



FINAL REPORT

Global Thematic Funds – Child Protection SC 149906

JanuaryDecember 2018

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CDA	Child Development Agency
C4D	Communication for Development
CPFSA	Child Protection and Family Services Agency (formerly CDA and OCR)
CWI	Cricket West Indies (formerly West Indies Cricket Board)
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
FFPI	Fight for Peace International
GOJ	Government of Jamaica
JCF	Jamaica Constabulary Force (the police force)
JCO-ICVIS	Jamaica Crime Observatory-Integrated Crime and Violence Information System
MNS	Ministry of National Security
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOEYI	Ministry of Education, Youth and Information
MSDF	Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NPACV	National Plan of Action for an Integrated Response to Children and Violence
OCA	Office of the Children's Advocate
PMI	Peace Management Initiative
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAC	Violence against Children

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The outcome for UNICEF Jamaica Safety and Justice Programme states that: “By 2020, national legislation is implemented to prevent, mitigate and address violence and other childhood abuses and the justice, education, public health, security and other sectors observe children’s rights to this protection.” During 2018, various activities were supported consistent with UNICEF Jamaica’s Country Programme Document and aligned with the Theory of change behind the Safety and Justice Strategy Note.

The outcome and outputs of the Safety and Justice Programme are relevant to international instruments such as the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), (particularly, Article 19, the child’s right to protection from violence, injury or abuse, neglect or exploitation) and the SDGs (especially #16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). All of UNICEF’s supported interventions under the Safety and Justice programme outcome dovetail with the UN-MSDF Priority Area 3, ‘A Safe, Cohesive and Just Caribbean’ which in turn fits well with Jamaica’s National Development Plan, Vision 2030, Outcome 5: ‘Security and Safety’.

The environment of Jamaica’s most vulnerable children is characterized by high levels of violence. With the support of Global Thematic Funds, UNICEF Jamaica achieved between January 1 – December 2018 positive and sustainable results for mitigating the effects of violence among children and adolescents. The flexible nature of the Global Thematic Funds allowed the country office to place funds where they were most needed and in a timely manner.

During 2018, UNICEF’s partners expanded ongoing activities, widened geographic scope, targeted more beneficiaries, improved the quality of their services and worked towards sustainability of efforts. UNICEF-supported interventions improved access to quality psychosocial, rehabilitation and diversion services and life skills training for children and adolescents, targeting children and youth who reside in volatile communities, as well as other high-risk groups.

This was achieved through the empowerment of communities and schools to deliver gang demobilization initiatives and sports-based, resilience-building programmes and psychosocial interventions in a sustainable way. Results were also achieved through building the capacity of national institutions, such as the Jamaica Constabulary Force (the police force), the Jamaica Crime Observatory and the Inter-Secondary School Sports Association to deliver better quality child-focused programming in keeping with international standards, in child justice, child protection, data-gathering, monitoring and evaluation. Many results were achieved because of the willingness and contribution of agencies, government and CSOs to engage in meaningful partnerships and dialogue.

During 2019, UNICEF will build further on the successes of 2018 and explore the possibility of supporting the scaling up and institutionalizing the work of partners that deliver services through schools and communities for children affected directly and indirectly by violence. Also, UNICEF will work on strengthening the capacity of child protection professionals and primary caregivers to apply rehabilitation practices/methodologies, and support advocacy initiatives for positive parenting/discipline.

STRATEGIC CONTEXT OF 2018

The prevention and reduction of violence against children is a cross-cutting issue that is included in all UNICEF programme areas of the 2017-2021 UNICEF Jamaica Country Programme. During 2018, technical assistance and funding support was given to a variety of projects aimed at reducing the impact of domestic and community violence on the child population.

The *UNICEF Situation Analysis of Children and Adolescents in Jamaica (2018)* names several factors underlying child abuse including:

- An apparent cultural tolerance for the abuse of the rights of children; ignorance of child rights, needs and development and appropriate parenting practices;
- Financial problems and unemployment and the associated emotional and social consequences;
- Dysfunctional caregivers, some of whom have addictions; and
- A distorted view of females by some men, i.e. that sexual familiarity with and possession of females regardless of their age is acceptable behaviour.

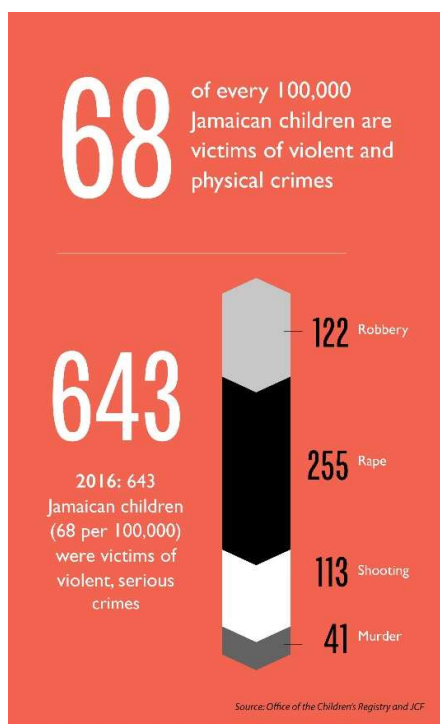
Despite the growing availability of services, they are not being fully utilized for fear of reprisal from members of the community if the abuse is reported and because the majority of persons are still ignorant about the services.

Jamaica's child population (0-17 years) is recorded as 735, 283 persons – 373, 717 or 50.8 per cent of whom are males (Planning Institute of Jamaica, 2017). The vulnerable child populations targeted for protective and rehabilitative/correctional services include children from poor, single parent families; children exposed to community violence and crime; those designated as having behavioural problems and children living in high poverty urban and rural communities.

Their environments are characterized by (i) over-exposure to crime and violence in the home and community (ii) inadequate child supervision (iii) cultural practices that support violent discipline (iv) lack of trained/qualified staff in child protection institutions (v) insufficient staffing, monitoring and accountability of child protection programmes and (vi) insufficient integration and coordination among services. Underlying factors that contribute to their vulnerability include poverty, urbanization and social service budget constraints.

Jamaica ranks 4th in the world for homicide rates and 68 of every 100,000 Jamaican children are victims of violent crimes. The Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) statistics indicate that in 2017 there were 55 child murders for that calendar year which represented an increase of 34 per cent above 2016.

Also, very troubling was the increase in the number of girls murdered, which rose from 8 in 2016 to 20 in 2017. Most child murders occurred in the nation's capital, in the adjoining parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew (15), followed by St. James (13). The weapon of choice was the gun. JCF statistics for January – November 2018 indicate that during that time period 44 children were murdered (30 boys and 14 girls), aged 0-17 years, mostly in the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew.



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In 2018, in an effort to curb crime and reduce fatalities due to violent crime, the Government of Jamaica implemented Zones of Special Operations in targeted volatile communities and established States of Emergency in three police divisions. This saw increased police and military presence in these areas that contributed to a decrease in major crimes.

Efforts were also made to build partnerships between the police, military and communities for social development of these targeted areas.

Murders were reduced by 22 per cent from 1,647 (55 children) in 2017 to 1,287 (44 children) and shootings went down from 1,485 in 2017 to 1,154 in 2018.

There were no reports of restricted access to schools and health clinics. However, media reports indicate that the viability of the informal economy in these areas was affected, thereby impacting the income of poorer families which rely on this sector for income generation.

Corporal punishment is still widely practiced in the home and schools. Many caregivers still rely on the use of violent methods to punish unwanted behaviours and encourage desired ones. Among children aged 2-14, 80 per cent were subjected to physical punishment at home (MICS 2011). Violence affects both rich and poor children alike; however, the prevalence of severe corporal punishment is higher among boys and children from the poorest households. In late 2017, the Ministry of Education issued a bulletin to all schools endorsing the non-use of corporal punishment. However, the practice is still legal in all school environments, with the exception of early childhood institutions.

Safety and Justice strategies seek to build the capacity of duty bearers to better understand their roles and carry out their responsibilities to children and to strengthen the capacity of rights holders to identify abuse and build the resilience of survivors of violence and abuse. MICS Survey 6, which is planned for 2019-2020, will yield disaggregated data on children 1 to 14 years old who experience violent disciplinary practices at home.

The Government of Jamaica is a Pathfinder country and therefore a part of the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children. Jamaica's Prime Minister Andrew Holness is quoted as stating:

"As a Pathfinder country, Jamaica is committed to providing comprehensive, coordinated and multi-sectoral services for preventing and responding to violence. We are prepared to strengthen legislation to protect children from all forms of violence and exploitation by bringing all sectors together in a movement to end violence and provide children with a meaningful role at the heart of that movement."

During 2018, with the support of UNICEF, the GOJ completed the **Roadmap for Ending Violence Against Children** and revised its draft **National Plan of Action for an Integrated Response to Children and Violence (2018-2023)**.



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Jamaica's age of criminal liability is twelve, according to the Juveniles Act. In 2017, 1,622 boys and 835 girls came before the courts; 334 children were charged with a major crime, 80 per cent of them were males aged 15-17. After years of advocacy from UNICEF and other development partners, the **Child Diversion Act** was passed in Parliament in 2018. The main objective of the Act is to ensure that every child in conflict with the law is treated in a manner that recognizes and upholds his/her human dignity, without resorting to formal judicial proceedings.

The implementation of diversionary methods should make the child justice process more rehabilitative than punitive and reduce the number of children in state care. Implementation will require major administrative and infrastructural changes to existing systems designed in a punitive context. UNICEF supported the GOJ with the development of a National Child Diversion Policy in 2015 (which informed the development of the Act) and will assist the government in 2019 with the operationalization of the legislation.

Safety and Justice results were achieved and amplified through the collaboration of multiple partners from government and civil society. Government agencies contributed to several UNICEF-supported FFPI initiatives and also engaged in joint activity implementation. These included the Ministry of Education, Youth and Information (MOEYI); Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sports; the Restorative Justice Unit of the Ministry of Justice; Zones of Special Operations (operated by the JCF and the Jamaica Defence Force); Child Guidance Clinics and the Planning Institute of Jamaica. Collaborative youth resilience-building activities were delivered with CSO partners including the PMI. Strengthening of these partnerships will have to be supported to ensure the sustainability of the initiatives that were started and developed through them.

RESULTS IN OUTCOME AREA 5: CHILD PROTECTION

Output Area #1: Increased country capacity to promote and ensure justice that enables the prevention and treatment of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.

Headline Statement: Ninety-two police officers were enabled to deliver child-friendly services to children who come into contact/conflict with the law; user-friendly job aids for police officers were produced to facilitate quick reference to guidelines that promote international child justice standards and Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy was drafted for adoption by volatile communities.

Implementing Partner: Office of the Children's Advocate (OCA)

The capacity of the JCF (nearly one hundred police officers of various ranks) to improve child-friendly service delivery, including diversion, was strengthened through OCA Child Justice Guidelines training. This work built on earlier UNICEF-supported efforts which established the JCF Child Interaction Policy and Procedures. Participants benefited from the expertise of both local and overseas presenters which included resource persons from Brazil and the United States of America. The contribution of the Brazilian presenters was made possible through a trilateral South-South Cooperation Agreement between Jamaica, Brazil and UNICEF.

Plans are being developed for 2019, to further engage in capacity-building of justice and security professionals to use procedures, protocols and diversionary practices in line with international norms for the protection of children who come into contact and conflict with the law.

To assist with the understanding and application of the Child Justice Guidelines, UNICEF supported OCA to develop quick reference job aids. This action will also support the sustainability of JCF efforts to comply with international child justice standards.

UNICEF supported a stakeholders' forum organized by OCA to examine situations that are perpetuating an unfriendly environment for children in the justice, security and child care systems. This resulted in increased awareness of and analysis by more than 50 representatives from key child protection areas of the issues and how they could be addressed within agencies and at the inter-agency level. Child protection representatives also included the Chief Justice of Jamaica who committed to address those issues that had implications for court procedures and practices. Continued follow-up with the office of the Chief Justice is required.

UNICEF's contribution to the justice system was provided through advocacy, technical assistance and convening different actors to work together towards a common goal.

Output Area #2:	Strengthened political commitment to legislate and budget for strengthening interventions that prevent and respond to violence, abuse and neglect.
Headline Statement:	Pathfinder Country Road Map was finalized and will be launched in 2019. UNICEF supported the compilation of VAC administrative data on child victims of murder, sexual offences, shooting and robbery for 2016-17.
Implementing Partner:	Jamaica Crime Observatory-Integrated Crime and Violence Information System (JCO-IVIS), Ministry of Education, Youth and Information (MOEYI)

UNICEF supported the compilation of VAC administrative data on child victims of major crimes and the finalization of the Jamaica Pathfinder Road Map for Ending VAC. The Road Map is linked to the revised and updated National Plan of Action for an Integrated Response to Children and Violence, 2018-2023 (NPACV). This is fully aligned with SDG 16 (target 16.2) and it aims to reduce the impact of violence on children through a comprehensive, multi-sectoral and integrated approach. The plan is with Cabinet for approval and is expected to be launched by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade (MOFAFT) and MOEYI in 2019.

The Jamaica Crime Observatory-Integrated Crime and Violence Information System (JCO-ICVIS) of the Ministry of National Security (MNS) compiled and published in 2018 the **2016-2017 Report on Children and Violence** which provides a comparative analysis of 2015, 2016 and 2017 data on major crimes committed against children, these being murder, sexual offences, shooting and robbery.

A UNICEF-supported project has allowed the JCO-ICVIS, with assistance from other donors, including the World Bank/Jamaica Social Investment Fund, to prepare for achieving its goal of all-island surveillance in 2019. The 2016-2017 report will be the last report of the JCO-ICVIS that will present data from only 10 of Jamaica's 14 parishes. In 2019, the report will reflect data from all 14 parishes of the island. Some UNICEF actions which assisted this process were:

- Procurement of the services of four Assistant Research Officers to achieve the collation of data for 4 parishes not previously captured and complete the entire data management process for this set of data;
- Acquisition of mapping layers (shapefiles) and digitized maps that will enable the JCO-ICVIS to have a repository of data to assist in the generation of maps at the national and local levels.
- Procurement of equipment, notably computers and laptops which were critical for data entry and on-site data collection, as well as office furniture;

Additionally, UNICEF Jamaica facilitated the participation of the JCO-ICVIS and the National Statistical Institute (STATIN) in the 2018 UNICEF Expert Meeting on the Measurement of Violence against Children.

UNICEF-supported research conducted by Jamaicans for Justice (a local CSO), in collaboration with the Child Protection and Family Services Agency (CPFSA), produced data on critical incidents experienced by children 0-17 living in residential care in Jamaica. This ongoing research that is expected to conclude in 2019 is producing key evidence to support programmatic interventions and advocacy to achieve better results for children who are placed in children's homes, foster care and juvenile correctional centres and will play a crucial role in UNICEF's advocacy efforts towards de-institutionalization of children in residential care.

Output Area #3: Increased capacity of rights holders and duty bearers to foster positive practices and norms to protect children from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect

Headline Statement: Three thousand four hundred and eighty-six children and adolescents benefited from access to quality psychosocial and rehabilitation services and life skills training; capacities of 433 adults to protect children from violence were strengthened and 144,000 people were sensitized concerning the role they can play in VAC prevention.

Implementing Partners: Peace Management Initiative, Fight for Peace International and Cricket West Indies

UNICEF supported successful group and community interventions to protect children in violence-prone communities (preventive and corrective). Through the Peace Management Initiative (PMI), the capacity of 460 high-risk youth between 15–25 years old (all males) to disengage or refuse membership in gangs was strengthened. Job-seeking, remedial education and vocational training opportunities were provided for 230 adolescents.

In partnership with Fight for Peace International (FFPI), 138 Community Development Committee (CDC) members and other community resource persons from violence-prone community increased their understanding of the impact of violence on children through Psychological First Aid Training (PFAT).

Approximately 2,000 children and youth in the six volatile communities covered by the FFPI project now have access to psychosocial support services that were integrated into wider community-based crime and violence reduction programming. A total of 1,327 children and adolescents (47 per cent female) benefited from direct psychosocial services. UNICEF supported FFPI in the rehabilitation of two green spaces in two inner-city communities, further strengthening the capacity of 400 children to heal and overcome the impact of traumatic events and build resilience. Additionally, six safe spaces were branded as peace centres and five community spaces were rehabilitated.

UNICEF-supported interventions also included activities in schools in volatile communities. Through the PMI initiative, 520 children who had experienced traumatic events were engaged (mainly in the 6-13 age group, 60 per cent female), through 70 counselling sessions. With the assistance of FFPI, the capacity of 18 teachers to deliver services in Psychological First Aid was strengthened, to help ensure sustainability of therapeutic practices in schools in Kingston, St. Catherine and Clarendon covered by the project.

Capacity-building for parents was also an area of focus. The PMI engaged parents by facilitating the creation of a support group of 25 women, *Mothers against Gun Violence*, who seek healing and

resilience-building following the violent deaths of their children. Also, some 188 parents from the six FFPI communities developed parenting skills and put them into practice, reporting successful application of new knowledge.

The Cricket West Indies and the Jamaica Cricket Association in collaboration with the Child Protection and Family services Agency (CPFSA) conducted child protection training for sports organizations and academic institutions; 82 Inter-secondary Schools Boys' and Girls' Championships (ISSA) coaches (35 females) were trained to safeguard the rights of student athletes; 106 under-19 national level cricket players, males and females participated in dedicated child protection and life skills training sessions. UNICEF and partners engaged in dialogue regarding the scaling up of child protection training in sports organizations and for secondary and primary school physical education coaches.

Awareness of more than 140,000 people in the Caribbean was raised regarding the role and responsibilities of coaches to protect children from abuse through televised Public Service Announcements (PSAs). Awareness of 2,500 children (ages 13-18 years) was raised regarding the role and responsibilities of coaches and athletes to protect children from abuse as a result of the dissemination of *"Fair Play: A Teenager's Guide to Playing Safe"*.

UNICEF provided technical assistance to partners working on this output in aspects related to mental health and well-being services, parenting education, communication and monitoring and evaluation to strengthen monitoring frameworks. UNICEF also played a convening role to ensure integration of the initiatives under this component in government plans.

Lessons Learned: Need for a multi-pronged strategy to eradicate violence against children at home

Violence at home is the most common form of violence against children in Jamaica, but little progress was made this year with amending or creating legislation to ban the administering of corporal punishment in all settings and reduce the social acceptability of these practices by caregivers. More efforts are required to establish a multi-sectoral, multi-pronged strategy to eradicate violence against children at home that includes conducting advocacy at the highest levels of government and civil society, strengthening the capacity of the social work force and partners to deliver Communication for Development (C4D) initiatives and conducting parenting courses that promote alternative methods of discipline and promote international standards of child care. Support should also be given to community initiatives that seek to influence the behaviour of residents and community resources towards positive forms of discipline.

Good Practices: Partnership-building

Opportunities continue to be presented for implementing partners to do more joint initiatives and to provide greater technical support for each other. Also, opportunities were created, especially between CSO and strategic partners in the public sector, to ensure sustainability of initiatives.

Constraints: Implementation challenges

Delays in implementation occurred during the year. Although some were due to circumstances beyond the control of UNICEF and its implementing partners, some experiences indicated the necessity to strategize more carefully in anticipation of challenges, monitor closely the funds utilization process and ensure ongoing accountability training for partners.

UNICEF liaised with Jamaicans for Justice and the Ministry of Justice to monitor progress with the amending of legislation to better protect children from violence, which included the Child Care and Protection Act. The process of legislative amendment, which had inputs from numerous stakeholders

in government and civil society, experienced many delays and remains a work-in-progress. UNICEF will continue, along with other UN agencies, to lobby for the acceleration of the amendments.

Theory of Change Risks and Assumptions:

The Safety and Justice TOC assumes certain conditions that will create an environment for successful implementation. Strong collaboration and robust data systems are listed among the assumptions. Achievements under Output 2 (VAC data generation) and Output 3 (VAC community interventions) resulted in stronger networking and joint initiatives among government Ministries and partners as well as increased access to reliable data on children and violence. Barriers and bottlenecks continue to be a challenge, but plans are in place for 2019 to develop a C4D programme combined with positive parenting initiatives to address social norms and behaviours that condone violent practices such as corporal punishment.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Jamaica's classification as an upper middle-income country by the World Bank continues to affect the country's ability to qualify for some international aid. This has had implications for the sustainability of many social programmes, especially those operated by civil society organizations. The child protection system has been challenged in its efforts to deliver quality services to meet the needs of child victims of violence and children at risk of violence. Highly-demanded, over-extended services and inadequate collaboration and coordination continue to pose challenges for the social services. This is further exacerbated by limited technological and human resource capacities in the sector.

The Safety and Justice Programme received funds during the reporting period from Global Thematic Funds. The nature of the thematic funds provided the flexibility that the programme needed to address the three output areas consistent with the Safety and Justice Theory of Change and Strategic Framework.

With the resources provided by the Global Thematic funds, UNICEF continued to support both governmental and non-governmental partners in their efforts to respond to the challenges of children and violence. Most of the funds were directed to the Peace Management Initiative with its recognized expertise in violence interruption and capacity-building opportunities for rights holders who refuse membership in gangs. Efforts began during 2018 to assist PMI to achieve sustainability goals, especially to build capacity to strengthen monitoring and evaluation frameworks and accountability procedures. These efforts, as well as strengthening collaboration with relevant government agencies and building institutional capacity to increase human resource efficiency, will be further elaborated during 2019. Talks have already begun with the Ministry of National Security to improve collaboration between that body and the PMI, around violence interruption and positive parenting/positive discipline.

Table 1: 2018 Planned budget by Thematic Sector

Child Protection
Planned and Funded for the Country Programme 2018 (US Dollar)

Output Areas	Funding Type ¹	Planned Budget ²
National Capacity Building	RR	200,000
	ORR	300,000
Political Commitment	RR	50,000
	ORR	100,000
Capacity for Positive Practices	RR	100,000
	ORR	100,000
Total Budget		850,000

¹ RR: Regular Resources, ORR: Other Resources - Regular

² Planned budget for ORR does not include estimated recovery cost.

³ ORR funded amount exclude cost recovery (only programmable amounts).

Table 2 Thematic contribution received for Thematic pool

Outcome Area 5: Child Protection from Violence, Exploitation and Abuse
Thematic Contributions Received for Thematic pool by UNICEF Jamaica in 2018
(US Dollars)

Resources	Grant Number*	Contribution Amount	Programmable Amount
OR			
United States Fund for UNICEF	SC149906	155,831	155,831

Table 3: Expenditures in the Thematic Sector**Thematic Sector 5: Child Protection****Jamaica****2018 Expenditures by Key-Results Areas (in US Dollars)**

Organizational Targets	Expenditure Amount*			
	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts
23-01 Prevention and response services for violence against children	-	248,610	597,874	846,484
23-02 Harmful practices		209,518	157,882	367,400
23-03 Access to justice		4,977	25,936	30,913
Total		463,105	781,693	1,244,798

Table 4: Thematic Expenses by result Area

Fund Category	All Programme Accounts
Year	2018
Business Area	Jamaica - 2280
Prorated Goal Area	23 Protection from Violence and Exploitation
Donor Class Level2	Thematic

Row Labels	Expense
Other Resources - Regular	243,737
23-01 Prevention and response services for violence against children	29,833
23-02 Harmful practices	209,518
23-03 Access to justice	4,386
Grand Total	243,737

Table 5: Expenses by Specific Intervention Codes

Fund Category	All Programme Accounts
Year	2018
Business Area	Jamaica - 2280
Prorated Goal Area	23 Protection from Violence and Exploitation
Fund Sub-Category	(Multiple Items)

Row Labels	Expense
23-01-02 Services to prevent or respond to violence, exploitation and abuse	176,739
23-01-07 Administrative data and Information Management System (IMS)including CPIMS+, GBVIMS+, MRMIMS+	1,801
23-01-21 Child road traffic injuries prevention	121,842
23-01-22 Inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration on violence, exploitation and abuse	19,020
23-01-24 Violence, exploitation, and abuse - planning, co-ordination and programme monitoring	16,904
23-01-99 Technical assistance - Prevention and response services for violence against children	131,695
23-02-02 Legal and policy framework	288,135
23-03-02 Justice sector workforce strengthening and capacity building (including police)	18,094
26-02-01 Situation Analysis or Update on women and children	14,487
26-02-05 Administrative data, registers and non-MICS household surveys and censuses	712
26-02-08 Programme monitoring	51,363
26-02-09 Field monitoring	3,710
26-05-02 Corporate, multi country, multi region and multi outcome evaluations	1,655
26-06-04 Leading advocate	197,685
26-06-05 Leading voice	51,443
26-06-06 Supporter engagement	60,433
26-07-01 Operations support to programme delivery	86,708
28-07-04 Management and Operations support at CO	2,372
Grand Total	1,244,798

Most of the funds under the Safety and justice programme were channelled to Output Area 3 (Capacity-building for Positive Practices) and were utilized primarily for supporting the Peace Management Initiative and Fight for Peace International in community and school-based interventions that directly impacted child victims, perpetrators and their families and which aimed to change social norms and behaviours. Resources have also helped to establish monitoring and evaluation frameworks link to those interventions with the aim to become more accountable and sustainable. Discussions commenced with FFPI concerning its planned exit from Jamaica three years from now and the sustainability of its coordination and psycho-social interventions in six volatile communities in Western Kingston.

Table 6: Planned Budget for 2019

Outcome Area 5: Child Protection
Planned and Funded for the Country Programme 2019 (US Dollar)

Intermediate Result	Funding Type	Planned Budget ¹	Funded Budget ¹	Shortfall ²
06-01 National Capacity Building	RR	200,000	105,000	95,000
	ORR	400,000	150,000	250,000
06-02 Political Commitment	RR	150,000	35,000	115,000
	ORR	200,000	50,000	150,000
06-03 Capacity for Positive Practices	RR	100,000	----	100,000
	ORR	200,000	130,000	70,000
Sub-total Regular Resources		450,000	140,000	310,000
Sub-total Other Resources - Regular		800,000	330,000	470,000
Total for 2019		1,250,000	470,000	780,000

¹ Planned and Funded budget for ORR (*and ORE, if applicable*) excludes recovery cost. RR plan is based on total RR approved for the Country Programme duration.

² Other Resources shortfall represents ORR funding required for the achievements of results in 2019.

FUTURE WORK PLAN 2019

Output Area 1: National Capacity-building

1. Support the establishment of VAC protocols (Child Protection Policies/Community Safety Plans -- CSPs) in 10 volatile communities, to better protect children from all forms of violence; CP policies and CSPs are promoted as good practices for communities, island-wide;
2. Organize training workshops and other events for Police Officers to promote use of the OCA Child Justice Guidelines; disseminate job aids and develop training materials for security and justice professionals;
3. Support the Ministry of Justice to implement the national Child Diversion Act through the provision of technical advice from expert diversion specialists; develop a training curriculum and manual and deliver a Training of Trainers programme, together with protocols and guidelines for Police, Judiciary, Probation officers, Social Workers, Clerks of Court and other justice sector stakeholders.

Output Area 2: Political Commitment

1. Advocate for the approval of Jamaica's Pathfinder Country Road Map by MOEYI and MOFA and support the establishment of a comprehensive, multisectoral and integrated mechanism to address violence against children;
2. Finalize the 2018 Report on Children and Violence for dissemination and strengthen the data collection capacity of the JCO-ICVIS to include data for 14 parishes; conduct VAC Administrative Data Workshop II for child protection stakeholders;
3. Finalize, publish and disseminate research on children in state care and promote the use of the findings by CPFSA;
4. Conduct a legal analysis of outdated child legislation (CCPA, Adoption Act, Sexual Offences Act, Evidence Act etc.) and disseminate to key stakeholders for advocacy and accelerated action in support of legislative amendment;
5. Prepare and disseminate an analysis of the Situation of Violence Against Children in Jamaica.

Output Area 3: Capacity for Positive Parenting Practices

1. Review and operationalize the existing NPSC Strategic Plan and the National Parenting Policy and policy goals to better guide the implementation of the NPSC mandate as the national coordinating entity for parent support;
2. Develop parenting support package, which includes standardized curricula and protocols, to reduce violent punishment in all settings;
3. Equip 200 social service workforce personnel from CPFSA, NPSC and other child protection agencies and CSOs, to effectively deliver parenting support to promote positive parenting and build knowledge base around child rights and VAC issues;
4. Develop and implement a C4D strategy to promote positive parenting with a focus on violent discipline and implement a model intervention based on this strategy in prioritized communities (includes hiring a consultant to develop the strategy and the monitoring framework and to support the implementation of a KAP study to collect baseline data in the prioritized areas);
5. Train and support Community Champions who promote positive parenting; train community resource persons and violence interrupters in volatile communities in KSA, St. Catherine, St. James

and Clarendon in Psychological First Aid; provide psychosocial services to at-risk youth; support the implementation of community-led *No violence against Children* campaigns in KSA, St. Catherine and Clarendon;

6. Support the sustainability of the PMI through institutional-strengthening of Violence Interruption (VI) programming to include standardized VI training packages; establishment of a more reliable monitoring and evaluation framework that facilitates greater accountability and sustainability; documentation of the Violence Interruption Model to facilitate replication, together with a costing of the programme.
7. Develop a national policy for the training and registration of coaches and physical education (P.E.) teachers and develop a training programme focussing on child protection for coaches and P.E. teachers.

EXPRESSION OF THANKS

We ask our donors to accept our expression of deep gratitude for your demonstrated support, understanding and concern for the children of Jamaica. Your commitment has been invaluable and has been life-changing for many children and their families.

Your support for our efforts to protect Jamaica's children from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect has helped us provide the quality technical assistance and financial support needed to yield results and has helped the country to achieve well-needed goals for children.

We salute the tireless contribution of our CSO partners and agencies of the Government of Jamaica who face many challenges but continue working against the odds, including limited human and financial resources.

We recognize the children of Jamaica for providing their opinions regarding solutions to problems that they face, as well as critical feedback on proposed initiatives and on-going programmes.

UNICEF Jamaica hopes that it will be possible for us to continue as partners to further advance the well-being of Jamaica's children.

ANNEX 1: HUMAN INTEREST STORY

Transforming Young Lives in Thompson Pen

March 2019

Two years ago, 16-year-old Michael Bryan was caught up in a violent gang lifestyle, in the volatile community of Thompson Pen, Spanish Town where he had grown up.

“As a young youth, if you did anything disrespectful to me, I was going to either hit you in your face or push my ratchet (knife) into you,” Michael admits. “That’s all I could think to do.”

Like many other young men in his community, violence was his default response to conflict. Michael was particularly troubled – he was being raised without a mother or father actively involved in his life. Without the right guidance, he was lured by the sense of power that came with crime and violence.

“I didn’t like hanging out with young kids my age or teenagers. I liked the older guys, the ones who were doing things. The ones who were running the place,” says Michael. “In the nights, I used to hang with them and do bad things. Turf wars were happening and I found myself getting into that.”

At the time, Thompson Pen was notorious for vicious gang warfare, of which Michael was both victim and perpetrator. He was losing interest in school and by age 17, he was expelled. With no parents around, and no sense of direction, Michael started wondering what would ever happen with his life.

Fortunately, one person was not prepared to let Michael slip away. Ida Northover, affectionately known as “Miss Jean”, is a compassionate, well-loved community member who knew Michael needed help.

She too had suffered from the community violence. Her only daughter was shot and killed by a



“Miss Jean” talks with Michael outside his relative’s home in Thompson Pen.
UNICEF/Brown 2019

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respected for years of service to her community, the tragedy led Miss Jean to what she now considers her life calling – saving and transforming the lives of young men in Thompson Pen.

In 2015, Northover became a Violence Interrupter with the Peace Management Initiative (PMI) – taking on the daunting task of getting young boys away from a path of danger and towards opportunities for their education and employment. She is one of four Violence Interrupters assigned to Thompson Pen.

“Miss Jean told me that I had good potential,” says Michael, reflecting on her intensified intervention in his life about a year ago. “She brought me to a session that PMI was having with youths from various communities. She told me I could learn a lot of good things from PMI, like anger management, and that I could become a mentee.”

Fifty years his senior, Northover became a mother figure to Michael. She convinced him to focus on getting back into school. “I took Michael under my wing to steer him and guide him,” she says. “I don’t want him to go back to what he was. I’ve seen too many young guys die. So, I talk with all of them like they are my own kids. They just want love and for someone to show them the right way. And that is what I’m here for.”

Michael’s life has changed significantly, for which he credits both Miss Jean and PMI. With their support, he has left the gang and is being assisted with re-entering school. Northover is determined to help him learn a marketable skill or trade, so that he can be gainfully employed in the near future.

“When trouble comes and I tell Miss Jean, she explains right from wrong. She motivates me. Since I don’t have a mother or father backing me up, Miss Jean is my family. I thank God and I am grateful for what she does.”

Michael is also thankful for the exposure that PMI has given him outside the confines of his community. “PMI took me out on trips – to some nice places I never thought I would go. They let me learn about life, and that has opened up my eyes to a lot of things.”

Now 18 and hopeful, Michael has no intention of turning back – even when he is tempted. Recently, he was being urged to attack a young man who was harassing him. “I reached into my pocket and there was a 4-inch nail, and I thought to myself that I should push it into his neck.” Instead, Michael walked away.

“I went through a lot of negative things [with the gang]. I wouldn’t dare put myself through that again. Now, I hang out a lot with my cousin. We sit and watch TV. We talk about PMI. I don’t let anything bother me. When they [other young men] do something to me, I just leave it alone.”

“There were a lot of things I used to do that PMI’s programme has stopped me from doing. That’s why I won’t stop trying.”

ANNEX II: DONOR REPORT FEEDBACK FORM

Link to Donor Report Feedback Form:

<https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=IQFBd-EUuE-QS6sYkgI2Z1EJsLcYAJBHh2bCnwnlhtZUOEY3NTBQVUIFMU9TTzVCQ1A4MDNNTERHSy4u>