

Jamaica



Government focal points

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Pathfinding since March 2016



Recent developments: National Action Plans, Laws, and Budget

2004

2006

2007

2017

2018

2018

The <u>Child Care and</u> <u>Protection Act</u> was passed. The Victim's Charter was passed.

The Children's Home Regulations were passed.

Prime Minister
Andrew Holness
stated his
commitment to
prohibiting
corporal
punishment in

In November,

corporal
punishment in
schools and to
commencing
discussions in
Parliament on
prohibition in all

settings, including

the home.

In June, the government finalized a draft 5-year National Plan of Action for an Integrated Response to Children and Violence 2018 – 2023, but has not yet launched the plan.

In December, the Minister of Education, Youth and Information pledged to work with the Office of the Children's Advocate (OCA) to build awareness about alternative approaches to corporal punishment. OCA partnered with ISPCAN to host the **ISPCAN** Regional Caribbean Conference.



Multi-stakeholder
Collaboration and
Consultation
with Children

- In November 2016, close to 100 stakeholders from six ministries and key government line agencies, the United Nations, the private sector, academia, youth and civil society representatives met at the Office of the Prime Minister for a high-level launch of the Jamaican initiative.
- The revision of the national action plan (NAP) was consulted amongst a wide range of stakeholders and
 partners, including government ministries, departments, and agencies; civil society organizations; and
 international development organizations. Special consultation sessions were held with media and
 communications specialists for the development of a public education strategy. Consultation with
 children is ongoing, spearheaded by the Child Protection and Family Services Agency (CPFSA).
- A two-day meeting of the Anti-Bullying Technical Working Group took place in February 2019 to strengthen national efforts to tackle bullying.

- Jamaica undertook the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) in 2005 (MICS3) and in 2011 (MICS4), which included questions on child discipline.
- In 2018, Jamaica launched the results from the first national survey on gender-based violence (GBV). This used the WHO CARICOM model, a region-specific adaptation of a global model on GBV prevalence.
- In 2015, the results of the anti-bullying study <u>Investigating the Prevalence and Impact of Peer Abuse (Bullying) on the Development of Jamaica's Children</u> were released.
- The Child Protection and Family Services Agency (CPFSA) manages the Office of the Children's Registry (OCR) and a Child Protection Database which has more than 80 indicators. The OCR collects and analyzes disaggregated data on children affected by or at risk of violence, both by topic and geographical area.
- The national action plan calls for the development of a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system using OCR, Police and JAMSTATS data. <u>Child protection statistics</u> are currently accessible through JAMSTATS.





- The 2018-2023 action plan and an associated roadmap articulate the government's plan to implement the INSPIRE framework. The plan calls for a reduction in the number of reported cases of violence against children by 15 per cent, a 20 per cent increase in the provision of services for children who are victims of violence, promulgation of laws protecting children and an investment into public awareness campaign to change social norms. The Child Care and Protection Act is currently before a Joint Select Committee of Parliament (alongside the Sexual Offences Act, the Offences Against Persons Act, and the Domestic Violence Act) in order to strengthen the legislative framework to better protect children and other vulnerable members of society.
- Several Jamaican NGOs and civil society organizations (CSOs) are involved in violence prevention and response. The
 Violence Prevention Alliance (VPA) Jamaica has provided coordinated and continual engagement with partners of
 the Technical Working Group and the government of Jamaica. A social media plan was developed highlighting VPA's
 work in violence prevention and VPA has had a regular presence in print media, online media, radio, and television
 discussing violence against children in Jamaica and violence prevention activities. VPA has also provided technical
 support to the development of the Final Draft of the National Plan of Action for Integrated Response to Children
 and Violence (NPACV).



Opportunities for 2019 where End Violence will engage

Build political will/ global movement

- 1. Support the government in launching the 2018 action plan in a high-level event, possibly in coordination with other child-related events in May for Child Month with the Office of the Children's Advocate.
- **2.** Encourage law reform that prohibits corporal punishment in the home, day care and school.

Resource mobilization

- 3. Budget for NAP to ensure that once launched, the plan is fully budgeted, gaps in funding are addressed, and that the planned annual increase of 5 per cent occurs.
- **4.** Consider opportunities for collaboration with the Spotlight Fund and the EU, combining funding for VAC with VAW.
- **5.** Reach out to CARICOM for resource mobilization opportunities around violence against children.
- **6.** Appeal to IMF and other financial institutions to include Social Indicators (particularly for children) in their loan agreements.

Equip practitioners

- 7. Organize a policy dialogue with the Ministry of Education on a Handbook to prevent school-based violence (UNICEF/UNESCO/ WHO).
- 8. Support VPA as a Think and do Public Safety Institute to fast track the rollout of INSPIRE strategies, not only in Jamaica but across the Caribbean.
- 9. Undertake a national survey to establish baselines for monitoring the Jamaica National Action Plan to End Violence Against Children.
- 10.Train frontline healthcare providers in the identification of and response to children who have suffered physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse and neglect.