technical staff at ministries, lawmakers, justice operators, health practitioners, security and police forces, and personnel at centers providing specialized attention for violence against women, among others) with particular emphasis on girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.</p> <p>Information not available</p>	
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations with specific knowledge on each of the areas involved in the design, enforcement, and monitoring agencies.</p> <p>None</p>		

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; ForoInternacional de Mujeresindígenas (FIMI) *Resumen sobre el proceso de construcción de indicadoresparamonitoreo de violencia contra mujeresindígenas, 2009 a 2010*.

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

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

For 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.

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

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