
DECIDES CARIBBEAN
**Cultural Rights to foster behavioural changes and women's empowerment
against Domestic Violence in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean**

Report

Public Launch and Seminar
Bridgetown, Barbados
21 – 22 November 2016

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Content

OVERVIEW	3
DAY ONE	4
THE PUBLIC LAUNCH	4
SESSION 1: LAUNCH.....	5
SESSION 2: PANELS	10
THE SEMINAR	13
WORKSHOP 1: DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS	14
DAY TWO.....	19
THE SEMINAR	19
WORKSHOP 2: PROJECT CYCLE MANAGEMENT, FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES, INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	19
WORKSHOP 3: ADVOCACY AND LOBBYING	23
CONCLUSION.....	27
ANNEXES	28

OVERVIEW

The project “Cultural Rights to foster behavioural changes and women’s empowerment against Domestic Violence in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean” develops research, training and awareness raising activities to root out biases, promote behavioural changes and reduce domestic violence in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean Region (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines).

It is against this backdrop that the Public Launch Event was held on November 21st, 2016 and, additionally, a Seminar made of 3 workshops during November 21st and 22nd were conducted to strengthen CSOs and women capacity of documenting and analyzing Domestic Violence, of cooperating, founding resources and managing projects and of advocacy and lobbying with key stakeholders.

47 people from different Caribbean countries assisted at the Public Launch, and representatives from as many as six CSOs formed the cohort of attendees who received training in lively, interactive sessions and engaged in a number of practical activities and presentations. A number of educational materials were used and distributed to help participants to clearly understand and to raise awareness.

This launch and workshops took place at the Radisson Aquatica Resort, Bridgetown Barbados, November 21-22, 2016. The programme was as follows:

DATE	ACTIVITIES	OBJECTIVES
Monday 21 November 2016		
10:00 - 12:30	Public Launch Event	Launch and presentation of the Project to local stakeholders
14:00 – 17:00	Seminar for CSOs 1st workshop: data collection and analysis by Dr. Rawwida Baksh	Workshop on data collection and analysis regarding Domestic Violence
Tuesday 22 November 2016		
9:30-12:30	Seminar for CSOs 2nd workshop: Project management, fundraising, international cooperation by Interarts	Workshop on Project management to enhance CSOs capacities to find resources and counter DV
14:00 – 17:00	Seminar for CSOs 3rd workshop: advocacy and lobbying by Flavia Cherry, ASPIRE	Capacity building on advocacy and lobbying for women’s rights related to DV

DAY ONE

THE PUBLIC LAUNCH

In the morning of Monday 21st November took place the Public Launch Event of the DECIDES Caribbean project, with the following schedule:

SESSION 1: LAUNCH

10am:	Opening and welcome. Marilyn Rice-Bowen, President, CARIWA
10:10am:	Welcome by the Project Leader. Presentation of Interarts, the DECIDES Programme and the DECIDES CARIBBEAN Project. Claudia Rosignoli, Project Coordinator, Interarts
10:25am:	Institutional welcoming. The EU's actions in the Caribbean against gender-based and domestic violence. The DECIDES CARIBBEAN Project. Ambassador Daniela Tramacere, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the Eastern Caribbean States, the OECS and CARICOM/CARIFORUM
10:35am:	Institutional welcoming. The Government of Barbados's actions against gender-based and domestic violence. '16 days of activism' campaign in Barbados. Hon. Steven Blackett, Minister of Social Care, Constituency Empowerment and Community Development
10:45am:	Coffee break - networking

SESSION 2: PANELS

11:15am:	The Project Partners: CARIWA, ASPIRE St. Lucia, WAR. Marilyn Rice-Bowen, President, CARIWA Lydia Prospere, President, ASPIRE St. Lucia Alexandrina Wong, President, WAR
11:45am:	A Project activity: Preliminary research findings on Domestic Violence in Antigua and Barbuda. * panel moved to the afternoon session on data collection and analysis Dr. Rawwida Baksh
11:55am:	The Voiceless Victims: Domestic Violence and Children's Rights. Felicia Browne, activist and child rights specialist
12:15pm:	UN Women's activity against Domestic Violence in the Caribbean. '16 days of activism campaign'. Tonni Ann Brodber, UN Women Caribbean Deputy Representative and Head of Office a.i.
12:30pm:	Closing remarks. Tessa McQuilkin, CARIWA

SESSION 1: LAUNCH

- 1.0 The Public Launch event commenced 10.00 a.m. at the Tides Room, Raddison Aquatica Resort on Monday 21st November, 2016. There were forty seven (47) persons present who included: special invited guests, such as Hon. Steven Blackett, Minister of Social Care, Constituency Empowerment and Community Development of Barbados, Ambassador Daniela Tramacere, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to Barbados, the Eastern Caribbean States, the OECS, and CARICOM/CARIFORUM, Tonni Ann Brodber, Deputy Representative and Head of Office a.i. at UN Women Multi-Country Office – Caribbean and Khin-Sandi Lwin, UNICEF Representative for the Eastern Caribbean Area, as well as representatives of the project partners (CARIWA, ASPIRE St. Lucia, WAR), and members of the Press.



Hon. Steven Blackett, EU Ambassador Daniela Tramacere, Tonni Ann Brodber, Dr. Rawwida Baksh (source <http://www.loopnewsbarbados.com/content/1-3-caribbean-women-experiences-abuse>)



Claudia Rosignoli (Interarts), Flavia Cherry (ASPIRE) and Khin-Sandi Lwin (UNICEF)

2.0 OPENING REMARKS

Persons present were warmly welcomed by the President of CARIWA, Marilyn Rice- Bowen. In her opening remarks she extended gratitude to the European Union for cementing a long standing relationship and thanked them for their contributions. Rice-Bowen explained that this it is an intense period of advocacy as we work together to eradicate Domestic Violence in our social landscape. She expounded on the work achieved by CARIWA.



President of CARIWA, Marilyn Rice Bowen, in her opening remarks

3.0 PRESENTATION OF INTERARTS, THE DECIDES PROGRAMME AND THE DECIDES CARIBBEAN PROJECT

Claudia Rosignoli, Project Coordinator, Interarts, gave a brief synopsis of the the programme which she explained conveys a message of empowerment. In her presentation she highlighted their main projects and programs. The following were highlighted:

- ❖ Interarts specializes in cultural cooperation for development.
- ❖ Health and Well-being are significant areas that are linked to this cultural approach.
- ❖ The DECIDES Programme is based on the conviction that culture is at once a right, a subject and a tool.
- ❖ DECIDES focuses on progress, peoples, transformation, rights, equality, health, sexuality, values, participation, equity and identity.

3.1 Ms. Rosignoli informed participants that there has been over ninety thousand (90,000) beneficiaries of their programme and stressed that DECIDES pursues results and aims to bring about behavioural changes.

3.2 Additionally, she explained what activities and results are foreseen in the framework of the DECIDES Caribbean project, namely:

Activities:

- A **research** on domestic violence incidence and prevention tools in Antigua and Barbuda and **training** for local researchers.
- **1 public launch** event in Barbados.
- **7 seminars with 3 workshops** for CSOs on data collection, project management and advocacy and lobbying.
- **4 sets of learning partnerships** in Antigua and Saint Lucia with relevant stakeholders.
- **1 video-animation workshop** with young people.
- **1 exhibit** about gender-based violence.
- National, regional and international **communication campaigns**.
- **7 community meetings**.
- Development of a proposal for a **harmonized protocol for reporting** for key stakeholders.
- Development of **guidelines for Domestic Violence Acts and/or Action Plans**.
- Proposals for **multi-sectoral Community Response Teams**.

Results:

- ✓ To **improve data collection** and better knowledge of trends and key features regarding domestic violence.



- ✓ To **strengthen CSOs' and women's capacity** of documenting and analyzing domestic violence and of advocacy and lobbying with key stakeholders.
- ✓ To **strengthen CSOs' and women's capacity** of documenting and analyzing domestic violence and of advocacy and lobbying with key stakeholders.
- ✓ To **enhance the perception and capacity of professionals** from the justice, health and political systems to respond to victims' needs and to create a network aiming at domestic violence Response Teams.
- ✓ To **increase awareness** within the overall community through public recognition of the problem and behavioral changes.



Claudia Rosignoli making her presentation at the Public Launch

- 4.0 **THE EUROPEAN UNION'S ACTION IN THE CARIBBEAN AGAINST GENDER BASED AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**
- 4.1 Ambassador Daniela Tramacere, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to Barbados, the Eastern Caribbean States, the OECS and CARICOM/CARIFORUM viewed Domestic Violence as a global phenomenon and a major human rights priority. She explained that this is a delicate issue to deal with however there is no need for silence on the issue but a need to shine the light on it and talk about it.
- 4.2 She emphasized the need for prevention, the role of strong families, the perspective of men, efforts to change attitudes and values and holding community based local activities as part of the

debate that should ensue. She also noted the importance to raise this issue with political bodies in an effort to advocate for legislation. The Ambassador pledged to support the launch and thanked all stakeholders for their collaborative efforts.



Ambassador Daniela Tramacere, making her presentation at the Public Launch

5.0 FEATURE SPEAKER

Hon. Steven Blackett, Minister of Social Care, Constituency Empowerment and Community Development of Barbados addressed the launch. He applauded the efforts of the persons who had the vision in designing the project. He captured the work of his Ministry and by extension his Government to refine policies and to include gender issues in their debate. He outlined the Act which speaks to “Violence Intervention Initiatives.” His government continues to work on national policies on gender for the period 2013-2020. The Minister captured that his government is busy at work as it continues the fight for injustices. He admonished all to continue strengthening relationships and to keep the energy level high in the quest to fight Domestic Violence throughout the region.



Hon. Steven Blackett

At this juncture the chairman thanked all for their presentations and announced the coffee break. She explained that key officials will have to leave but did encourage all to stay.

**The post break period resumed at 11.40 a.m.*

SESSION 2: PANELS

6.0 PRESENTATIONS BY PROJECT PARTNERS

The Project Partners presented their organizations and their role within the DECIDES Caribbean project:

PARTNERS	PRESENTERS
ASPIRE (St. Lucia)	Flavia Cherry
WAR	Clovis St. Romain
CARIWA	Bernadette Bartholomew

All presenters elaborated on their major foci, plans and programmes.

(see appendices for Power Point Presentations from the various partners)

6.1 PANELS

To conclude the morning session, Tonni Ann Brodber, Head of UN Women Office in Barbados and Felicia Browne, activist and specialist on children's right gave their presentations about UN WOMEN's activity and Domestic Violence and children's rights in the Caribbean respectively.

6.1.1 UN WOMEN

Tonni Ann Brodber began by giving a brief background of the organization. She explained that the main focus of UN Women is Intimate Partner Violence which covers visiting relationships. This organization has been doing lots of work on Violence against Women Case Management and will be launching the draft Gender Protocol soon. They are further involved in:

- Sensitization with the Caribbean Court of Justice with an aim to review legislative.
- A parliamentarian's kit, to be launched soon.
- A draft legislation in education, which is being worked on.

The presenter then outlined the plans for the **16 Days of Activism** which included:

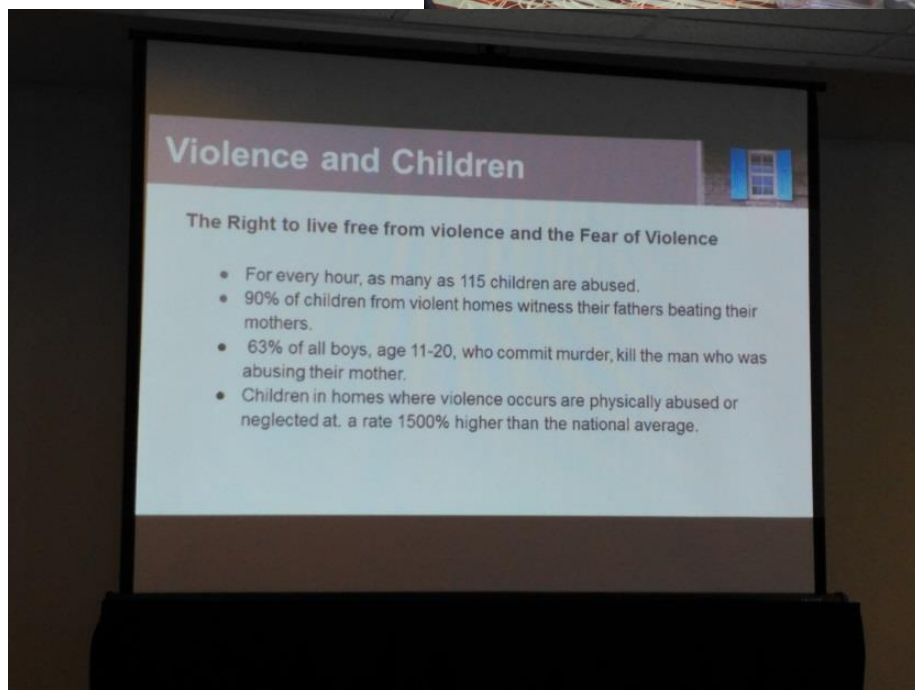
- ❖ Discussion on ending violence against women
- ❖ Seminars
- ❖ Training
- ❖ Conferences on the new Domestic Violence Act
- ❖ Launch of portal
- ❖ Panel Discussion
- ❖ Beyond 16 days photo campaign



Tonni Ann Brodber presenting the barriers that women encounter in the criminal justice system

6.1.2 VOICELESS VICTIMS

Ms. Brown captured the various perspectives of violence which included mental, psychological and physical. She explained that there is a criminal and non-criminal type of domestic violence and partners should focus on these in their mandates. She stated that men and boys should never be left out and the fact that the community and religious groups all have a role to play in speaking to domestic violence. She reiterated the point that her group views domestic violence not only as a social issue but a mental and health issue and that they are looking to protect both the victims and perpetrators.



***Felicia Brown,
presenting her panel
on Domestic Violence
in the Caribbean and
Children's rights***

THE SEMINAR

The Seminar comprised 3 workshops and was developed throughout Monday 21st and Tuesday 22nd November, 2016 as explained below:

21st November 2016
2:00pm – 5:00pm

Workshop on Research Methodology, Data Collection and Analysis

This participatory Workshop will focus on key aspects of the **Research Methodology** being used in the DECIDES Caribbean project. Participants will discuss **research ethics** and specific **research methods**. Small group sessions will focus on **research instruments** for the collection of statistical/quantitative and qualitative data, including an **informed consent form**, **tables for data collection**, **questionnaires for interviews** with key stakeholders, victims/survivors and perpetrators, and questions for **focus group discussions**. The small groups will report back in plenary. The workshop will end with a plenary discussion of lessons learnt, conclusions and recommendations.

Workshop facilitator: Dr. Rawwida Baksh, Researcher

22nd November 2016
9:30am – 12:30

Workshop on Project Cycle Management, Funding Opportunities and International Cooperation

This Workshop will explain to participants all phases and steps of the **Project Cycle Management** applied to projects aimed at reducing gender-based violence and promoting women's empowerment. It will also explore different **donors and funders** that allocate resources to gender equality and women's empowerment projects and discuss the possibility of international cooperation taking into consideration possible stakeholders. Participants will analyze specific calls for proposals and, as a practical exercise, will prepare a project proposal.

Workshop facilitators: Claudia Rosignoli, Valérie Weerts, Interarts

22nd November 2016
2:00pm – 5:00pm

Workshop on Advocacy and Lobbying

The workshop will focus on **advocacy and lobbying** towards policy makers, national and international institutions (Divisions for Gender Affairs, Ministries, but also regional and international institutions, such as EU, OAS or UN agencies) to obtain laws that respond to the victims' needs; structures and facilities that help and protect victims as well as recognize unsafe environments; and programmes and plans that help prevent such actions, and that intervene on the culture and behaviours of the population (for example Ministries of Education and Culture can develop their own plans for raising awareness).

Workshop facilitator: Flavia Cherry, ASPIRE

WORKSHOP 1: DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

7.0 The workshop on Data Collection and Analysis regarding Domestic Violence was facilitated by Dr. Rawwida Baksh. Present were 17 representatives of different CSOs of the Region and 1 representative of the Government of St. Kitts and Nevis:

	NAME	ORGANIZATION	COUNTRY
1	Viginia Albert Poyotte		St. Lucia
2	Rawwida Baksh		Trinidad & Tobago
3	Bernadette Bartholomew	CARIWA	Grenada
4	Magdalene Carmichael	CARIWA	Grenada
5	Flavia Cherry	ASPIRE	St. Lucia
6	Celia Christopher	Department of Gender Affairs	St. Kitts & Nevis
7	Elaine Henry Mc Queen	CARIWA	Grenada
8	Floretta Louis-Hinds	ASPIRE	St. Lucia
9	Tessa Mc Quilkin	GNOW	Grenada
10	Petra Joann Mc Sheeme	WWDVSP	St. Kitts & Nevis
11	Koren Norton	WAR	Antigua & Barbuda
12	Angelica Pierre-Louis	DNCW	Dominica
13	Marilyn Rice-Bowen	CARIWA	Barbados
14	Claudia Rosignoli	Interarts	Spain
15	Clovis St. Romain	WAR	Antigua & Barbuda
16	Yolanda Simon	CAFRA	Trinidad & Tobago
17	Beverly Thomas Richards	SVWO	St. Viincent
18	Valerie Weerts	Interarts	Spain



Participants of the Seminar

7.1 PRESENTATION

Dr. Baksh presented an overview of Research Methodology and Preliminary Findings of the ongoing research in Antigua and Barbuda, developed in the framework of the DECIDES Caribbean projects. The points highlighted were ethical principles, research methods, roles and responsibilities of the research team and informed consent form.

Three (3) groups were then formed to discuss use of the research instruments, analysis of data collected and recommendations for a protocol for harmonized reporting.

Each group had a facilitator and dealt with specific aspects of the material presented as follows:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. Statistical Data Collection | - | Dr. Rawwida Baksh |
| 2. Interviews with stakeholders | - | Koren Norton |
| 3. Focus Group | - | Clovis St. Romain |

Groups were then given time to discuss then there were presentation of reports.

7.2 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORTS

GROUP	FOCUS	SUGGESTIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS
1	Statistical Data Collection	The group examined the instruments of the survey and agreed that data collection is critical and that the data as collected should allow for analysis

GROUP	FOCUS	SUGGESTIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS
		<p>The group further explores 3 classes of reports based on the format given and the following emerged:</p> <p>Like in many territories the police did not have resources to categorize cases of DV.</p> <p>This is a critical population for gauging incarcerations for DV and for exploring the causes and issues related to DV from the view point of perpetrators.</p> <p>School reports should allow for data related to the impact of DV on young people.</p> <p>It would help to review the consent age when information can be legally collected for students.</p>
2	Interviews with Stakeholders	<p>Page 20 No. 4 add “safe” Delete line, “Which girls and boys.....”</p> <p>Page 22 added new Key stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of Parliament, • Trade Unions • Ombudsman • Juvenile Centers • Crisis Centers <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Research with police we should help them develop a standardized form for collection of data ✓ Police should have a private place to conduct interviews ✓ Too many questions Instruments should be reduce to about 20 questions by combining some questions ✓ Train focal points in all Ministries to handle gender issues ✓ Salary level (economic status) ✓ Questionnaire could be structured under sub-headings <p>Section 6: Questionnaire for individual and In-depth interviews with informants (Victims, Survivors of DV)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify suitable location • Female survivors should be asked to give their preference of male or female interviewer • Reassure interviewee of confidentiality and benefits of the exercise • Interviewer should also pay close attention to the body language of interviewee • Change urban/rural country or town <p>In what family structure was survivor raised?</p> <p>Page 26 Merge questions 9 & 10</p> <p>Page 26: Number 3 scale 1-10 should be replaced with words to convey feelings</p> <p>Section 6 (b): In interviewing the perpetrators the interviewer should manage his/her emotions</p>

GROUP	FOCUS	SUGGESTIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS
		Page 32: Number 7 scale 1-10 should be replaced with words to convey feelings
3	Focus Groups	<p>What is a Focus Group? It is a research methodology outlined in the DECIDES Project.</p> <p>It is the bringing together of a group of people to discuss a particular issue. These groups can be community, church or otherwise)</p> <p>Objective The objective is to gather qualitative information on a particular issue.</p> <p>*victims or survivors We see victims of DV as those who have died or those who have not come out of their abusive situation or do not overcome their doubts, fears, and will of empowerment.</p> <p>A survivor is one who has the will and have switched from being a victim of DV to survivors by making a conscious effort to overcome and move on to change their living conditions and improve their situations</p> <p>The intervention of the focus group will determine who the participants will be.</p> <p>A focus group is not a support group. The skills involved in a focus group include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ability to ask open questions • The ability to illicit the information from the participants allowing to think they are leading the conversation but indeed you are. <p>In setting questions one must ask what are the barriers.(men or woman to come forward to share. DV as a stigma of confidentiality, services or lack thereof)</p> <p>To break these barriers prioritize and get consensus. Do not take notes or record and refrain from sharing past experience.</p> <p>Why Focus Groups? Focus groups provide:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The body language of people. 2. Opportunity to probe and get the true picture. 3. The quality of the information in contrast to quantitative data. 4. Give opportunity to speak and break the silence. <p>In a focus group:</p>

GROUP	FOCUS	SUGGESTIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS
		<p>Establish group rules</p> <p>Listen and retain information</p> <p>Seek permission to record</p> <p>Respond to what you hear and not what you feel</p> <p>Have your questions in your head and manage time</p> <p>Why are focus groups necessary?</p> <p>Do not make immeasurable promises</p> <p>Consider security and safety</p> <p>Share findings but do not specified</p>

8.0 CLOSING

The day's proceedings came to an end at 6.15 p.m. Participants were satisfied with the outcome and the level of professionalism, enthusiasm and zeal that was evident in all presentations. Bernadette Bartholomew then thanked everyone for their willingness to stay on way pass the scheduled time and stated that this shows that participants are committed to the task.

DAY TWO

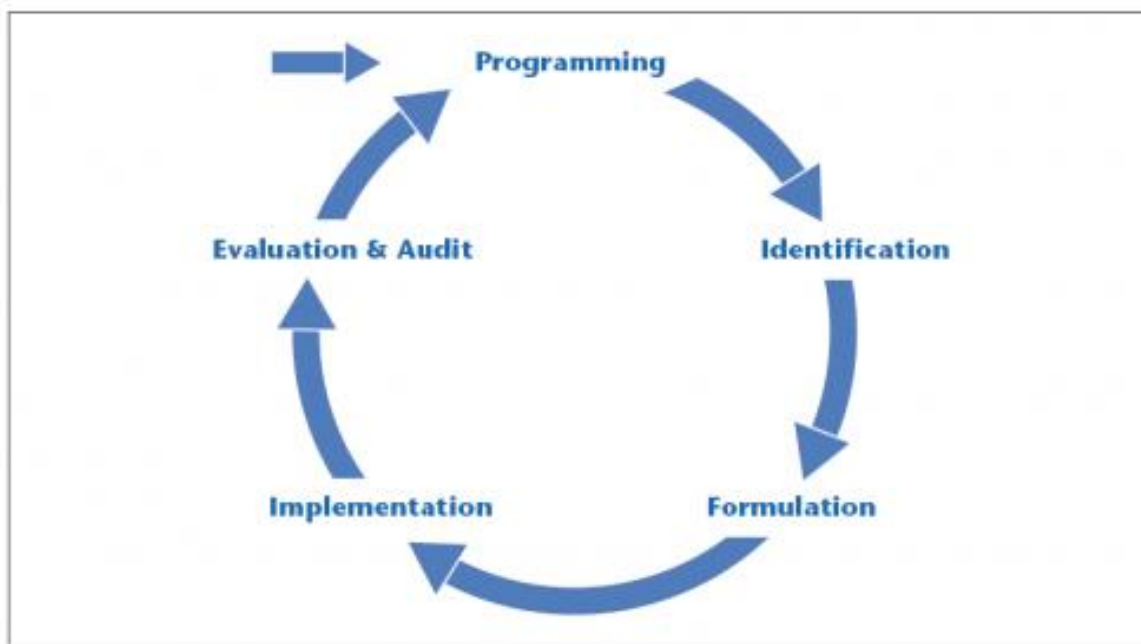
- 9.0 Session one of the second day began at 9.43 a.m. with twenty one participants present. Bernadette Bartholomew, the Secretary of CARIWA extended warm words of welcome to all. Present were 20 attendees:

	NAME	ORGANIZATION	COUNTRY
1	Viginia Albert Poyotte		St. Lucia
2	Rawwida Baksh		Trinidad & Tobago
3	Bernadette Bartholomew	CARIWA	Grenada
4	Magdalene Carmichael	CARIWA	Grenada
5	Flavia Cherry	ASPIRE	St. Lucia
6	Celia Christopher	Department of Gender Affairs	St. Kitts & Nevis
7	Elaine Henry Mc Queen	CARIWA	Grenada
8	Jennifer Johnson	WOP	Barbados
9	Floretta Louis-Hinds	ASPIRE	St. Lucia
10	Tessa Mc Quilkin	GNOW	Grenada
11	Petra Joann Mc Sheeme	WWDVSP	St. Kitts & Nevis
12	Blondelle Mullin	BNA	Barbados
13	Koren Norton	WAR	Antigua & Barbuda
14	Angelica Pierre-Louis	DNCW	Dominica
15	Marilyn Rice-Bowen	CARIWA	Barbados
16	Claudia Rosignoli	Interarts	Spain
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19	Beverly Thomas Richards	SVWO	St. Viincent
20	Valerie Weerts	Interarts	Spain

THE SEMINAR

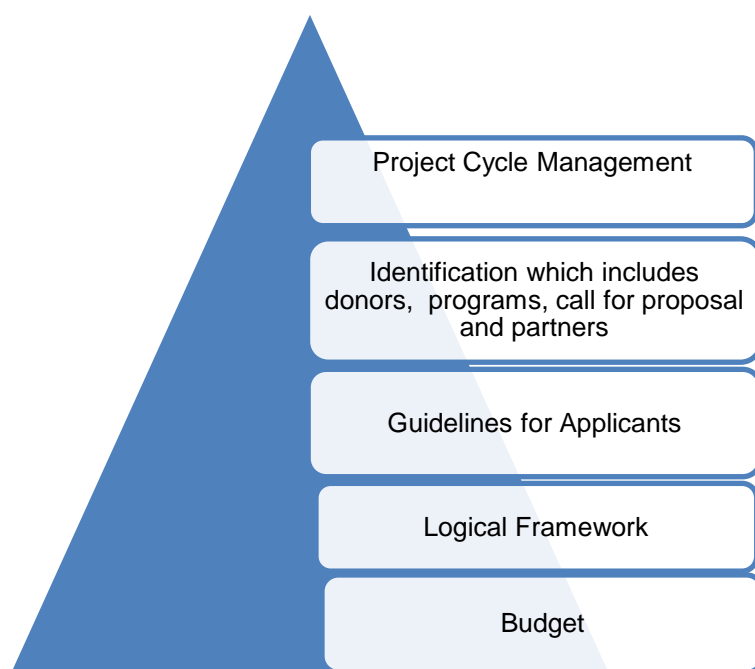
WORKSHOP 2: PROJECT CYCLE MANAGEMENT, FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES, INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- 9.0 The facilitator for the first session was Claudia Rosignoli who presented on Project Cycle Management, Funding Opportunities and International Cooperation.



Project Cycle Management (source Project Cycle Management Guidelines, European Commission, March 2004)

9.1 In her presentation she explained:





Claudia Rosignoli making her presentation

9.2 Participants were then engaged in a practical exercise which included group work and reporting. Participants had to gather possible ideas to develop a joint proposal for an regional cooperation project mainly focused on two topics: Community Activism and Women Empowerment. The groups were tasked with various responsibilities and reported as follows:

GROUPS	FOCUS	REPORT
1	Partners and Co- funders	<p>This group identified possible sponsors as: Department of Gender Affairs and Community Development</p> <p>Civil Society to include faith base organizations, lunches, SDA, Salvation Army etc.</p> <p>Chamber of Industry and Commerce, sports organizations and Leo Club</p> <p>CO FUNDERS</p> <p>International Organization: UN Women, UNESCO, UNICEF</p> <p>Government Ministers: Education and Social Services</p> <p>Regional Agencies</p> <p>CARIWA, CAFRA</p>

GROUPS	FOCUS	REPORT
Group 2	Beneficiaries, needs and constraints	<p>The overall objective was to reduce women's vulnerability and achieve gender equality through political and economic empowerment</p> <p>Beneficiaries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cross section of women and girl 2. Women in politics 3. Women in small businesses 4. Girls' organizations 5. Unemployed women <p>Needs:</p> <p>Training in Business Management and Political Development</p> <p>Life Skills</p> <p>Other Skills- sewing, cake decorating etc.</p> <p>Constraints</p> <p>Financing</p> <p>Availability of training interest</p>
3	Activities, outputs and sustainability	<p>Topic: Women Empowerment, Community Activism and Sustainability</p> <p>Overall Objective: To reduce women's vulnerability through political economic empowerment</p> <p>Target: Rural women in agriculture helping women develop agro processing products</p> <p>Critical areas of empowerment: Economic, skills, literacy, financial management, marketing</p> <p>Activities: Capacity building accounting, business management, export management, marketing</p> <p>Training: Business Management, Budgeting</p> <p>Community Activism: Target the local churches, schools, shops, and small businesses and other organized groups, attend trade shows, target the tourism market, forms small cooperatives, register business, establish label or brand name</p> <p>Local Contribution: Land, labour, resource persons, special concessions for small business by Government, local funding,</p> <p>Links: Local government agencies, small business association, contact with other practices at the regional level</p> <p>Outputs: entrepreneurs, financial stability (business will be making profit) empower other women, creating employment, become role models, mentor others, increase production, creating greater visibility by becoming an established business, contribute to community development and outreach for continued growth and personal development by recruiting younger persons. Promote healthy lifestyle, engage in environmentally friendly practices, maximize use of local resources.</p>

- 9.3 Ms. Rosignoli clarified some issues regarding different aspects of the proposal and noted that certain aspects needed to be more specific. It was suggested that the targets and activities should be narrowed down and the activities and targets must be clear. The terms 'outputs' and 'outcomes' were also explained. Outputs were described as the products, capitals, goods and services, and outcomes as short term impact of the action.



Celia Christopher (St. Kitts and Nevis) making a presentation after group activity

WORKSHOP 3: ADVOCACY AND LOBBYING

- 9.4 This session was facilitated by Flavia Cherry representing ASPIRE (St. Lucia). The topic covered was Advocacy and Lobbying. The workshop saw the participation of 18 people:

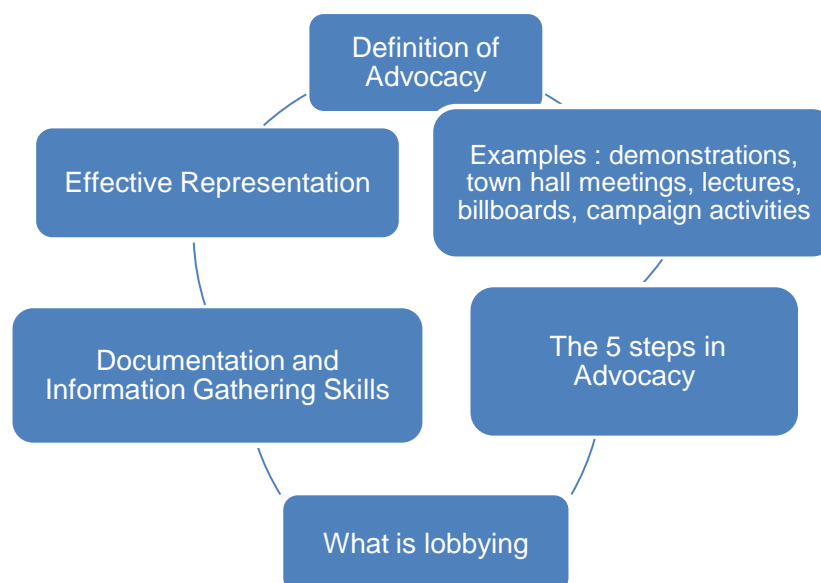
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13	Marilyn Rice-Bowen	CARIWA	Barbados

14	Claudia Rosignoli	Interarts	Spain
15	Clovis St. Romain	WAR	Antigua & Barbuda
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Facilitator, Flavia Cherry

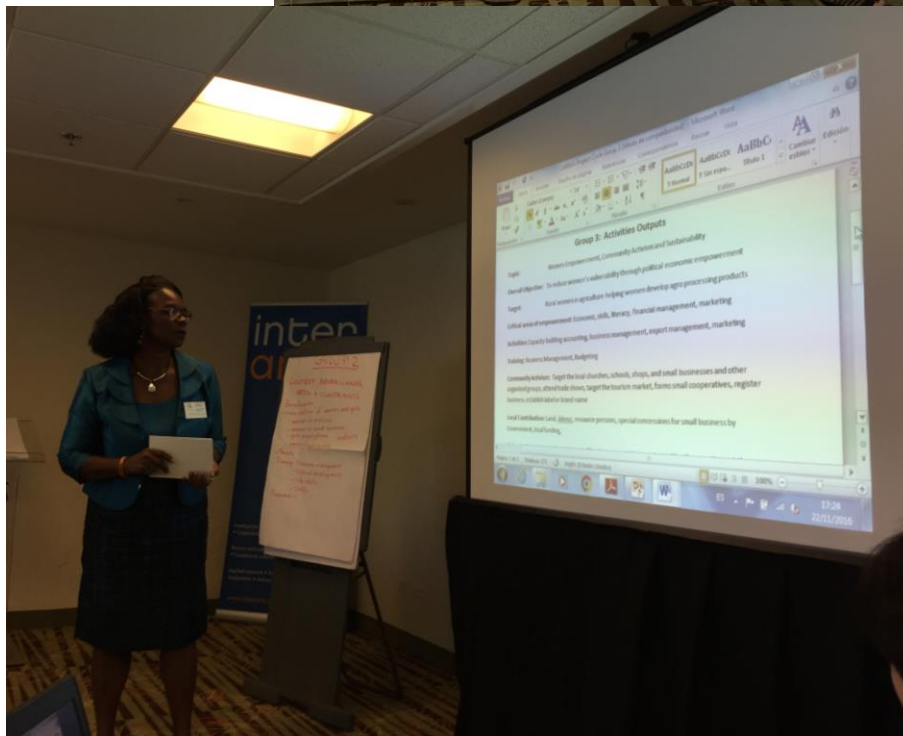
The facilitator captured the following in her presentation:



9.5 Handouts were given to participants and basically elaborated on the presentation made by the facilitator. Participants were encouraged to lobby at the UN level and to develop strategies for connecting with potential partners.

Two (2) groups were then formed to enable participants to plan an event which included lobbying and advocacy. All groups then reported and feedback. Discussions were held based on each presentation.

GROUPS	FOCUS	REPORTS
1	Access to services in relation to IPV for persons in same sex relations	<p>EVENT: Initial meeting to build a network support</p> <p>ACTIVITIES: Develop a list of potential agencies with like minds and/or who can</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be convinced Do calls or initial contacts to assess support Select invitees Organize logistics Select messages/material Identify convincing and knowledgeable presenters Have discussion and include records Aim for an outcome statement Do press release with outcome statement Prepare a report that captures recommendations and views expressed
2	This group used the Six Little men strategy	<p>WHO: Domestic Violence Support Group</p> <p>WHO: Victims and Survivors</p> <p>WHO: Members of D.V. Support Group, church women groups, other community Groups</p> <p>WHAT: March Against D.V.</p> <p>WHEN: November 25</p> <p>WHERE: Through the streets of Basseterre</p> <p>WHY: To raise awareness on D.V. and break the silence</p>



Participants making presentations

At 4.28 p.m. the session culminated with brief words of appreciation offered by Bernadette Bartholomew, CARIWA Secretary.

CONCLUSION

- 14.1 The Public Launch and Workshops saw representatives from each participating organization present and have fully met the objectives set out to achieve. Participants left being better able to lobby and advocate for the cause at hand and with a clearer vision of what is expected. Each presenter did an excellent job and participants were highly engaged and participatory.
- 14.2 The professional level of participants have definitely been raised through the exposure of knowledge garnered and they seemed fully equipped to begin work.

Report by *Tessa Mc Quilkin* for CARIWA

ANNEXES

Annex 1 – Presentation “Domestic Violence in the Caribbean, Voiceless Victims – Children and Domestic Violence”, by Felicia Browne

Annex 2 – Presentation “Preliminary Research Findings on Domestic Violence in Antigua & Barbuda”, by Dr. Rawwida Baksh

Annex 3 –Presentation “Project Cycle Management, Funding Opportunities, International Cooperation, by Claudia Rosignoli and Valérie Weerts

Annex 4 – Presentation “Advocacy and Lobbying”, by Flavia Cherry



DECIDES Caribbean Seminar

**Domestic Violence in the Caribbean
Voiceless Victims – Children and DV**

Felicia Browne
Presenter

21 November 2016, Bridgetown, Barbados

DECIDES CARIBBEAN. Cultural Rights to foster behavioural changes and women's empowerment against Domestic Violence in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean.



This project is co-funded
by the European Union

A photograph of a wooden building with a window and blue shutters. The building is made of dark, weathered wood. The window has white frames and is flanked by bright blue shutters. A wooden staircase with a railing is visible on the right side of the image.

Domestic Violence in the Caribbean Voiceless Victims- Children and DV

Presenter : Felicia Browne



The Convention on the Rights of the Child

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), states that “all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.

Article 19

Two types of Domestic Violence

Criminal

behavior includes but is not limited to uninvited physical contact such as striking, kicking, biting, sexual coercion and abuse, marital rape, intimidation by stalking, computer hacking, and criminal isolation.

Non -Criminal

- behavior includes but is not limited to being denied access to friends or other social contacts.
- Shadowing, restricting the use of the telephone by securing phones in a locked or temporary removal during the time the abuser is away.
- Denying access to family finances.

Violence In the Home



The Right to live free from violence and the Fear of Violence

- Every day 4 women, 1 man and almost 5 children die as a result of domestic violence.
- 1 in every 4 women will experience domestic violence in her lifetime.
- Females ages 20-24 years of age are at the greatest risk for intimate partner abuse.
- In 2005, 389,100 women and 78, 180 men were victimized by an intimate partner
- It may produce intergenerational cycles of abuse in children and other family members, who may feel that such violence is acceptable or condoned.

Factors that Perpetuate DV



- **Cultural** - Gender-specific socialization i.e. men /boys being socialized as having authority over women and girls. Cultural definitions of gender roles and expectations of such roles in relationships. Notion of the family as private space.
- **Economic** – Women's economic disparities compared to men.
- **Law** - Lesser legal status of women either by written law or social practice (divorce, property law, legal literacy of women). Insensitive treatment of women and girls by judicial system...(police, social services)
- **Political** - Domestic violence being treated as private affairs and beyond control of the state. Risk to challenge the status quo/religious laws. Limited women group as a political force

Violence and Children



The Right to live free from violence and the Fear of Violence

- Research shows that violence can negatively impact children's educational performance and achievement, which can have long-term economic consequences, including poverty.
- Exposure to violence at an early age can impair brain development and is associated with a range of mental health problems. Violence can lead to acute and long-term problems for children's physical, sexual and reproductive health as well as their psychological well-being.
- In all its forms, violence is detrimental; in the worst cases, it can be fatal.

Violence and Children



The Right to live free from violence and the Fear of Violence

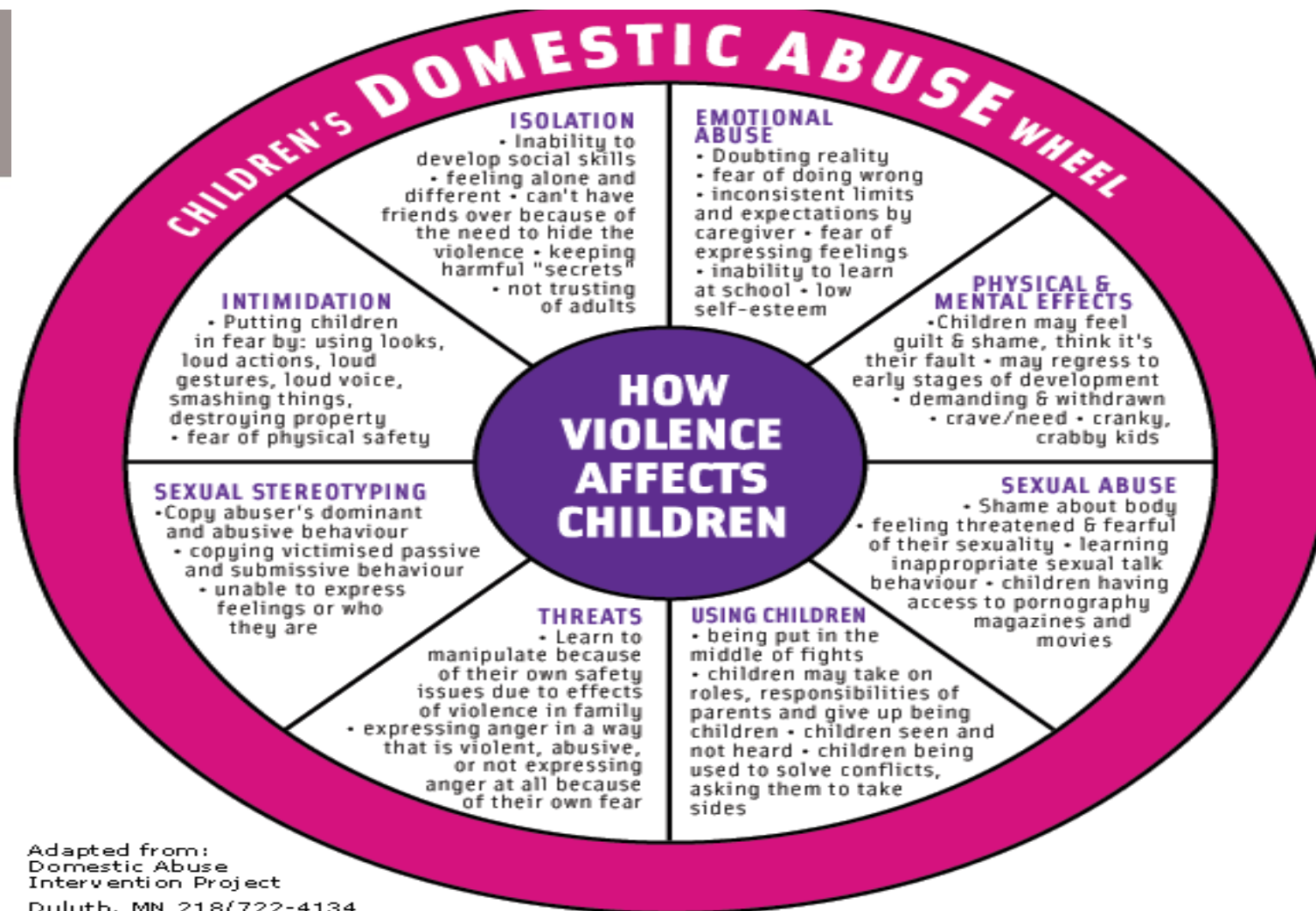
- For every hour, as many as 115 children are abused.
- 90% of children from violent homes witness their fathers beating their mothers.
- 63% of all boys, age 11-20, who commit murder, kill the man who was abusing their mother.
- Children in homes where violence occurs are physically abused or neglected at a rate 1500% higher than the national average.

Effects of DV on Children



Social and Behavioral

- Children are products of their environment. This includes parental modeling, both positive and negative.
- Children of abuse often grow up to become abusers and abused.



Violence as Social Precursors

- Around 6 in 10 children between the ages of 2 and 14 worldwide (almost a billion) are subjected to physical punishment by their caregivers on a regular basis.
- Close to 1 in 3 students between the ages of 13 and 15 worldwide report involvement in one or more physical fights in the last year.
- Slightly more than 1 in 3 students between the ages of 13 and 15 worldwide experience bullying on a regular basis.



Violence as Social Precursors

- About 1 in 3 adolescents aged 11 to 15 in the Caribbean admit to having bullied others at school at least once in the past couple of months.
- In 2012 alone, homicide took the lives of about 95,000 children and adolescents under the age of 20 – almost 1 in 5 of all homicide victims that year.
- Close to half of all girls aged 15 to 19 worldwide (around 126 million) think a husband is sometimes justified in hitting or beating his wife.
- About 3 in 10 adults worldwide believe that physical punishment is necessary to properly raise or educate children.



Gender Disparities

- Almost one quarter of girls aged 15 to 19 worldwide (almost 70 million) report being victims of some form of physical violence since age 15.
- Around 120 million girls under the age of 20 (about 1 in 10) have been subjected to forced sexual intercourse or other forced sexual acts at some point in their lives.
- Boys are also at risk, although a global estimate is unavailable due to the lack of comparable data in most countries.



Violence and gender inequality

- One in 3 adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 worldwide (84 million) have been the victims of any emotional, physical or sexual violence committed by their husbands or partners at some point in their lives.

DV as a Health Concern

"The more adverse experiences in childhood, the greater the likelihood of developmental delays and later health problems, including heart disease, diabetes, substance abuse, and depression. Research also indicates that supportive, responsive relationships with caring adults as early in life as possible can prevent or reverse the damaging effects of toxic stress response."
- Center on the Developing Child, Harvard University.



UN Global Study on Violence against Children

The effects of violence in early childhood may be difficult to reverse and can have a negative impact on children's future productivity and ability to form relationships. Consequently, leaders are particularly attuned to the growing scientific evidence linking exposure to violence and its impact on early brain development. Of related interest is evidence that shows interventions capable of reducing the harm experienced by children, and the strong body of research that points to the enormous costs of not acting.



UNICEF Situation Analysis- Barbados 2016

- *WHO (global,2009) reported that:*
 - + 47.6% girls and 31% boys said their first intercourse was coerced.
 - + sexual abuse most affects girls 70%-80%
 - + in 50% of the cases the perpetrator lives with victims
 - + in 75% of the cases the perpetrator is a direct relative

- *UNICEF-supported Social Survey on Violence against Children In the sub-region revealed reasons for not reporting:*
 - + it's none of their business
 - + embarrassment of stepping forward
 - + belief that relevant authorities will not take action
 - + belief that the process will take too long



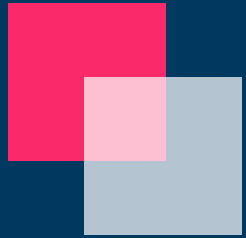
Challenges

- **The process of promoting child rights through research has other problems.**
- **Children are still seen as “properties of their parents”, and participation of children is still limited.**
- **Economic constraints limit financial investment in children and recommendations that call for increased expenditure on children are not often welcomed by the State.**



Protecting Victims; Rehabilitating Perpetrators.

- **The application of Victimology practices to further understand the nature of victims and their violators.**
- **The Rights-based Approach (RBA) aided in the advocacy for Children's rights.**
- **Promoting child rights through research will necessitate a new “culture of collaboration” between the researchers and the policy makers.**
- **Child advocates must increase their demand that policy is informed by research in order that the child rights agenda is effective.**



**Thank you for
your time.**



DECIDES Caribbean Seminar

Research Project

Preliminary Research Findings on “Domestic violence in Antigua & Barbuda”

Dr. Rawwida Baksh
Consultant Principal Researcher

21 November 2016, Bridgetown, Barbados

DECIDES CARIBBEAN. Cultural Rights to foster behavioural changes and women's empowerment against Domestic Violence in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean.



This project is co-funded
by the European Union



Research Project

Preliminary Research Findings on “Domestic Violence in Antigua & Barbuda”

**DECIDES Caribbean Public Launch
Radisson Resort, Barbados
21 November, 2016**

**Dr. Rawwida Baksh
Consultant Principal Researcher**



Introduction

- ➡ **This Preliminary Report is based on a Research Project on “Domestic Violence in Antigua & Barbuda”.**
- ➡ **This presentation has two main aims:**
 - ➡ **To discuss the research methodology of the project.**
 - ➡ **To present the preliminary findings of the literature review.**



Background

- ➡ **This research project is being undertaken at a pivotal moment for Antigua & Barbuda.**
- ➡ **The *Domestic Violence Act 2015* was passed by the Parliament of Antigua & Barbuda in 2015, and recently came into force on 1 October 2016.**

Definition of Domestic Violence (1)

The *Domestic Violence Act 2015* defines a “Domestic relationship” between an applicant and a respondent as follows:

- ➡ **They are or were married to each other, including marriage according to any law, custom or religion;**
- ➡ **They cohabit or cohabited with each other in a relationship of some permanence;**
- ➡ **They are the parents of a child or are persons who have or had parental responsibility for that child, whether or not at the same time;**
- ➡ **They are family members related by consanguinity, affinity or adoption; or**
- ➡ **They share or shared the same household or residence.**

Definition of Domestic Violence (2)

“Domestic Violence” is defined in the *DV Act 2015* as any controlling or abusive behaviour that harms the health, safety or well-being of the applicant or any child in the care of the applicant and includes but is not limited to:

- ➡ **Physical abuse or threats of physical abuse;**
- ➡ **Sexual abuse or threats of sexual abuse;**
- ➡ **Emotional, verbal or psychological abuse;**
- ➡ **Economic abuse;**
- ➡ **Intimidation;**
- ➡ **Harassment;**
- ➡ **Stalking;**
- ➡ **Damage to or destruction of property; or**
- ➡ **Entry into the applicant’s residence without consent, where the parties do not share the same residence.**

Research Objectives

- ➡ **To build knowledge and capacity for DV research, data collection and analysis in Antigua & Barbuda.**
- ➡ **To use research methods that are ethical, sensitive to the national context and the situation/needs of both victims/survivors and perpetrators.**
- ➡ **To produce quantitative and qualitative research findings that will inform advocacy, policy and programmes to prevent, reduce and address DV in Antigua & Barbuda.**
- ➡ **To develop a Protocol for Harmonized Reporting, to be shared among stakeholders.**

Research Objectives

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- ➡ To develop a Protocol for Harmonized Reporting, to be shared among stakeholders.

Research Ethics

Key ethical principles:

- ➡ **Voluntary participation** – Persons will not be coerced into participating in the Research Project.
- ➡ **Informed consent** – Research participants will be informed about the procedures and risks involved, and must give their written consent to participate.
- ➡ **Confidentiality** – The identity information of victims/survivors and perpetrators will not be kept or made available to anyone who is not directly involved in the study.
- ➡ **Anonymity** – Data gathered from victims/survivors and perpetrators will remain anonymous throughout the study.
- ➡ **Risk of harm** – Victims/survivors and perpetrators will be offered follow-up counselling support.

Research Methods (1)

- ➡ **Literature Review** (of laws, policies, strategies, Government reports to international/regional agencies, reports conducted by international/regional agencies, academic studies, cultural studies, media reports, etc.).
- ➡ **Collection of quantitative data on the incidence of Domestic Violence from relevant agencies** (the police, courts, prison, juvenile detention centres, hotlines, Directorate of Gender Affairs, Ministry of Health and hospitals/ health centres/ clinics, Ministry of Education and schools, etc.).

Research Methods (2)

- ➡ **Individual in-depth interviews with key stakeholders** (parliamentarians, representatives of Government Ministries, the police, courts, prison, juvenile detention/training centres).
- ➡ **Individual semi-structured interviews with key informants** (DV victims/survivors and perpetrators).
- ➡ **Focus Group Discussions with key stakeholders in selected parishes** (local/parish councils, health professionals, education professionals, FBOs, NGOs and CBOs, youths).

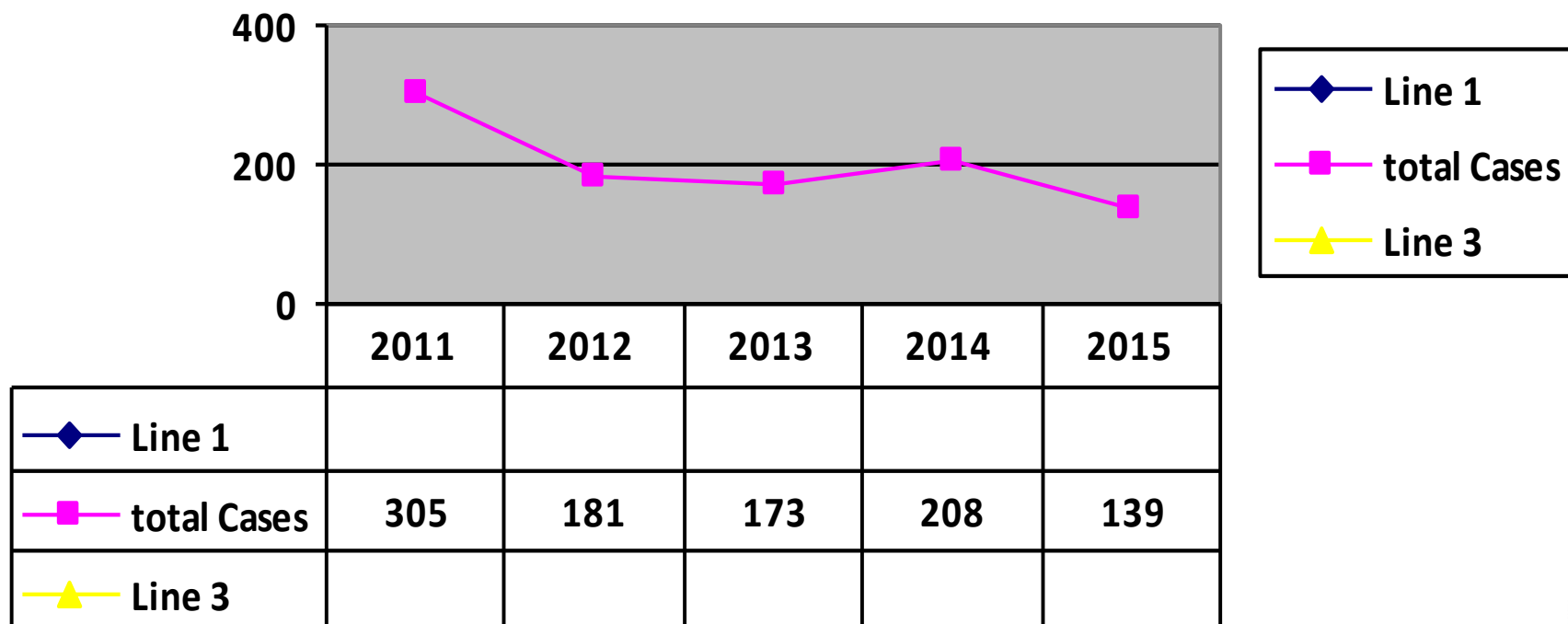
Preliminary Findings – Statistics from the Directorate of Gender Affairs (1)

Statistics on DV/GBV victims based on cases handled by the Directorate of Gender Affairs in 2011:

Type of Abuse	Females	Males
Rape and Sexual Violence (Committed against adults)	6	0
Rape or Sexual Violence (Committed against children)	10	0
Physical Abuse	88	5
Psychological and Verbal Abuse	240	43
Financial Abuse	199	2
Human Trafficking	22	0

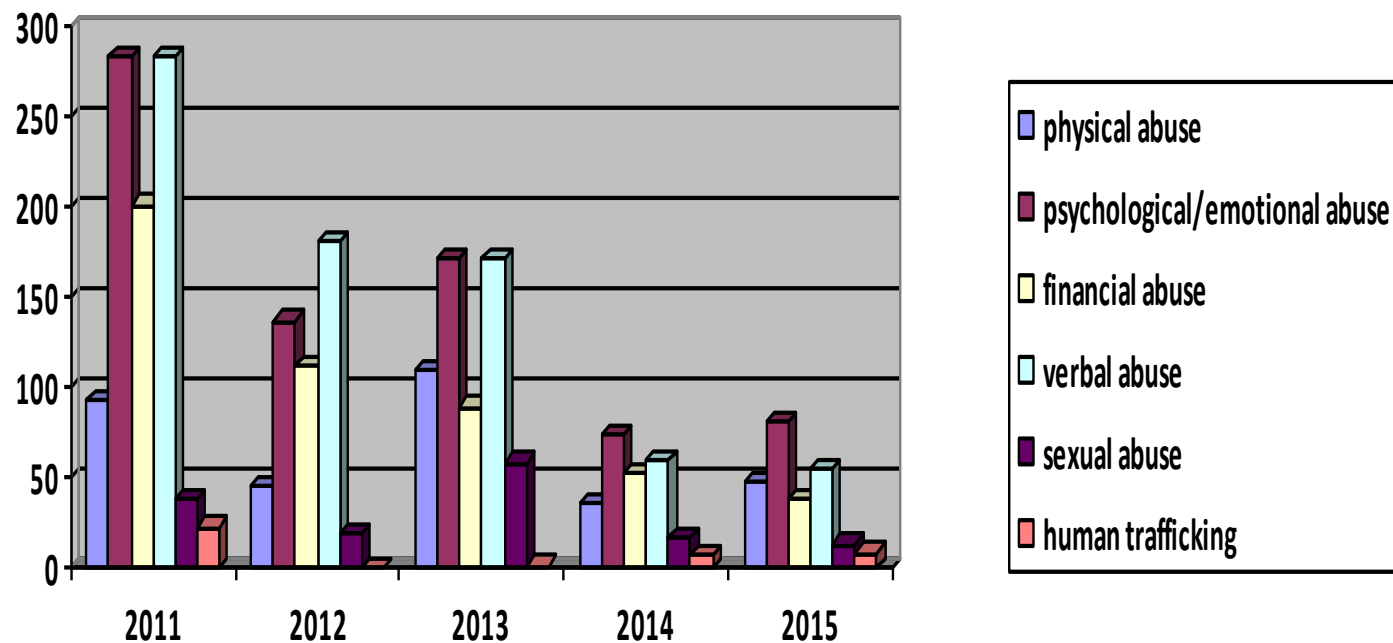
Statistics from the Directorate of Gender Affairs (2)

Figure 1: Number of cases per year, 2011–2015



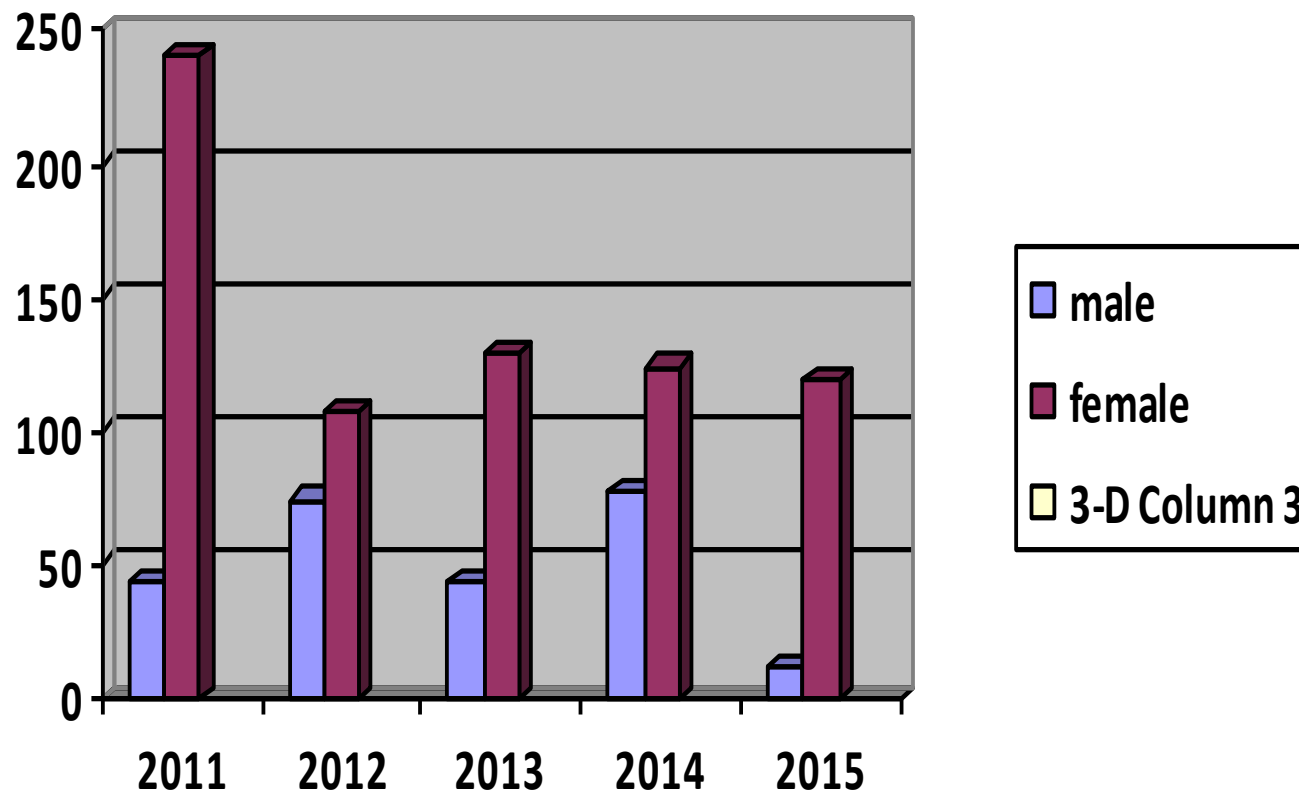
Statistics from the Directorate of Gender Affairs (3)

Figure 2: Types of abuse reported by year, 2011–2015



Statistics from the Directorate of Gender Affairs (4)

Figure 3: Sex of victims/survivors by year, 2011–2015



Other Laws that address Domestic Violence

- ➡ **Sexual Offences Act (1995):** Rape within marriage is not recognized. The Act polices all acts of anal intercourse, irrespective of sex.
- ➡ **Offences against the Person (Amendment) Act (2013):** Murder, assault, rape, indecent assault, abduction, etc.
- ➡ **Electronic Crimes Act (2013):** Sending offensive messages that are "false, causing annoyance, inconvenience, danger, obstruction, insult, injury, intimidation, enmity, hatred or ill will."

National Plans and Strategies that focus on or include DV and/or GBV

- ➡ National Economic and Social Transformation Plan (NEST)**
- ➡ National Strategic Action Plan to end Gender Based Violence, 2013-2018**
- ➡ National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS in Antigua & Barbuda, 2012-2016**

The normalization of DV/VAW/GBV in Popular Music

➡ **Calypsoes, dance hall, hip hop music** (indigenous to Antigua & Barbuda, and imported from the Caribbean and US) **are widely popular on the air waves. They normalize negative attitudes towards women, DV, VAW, and GBV**

➡ **King Obstinate, Antigua & Barbuda:**

*So when I tear off you eye glass and rip up yuh wig,
Is love ah love you, is love ah love you,
And when I buss in you rib cage and yuh jawbone and ting,
Is love ah love yuh, is love a love yuh.*

➡ **Onyan, Burning Flames Band, Antigua & Barbuda (2012):** *“Kick een she back door”*. If one could not enter through a woman’s front door, then one should kick in her back door. Accompanied by screams and lyrics indicating she would be *“bawling for murder”*. Double entendre.

In conclusion

- ➡ **The conclusions are still very preliminary, based only on the desk research/ Literature Review:**
 - ➡ **On the one hand, the country has put in place laws, plans and strategies to address DV/GBV. Implementation is critical.**
 - ➡ **On the other hand, despite women's increasing access to education and employment in Antigua & Barbuda, DV/GBV are normalized in the society through social constructions of masculinity & femininity, corporal punishment in the home and schools, religion, popular music, the media, etc.**
- ➡ **The research team still needs to do the Field Research which will provide both quantitative and qualitative data, and enhance/nuance our understanding of DV/GBV and what more needs to be done:**
 - ➡ **Collection of statistical data from relevant agencies;**
 - ➡ **Interviews with key stakeholders, victims/survivors and perpetrators;**
 - ➡ **Focus group discussions with key stakeholders.**



Thank you!

- ➡ Interarts Foundation and WAR for their partnership and coordination, as part of the Barbados and Eastern Caribbean initiative; and**
- ➡ Members of the Antigua & Barbuda research team for their commitment and enthusiasm.**



DECIDES Caribbean Seminar

INTERARTS presentation

Workshop on Project Cycle Management,
Funding Opportunities, International
Cooperation

22 November 2016, Bridgetown, Barbados

DECIDES CARIBBEAN. Cultural Rights to foster behavioural changes and women's empowerment against Domestic Violence in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean.



This project is co-funded
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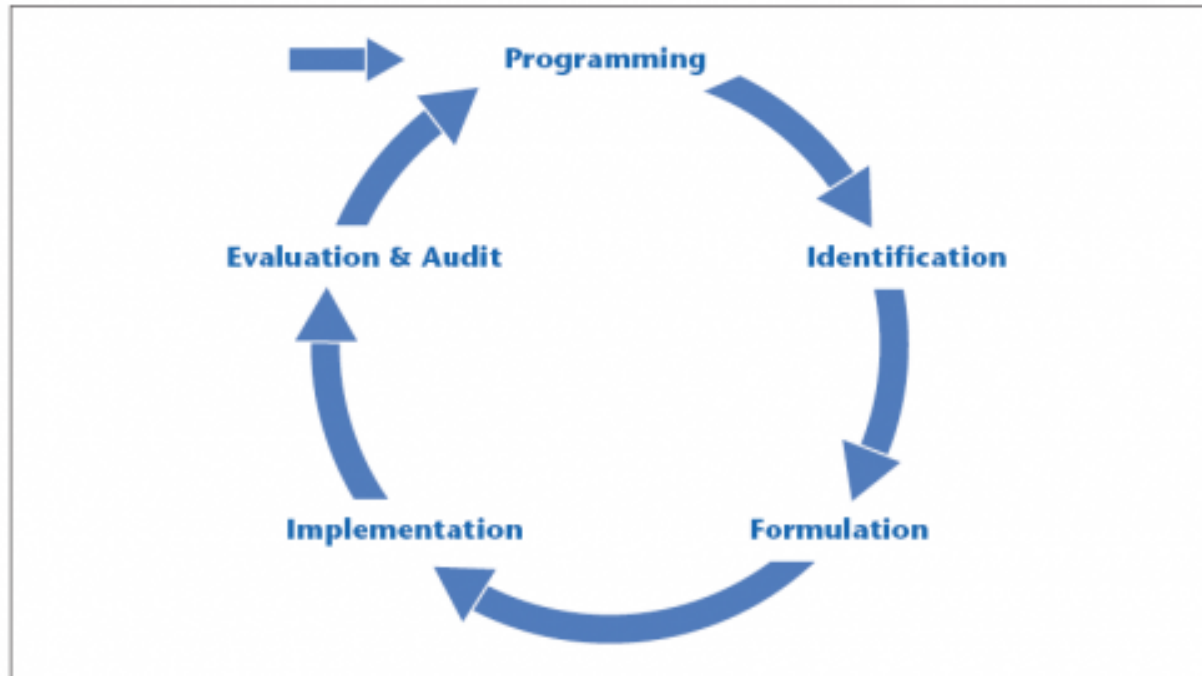
WORKSHOP

**Project Cycle Management, Funding
Opportunities, International Cooperation**

inter
arts

November 2016

Project Cycle Management



Identification

- Donors
- Programmes
- Calls for proposals
- Partners

Sustainable development

Gender Equality

Women's empowerment

Sexual and Reproductive Health

Civil society empowerment

Human Rights



DECIDES Caribbean Seminar 22 November 2016
Workshop on Project Cycle Management, Funding Opportunities, International Cooperation



Donors

Public

Private

Local National International

- Local Governments
 - National Governments and Agencies
 - Regional agencies
 - Intergovernmental organizations
- Private foundations
 - Bank foundations



Examples

- USAID
- Global Affairs Canada
- Swedish Development Cooperation Agency
- European Commission
- UN:
 - UN Women
 - UNDEF
 - UNFPA
- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- Grand Challenges
- Open Society Foundation
- Inter-American Development Bank



DECIDES Caribbean Seminar 22 November 2016

Workshop on Project Cycle Management, Funding Opportunities, International Cooperation

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Programmes and Instruments

European Commission

- Development Cooperation Instrument
- European Instrument For Democracy and Human Rights
- Associations of Local Authorities
- Global Public Goods and Challenges
- European Development Fund



DECIDES Caribbean Seminar 22 November 2016
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Calls for proposals

- Deadline
 - Eligibility - Partners
 - Topics/Lots/Objectives
 - Amounts Awarded
 - Location/Geographical Area



Guidelines for Applicants

Concept Note

- Identify the context
- Beneficiaries
- Needs and constraints
- Relevance of the action to the priorities of the call
- Relevance of the action to the needs and constraints of beneficiaries

Full Application

- Logframe
- Description of the Action
- Budget



Logical Framework

- Overall Objective(s)/Impact
- Specific Objective(s)/Outcomes
- Outputs
- Activities
- Indicators
- Sources of verification
- Assumptions
- Risks/Mitigation measures

The logframe matrix should evolve during the project lifetime: new lines can be added for listing new activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant and values will be regularly updated.



EuropeAid LogFrame

	Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	The broader, long-term change which will stem from the project and a number of interventions by other partners.	Measure the long-term change to which the project contributes. To be presented disaggregated by sex.	Ideally, to be drawn from the partner's strategy		Ideally, to be drawn from the partner's strategy	To be drawn from the partner's strategy.	
Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	The direct effects of the project which will be obtained at medium term and which tend to focus on the changes in behaviour resulting from project <u>Outcome = Oc</u> (possibly) intermediary <u>Outcome = iOc</u>	Measure the change in factors determining the outcome(s). To be presented disaggregated by sex	The starting point or current value of the indicators.	The value of the indicator at the indicated date	The intended value of the indicators.	Sources of information and methods used to collect and report (including <u>who</u> and when/how frequently).	Factors outside project management's control that may impact on the outcome-impact linkage.
Outputs	The direct/tangible outputs (infrastructure, goods and services) delivered by the project. Output = Op Op 1.1. (related to <u>Oc 1</u>) Op 1.2. (related to <u>Oc 1</u>)	Measure the degree of delivery of the outputs. To be presented disaggregated by sex.	Idem as above for the corresponding indicators.		Idem as above for the corresponding indicators.	Idem as above for the corresponding indicator.	Factors outside project management's control that may impact on the output-outcome linkage.

EuropeAid LogFrame

	(...) Op 2.1. (related to <u>Qc 2</u>) (...)						
Activities	<p><i>What are the key activities to be carried out, to produce the outputs? (Group the activities by result and number them as follows:</i></p> <p><i>A 1.1.1. – "Title of activity "</i> <i>A 1.1.2. – Title of activity "</i> <i>(related to Op 1.1.)</i></p> <p><i>A 1.2.1. – "Title of activity "</i> <i>(...)</i> <i>(related to Op 1.2.)</i></p> <p><i>A 2.1.2. – Title of activity "</i> <i>(...)</i> <i>(related to Op 2.1.)</i></p> <p><i>(...)</i></p>	<p>Means:</p> <p><i>What are the means required to implement these activities, e. g. staff, equipment, training, studies, supplies, operational facilities, etc.</i></p> <p>Costs</p> <p><i>What are the action costs? How are they classified? (Breakdown in the Budget for the Action)</i></p>	<p><i>Factors outside project management's control that may impact on the output-outcome linkage.</i></p>				



EuropeAid LogFrame

Definitions:

“Impact” means the primary and secondary, long term effects produced by the Action.

“Outcome” means the likely or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of an Action’s outputs.

“Output” means the products, capital goods and services which result from an Action’s activities.

“Indicator” is the quantitative and/or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure the achievement of the Results of an Action.

“Baseline” means the starting point or current value of the indicators.

“Target” (or results Goal) means the quantitatively or qualitatively measurable level of expected output, outcome or impact of an Action.

A “logical framework matrix” (or “logframe matrix”) is a matrix in which results, assumptions, indicators, targets, baselines, and sources of verification related to an action are presented. The intervention logic tells how, in a given context, the activities will lead to the outputs, the outputs to the outcome(s) and the outcome(s) to the expected impact. The most significant assumptions developed in this thinking process are to be included in the logframe matrix.



Administrative requirements

- Register on-line in the funder system (timing!)
- Phases of the submission process
- Eligibility
 - Statutes / By-laws and register: legally constituted? (NGO? For profit? Public / Private?), date and number of registration
 - VAT document
 - Financial capacity: Audited financial statements (Balance and Loss and Profit accounts)
- Technical capacity
 - Annual activity reports
 - Projects held in the past: fields covered, role in the project, total budget, funded amount, funders, partners
 - Staff (contract type)



[Profile](#)[Financial data](#)[User list](#)[Signature](#)

The information you need to provide here depends on the role you have in calls for proposals. Please select:

- ☒ Lead applicant in at least one call for proposals
☐ Co-applicant or affiliated entity in calls for proposals

Financial data

Lead applicants who are private bodies must provide a copy of the account of the latest financial year, financing sources and the FIF document

If the report for the latest financial year is not yet available, fill in "0" in the fields and upload a document explaining the case. Once the report becomes available you must update the table. You may provide information for up to 3 financial years.

Year	Turnover (€)	Net earnings (€)	Balance sheet (€)	Share-holder equity (€)	Medium and long term debt (€)	Short term debt (€)	Financial report
2015	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	No document <input type="button" value="↑"/>
2014	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	No document <input type="button" value="↑"/>
2013	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	No document <input type="button" value="↑"/>

Amounts are expressed in thousands EUR (X1000 EUR). Please consult the user manual for more details about the information requested hereunder



DECIDES Caribbean Seminar 22 November 2016
Workshop on Project Cycle Management, Funding Opportunities, International Cooperation



MyORG

EuropeAid ID:
Last signed:

To view the ID, profile must be signed
Profile not yet signed

This profile has been updated with new data and should be signed
Last saved: 14/06/2016 15:52 (User ONE)

DRAFT

Profile
Financial data
User list
Signature

Contact details

Organisation name *
MyORG

Abbreviation
MYORG

Phone number

Address and postal code OR specify P.O. box

Address

City *
La Paz

Organisation e-mail *
contact@myorg.com

Confirm e-mail *
contact@myorg.com

Language
English

Postal code

P.O. Box

Legal data

Established in *
Bolivia

Legal type *
PUBLIC LAW BODY

Legal form *

NGO *
☒ Yes
☐ No

Statutes or law *
ANNEX 222.docx

Legal entity file (LEF) *
 H2020-000428.pdf

Category *
Foundation

Profit making *
☐ Yes
☒ No

Registration data and VAT

Registration number
246015

Registration document
H2020-000428.pdf

Date of registration
14/08/2013

VAT number
155155



Organization Name		Organization Acronym	
Street Address	Mallorca 272, 9-6	Type of Applicant	Civil Society or Non-Governmental Organisation
City	Barcelona	First Time or Prior Applicant	First Time Applicant
State/Province		Annual Expenditure	
Zip/Postal Code	08037	Number of Staff	10
Country	Spain	<i>If your organization is not legally constituted please enter 0000 in year below</i>	
Website/Social Media Page(s)	www.interarts.net	Year of Legal Constitution	2000
<i>What is the goal of your organisation and its strategic priorities? Where do you see your organisation in 5 years from now? Max. 650 characters.</i>			
Organization's Vision	<p>Founded in 1995, INTERARTS is a private agency with international projection to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support the design of cultural policies, • contribute to the processes of development through the cultural sector, • facilitate the transfer of knowledge and information in the field of culture. <p>52 characters remaining</p>		
<i>Please indicate prior experience of your organization working in the same sector, country, or region. Provide as well information on the year of establishment, the past and on-going key activities of your organization and their focus areas. Max. 650 characters.</i>			
Prior Experience of Your Organization	<p>DECIDES (Cultural Rights to Promote Health and Development) is a Programme focused to improve the health and well-being of people through cultural cooperation for development and the creation of spaces for reflection based on the capitalization of experiences developed in the field.</p> <p>The Programme started in 2007 and was initiated by Interarts, an independent and non-profit -organisation that promotes human development processes from the cultural sector. Since its launch, the Programme has been implemented in different geographical</p> <p>42 characters remaining</p>		



Budget

- Currency
- Maximum funding (“value for money”)
- Minimum other fundings
- Own funding (in-kind contribution?)
- Eligible costs / costs limitations (HHRR, per diems, administration costs, etc.)
- Uneligible costs (equipments)
- By Inputs (types of costs); by activities/Outputs; by period of time



	Budget as per contract/addendum			
Expenditures	Unit	\$ Units	Unit value (in EUR)	Total Cost (in EUR)
		(a)	(b)	(c)=a*b
1. Human Resources				
1.1 Salaries (gross amounts, local staff)				
1.1.1 Technical	Per month			
1.1.2 Administrative/ support staff	Per month			
1.2 Salaries (gross amounts, expat/int. staff)	Per month			
1.3 Per diems for missions/travel				
1.3.1 Abroad (staff assigned to the Action)	Per diem			
1.3.2 Local (staff assigned to the Action)	Per diem			
1.3.3 Seminar/conference participants	Per diem			
Subtotal Human Resources				
2. Travel				
2.1. International travel	Per flight			
2.2 Local transportation	Per month			
Subtotal Travel				
3. Equipment and supplies				
3.1 Purchase or rent of vehicles	Per vehicle			
3.2 Furniture, computer equipment				
3.3 Machines, tools, etc.				
3.4 Spare parts/equipment for machines, tools				
3.5 Other (please specify)				
Subtotal Equipment and supplies				
4. Local office				
4.1 Vehicle costs	Per month			
4.2 Office rent	Per month			
4.3 Consumables - office supplies	Per month			
4.4 Other services (tel/fax, electricity/heating, maintenance)	Per month			
Subtotal Local office				
5. Other costs, services				
5.1 Publications				
5.2 Studies, research				
5.3 Expenditure verification/Audit				
5.4 Evaluation costs				
5.5 Translation, interpreters				
5.6 Financial services (bank guarantee costs etc.)				
5.7 Costs of conferences/seminars				
5.8 Visibility actions				
Subtotal Other costs, services				
6. Other				

▼ Project Budget by Output

Output Descriptions:

Output 1: e.g. 1.1 Awareness raised among youth on media role during elections

Output 2: e.g. 1.2 Capacities of targeted media outlets on fair electoral reporting and voter education increased

Output 3: e.g. 2.1 Effective dialogue opened between youth and media outlets

Output 4: e.g. 2.2 Joint initiatives undertaken by youth and media outlets

Output 5: e.g. 3.1 Mechanism for Electoral Commission to consult with youth leaders and key media outlets established

Output 6: e.g. 3.2 Political Parties commit to fair use of the media during elections

Important: salaries and other support costs such as office rent, equipment, bank fees or audit are not considered as outputs. Please include a pro-rated amount of such costs in each output listed below.

Output 1

Output 2

1 - Amount in US\$

2 - Amount in US\$

Output 3

Output 4

3 - Amount in US\$

4 - Amount in US\$

Output 5

Output 6

5 - Amount in US\$

6 - Amount in US\$

Output 7

Output 8

7 - Amount in US\$

8 - Amount in US\$

Output 9

Output 10

9 - Amount in US\$

10 - Amount in US\$



DECIDES Caribbean Seminar 22 November 2016

Workshop on Project Cycle Management, Funding Opportunities, International Cooperation



Practical Exercise – UNDEF Call for proposals

OVERALL OBJECTIVE

UNDEF's primary purpose is to strengthen the voice of **civil society** and ensure the participation of all groups in democratic practices. The Fund complements current UN efforts to strengthen and expand democracy worldwide and funds projects that enhance democratic dialogue and support for constitutional processes, **civil society empowerment, including the empowerment of women.**

- Community Activism
- Rule of Law and Human Rights
- Youth Engagement
- Women's Empowerment
- Media and Freedom of Information
- Tools for Knowledge
- Strengthening Interaction with Government



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Work groups

GROUP 1

Partners
Co-funders

Tips

- Innovative partnership
- Different levels
- Different sectors
- Synergies

GROUP 2

Context
Beneficiaries
Needs+Constraints

Tips

- Variety of beneficiaries
- Main problems of the beneficiaries

GROUP 3

Activities
Outputs

Tips

- Links
- Feasiibility

Suggestions

- Look for previous projects financed by the same funding agency
- Ensure SUSTAINABILITY
- Use the same KEY WORDS of the call/ Guidelines
- INNOVATION
- New/Digital Technologies



Implementation and Evaluation

- **Contract:**

- Reports (number of reports, funder templates, timing!!)
- Audits
- Evaluation
- Supporting document per type of costs (invoices, proofs of payments, bank account, contracts, different offers, payrolls, time-sheets, per diem rates, etc.)
- Modifications

- **Project leader is responsible for the correct monitoring of the project and communication and reporting to the funder**

- **Partners must report to project leader**

- **Execution must be balanced between technical and financial points of view (% reached outputs and % executed budget)**



THANK YOU!



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DECIDES Caribbean Seminar

Advocacy and Lobbying

by Flavia Cherry

21 November 2016, Bridgetown, Barbados

DECIDES CARIBBEAN. Cultural Rights to foster behavioural changes and women's empowerment against Domestic Violence in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean.



This project is co-funded
by the European Union

Advocacy and Lobbying

By Flavia Cherry

What Is Advocacy?

Advocacy is a general term that can be simply supporting a cause or speaking up for something you believe in

Some Examples of Advocacy

- * Participation in panel discussions and talk shows
- demonstrations
- petitions
- press releases - press conferences
- news paper articles, columns
- media campaigns

How do you do advocacy work

There are five steps involved in advocacy work:

- Clearly identify the issue you are addressing.
- Find partners and allies.
- Plan your actions.
- Take action.
- Evaluate your action.

What is Lobbying

It is a specialized form of advocacy. It is a strategic, planned and informal way of influencing decision-makers.

Characteristics of Lobbying

It is open (two-way) communication, influencing by linking the interests of different stakeholders, creating win-win situations and investing in long-term relationships with decision makers.



Examples of Lobbying

- personal letters
- face-to-face meetings with decision-makers (such as MPs in Parliament)
- informal contacts at receptions
- working visits with decision-makers
- personal exchanges over the telephone
- drafting of joint strategies

Limits

- Always analyse the context in which you operate before deciding on a strategy
- Do you have limited political space or access to decision makers?
- This may determine whether you reach out one-on-one, organize a petition or demonstration for example

Key Point to remember:

Lobbying involves advocacy but
advocacy does not always involve
lobbying

They both aim to influence what
other people feel, think and believe

To be most effective at Advocacy and Lobbying

- You need to be comfortable with the stated issue.
- You need to be able to get information (data, evidence, community input) about the issue.
- You need support from other people and groups to address the issue.
- You need to be able to state the issue in a way that makes lobbying possible.
- You need an issue that leads to a goal.
- You need a goal.

The Value of using partners and allies

- They add great value to your efforts because of
 - Knowledge of the process.
 - Knowledge of the subject.
 - Access to the process.
 - Placement of an issue on the 'political' agenda.
 - Relationship and network development.
 - Access to information.
 - Effective process.
 - Sufficient resources.
 - Strong skills.
 - Cooperative abilities.

- IDENTIFY YOUR POTENTIAL PARTNERS AND ALLIES
- (give some examples)

Strategies for connecting with potential partners

- Talking to people you meet at conferences, workshops and meetings.
- Talking about your group and letting people know what you do. Once they know about you, partners may find you!
- Listening to others talk about their group. You may find that you can help each other lobby.
- Making presentations to other groups, organizations and agencies.
- Volunteering to participate in committees and working groups.
- Partnering with other groups to help with their lobbying efforts



It is critical to decide what tools/
strategies to use

Low Profile -

- Quiet negotiation
- Meeting civil servants
- Sharing information
- Non-public briefs

Medium Profile

- Continued negotiation
- Meeting civil servants
- Public briefs
- "Feed" the opposition
- Meetings with elected officials
- Alliances with other groups
- Letters to elected officials/newspapers

High Profile -

- Public criticism
- P.R. and ad campaigns
- Information distribution
- Letter writing
- Demonstrations and rallies

Implementation

When you are implementing your advocacy strategy, it's important to plan ahead for who is going to do what and when to:

- Prepare;
- Deliver the actions;
- Follow-up; and
- Evaluate your actions.

Evaluation

Evaluation of your advocacy efforts is an important way to learn from your experience. You may want to ask yourselves:

- Where did we start?
- Where are we now?
- What worked well and helped us achieve our objectives?
- What might we do differently next time, and why?
- What is our most significant learning?

Stay focussed to be effective

- The power of the advocates (i.e., more of them is much better than less).
- The thoroughness with which the advocates researched the issues, the opposition, and the climate of opinion about the issue in the community.
- Your skill in using the advocacy tools available (including the media).
- Above all, the selection of effective strategies and tactics.

Build and Maintain Relationships

- REMEMBER – a very key component of effective advocacy and lobbying is to build and maintain relationships. It is like maintaining a bridge, which is always available for crossing



- *Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed it's the only thing that ever has.*

~ Margaret Mead

Thank You

