

GENDER, PEACE, AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE CARIBBEAN

Research Report on the Northern Caribbean

Prepared for UNESCO

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1. THE RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

UNESCO's definition of a culture of peace perceives **PEACE** not only as the absence of war, but focuses on the content, the substance and the conditions of peace, conditions that must be sustained through democratic participation, good governance and creativity.

In the twentieth century, Caribbean countries have been characterised by “international peace” but most of them by internal conflicts. In the national context, this work must be focused on:

- Actions of preventive measures to attack causes of violence: poverty, exclusion, ignorance, inequality and injustice.
- Prevention of conflicts.
- Resolution of conflicts.

GENDER refers to the social differences and relations between women and men (roles, responsibilities, constraints, opportunities and needs in all areas). Gender identities are socially constructed roles, activities, task and responsibilities of males and females. In a context of conflict or peace building, gender roles, responsibilities, constraints, and opportunities and needs in all areas will be analysed.

In order to ensure sustainable **DEVELOPMENT**, it has become imperative to respect full gender equity and equality. Development activities may affect women and men differently, and therefore must be emphasised, the need to apply appropriate gender planning in order to ensure that the resulting conditions and results are equitable to women and men.

Gender equality, development and peace are linked: there can be no peace without development, and no sustainable development without gender equality.

Areas of conflict

Consistent with the definition of gender, peace and development the team examined the issue of conflict and initiatives towards peace building around the following areas:

1. Violence against women and responses
2. Masculinity and violence
3. Gang wars and reconciliation
4. Ethnic and cultural tensions and building respect for diversity
5. Community development
6. Border conflict and resolutions
7. Resistance to militarization
8. Human rights
9. Promotion of democracy

Countries of research for the Northern Caribbean

Bahamas, Belize, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica and Puerto Rico

Due to a lack of contact and familiarity with stakeholders in countries outside of Jamaica, we were unable to gather any information about initiatives in the Cayman Islands and the Bahamas. Cuba was also difficult to research. Undoubtedly there are some peace-building programmes in these territories, but this would require an extended period of research.

The Stakeholders

In this research, we identified the stakeholders as all groups, organizations, institutions and agencies located in the countries of research, that have a demonstrated interest in peace building. This interest could be shown through:

- i) explicit actions and programmes at the interpersonal, household, community, national, or international level that are aimed at resolving conflicts and securing peace,
- ii) publicly articulated ideas, plans or visions about peace
- iii) written documents that address conflict resolution, reconstruction and peace-building.

Undoubtedly there are more stakeholders than we were able to identify through this small research project. Nevertheless, we believe we have identified the key actors in the countries who are not only interested in, but have shown a real commitment to peace. Many of these stakeholders could become partners in future actions and programmes related to gender, peace and development.

2. METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

- In-depth interviews with stakeholders – these included face-to-face, telephone, fax and e-mail interviews with key stakeholders in Jamaica, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Cuba and Belize. The team employed the use of a questionnaire. (Appendix I).
- On-line Searches - other than using the Pro-cite software sent to us by UNESCO, the team conducted searches through a number of websites, which proved to be extremely useful. We were able to gather significant information from these other resources. The Main library website of the University of the West Indies was very beneficial. Some of the more beneficial sites included:
 1. The United Nations
 2. UNIFEM
 3. Provieques
 4. Amnesty International
 5. UNHCR

6. Peace Corps

- Written material – the team consulted several local, regional and international books, pamphlets and journals to gather information and to construct an annotated bibliography of relevant publications (see Appendix II).
- The problem of Language – Although one member of the team was fluent in Spanish, the problem of working in different languages was still of concern to the team. Some of the translations in this document are therefore not official translations.

The results of the research are organised as follows

- a) Documentation of key stakeholders and their strategies, programmes and plans. The order of countries in the document is done according to the amount of information found on each country. In addition the organisations are listed according to the approach of their strategies, encompassing interpersonal/household level, community level, national level and international level.
- b) A list of other stakeholders identified through the research process, but for whom no further information was available
- c) Conclusions about the stakeholders and their strategies/programmes
- d) Recommendations for a draft programme that can support and expand current initiatives
- e) A list of potential partners who can collaborate in the delivery of programmes related to gender, peace and development.
- f) An annotated bibliography

3. THE KEY STAKEHOLDERS AND THEIR STRATEGIES FOR PEACE

JAMAICAN CONTEXT AND NEW INITIATIVES FOR PEACE

For many years now, crime and State violence has been escalating uncontrollably. Jamaicans have become extremely scared and frustrated and have decided that the crime, the murders, the injustice and the police brutality has to stop. In many instances, they have taken things into their own hands. The local newspaper, “The Gleaner”, highlighting the efforts of Jamaicans, has documented initiatives by citizens to curtail this dilemma.

In April 1999, there was an increase in petroleum prices and this led to an island wide turmoil; riots took over several sections of the island. Out of this came several initiatives, one being Jamaicans for Justice, which has grown to be an island-wide name. However, to deal with the here and now, local church leaders demanded an immediate roll back on the tax hikes on fuel and insisted that this should precede any committee discussion on the matter (*The Gleaner* April 23, 1999)

Not much later that same year, a “Peace Rally” was planned by the newly formed “Citizens for Civil Society” to draw attention to the state of crime and violence. This rally replaced a peaceful protest initially planned for Norman Manley International Airport in Kingston to coincide with the arrival of Prime Minister P. J. Patterson from the 20th Summit of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). The rally was not supported as expected. However, it drew the attention of Minister of National Security and Justice K. D. Knight, so much so, that a meeting was held in which the Minister agreed that fear had reached alarming proportions in sections of the country and urgent measures needed to be implemented to curb it. (*The Gleaner* July 12, 1999)

On March 14, 2001, during a police raid seven youths from the Community of Braeton in St. Catherine were killed in what the police described to be a shoot-out. This has stirred much suspicion in the minds of Jamaicans and foreigners alike. Jamaicans once again took to the street, to show their dissatisfaction. There was a march and rally in Braeton which attracted about 50 supporters. This march organized by Families Against State Terrorism (FAST) called for justice. Some of the placards read
“ State Terrorism Breeds Criminal Terrorism”
“ Take Offenders to Jail, not Morgue”
“ Injustice Anywhere is a Threat to Justice Everywhere”(*The Gleaner* April 1, 2001)

And still the peace rallies continue. Crime is a major concern to all Jamaicans, no matter what age or race or socio- economic background. On Friday May 11, 2001 a 200-strong crowd of high school students displayed placards and raised their voices in a call for peace in schools.

The crime in the society has spilled over in schools; teachers and students fear for their lives within an organization that should be safe and promoting development. Instead the schools have been tarnished with students who have taken things into their own hands and are dealing with their own issues in a very negative, brutal and frightening manner. Other students have decided that this “madness” must stop. And with that in mind an initiative from St. Georges College Student Council brought together students from Pentab, Clan Carthy, Charlie Smith, Bridgeport and Kingston Technical High. They gathered at the North Street Institution from as early as 8:30 am, clapping, waving placards and chanting peace slogans. The students from Kingston, St. Andrew and St. Catherine braved overcast skies, taking to the streets of the Corporate Area to spread their appeal for peace in schools and communities across the country. (*The Gleaner* May 12, 2001).

The most recent outbreak of “war” between the police and an inner-city community in July 2001 prompted various church leaders and members of private sector to demand that not just a truce, but long-term peace be established in the country.

Initiatives such as these, primarily initiated by community members and concerned citizens, are commendable and worth mentioning. Church groups, school groups, the old and the young, as well as some business leaders in society, all see the need for peace in Jamaica and are working in different ways to achieve a very daunting and difficult task.

INTERPERSONAL/HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

FATHER’S INCORPORATED

Address: c/o Deans Office
Faculty of Social Sciences
Telephone: (876) 977- 0640
Email: fathersinc@mail.com
Contact: Previn Francis - Coordinator

(Information below as obtained from interview conducted with Previn Francis)

Began in 1991, out of a workshop dealing with gender relations.

Objectives are to:

- ❖ Promote and highlight good fathers
- ❖ Help men to develop parenting skills
- ❖ Tackle issues plaguing men in the country, issues such as crime violence and aggressiveness
- ❖ Address issues of male oppression
- ❖ Facilitate discussions on how to deal with issues such as sexuality, reproductive health and responsibilities.

Organizational structure

The organization is made up mostly of working class men and middle class men who have had experiences or encounters with the justice system namely the family courts. The organization has as its members, individuals such as Professor Barry Chevannes, the Dean of the Faculty of the Social Sciences and past deputy chairman, Herbert Gayle who are involved in research dealing with “male marginalization,” “how men are socialised” and “expectations of men in society.”

Board chairman- Barry Chevannes

Board of directors- six members

Programme coordinator- Previn Francis

Areas of conflict

- Unfair justice, especially in the hands of the legal system, with particular emphasis on issues of child custody- “fathers get a raw deal, they are not treated fairly.”
- Negative stereotyping
- Negative perception about men, about fathers, about them not being able to live up to their responsibilities, about them being quick to often abandon their responsibilities
- Oppression of men, for instance men are chosen because of what they can provide. This is an assumption in society that men exist merely as providers and this causes a burden on men - a “bread winner expectation.”
- Men are not encouraged to maintain contact with children after relationships have ended
- Men are constantly being held in suspicion with regard to father – daughter relationships. This puts a strain on the relationship between the two parties mentioned.

Programs/policies and strategies

- Dramatisation was done when the group first started to get the message out on issues of concern and ways of dealing with them
- Holding public seminars.
- Participation in seminars in other organizations or schools. Father’s Inc. is regularly invited to speak to boys in schools
- Addressing male issues by encouraging them to take charge of themselves, their lives, their own oppression and how to change that
- A mentorship programme
- Counselling for men in crisis in relationships
- Referrals to other organizations, as best as possible, to assist men to deal with issues

Father’s Incorporated stresses the need for:

1. Men to be nurturers of partners and children and to develop good wholesome relationships
2. Male empowerment- this means taking charge of their own self and breaking through some of the stereotypes, setting their own goal that will be beneficial to both themselves and their family
3. Self empowerment on an intellectual as well as a personal level
4. Strengthening of the role of fathers and particularly to emphasise the nurturing role which will build a stronger home, community and nation

This is an organization that deals specifically with issues of men, however it sees men as being complementary to women, as advocates of feminist issues. Women attend the meetings, but they try to keep the meeting focused on issues of men, because for too long these have been pushed aside.

Gender role is important within society with the right team of both men and women issues can be resolved and peace maintained.

Suggested programmes

The organization would like to see a totally complete review of the justice system; the implementation of anger management training to be a part of sentencing, for persons who have been convicted of a crime; a review of the family court, making clear that it is understood that the woman alone does not make a family, a family consists of both partners and the male is just as important as the female. It would also like to see the extension of mentoring programmes in our society, giving young men hope.

WOMEN'S MEDIA WATCH (WMW)

Address: 14 South Avenue
Kingston 10
Telephone: 926- 0882
Fax: 926- 0862
E-mail: wmwjam@cwjamaica.com
Contacts: Hilary Nicholson, Dawnette Hinds- Furzer, Patricia Donald

(Information below as obtained from WMW "Information Sheet" and brochure on "Highlights of WMW")

Founded in 1987 as a non- government, non- partisan, and voluntary organization.

Objectives

- ❖ To increase public awareness of, and to address the causes of sexual and domestic violence against women and girls, and to show the link between violence in media images and violence against women.
- ❖ The group also lobbies for more women to have access to the decision- making structures within the media industry.

WMW is a member- driven organization, consisting of mostly volunteer members. Members range in age, from the youngest, a UWI student, three members in their 20s, to a senior citizen. Members bring with them a variety of skills, including professional artists, development educators, guidance counsellors, nursing educators, public relations and administration officers. Two WMW members are physically challenged women and WMW values the perspectives they bring to the work of the organization.

Areas of conflict

There is a link between media images of women and incidences of violence against women. Products from liquor to cars are sold using women's bodies: women are shown primarily responsible for the home and family. What does this say about women? What message is the media sending when it constantly juxtaposes sex and violence? Women are beaten and raped in movies, popular songs emphasise women's bodies as objects to be used and abused. Do sexist media images really affect how society views and treats women? Negative media images are harmful in a society where violence against women is increasing. The danger is that violence against women is becoming accepted as the norm. It affects everyone: women, men and children, therefore, the problem affects us all.

Programs/policies and strategies

The general programme of work of the organization is multifaceted and includes the following:

- An outreach programme utilising popular education and comprising film-screening discussions, workshops and seminars in schools and community groups in urban, rural and inner- city areas, with media practitioners, and lecturers at tertiary institutions,
- A programme of media monitoring and lobbying through letter writing, appearances on TV and radio, meetings with members of the advertising and media communities,
- The production of videos and other gender- sensitive audio- visual teaching aids,
- Publication of resource materials on gender issues and the media,
- The production and use of research,
- Participation in national, regional and international conferences and workshops on women and media.

Women Media Watch has also:

- Conducted research on the level of violence in television programmes. This is a feasibility study that will lead to a larger scientific research on the impact of media violence on children's attitudes towards gender- based violence, 1998
- Established a Documentation Centre in Jamaica that has compiled research and data from around the world on "Gender and Media Violence" and "The Images of Women In the Media." The facility also has information on "Violence Against Women" in the Caribbean.

- Contributed as a member of AWOJA in the shaping and submission of the position papers and legislation affecting women (i.e. Domestic Violence Bill & Sexual Harassment Bill)
- Expanding its programme of work into the Caribbean region in two ways: 1) by facilitating the establishment of media groups in Trinidad and Barbados, 2) by using resource group for WAND's media literacy programme, 3) establishing a database on Caribbean women media practitioners.

Ways in which peace is maintained

- WMW has launched successful lobbying campaigns against media images of women and men, particularly in advertising.
- WMW has published a training manual called "Whose Perspective? A Guide to Gender- Sensitive Analysis of the Media." The manual was produced to use in workshops to critique gender images in the media, to analyse gender stereotyping of violence in the media and tips on lobbying the media for positive images of women and men. Community groups, NGOs, educational institutions and private and public organizations, can use the manual.

Vision

Stereotyped, sexist media images are dangerous in a society with so much violence against women and girls: dangerous because violence threatens to become the norm, affecting women, men and children. WMW advocates for improved images of women in the media, and lobbies against media violence.

Collaboration with other organizations

- WMW has been involved in regional initiatives to train media practitioners on the concept of gender sensitivity in the media in collaboration with regional institutions and international agencies such as UNICEF, WAND and UNIFEM.
- The organization has liased with the Broadcasting Commission on policy guidelines for media houses on the portrayal of violence in the media. WMW has made submissions to the Commission for inclusion in the Commission policy documents for the electronic media.
- The organization has offered consultative services to the local Epidemiology Unit of the Ministry of Health to create gender- sensitive media material on AIDS/STDs education

JAMAICA FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

Address: 14 King Street
P.O. Box 92
St. Ann's Bay
Telephone: 9727104/9722515
Contact: Pauline Pennant

The issue of domestic violence has long been prevalent in the Caribbean. In Jamaica in particular domestic violence continues to make news headlines on a daily basis. Few organizations or institutions however have developed effective methods of addressing the problem. Even fewer have developed programmes of working with perpetrators of violence. The Family Planning Association of Jamaica has a history of counselling clients of abuse, a history which has demonstrated that domestic abuse is a significant problem in the community.

Programmes/Policies and Strategies

In 1998 the Family Planning Association of Jamaica (FAMPLAN) began a project on Sexual and Reproductive Health. The project was aimed at sensitising men in the community to some basic Sexual and Reproductive Health and gender issues in an attempt to gain their confidence, first by engaging them on more general issues and building a relationship with them instead of trying to attack the problem head on and perhaps alienating them.

Objectives

- ❖ FAMPLAN has continued to serve clients on a daily basis whose concerns revolve around the abuse in their lives.
- ❖ Based on this FAMPLAN recognised the need to establish a support system for victims of violence and a system of checks and balances for perpetrators which would endorse a no tolerance attitude towards violence.
- ❖ FAMPLAN also desired to establish group counselling to perpetrators of domestic violence who would be referred from the court.
- ❖ In order to achieve this objective FAMPLAN would engage in specialised training on counselling perpetrators of domestic violence to equip them to effectively offer such as programme.

In 1999, the organization began the first group in Jamaica for men who batter. The program is specifically geared towards men who batter their wives or girlfriends and seeks, through a means of re-education, to stop the violence against women. The program named “Brothers for Change” by the first group of participants, gets in clients through referral by the probation department or by voluntary means. The group serves as the catalyst by which those who are willing to change both their attitude and behaviour can begin towards positive rehabilitation.

COMMUNITY LEVEL

PARTNERS FOR PEACE

Address: Faculty of Social Sciences
University of the West Indies
Kingston 7

Contact: Dunstan Whittingham
Telephone: (876) 967- 2213
Address: 25 Sutton Street

Media Force Community Youth Club
Contact: Margaret Groves
Telephone: (876) 901- 9126
Address: 19 Modyford Road, Kingston 11

Craig Town Youth Organization
Contact: Andre Sutherland
Telephone: (876) 967- 3150
Address: 1a Livingston Street. Kingston 12

Building Together Citizens Association
Contact: Delores Treasure
Telephone: (876) 901- 8595
Address: 28 Unity Drive, Kingston 11

Fletcher's Land Police Youth Club And Community Alliance Programme
Contact: Bruce Dawson
Telephone: (876) 922- 1362
Address: 155b Church Street

Hermitage Citizens Association
Contact: Caroline Moore
Telephone: (876) 977- 2664
Address: 24 Bailey Road, Kingston 7

Movement Star Youth Club
Contact: Nadia Campbell
Telephone: (876) 934- 5647
Address: 34 Denver Crescent, Kingston 20

Marverly Citizens' Association
Contact: Olive Singh
Telephone: (876) 771- 8793
Address: 14 Fenbrook Avenue, Kingston 20

Guardian Angels
Contact: Michelle Gunter
Telephone: (876) 758- 8694
Address: 21 Dahlia Avenue, Kingston 11

Mcdonald Lane Christian Fellowship Youth Club

Contact: Clifton Clarke
Telephone: (876) 960- 9516
Address: 2a Delamere Avenue., Kingston 13

Seaview Gardens Citizens Association

Contact: Marcia Dixon
Telephone: (876) 937- 5432
Address: Lot 205, Phase2 Seaview Gardens, Kingston 11

Champion Community Club

Contact: Kevin Lyons
Telephone: (876) 775- 0061
Address: 11 Four Forty Drive, Kingston 20

Trench Town Development Association

Contact: Pauline Dinnald (Tippy)
Telephone: (876) 967- 7485

Main Areas of conflict:

- 1) Criminal behaviour by individuals or small groups
- 2) Police brutality

Programmes/policies and strategies

Partners for Peace started off by teaching in the communities, and has held conferences, such as the Craig Town Conference. It also offers summer classes for 30 persons for three weeks on the University campus. There is a monthly sharing of community experiences and these communities meet with each other to work out problems they might be encountering giving suggestions as to how to deal with them.

There is no agreed on definition of peace by the group. However, Horace Levy defines it as the cessation of shooting between turf-based groups, which is the main source of war and conflict, and also the cessation of corner crews and warfare. If this ceases there will be a decrease in criminal activities and this would be a starting point on which development can take place.

The view is that both men and women have been involved in war and both in maintaining peace within the communities. Leadership within Partners for Peace is exercised by both genders.

Vision

One in which political linkage of parties with dons and criminal activities is broken which will lay the foundation for development to take place. The disillusion of garrison communities must also cease.

Suggested programmes

Programmes of employment and parenting must be put in place. There must be opportunities for skills training and infrastructure needs must be met. The most important though is the parenting programmes, because here is where moral issues are dealt with. There needs to be also a rupturing of the nexus between politicians and old time leadership. Civil society leadership should also be encouraged instead it is being suppressed by persons in power who are not in agreement with what is being said by our civil leaders.

NATIONAL LEVEL

JAMAICANS FOR JUSTICE

Address: Grants Pen Road
Kingston 8,
Jamaica
Telephone: (876) 755- 4524- 6
E-mail: ja.for.justice@cwjamaica.com

(Information below was obtained from Jamaicans for Justice web page at www.jamaicansforjustice.org)

Jamaicans for Justice is a new organization, born in the week of April 21st, 1999, following "the gas riot" in Jamaica.

Objectives

- ❖ To bring about fundamental change in Jamaica's judicial, economic, social and political systems in order to improve the present and future lives of all Jamaicans.
- ❖ To achieve fundamental change in the areas of constitutional Reform, Justice and Integrity in National Life.

These objectives can best be achieved by a combination of community outreach and national action.

Organizational structure

Board of Directors:

Chairperson	Carolyn Gomes
Vice Chairperson	Elizabeth Hall
Company Secretary	Earl Green
Treasurer	Jason Excell
Responder	Richard Gomes
Issues	Carol Narcisse
Community Networking	Kenneth Wilson
Community Networking	Horace Levy
Community and Education	Robin Lim- Lumsden

Executive Director

Angela Gray (ex officio member of the board)

Executive Committees:

Issues Committee & its sub- committees

Courts sub- committee

Security Forces/ Police Brutality sub- committee

Legislative Framework (to include CCJ, Charter of Rights, etc.)

Prisons subcommittee

Response Team

Education and Communication Committee

Community Outreach and Networking Committee

Areas of conflict

The organization states “ Our leaders have failed, and continue to fail us, in the area that they are supposed to serve us. The educational system is deteriorating, the judicial system is failing to provide justice to the citizens of the country, our economy is experiencing continuous decline, jobs are being lost, not created, corruption is endemic in all area of National life, and the people are over taxed and underpaid to the point were many are having to make choices between there children going to school or eating. There is no equity in the society.

Our leaders preside over the deterioration of the health care system of the country, then precede to use tax payers money to pay for Overseas Health Insurance for Parliamentarians.”

The organization is structured on two levels:

1. A National Action Team
2. A Community Action Team

The Community Action Team should consist of representatives from various community action groups, some of which are already in operation, and those yet to be formed. It is hoped to bring on board many existing community action groups and focus their activities on empowerment and networking towards the organizations goal of Justice, Constitutional Reform and Integrity in nation life. It is hoped that eventually the organization will represent and work with community action groups in all parishes in Jamaica.

The National Action Team will organize fund raising, co-ordinate community action and work to pressure the government on issues of corruption, justice, and constitutional reform by lobbying, organizing educational activities, and encouraging the continued national dialogue on these issues.

Programmes/policies and strategies

The group meets on a weekly basis to discuss happenings. Through the works of the action group it aims to bring about fundamental change in Jamaica's Judicial economic,

social, and political systems in order to improve the present and future lives of all Jamaicans.

Achievements include:

1. Community of Grants Pen
 - a) Met with community leaders twice
 - b) Providing lawyers for illegally detained persons
 - c) Legal Aid Referral Centre
 - d) Sourcing funding for alternate dispute resolution training
 - e) Investigating requirements for establishing Legal Aid Clinic.
2. Michael Gayle Case
 - a) Provided independent pathologist
 - b) Lobbying for Change in Law
 - c) Provided legal council for the family
3. Other Cases
 - a) Provided independent observer's or second autopsies for 4 other cases to date
 - b) Interviewing witnesses to incidents or taking statements in regard to requests for help
 - c) Helped to provide eye witness testimony in cases of police shootings
4. Establishing Links
5. Broadening the base
 - a) Establishment of Montego bay chapter
 - b) Meeting with residents of Olympic Gardens
6. National Lobby Issues
 - a) Presentation of specific recommendations on the Anti- corruption Bill to the senate & to Parliament
 - b) Attended parliament and Senate sittings x 3
 - c) Lobbying on the need for family's of deceased to have the right to appoint an Observer at Post- mortems
 - d) Had input into administrative measures to be followed by families to have observers at post- mortem.

Vision

"A Jamaica where the rights of all are ensured; where there is equal opportunity for citizens to realise their full potential and enjoy a sense of well- being; and where our culture is enhanced and respect shared"

WOMEN WORKING FOR TRANSFORMATION (WWT)

Address: 136 Constant Spring Road
Kingston 8
Jamaica
Telephone: (876) 925- 7615 (temporary)
Contact: Carole Narcisse, Pamela Walters

(Information below was obtained from interview conducted with Carole Narcisse and recording of seminar entitled "Living Caribbean Feminism" February, 20, 2001)

The organization was formed in April 1999, right after the gas riot. However, it was formally launched in March 2000. It operates on the premise that women have a significant role and capacity for creating a completely altered state in society from the one that exists at any given point in time. The organization believes that women have power and the ability to harness that power.

Objectives

- ❖ Working with women to draw out a sense of what their capacity is, what their power is and then to collectively use that capacity and that power to influence, social, political and economic change in the country.

- ❖ Undertaking lobbying and advocacy for the kinds of changes that women think are necessary

The organization is trying to shift the position that says, "Is Government Fault." It believes that both the state and individual citizens have a responsibility for what happens and for the change that is necessary. What WWT is promoting is that groups of individuals and also an individual can make a significant change to the realities that they face. Jamaican people have to take individual responsibility. This then means that WWT challenges people to take a note of what is happening in their household and taking individual responsibility for making a change in the conditions of life at the household level. The organization challenges people to look at issues of:

- Gender relations at the household
- Relations between parents and children
- Relations between household heads and people they employ in their household

According to the organization, a notorious but well kept secret is that one of the greatest types of oppression is oppression that occurs between women very often who employ women as household workers and women and men as heads of household who employ people at the household level. This is one of the most exploited domains to work in - it is private, unsupervised, unregulated and non-unionised. It is their view that we cannot argue for equity in a larger society if you are not practising it at the household level.

The organization is also challenging people to take responsibility at the community level. One hand washes the other, mutual aid and reciprocal relationships, have been a part of Jamaican history. What WWT is focussing on is reminding Jamaicans of their heritage, of cooperation, collaboration and mutual aid and encouraging communities and individuals to rekindle that collaboration and cooperation as a means of community development.

Organizational Structure

The organization is made up of a nine member board.

President- Pamela Walter

Other members include:

Elaine Wint

Carole Narcisse

Vivene Nembhard

Zetlin Shaw

Audrey Reid

Sub Committees:

Training and education

Lobbying and Advocacy

Community Networking

Fundraising

Areas of conflict

There are so many issues of conflict in our Jamaican society today. Jamaicans are frustrated with the government and their policies, and other issues of violence and abuse and these frustrations are shown in demonstrations and riots. However, the difference that WWT has taken to the table is the challenge for us to take individual responsibility for what has occurred in Jamaica and that will occur in the future.

Programs/policies and strategies

Major public events – in the past year (2000) the WWT has held two major rallies,

- One was in Half Way Tree to provide a platform on which other NGOs and CBOs could speak to the issues they are working on.. The rally was used as a way of giving practical ideas about the things we can do to make a difference
- There was a millennium March in October 2000 to raise issues on women for the millennium and to rekindle that energy of women in mobilising people to take charge of their lives.
- Members of the organization also go into schools and address young children. Their aim is to keep Jamaican history and heritage alive and to reinforce it, showing Jamaicans that what is going on now and here is not insurmountable.
- The WWT works through the media and wants to undertake a full media campaign around the issues of taking responsibility as individuals and understanding the lessons of history and heritage and using those lessons for empowerment.
- Implement training in public speaking for members who are from the working class, as they constitute the majority in the organization.
- Conduct community based workshops, working with existing groups, and act as a broker for help they may need
- Make referrals in cases where necessary, identifying others with whom they can connect with to strengthen community based projects that are on their way.

- Work in collaboration with Jamaica Money Market Brokers (JMMB) to put on in the course of this year (2001) a series of encounters looking at transformation, transformational leadership and what that means.

Vision

“Leadership that has taken us to this point is not the leadership that we need to move forward, that will take us into the future. We need transformational leaders and individuals in society need to take responsibility for what happens in their society.”

Gender in organization

This is a group of women and increasingly too a group of men who have joined together, because in a sense, WWT agenda has from the beginning been perceived as being not only about women, it has been perceived as being about Jamaica’s development and including all Jamaicans. Because of that positioning, itself as an organization that is working towards the social, political and economic transformation of Jamaica, both groups have come together. Men have not felt that WWT excludes them. While the group may be made up people who would describe themselves as being feminist and people who would not, it has become a forum in which men and women, (however, it is predominantly women), from different classes, now predominantly working class women can work together. This however does not transform into the leadership and this has to be addressed - there must be representation of the majority in the leadership structure.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY AND JUSTICE

Address: 2 Oxford Road
Kingston 5
Jamaica
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Contact: Shirley Byfield

(Information below was obtained from the 1999 and 2000 Ministry on National Security and Justice Report by the Hon. K. D. Knight)

Objectives

The mission of the Ministry of National Security and Justice is to:

- ❖ Facilitate the maintenance of Law and order
- ❖ Protect Jamaica from internal and external threat
- ❖ Maintain the balance between the constitutional rights of the citizens and the interest of the State
- ❖ Contain and rehabilitate offenders

In order to facilitate the maintenance of law and order, the ministry has two roles;

- i) to develop, formulate and ensure the implementation of policies to assure internal and external security and the administration of the law, and,

ii) to provide the physical infrastructure and supplies for the operations of the security forces, the court system and the correctional services.

Organizational Structure

The Ministry of National Security and Justice is by any judgement, a most important component of the Government of Jamaica. The joint Ministry is responsible for the management of the Police, the Army, the Courts and the Correctional Services.

Areas of conflict

Over the last couple of decades the increase in violent crime has put enormous pressure on the forces of law and order. Some of the area of conflict include:

- Escalating murder rates - nearly one third of all the murders committed in Jamaica were committed in the parish of Kingston, two thirds of all murders are centred around Kingston and St. Andrew, and St. Catherine.
- Drug offences
- Influx of deportees - intelligence indicates that many of them are becoming more involved in criminal activities.
- Gang warfare - criminal gangs account for a number of murders and violent crimes committed in the country. Many of these gangs operate around ex- convicts and deportees.
- Domestic violence
- Sexual offences
- White collar crime etc.

Programmes/ Policies/ Strategies

The Crime Prevention Strategy. Law enforcement has been a traditional mainstay of crime prevention strategies. However, law enforcement alone is not enough. For truly effective crime prevention, law enforcement must be integrated with social development, including social programmes. The government community development projects are geared towards building safety.

The Jamaica Constabulary Force's Community Policing focuses on community safety. Community policing is an important aspect of the strategy, throughout the Jamaica Constabulary Force there is the increasing recognition that in many ways the traditional reactive policing methods cannot by themselves meet the challenges of securing communities

Neighbourhood Watch Movement. Over the years the neighbourhood watch groups have played a key role in securing some communities. Moving from 25 in 1989 to 527 in 2000 in all fourteen parishes, the watches have worked closely with the police to ensure that crime is prevented in communities where the watches exist.

Police Youth Clubs. Of major concern to the Ministry of national Security and justice is the increasing alienation between the police and the youth in some areas of our country.

The police youth club programme attempts to address this problem through the establishment of 309 police youth clubs with a membership of 22,169 across the island.

The Juvenile Unit. This unit is a police response to the increase in the number of crimes committed by juveniles. Members will recall that some time ago there was some public outcry regarding the number and state of juveniles in police lock- up. The unit has been proactive in ensuring that there is the appropriate response by the police to juvenile crimes and that the necessary investigation, counselling, referrals and family reconnections are done.

Scout and Girl Guides Movement. A very important community policing is the recent collaboration between the Jamaica Constabulary Force and the Scouts association of Jamaica and the Girls Guide Movement of Jamaica.

Second Chance. The objective of this programme is to empower young people through skills training, developing their tolerance level and instilling a sense of community building and good relationship between the community and the police

The Police Mediation Unit. The objective is to facilitate the training of all the member of the Constabulary Force in mediation.

Building Trust and Improving Services. The Jamaica Constabulary Force is on an ongoing campaign to build trust between police and citizens in some communities especially in the corporate area. The Police must serve, protect and reassure.

The Crime Stop Programme. Crime Stop continues to be a very successful programme. Calls to the crime stop office increased by 25% in 1999 with average number of calls received each week moving from 16 in 1998 to 21 in 1999. This increase in calls could be due to the additional public relations created by the Cause Marketing Campaign which Crime Stop entered into with Sprint in 2000.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE PEACE AND LOVE IN SCHOOLS PROGRAMME (PALS)

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Contact: Lydia Richards

(Information below was obtained from PALS Jamaica handbook, February, 2001)

PALS Jamaica is a not- for- profit foundation promoting non- violent solutions nationally and within the school system. It became operational in 1994

Objectives

With parents and community involvement, PALS aims to build a future Jamaican society that is characterised by reduced levels of violence and greater respect for life. More specifically, the organization aims to;

- ❖ Implement a conflict resolution education programme aimed at primary school children
- ❖ Train teachers in the knowledge and skills of conflict resolution
- ❖ Raise the levels of consciousness of parents and members of the wider society in respect of conflict resolution
- ❖ Shape and change teacher behaviour so that healthy learning environments are created in which students feel safe, are respected, learn alternatives to violence, have high self- esteem, give respect, are tolerant, understand differences, celebrate commonalities and work together as a community.

Organizational Structure

PALS Jamaica is a national programme sponsored by a broad coalition of interests: the Media; the teaching profession; the Peace Education Foundation; the Church; the Business sector and the Government of Jamaica.

Areas of Conflict

PALS Jamaica came about as a result of the increasing concern that many shared about the high levels of interpersonal violence in the society and the resulting costs to the nation in social and economic terms. The incidence of violence in Jamaica is characterised by socio- economic neglect, political tribalism, gang feuds, the trade and use of drugs, the breakdown in moral and family values and the cultural inability to handle interpersonal conflict. In most cases, many feel that their only course of access to justice is to take matters into their own hands, examples of which are manifested in roadblocks and acts of violence.

Programs/policies and strategies

PALS teaches young children between the ages of 6 and 12 years the skills that will enable them to resolve conflict constructively. This programme teaches primary school children in more than 790 schools throughout Jamaica to choose alternatives to self destructive, violent behaviour when confronted with conflict. It is believed that success at the primary level will translate to a more peaceful community for future Jamaicans.

The PALS programme is offered primarily to teachers. However parental involvement and support for the school- based programme is critical and is encouraged. Thus, PALS encourages schools to promote the programme to parents through parent Teacher forums. PALS has also conducted sensitisation and training workshops in selected communities.

With regard to the programme for teachers, PALS trains teachers in the knowledge and skills of conflict resolution. Teachers are in turn expected to teach students the knowledge and skills of conflict resolution.

The PALS programme includes mediation curricula, which provide step- by step instruction for training in mediation and for monitoring school- based programmes.

Maintaining peace in the community

PALS operates ongoing training sessions where persons are taught the core concepts of the conflict resolution programme. These trained individuals then go into schools to train teachers. Additionally, trainers conduct parent and community outreach sessions in an attempt to sensitise the wider community to the problems facing our youngsters.

Although PALS is an island- wide project, three specific sub- projects have been developed:

SuperPALS 1: This project focused on eleven inner city schools in Kingston and one in Montego Bay, located in areas subject to extreme violence. The project used an intense intervention program, which included not only curriculum implementation but also student mediation, community meetings, parent outreach workshops, and the training of selected teachers in each school who will become the schools' resident trainers.

The Current **SuperPALS 11** is similar to Super PALS 1 in content but focuses on 15 schools in St. Ann. St. Mary and Trelawny, Jamaica's main tourism areas. The Ministry of Tourism has provided the funding for this particular project. It is hoped that with the help of their PALS training, the youngsters will leave school and enter the job market with a more tolerant attitude to persons with varied backgrounds to their own.

Vision

The Peace day initiative started by PALS and the Jamaica Teachers' association attempts to lift the general public's awareness for the programme and their support for Peace in Jamaica by asking Jamaicans to wear a blue for the day and turn n their car's headlights. Schools create programmes around the PALS message of non- violence and celebrate with a day of peaceful activities.

“We must think of PALS as an investment in Jamaica's future. If we can change our children's approach to dealing with their conflict today, the country reaps the benefits tomorrow. Imagine a country where violence does not rule the productive output of our private and public sectors: where children stand a better chance of achieving a good education when they are no longer afraid to leave their homes to get to school.”

PALS strongly believes that the goal of achieving a peaceful society can become a reality, but help is needed, in time, in kind, in money.

WOMAN INC.

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*(Information below as obtained from Woman Inc. Web page at
www.cwjamaica.om/~w.i.crisiscentre/main.html)*

Woman Incorporated is a private, charitable, non- profit organization operating in Jamaica since 1984.

Objectives

- ❖ To provide Crisis Centre counselling services,
- ❖ To establish and maintain a shelter and
- ❖ To conduct a Public Education Programme

Other objectives of Woman Inc. are:

- ❖ To deal with the problems relating to rape, incest and domestic violence
- ❖ To develop self- awareness, self- healing, coping and survival skills in women
- ❖ To build the self- esteem and independence of women
- ❖ To raise the funds necessary to maintain the Crisis Centre and the Crisis Shelter, via the Annual Trade Fair and by any other means possible
- ❖ To make women aware of their hidden potential through the annual fund- raising Trade Fair and Exhibition, which also provides a variety of functional learning experiences
- ❖ To encourage the media to portray a realistic and positive image of the Jamaican woman
- ❖ To provide, through public education, an awareness of existing problems of women in Jamaica and to raise the consciousness of men in particular and the public at large, regarding attitudes, feelings and situations that contribute to negative behaviour
- ❖ To collaborate with existing social services in cases where they can provide assistance
- ❖ To encourage police sensitivity in dealing with victims of rape, incest and domestic violence
- ❖ To generate interest for change and improvement in the areas of education, health and legal services
- ❖ To utilise the information gained through the operation of the Centre to encourage legislative change and policy- reforms on the problems affecting women.

Organizational Structure

The founding organization maintains the premise which has prevailed throughout its existence; that subsequently established organizations would be placed into the-organizational hierarchy as Chapters. It is the ultimate desire, that eventually there will be at least one Chapter to serve each parish within the island.

Areas of conflict

The organization is especially concerned with the problems affecting women, such as, rape, incest and domestic violence. The demand for Woman Inc. services has grown from year- to- year, indicative of the increase in the violent and abusive behaviour which dominates the society.

Programs/policies and strategies

The organization has projects that will assist in it achieving its objectives, these include:

CRISIS CENTRE- It has been in existence since February 1985. It provides counselling to hundreds of women who have been victims of domestic violence, rape and incest and domestic crisis. The Centre seeks to empower women to gain the necessary insights to handle their particular crisis. As women are empowered they become more self- assured and this contributes to a positive self- esteem and independence.

CRISIS SHELTER- This is the only Crisis shelter in Kingston and functions as a temporary residence for women in crisis. The location is kept confidential to protect the safety of the women. The clients are usually abused women: victims of rape, incest or temporary homelessness due to domestic violence. In many cases some children and babies are involved.

HOTLINE- The Crisis Centre in Kingston provides a 24-hour day Hotline service. It operates during the walk- in hours: Monday- Thursday, 9:00am – 4:00pm. After these hours service is provided where counselling continues on the telephone.

WOMAN INC. HOSTEL AND TRAINING CENTRE- With the assistance of the Woman's Group of Norway, Woman Inc., established a Hostel and Training Centre in December 1991 for young ladies, between 18- 25, born out of the operation of the Crisis Shelter.

PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE- The organization initiated its public education programme in 1989, aiming to raise the consciousness of the nation regarding the high incidences and impact of rape, incest, domestic violence and other forms of abuse to women in the society. Presently, the focus is on the continued utilisation of the media through dramatic television presentations and poignant radio messages. Information is also disseminated through visual means such as posters and flyers.

LEGAL AID CLINIC- During the year, three members who are Attorneys- at- law have conducted legal aid advisory sessions for Centre/ Shelter clients. Where necessary, the client is accompanied to and provided with legal aid representation for court appearances.

WORKING WITH THE POLICE- To address the objectives of the Police Force, the new recruits in training has, in the past, benefited from sessions conducted by Woman Inc. Counsellors, to facilitate sensitivity and coping with domestic violence and rape situations.

Ways in which peace is maintained

The organization continues the counselling and educational thrust, while expanding their services to other organizations such as the police force. Through individual organized efforts and joint supportive efforts with AWOJA, all lobbying and other legislative reform activities are channelled. These efforts are an ongoing, fully established component of Woman Inc. Overall, during the course of the initial several years of existence, Woman Inc. has grown from a mere concept to the level it enjoys today. It continues to reach a wide cross section of the society through workshops in schools, churches and community groups, as well as through media presentations.

Gender in the organization

The organization consists of a group of determined women who work together to help other women who are victims of rape, incest, and domestic violence

Collaboration with other organizations

There exists an established referral link between Woman Inc., Family Court, the Police Rape Crisis Centre, Medical and Legal Advisors, as well as other related services. Woman Inc. is also a member of the umbrella organization AWOJA, which encompasses twenty- two (22) woman's organizations throughout Jamaica.

INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL IN JAMAICA

(Information below was taken from the website <http://www.amnesty.org> and from information sent to us by the Programme director for the Americas region: Javier Zuniga)

Background

Amnesty International has been aware of the increasing levels of violence in the country. In particular there has been a rise in the level of violence between the police and ordinary citizens. Amnesty international states that it has serious concerns regarding the use of lethal force by the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) in recent years. Article 3 of the United Nations Code for Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials states that "Law enforcement officials may use force only when strictly necessary and to the extent required for the performance of their duty". However Amnesty International believes that this has not been the case for many police officials in Jamaica. In particular, it states that police and army officials within the last couple of years has been responsible for the deaths of hundreds of people in Jamaica, in 2000 alone a reported 140 fatalities. Of these Amnesty International states that "many could not be reported as self-defence by the police." In 1999 for example, the organization states that security officers killed both Michael Gayle and Leroy Bailey even though they were unarmed and posed no danger to anyone. Gayle was beaten to death by police officers after he had approached a roadblock

and Bailey was shot in his taxi because police had mistakenly believed that his vehicle contained armed criminals.

Although there are mechanisms in place by law in Jamaica which hold security officers accountable for their actions, it remains rare for officers to be convicted for human rights violations. In addition only this year the Minister of National Security, the Honourable K.D. Knight issued a statement that “the police must be able, if challenged [by gunmen] to respond swiftly, efficiently and effectively ... I know I am going to be criticised for this, but gunmen who challenge the police ... their place belongs in the morgue...” While Amnesty International says that it acknowledges that police officers have the right to protect themselves and members of the public when under attack from armed criminals, the organization holds the concern that the statements made by the Minister may appear to endorse the use of lethal force when it is not justified.

In addition Amnesty International believes that the Minister’s comments should be of concern to the United Kingdom authorities, which in January agreed to allow the supply of 500 guns to the JCF, having previously withheld the sale of the pistols citing human rights concerns. While Amnesty International states that it does not oppose the supply of guns to the JCF, it believes that it is incumbent upon those governments involved in the supply of firearms to ensure that they are not employed in the abuse of human rights.

Amnesty International states that it has a policy of never advocating sanctions, political, economic or cultural, on any country, including Jamaica. However the organization believes that human rights are the legitimate concern of the international community, and therefore seeks to engage all governments, inter-government agencies and others in protecting human rights both within their country and other nations.

Demand for the implementation of peace building policies/strategies

The organization has called upon the Jamaican authorities to implement effective crime prevention strategies, and to care for the victims of crime and the victims of police violence. They state that such victims are entitled to, and are owed the right, to see justice carried out.

In April of this year, due to the increased levels of police violence against the ordinary citizen, Amnesty International launched a world-wide action to halt human rights abuses being committed by the Jamaican security forces. It began by urging the Jamaican government to devise and implement a nation human rights plan of action to protect the people of Jamaica from human rights violations. Such a plan they state should have clear goals, guidelines and strategies. Its formulation should involve all sections of society, including the security forces, human rights groups and civil society, as well as the human rights sections of the United Nations and other international bodies. It also called upon the Jamaican authorities to implement effective crime prevention strategies, and to care for the victims of crime and the victims of police violence, insisting that such victims are entitled to, and are owed the rights by the Jamaica Constabulary Force.

Amnesty International has also called upon the Jamaican government to reconsider its withdrawal from the United Nations Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. In October of 1997, Jamaica withdrew as a state party to this treaty. As a result of this, since January 1998, no person may petition the Human Rights Committee seeking redress for alleged violations by Jamaican authorities of their rights under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Amnesty International has called this withdrawal a very serious blow to the protection of the fundamental rights of all citizens of Jamaica and has urged the Jamaican government to reconsider its actions and join with other governments who have signed.

PEACE CORPS/JAMAICA

(Information below was obtained from the Peace Corp website: <http://www.peacecorps.org>)

The Peace Corps is engaged in development efforts in the Caribbean, including Jamaica. It maintains an apolitical stance - its commitment is not to the political forces of a nation, but to its people. Because the Peace Corps and individual volunteers are seen as being outside the political arena, they have been able to serve people whose governments encompass almost the entire spectrum of ideologies and political alignments.

Program Overview: Historical Perspective

Since the start of the Peace Corps program in Jamaica in 1962, Volunteers have been working in education, health and agriculture. The small enterprise development sector began in 1987 and the community services sector, including youth development, in 1988. Environmental development was expanded as a priority in 1989. The community services sector unfortunately was closed in 1993 and the target populations served and project activities were integrated into the Education and Health sectors.

Peace Corps Jamaica has made decisive changes in the last three years that address the needs of the poor. Three projects, including At Risk Youth Enhancement, Community Environmental Health, and Local NGO Management Support, have been initiated to effect a programming shift from institutional slot filling to community-level empowerment facilitation. The programming shift to community facilitation has been done with a conscious move towards unification of project focus across all sectors.

Programs/ policies and strategies

1. Youth Sector

The Sector's focus places Volunteers in the At-Risk-Youth Enhancement project. Here they are engaged in a facilitative role in CBOs, clinics, schools and NGOs in rural and urban settings. Drawing on input from the Sector's Advisory Council, Volunteers work with counterparts in the development of sustainable programs to improve the quality of youth-focused programming in targeted areas. Volunteers also focus on education,

engagement, personal and social development, reproductive health education and NGO strengthening and CBO development.

The Caribbean as a whole is second only to Africa in the rate of HIV infection, and the problem has no exceptions in Jamaica. Volunteers in the HIV/STI/AIDS program seek to bring awareness at the community level, including how these diseases are spread, and what can be done to stop them. They also work with local groups, who provide services to those who are affected, strengthening their capacities and sustainability.

2. Environment Sector

Volunteers in the Environmental Awareness project serve with both government and environmental non-government (NGOs) entities on projects, which are geared towards the protection, conservation and restoration of the island's natural resources. Their work impacts on both marine and terrestrial issues, which are of grave national concern. They are all involved in environmental education, the lack of which has been identified as the major factor responsible for the island's alarming level of environmental degradation. Volunteers also work to assist these organizations in day-to-day management and long term growth and development.

3. Health Sector

In 2001 the plan was to assign Sanitation Engineers to mainly urban areas where they would assist the Ministry of Health, their specialised agencies, and local NGOs to address sewage and water issues.

The Sanitation Advisors would be assigned to urban, peri-urban and rural community settings, to work in all related aspects of community development.

In light of their water and sanitation focus, the Volunteers will help communities develop themselves. They will assist in the procurement, installation and maintenance of quality water and sanitation facilities; provide environment health education; and engage in behavioural change activities.

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR) – JAMAICA

(Information below was taken from the website www.unhcr.ch and from information sent to us by Diana Goldberg)

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Within the Caribbean UNHCR is working to establish a “protection network” to promote and uphold the High Commissioner’s mandate and to respond efficiently to small-scale refugee flows in the region. The network is composed of prominent community leaders affiliated with organizations that are concerned with issues such as human rights and social welfare. These leaders, known as “honorary liaison” persons facilitate UNHCR’s efforts to promote accession to the international instruments and the development of effective legal and institutional framework for refugee protection and public awareness.

Objectives

- ❖ Strengthen the legal and institutional framework for refugee protection
- ❖ Develop a civil society “protection network” among the legal community, concerned NGOs and church organizations,
- ❖ Encourage preparedness and contingency planing for possible future refugee emergencies, and
- ❖ Build public awareness and a constituency of support refugees

The needs for a protection network based on the fact that Jamaica is a transit point for migrant - including asylum seekers- seeking to reach the United States. Jamaica currently hosts 25 recognised refugees, the majority of who are Cuban nationals, and has granted humanitarian status in a number of other cases notably five nationals of Sierra Leone. The country also continues to receive asylum seekers from Cuba, Haiti and , increasingly from other regions of the world due to the phenomena of extra-regional migration and migrant trafficking. In addition, Jamaica would also be one of the countries most affected by any refugee emergency in the Caribbean or northern South America.

The UNHCR is encouraging the Government of Jamaica to consider accession to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

PUERTO RICO

(Information below was taken from the world wide web)

Puerto Rican Context

U.S. Militarization of Puerto Rico- Vieques and the People’s rebellion against this – initiatives towards peace

Vieques is a small island, part of Puerto Rico and lies off the east coast of the main island. For more than 100 years, United States has used Puerto Rico as a strategic military base. Within the last year the U.S. government has dramatically increased its military presence on the island turning it into the Hub of U.S. operations for all of Latin America.

Puerto Rico has become the main base for:

- Southcom's Special Operations Command. These counter-insurgency forces, which include Army Special Forces, Navy Seals, and rapid deployment "anti-terrorist" and "anti-drug" units, are spearheading U.S. intervention in Colombia and other Latin American countries.
- The new high-tech "Relocatable Over-the-Horizon" Radar (ROTHR) station which is being constructed in south-central Puerto Rico and on Vieques. ROTHR will be used to collect and centralise intelligence information.
- The U.S Army South (USARSO). A major command now headquartered in Fort Buchanan, San Juan. USARSO operation include aviation, engineering, intelligence, logistic and infantry units.

The struggle of the Puerto Rican people against U.S. bases is part of a world-wide movement against U.S. militarism. Altogether, the military has expropriated 13% of Puerto Rico's best arable land. In addition to turning Puerto Rico into an aggressive base against neighbouring people, this militarization has undermined the economy and the lives of the people.

On Vieques, for example environment damage resulting from Naval bombardment has lead to high cancer rates and undermined the livelihoods of farmers and fishermen. This island has been used as a "live-fire" training facility for the last 60 years. During this time, the Navy has forced thousands of residents to leave the island. Years of Bombing have caused widescale environmental degradation and destroyed livelihoods of Vieques.

Within the last year, the Puerto Rican people have come out in a massive movement to demand that the *U.S Navy, Get Out of Vieques!* The people of Vieques, as well as people throughout Puerto Rico and the U.S., are already preparing massive demonstrations to demand and end to the bombing.

This powerful movement against U.S. militarism was triggered on April 19, 1999, when a Vieques' civilian was killed and four others injured by bombs, which missed their targets during a U.S. military training exercise. Since then, hundreds of thousands of people have joined in demonstrations and other actions all across Puerto Rico and in many cities in the U.S. to demand an end to the U.S. naval exercises, the closure of all U.S. bases and the return of this lands to the people of Vieques. These protest, combined with a round-the-clock vigil maintained in the "Live Impact Areas" on the island, successfully forced the Navy to cancel a number of exercises and prevented all training and bombing on the island for over one year.

Most recently, this demand was brought to the forefront in Puerto Rican Day parades and celebrations all cross Puerto Rico and the U.S. On Vieques itself, protests are taking place

on a weekly and daily basis. Despite arrests, hundreds of protestors keep occupying the navy's restricted zone. The people are determined to continue the struggle until victory.

INTERPERSONAL/HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

COORDINADORA PAZ PARA LA MUJER COORDINATING AGENCY: PEACE FOR WOMEN

(Information below was taken from the website www.pazparalamujer.org and from information sent to us by the organization)

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Contact: Dessy Bones Colon

This is a non-governmental agency that has been in existence since 1989. It was created in an historical moment in Puerto Rico for women and feminist movements. A group of organizations worked for the creation of the *Law 54 for the Prevention and Intervention on Domestic Violence* approved the 15th August 1989. Once the Law was approved the organizations decided to establish a Collective. "Peace for Women" is formed by a group of organizations that defend women's rights and develop services, research and surveys on violence against women for a gender reason. It started as a feminist collective and is constituted by governmental and non-governmental organizations. There is also a Coordinating Committee that represents all different organizations. Since 1992 the agency is the Caribbean Sub-headquarter of the *Latin America and Caribbean Feminist Network against domestic and sexual violence*.

The following organizations are attached to the agency:

- Casa de Bondad Inc. / House of Goodness, Inc.
- Casa Pensamiento Mujer del Centro/ Centre of the House of Reflection for Woman
- Casa Protegida Julia de Burgos / The Safe-house, Julia of Towns, Inc.
- Centro de Ayuda a Victimas de Violación (CAVV) / The Center for Aid to Victims of Violence.

- Centro de Estudios, Recursos y Servicios para la Mujer (CERES) / The Centre of Resource, Training and Service for the Woman.
- Centro Mujer y Nueva Familia / The Center for Woman and New Family.
- Hogar Nueva Mujer Santa Maria de la Merced Inc. / The Mercel Inc. Santa Maria Home for New Women
- Hogar Ruth / Home of Ruth
- Mujeres del Oeste Voces de Libertad / Women of the West, Voices of Freedom.
- Oficina para el Desarrollo Integral de la Mujer, Mun. San Juan (ODIM) / Office of Women's Development of the Municipality of San Juan.
- Clear Home Lair, Inc.
- The House of All.
- Committee of the Development of Woman.
- Feministas en Marcha (FEM)
- Organizacion Puertorriquena de la Mujer Trabajadora (OPMT) / Puerto Rican Organization of Woman Workers

Programme/Policies/Strategies

The organization develops efforts on information, education and awareness for women, in particular and for the community in general, on the problem of the violence against women, existing resources, programs and services of research, education and support to attend and on the necessity of focusing strategies to tackle domestic violence. It collaborates with national and international organizations and has taken part in international events in Latin America, Europe and United States.

- Promotion of Internet utilisation. The Committee pays Internet Services to organization members.
- Collaboration on research of domestic violence and sexual assault.
- Collaboration with governmental and non-governmental organizations that serve to survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault.
- Conducts activities with different agencies, organizations and projects.

Campaigns:

In 2000 the agency organized an educational campaign in Puerto Rico to sensitise the community on the impact of domestic violence on women and children. This campaign was subsidised by the Federal Health Department through the "Family Violence Prevention Services Act". The first stage of the campaign focused on the impact of the health system in the services for domestic violence survivors and the effect of violence on children.

It has also scheduled other campaigns such as the *Community meeting on Domestic Violence*.

COLECTIVO IDEOLOGIAS Y VIVENCIAS DE LOS GENEROS GENDER IDEOLOGIES AND EXPERIENCES COLLECTIVE

(Information below was taken from information sent to us by the organization)

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Contact: Edwin B. Fernandez Banzo
Edwin Cruz Diaz

This is a non-governmental organization that has been in existence for 11 years, founded at the University of Puerto Rico in 1990.

Objectives

- ❖ Contribute to the eradication of violence against a partner/spouse/wife.
- ❖ Examine social and cultural determinants of violence against the partner.
- ❖ Develop different ways of relation between women and men, and establish relationships where women and men share the power and the decision process, responsibilities and tasks.

When they first started all members of the group were men. They worked, in the beginning at two levels:

- Group members' experiences
- Masculine experience research studies.

Some of the studies included: "power as a masculine symbol," "affective and intimate relationships among men," "the role of children and parents" and, "health and men's social role."

After a study period the group wanted to become a social organization to allow them to continue with the experience that they were sharing and for other men to be beneficiaries of their collective work. The result was the Collective Gender Ideologies and Experiences. It developed a programme of re-education and training for men who batter their partner/ spouse which works with a psychologist, with no cost to those who take part in the programme. Participation in the programme is voluntary. There is also a programme of re-education and training for battered women. The activities also include: conferences, training courses, workshops and consultations.

In the group's view the main problem of Puerto Rican society is the existing hierarchical structure around age, race, social class, gender differences. This is reflected in each aspect

of the society's institutions and organizations, especially in the power strategy that men use towards women. The view is that the hierarchical structures of domination create an oppressed consciousness that operates under the premise that domination is natural and persons who are inferior because of personal fault or deficiencies.

In the opinion of the group, peace is a process, and human rights actions of love and justice make it possible to enjoy good relations among people, groups and nations. Peace cannot be militarised either, as in Vieques, Puerto Rico. Peace can be achieved by consensus, dialogue, reciprocity and the recognition of difference.

Since the beginning Collective Gender Ideologies and Experience has included a gender approach in their intervention work and social research. In their opinion, "a gender approach promotes equality and equity between men and women. This is necessary for the building of a peaceful relation between both genders. A gender approach should be included in the education system, the labour market, government, political parties, in all institutions of Puerto Rican society in particular, and in all societies of the world".

NATIONAL LEVEL

ALIANZA DE MUJERES VIEQUENSES ALLIANCE OF WOMEN OF VIEQUES

(Information below was taken from the world wide web)

Address: Apartado 607
Vieques, P.R. 00765
Telephone: 787-741-2293
E-mail: ares@coqui.net
Contact: Judith Conde
Miriam Sosa

Among the strong opponents to the presence of the Navy in Vieques are women.

The *Alianza de Mujeres Viequenses* was born in June 1999, in the heart of the one third of the island that is inhabited by civilians. For the first time the women created their own organization in Vieques. According to Miriam Sosa, a co-founder of the Women's Alliance, "Organizing as women has allowed us to participate with our own voice"

Objectives

The Alliance is a group of women who are committed to ridding the island of Vieques of the presence of the Navy and working to develop peace. Women have brought a holistic approach to the struggle: "Because we carry the burden of all the effects of the presence of the Marina, we bring a holistic approach to it".

Programmes/Policies and Strategies

Among the many actions undertaken by the Alliance in their intense first three months of existence was a peace caravan, which they organized on June 21, 1999. The Caravan of cars drove to the entrance of Camp Garcia to protest, which is the Navy's live ammunition practice site, and where David Sanes, a civilian, was killed. It is also the place where tent camps of civil disobedience are located, where people and organizations are living in the target practice sites in order to prevent the Navy from resuming its war.

The Women's Alliance also presented a document to the Special Commission for Vieques that was created by Governor Pedro Rosello of Puerto Rico to study the case and issue recommendations.

They have created a symbol of their struggle for peace. This is a white ribbon that they wear at all times and have also distributed to politicians, activist and visitors to their island. With the ribbons, they are creating a Peace Wall at the entrance of the Camp.

COORDINADORA TODO PUERTO RICO CON VIEQUES COORDINATING COMMITTEE ALL PUERTO RICO WITH VIEQUES

(Information below was taken from the website www.viequespaz.com)

International Committee

Address: Apartado 191792
San Juan, P.R. 00919-1792
Telephone: 787-721-3877
Fax: 787-725-3873
E-mail: tprcv@coqui.lce.org
Http:// www.viequespaz.com

This organization was founded on 13 June 1999 as a civil organization, committed to the defense of human rights in Vieques. Its spokespersons are Dr. Jose Paralicci, Lic. Josefina Pantoja, and Dra. Pilar Belendez Soltero.

The goal of the organization is for the Navy to return the land to the people of Vieques, clean and free.

Objectives

- ❖ To maintain unity in the Puerto Rican town
- ❖ To obtain support of Puerto Ricans and Americans in the United States
- ❖ To obtain international solidarity
- ❖ And to strengthen civil disobedience against aggression to the town of Vieques.

Programmes/ policies and strategies

- An educational campaign around the reclamation of Vieques by the people;
- Protesting the violation of the human rights of the town of Vieques and Puerto Rico at international and regional forums;
- Maintaining civil disobedience. Many disobedience camps have been erected in the restricted target area of the Navy since April 1999, and the civil disobedience campaign continues.

Puerto Rican people have demonstrated their unity with multiple activities, especially by means of two large marches, the first in July 1999 and the other in February 2000. The second drew more than 200,000 protesters, the largest in Puerto Rico to demand peace for Vieques. Lobbying groups of civil society have been organized to inform United States Congress of the reality in Vieques.

Collaborations with Other Organizations

Links with Puerto Rican and Latin American communities in the United States have been established as well as with international communities in countries such as the United States, Spain, Argentina, Korea, and Japan.

The organization initiated a campaign through “Islanena” cartoons in order to reaffirm the solidarity of the Puerto Rican town, in the struggle for peace. In addition, this campaign tries to counter “public relations” reports by the Navy, which have been flooding the news. “Islanena” is a 30 second spot, through which a message of solidarity and commitment is transmitted.

INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

**PROYECTO CARIBENO DE JUSTICIA Y PAZ
CARIBBEAN PROJECT FOR JUSTICE AND PEACE (CPJP)**

(Information below was taken from the world wide web)

Address: P.O. Box 21226
 Rio Piedras, P. R. 00928
 Telephone: 787-722-1640
 E-mail: caribdoc@igc.apc.org
 Contact: Wanda Colon

Objectives

This is an organization that works for 1) the construction of peace and 2) the establishment of social order based on justice in the Caribbean.

It is a group of men and women from different occupational backgrounds who share the idea that freedom, justice and peace in the world has its foundation in dignity and equal rights.

Collaboration with Other Organizations

The Caribbean Project for Justice and Peace is one of the oldest partners of The American Friends Service Committee's (AFSC) Latin American and Caribbean Programmes, having been involved since the mid-1980s. The CPJP staff and board are currently proposing that the project be redesigned and expanded, with focuses expected to be on youth and demilitarisation, human rights, and peace movement building. AFSC's Board has issued minutes noting its heightened concern about the continued presence on the island of Vieques of the US military and its use as a bombing and military training area. There will be increased work in collaboration with CPJP on the issue of Vieques, in the context of the need for decolonization and demilitarisation of Puerto Rico.

The CPJP will also work to restore and deepen its connections with church, labour, and grassroots groups in the Caribbean.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE **Latin American and Caribbean Peace Building Program**

(Information below was taken from the website www.afsc.org)

Address: 1501 Cherry Street
Philadelphia, PA 19102
U.S.A
Telephone: 215-241-7180
Fax: 215-241-7177
E-mail: aberryman@afsc.org
Http:// www.afsc.org
Contact: Jennifer Atlee-Loundon

The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) is a Quaker organization that includes people who are committed to social justice, peace and humanitarian service.

Founded in 1917 to provide conscientious objectors with an opportunity to aid civilian victims during World War I, today the AFSC has programmes that focus on issues related to economic justice, peace-building and demilitarisation, social justice, and youth, in the United States, and in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East.

The Latin American and Caribbean Peacebuilding Programme

Starting in the late 1970s, the AFSC Peace Division (now the AFSC Peacebuilding Unit) began to emphasise the issues of human rights, refugees and militarism in Central America. In the early 1990s, the work expanded to include Latin America and the Caribbean.

Objectives

- ❖ To build support for a constructive U.S. foreign policy, particularly where a legacy of U.S. military intervention has exacerbated current problems in the region, primary focus has been placed on Puerto Rico, among other countries.
- ❖ To end U.S. support for human rights abuses; and
- ❖ To help communities that are most negatively affected by global economic restructuring be advocates for amore just economic system.

The programme works with partner organizations on peace processes and on alternatives to militarization.

CUBA

NATIONAL LEVEL

FEDERACION DE MUJERES CUBANAS (FMC) FEDERATION OF CUBAN WOMEN

(Information below was taken from the world wide web)

Telephone: 53-7-552771
 Fax: 53-7-333019
 E-mail: fmccu@ceniai.inf.cu

Contact: Elpidia Moreno

Organizational Structure

Created in August of 1960, the FMC is structured at the national, provincial, municipal levels. Its National Council comprises a National Committee and a secretariat. The National Committee is constituted by representatives for all social sectors and women who hold decision-making positions in key ministries, as well as from the Communist Party of Cuba, social unions and other organizations.

The President of the FMC is member of the Council of State and directs the Commission of Woman, Children, and Youth of the National Assembly of People’s Power, and participates in the formulation of the laws that have to do with women, among them, the 1975 Family Code.

The FMC is “the national mechanism” for the promotion of equality of Cuban women, whose situation is very different from those in other Caribbean and Latin American countries.

In 1992 more than three million women were attached to the FMC, representing 85.6% of women over the age of 14 years, the majority of whom are workers and housewives. It

has 74,000 delegations (based on organization) approximately 5,100 Provincial women, 14 Committees and secretariats and 169 municipal committees and secretariats.

Its coordinating work is integrated into programmes implemented through diverse ministries and organs of government.

At municipal level, information on women's rights in the family and how to demand them is of importance. The high-priority groups are housewives, workers, rural women, adolescent heads of households, mothers, senior women and women in mass media

Objectives:

- ❖ To develop policies and programmes to obtain equality for woman in all the scopes and levels of the society.
- ❖ To raise women's participation in economic, political and social development, as well as in decision-making processes.
- ❖ To identify the problems of woman and to seek solutions next within the relevant institutions.
- ❖ To create programmes for the raising of social consciousness about specific problems for women in the family and the society.
- ❖ To stimulate the relations between family members and the responsibilities of father and mother in the formation of the new generations.
- ❖ To bring women's issues to the attention of appropriate institutions.
- ❖ To develop and to maintain relations with institutions and organizations of women worldwide. To participate actively in the international agencies that attend to women and development.

Programmes/ policies and strategies:

- Organization and mobilisation of the women around its objectives.
- Study and promotion of the legislation on woman and family. Dissemination of information about legal rights of the women and ways in which women can demand these rights.
- The creation of municipal organizations that provide consultations and information through professionals affiliated with the FMC.
- Coordination of actions with non-governmental, national and foreign agencies that work with women.
- Research on the main problems of women, their interests and ideas.
- Publication of the magazine **Women**, aimed to promote a non-sexist image of women.
- Running of an Information and Documentation Centre on women.

**MOVIMIENTO CUBANO POR LA PAZ Y LA SOBERANIA DE LOS
PUEBLOS
CUBAN MOVEMENT FOR PEACE AND PEOPLE'S
SOVEREIGNTY**

(Information below was taken from the world wide web)

Address: Linea No. 556, e/CyD
Vedado, Habana
CUBA
Telephone 53-7-320490
Fax: 53-7-321-492
E-mail: movpaz@ip.etecsa.cu
Contact: Orlando Fundora

The Cuban Movement for Peace and People's Sovereignty (CUPAZ) works to further the principles of the world peace Council and the charter of the United Nations. CUPAZ, a non-governmental organization, is dedicated to the promotion of peace, disarmament, national independence, development, democracy, justice and the environment.

INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

PAX CHRISTI NETHERLANDS

(Information below was taken from the website www.paxchristie.nl)

Pax Christi Netherlands has been active on the issue of human rights in Cuba since 1991.

In 1996 it created the "European platform for human rights and democracy in Cuba". Representatives of around 15 European NGOs gathered in the buildings of the Dutch parliament in the European level to morally and politically support independent, peaceful Cuban dissidence. It was made clear that the Platform is an independent European NGO-initiative.

Philosophy:

- "Live Christian non-violence on the personal, communal, national and international levels. Following the non-violence Jesus denounces and resists the evils of violence and be the peace of Christ. Embrace the cross and believe in resurrection. Make peace with justice and answer the gospel call to conversion as found in the beatitudes."
- "Promote universal human rights and responsibilities at home and abroad through solidarity with oppressed and marginalized people struggling for dignity. Reject

every form of political and economic domination over others and foster a reference for all creation.”

WOMEN’S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM (WILPF)

WILPF Cuba Action Committee Leadership Team

(Information below was taken from the website www.wilpf.org)

Address: 320 Lowenhill St.
Pittsburgh, PA 15216
Telephone: 215-563-7110
Fax: 215-563-5527
Http:// www.wilpf.org
Contact: Lisa Valanti

Objectives

Long-term goals:

- ❖ To end the US government blockade of Cuba and to normalise relations between the two countries.
- ❖ All of their campaign actions aim to empower diverse women in the US and other parts of the world to participate in and develop just and peaceful international relations, deepen global women’s solidarity and use a woman-to-woman citizen diplomacy model to craft methods to normalise US-Cuba relations.

Short-term goals:

- ❖ To bring diverse women’s voices, visions, values and WILPF leadership to a growing movement to change US policy toward Cuba using annual delegations.
- ❖ US-Cuba Sister City projects
- ❖ Cultural and media activism
- ❖ Legislative and advocacy strategies
- ❖ Community education
- ❖ Humanitarian aid projects
- ❖ Coalition-building with a variety of women’s and feminist organizations which work for peace, justice and international solidarity.

Programmes/ policies and strategies:

1. Organize annual Women’s Delegations to Cuba – Create specific educational and outreach to feminist, lesbians, women of colour, working class, young women, among others, to participate in global solidarity sessions and conferences between US and Cuban women on varying themes to diversify WILPF’s membership and build the Cuban solidarity movement.

45 women involved in health and reproductive rights, environmental justice, sexual liberation, women's studies, students' rights, labour, anti-racism and women's human rights organizing, participated in their International Women's Day Delegation on Women's Health and the Environment –resulting in 40 new WILPF members, two new branches, new coalitions between WILPF and other peace, justice and feminist organizations and increased visibility for WILPF and Cuba solidarity work in the local and national media.

2. Development of US-Cuba Sister Cities Project through participation in the US-Cuba Sister Association.
3. International Women's Days of Solidarity – Organize resource and advocacy materials for educating women in the US about the importance of International Women's Day world-wide and solidarity with the women and people in Cuba in particular.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

INTERPERSONAL/HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

COORDINADORA DE ONGS DEL AREA DE LA MUJER COORDINATING AGENCY OF NGOS THAT WORK ON WOMEN'S ISSUES

(Information below was taken from the website www.funredes.org/coordmujeres)

Address: Area de la Mujer
Calle Santiago N0. 503, Gazcue
Santo Domingo, Republica Dominicana

Telephone: 809-682-9844
Fax: 809-682-9721
E-mail: ongm@aacr.net
Http:// www.funredes.org/coordmujeres
Contact: Lucero Quiroga

This is a coordinating initiative that seeks to eradicate the subordination of Dominican women through a participatory process.

It emerged in 1988 in response to an initiative from the Director for the Promotion of the Woman (DGPM), with the support of the UNICEF. The agency was constituted March 29, 1989 and was incorporated on April 2, 1992 as an independent non-profit organization.

Organizational structure

General Assembly
Board of Directors
Workers' parties

Currently 35 institutions and organizations that work on women's issues are attached to this agency.

Objectives:

- ❖ To coordinate between non-governmental organizations that work on/with women and to direct actions to eliminate social, political and economic discrimination, by means of a global strategy of empowerment of women.
- ❖ To facilitate and encourage collaboration between institutions and organizations of women and the society as a whole, in order to implement short, medium and long term plans, to sensitise the population to the rights of women and to promote women's participation in the society under conditions of equality.
- ❖ To represent the organizations and institution members in other national and international instances and events.
- ❖ To contribute to the strengthening of its member institutions and organizations, and the women's movement.

Some of the work of the coordinating committee focuses on domestic violence and sexual violence. For example, together with CENSEL, HELMET, Educ-Mujer and the Dominican Center of Development it organized the Campaign 2000 Against Violence. This campaign emphasized "it has been verified that the laws are not enough, since neither the law 24-97 nor the Code of Protection for young and adolescent children have been able to stop the rise of intrafamilial violence. It is urgent to establish a permanent way of work that penetrate deeply into the consciousness of the people, with the clear idea that violence, aside from an abuse, is a crime against human rights and social harmony, and an attack on the health of other people"
"It is necessary to stop the intrafamilial violence from the political and social level"

JUVENTUD Y COMUNICACIÓN POR UNA CULTURA DE PAZ YOUTH AND COMMUNICATION FOR A CULTURE OF PEACE

(Information below was taken from the website www.juventudom.gov.do)

Address: Direccion General De Promocion De La Juventud
Av. Independencia #658
Zona Universitaria
Apartado Postal No. 70
Santo Domingo, Republica Dominicana

Telephone: 809-686-8520
Fax: 806-686-8620
E-mail: direcc.juventud@codeTelephone.net.do
Http:// www.juventudom.gov.do

Contact: Angeline Furgencio

The group took part in an international meeting on the second international conference on youth for peace. It is now co-ordinating the first national meeting of youth communication workers for a culture of peace that will be held August 19-20, 2001. At the same time the objective is to create a national network of youth communication workers to follow up the Boca Chica agreement that was made in the second international meeting.

This group emerged from the work of the programme 'Youth and Peace' of the Direccion General De Promocion De La Juventud (Office for the Promotion Of Youth).

UNION DOMINICANA DE PERIODISTAS LA PAZ, INC. DOMINICAN UNION OF JOURNALISTS FOR PEACE

(Information below was taken from information sent to us by the organization)

Address: Club de Leones #1, 2da. Planta
P.O. Box 399
Moca, REPUBLICA DOMINICANA
Telephone: 809-578-3378/ 578-6481
Fax: 809-578-0997
E-mail: juan.pacosta@codetel.net.do
Contact: Juan Pablo Acosta Garcia

An organization that exists since the mid-1980's.

Objectives

- ❖ Contribute to the creation of a world without arms and war.
- ❖ Contribute to creation of a culture of peace through media messages.
- ❖ Work for human rights.
- ❖ Maintain the Institute for Peace Studies (established by the Union 12 years ago)
- ❖ Work with the poorest sectors of the society
- ❖ Work to insert human rights and peace research into the education programmes in the public and private schools.
- ❖ Conduct peace education primarily in the poorest communities.
- ❖ Publish on peace and human rights.

The organization consists of fifty-six members. It is premised on the idea that social inequality is the reason for violence. It believes that a community/nation is in peace when its material resources are reasonably managed and divided equitably. Since 1989 through the institute for peace studies they have organized 14 courses on human rights in four different levels, and six courses on conflict resolution. Since 1996, the organization has

held three courses on conflict resolution in the family and two advanced courses on education for democracy, human rights and peace. It has also participated in three international seminars on peace.

The union is a member of the World Council of Peace, the Latin American Journalist Foundation and is a consultative member in the UN Ecosoc.

Vision

In their view conflicts in the society are caused by poverty, which provoke violence against the police. They believe that peace is a stage of spiritual and material welfare based in sustainable development that allows human beings to achieve harmony. They believe that the gender approach contributes to the creation of a culture of equality among human beings, which in turn generates a culture of peace.

Though they have not developed any specific program on gender, they are developing contacts with a woman's organization that focuses on gender.

Proposed programme

The organization would like to see the implementation of a project for at least one year on peace and human rights education based in a participatory democracy. They are not aware of any organization within the Dominican Republic that works exclusively on peace.

INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

INSTRAW

(Information below was taken from the website www.instraw.org)

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Santo Domingo, Republica Dominicana

Telephone: 809-685-2111
Fax: 809-685-2117
E-mail: instraw.hg.sd@codetel.net.do
Contact: Eleni Stamiris

The United International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) is the only institution in the United Nations system devoted to research and training for the advancement of women. Recently, INSTRAW restructured to become the only dedicated UN institution to deliver its mandate through new information and communication technologies. Given that INSTRAW was established with the idea of directing its activities with special attention to needs of women in developing countries, after considering several options, in 1979 ECOSOC recommended that the Institute be

located in the Dominican Republic. At present the Institute benefits from the country's status as one of the most rapidly developing economies and new technology infrastructures in the world. INSTRAW has also a Focal Point in New York through which it liaises with permanent missions to the United Nations, other UN entities, NGOs and the public at large.

Programmes/policies and strategies

- Men's Roles and Responsibilities in Ending Gender Based Violence Programme. As part of their Strategic Area of "Building Partnerships for Gender Equality", INSTRAW/ GAINS has launched this collaborative research programme to encourage more holistic and collective responses. This programme will specifically support violence prevention initiatives through on-line communication, sharing and partnership building.

The overall goal of this collaborative programme is to support efforts to end gender-based violence. The main objectives are:

1. To establish a virtual community of practitioners, activists, academics and policy makers from around the world connected through information and communication tools.
2. To share resources, stories, questions, and practices about violence prevention (and intervention) initiatives that involve men and boys to arrive at a clear picture of who is doing what and where, to identify commonalities and to avoid duplication.
3. To encourage collaboration and cohesion among the programme's community by identifying strategic partnership among members and the overall prevention community.
4. To synthesise the programme's dialogue and research, and to collectively begin to highlight innovations, best practices, policy options and areas in need of further research and training.
5. To encourage continued innovation and capacity building on men's (and women's) roles and responsibilities in ending gender-based violence.

- Expert Group Meeting on "Political Decision-making and Conflict Resolutions: The Impact of Gender Differences" held in Santo Domingo in October 1996. The United Nations Division organized it for the Advancement of Women/Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development (DAW/DPCSD) and the International Peace Research Institute in Oslo (PRIO) in cooperation with INSTRAW and UNESCO. 10 experts representing 23 regions and 23 observers attended the meeting: 7 from the UN system and 14 from non-governmental organizations.

The expert group meeting structured its conclusions into recommendations under five headings:

- the peace process,

- responses to armed conflicts
- sustaining peace
- training and capacity building and promoting a transformed view of power
- security and participation.

The meeting concentrated on bringing forward new proposals, occasionally choosing to emphasise the importance of recommendations that had been incorporated into UN policy documents but which had not been fully implemented.

HAITI

NATIONAL LEVEL

NATIONAL COALITION FOR HAITIANS RIGHTS (NCHR)

(Information below was taken from the website www.nchr.org)

Address: 275 7th Avenue
 17th floor
 New York, NY 10001
 Telephone: 212-337-0005

Haiti

Telephone: 509-245-3486
 Contact: Pierre Esperance, Director
 Http:// www.nchr.org

The achievements of the National Coalition are without parallel in the field of advocacy for the rights of Haitians in Haiti and elsewhere.

Established as the National Coalition for Haitian Refugees in 1982 by a coalition of 42 U.S. and Haitian religious, labour and human rights organizations, NCHR aimed to assure that Haitian asylum applicants receive fair hearings in the United States and educate the U.S. public about the political and economic causes of the Haitian's flight from their homeland.

NCHR has also assumed international leadership in organizing support for human rights in Haiti. Over the last ten years, NCHR staff members have conducted numerous

investigate missions to Haiti and published more than thirty reports on the status of human rights there. Together with Americas Watch, NCHR set up a three-month long Election Watch in 1987 to monitor what were meant to be Haiti's first free elections, and which instead ended in an army bloodbath. They followed with parallel month-long monitoring of the successful democratic elections in December 1990. The National Coalition established in 1992 a permanent NCHR office in Port-au-Prince, Haiti's capital, for promoting human rights and democratic reforms.

The Coalition has become internationally recognised for its in-depth knowledge of the human rights situation in Haiti and has been a primary source of information and testimony for inquiries of the United Nations Commission for Human Right, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of the American States, the U.S. Congress and other influential bodies. Their staff provided intensive training on the context for promoting human rights in Haiti for observers in the country as part of the UN/OAS Civilian Mission.

Collaboration with Other Organizations

The National Commission has long maintained cooperative efforts with both Haitian and non-Haitian NGOs in the U.S. and in Haiti, devising strategies for promoting human rights and protecting refugees.

The National Coalition for Haitians Rights' Programmes at a glance are the following:

- ◆ Bridges Project
- ◆ Legal Education & Assistance Project (LEAP)
- ◆ Human Rights Programme
- ◆ Refugee and Migration Programme
- ◆ Community Action Programme

PEACE BRIGADES INTERNATIONAL

(Information below was taken from the website www.peacebrigades.org)

Address: 1904 Franklin Street #505
Oakland CA 94612
USA

Telephone: 510-663-2362
Fax: 510-663-2364
E-mail: pbiusa@igc.org
Http:// www.peacebrigades.org
Contact: Frederique Rebertez / Rebecca Jaffe

Peace Brigades International is an international non-governmental organization working in the area of non-violence, offering, among other things, unarmed protective accompaniment to human rights activist and communities threatened with violence.

When invited, they send teams of volunteers into areas of political repression and conflict. The volunteers accompany human rights defenders, their organizations, and others threatened by political violence. They create space for local activists to work for social justice and human rights.

Since 1995, at the request of Haitian community organizations, Peace Brigades International's development of a peace education curricula in Creole, scores of Haitian activists from dozens of popular organization have taken on co-facilitation of these dynamic collaborative workshops. One day the project hopes to replace its volunteers with Haitian peace educators.

Background

In 1993 Peace Brigades joined with 8 U.S. organizations to form the Cry for Justice Coalition. The Coalition placed over 70 International volunteers in Haiti between September and December of that year, mostly in highly vulnerable rural areas. Peace Brigades coordinated volunteers training and provided experienced volunteers.

In October 1993, when the U.S. military ship "SS Harlan County" retreated in the face of a dockside demonstration by a few score armed FRAPH members, civilian United Nations human rights monitors also abruptly left Haiti. During this extremely tense and dangerous time, the Cry for Justice Coalition remained the only significant international human rights presence in the Haitian countryside, increasing their numbers at the very moment.

Programmes/ policies and strategies

Peace Brigades International began its own long-term presence in Haiti at the invitation of the Haitian Commission for Justice and Peace and the Bishop of Gonaives. Despite the rapidly changing situation, the early experiences of the Peace Brigades team in Haiti conformed the need for an international presence, and brought to light possibilities for fruitful work, including:

- Non-violence workshops: training in non-violence conflict resolution was felt to be a crucial contribution to the consolidation of democracy in Haiti. The team facilitated workshops with peasant communities, local branches of the Justice and Peace Commission, human rights activists, and Justice of the Peace and others magistrates.
- Collaboration with Haitian Facilitators: following a training for trainers which they set up in June 1996, the team collaborated with Haitians to form a local network of activist prepared to facilitate their own workshops in non-violence and conflict resolution.

- Accompaniments: the team participated in several protective accompaniments that reassured Haitians who were trying to confront judicial injustice and impunity, but still felt threatened or frightened despite political openings. These accompaniments also helped to create a space for them to continue carrying out the human rights work.
- Land disputes: in the tense Artibonite Valley region, the team accompanied a local mediation process seeking to resolve land disputes between peasants. The issue of land conflict is extremely complex in Haiti, and as in many countries access to land is one of the most vital questions for poor rural populations.

They supported this field work and broadened the team's sources of reliable information in Haiti, the Team was also active in public relations, holding regular meetings with other non-governmental organizations, state officials, the diplomatic corps, United Nations Agencies, etc. The team published a bi-monthly bulletin in French and English.

The project was closed in July 2000 as the project committee felt that Haitians groups that the Peace Brigades International had worked with were organized and knowledgeable enough to carry on the team's work.

INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

PAX CHRISTI HAITI TASK FORCE

(Information below was taken from the website www.paxchristie)

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Huddleston Virginia 24104
USA
Telephone: 540-297-6493
E-mail: delrauth@aol.com
Http: www.paxchristie
Contact: Adele Della Calle-Rauth, Chair

Haiti

Address: P.O. Box 15837
Petionville, Haiti (W.I)
Telephone: 509-458550
509-455745
E-mail: jeanrole@globelsud.net
Contact: Jean Role Jean Louis

Pax Christi Haiti Task Force is a division of Pax Christi USA, the National Catholic Peace Movement. The Haiti Task Force has been in existence since 1995, continuing a long and deep commitment of Pax Christi USA to the people of Haiti.

Organizational structure

It currently consists of seven members, a Consultant and 11 Areas Resource Persons from geographic regions throughout the US.

Objectives

- ❖ The Haiti Task Force educates through dissemination of current information in the media and through talks to civic groups and churches and advocates for just legislation affecting the people of Haiti.

BELIZE

NATIONAL LEVEL

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH (SPEAR)

(Information below was taken from the website www.spear.org.bz and from information sent to us by Ayesha Borland)

Information officer: Ayesha K. Borland
E-mail: ayesha@btl.et
Http: www.spear.org.bz

SPEAR, is a political non-partisan organization created in 1969. It began its work first highlighting political education. SPEAR's idea was that, as people became more knowledgeable about the political system, and as they came to critically examine its shortcoming, they themselves would find ways to organize for change.

This vision of SPEAR is based on the organization's fundamental belief that such problems, as poverty, income disparity, low levels of people participation in government, low levels of civic pride and crime are rooted in national and global power structures and relations which must be changed. SPEAR believes that it is through creating critical awareness of these causes that there will be collective action to reform them for the benefit of the majority.

Since 1987, SPEAR has identified the following macro-goals as a means to achieving its vision of empowerment:

- ❖ To increase consciousness and critical thinking about national issues and societal relations at both the community and national levels.
- ❖ To increase people's democratic participation in decisions that affect their lives at all levels.
- ❖ To strengthen the capacity of people, in communities and organizations, to become key actors in national development.

Programmes/ policies and strategies

They have also identified five broad areas of work:

1. Public Education and Information
2. Networking
3. Institutional Sustainability
4. Advocacy
5. Community Empowerment

In 1994, SPEAR began to consider the possibility of including more profound actions in its political advocacy work. SPEAR decided to organize a campaign directed at the revision and complete reform of the Constitution, the political system, and its corresponding institution. Once the decision was made to follow this course, the planning process began, during which a methodology and criteria were decided upon.

SPEAR has made a deliberate decision not to have a separate gender programme or desk. Instead, it aims to include gender issues and awareness in all its activities and to participate in other activities directly related to gender and the development of women.

INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

PEACE CORPS/BELIZE

(Information below was taken from the website www.peacecorps.gov)

Program Overview: Historical perspective

The first group of Peace Corps Volunteers arrived in Belize in 1962. Since that time, more than 1,500 Volunteers have worked in Belize in a variety of projects focused on health, the environment, education, small business development and youth. Currently, there are approximately 55 Volunteers providing assistance in primary and vocational education, youth development, rural community development and environmental education. Pre-service training is conducted once a year, for eight weeks, and includes a language component, (Creole and/or Spanish). Volunteers are placed throughout the

country's six districts, assigned to both government agencies and non-governmental organizations.

Programmes/ policies and strategies

Youth Development

Peace Corps/Belize's programming priority is designed to improve the social circumstance and employment opportunities for youth at risk. Nearly half of the Volunteers in Belize work in youth development projects aimed at improving opportunities for "at-risk" youth. Projects include Youth Enhancement Services (YES), Sports for Youth, Vocational Education and Drug Education/Prevention.

To increase employment opportunities for youth in urban cities, Vocational Education Volunteers provide scarce skill technical expertise in vocational-tech subject areas through curriculum development and teacher training workshops. To improve the social and employability prospects for Belizean youth-at-risk, YES Volunteers provide training in life skills and marketable skills for youth, age 12 to 24. Volunteers are also an integral part of the National Drug Abuse Control Program, NDACC. Sports for Youth Volunteers assist primary and secondary school teachers with the development of Physical Education programs designed to improve the mental and physical development of youth, and help organize recreational sports competitions.

Health Education and Prevention

In recognition of health as a basic human right and a fundamental aspect of the development process, the Belizean Ministry of Health invited Volunteers to assist with the implementation of the National Health Education and Prevention Program. Through the program, community-based health workers are trained in public health programs aimed at improving sanitation, nutrition and child health, in an effort to reduce infant and maternal mortality rates. The project's target audiences are mothers, children from birth to five years, and low-income and indigenous populations.

Primary Education

To increase the number of students eligible to continue their education, Primary Education Volunteers work to improve the quality of primary education. Belize. Volunteers provide teacher training workshops, assist with curriculum development and produce relevant educational materials. Additionally, Volunteers encourage the improvement of local education centres through parent education workshops. Education Volunteers also coordinate with environment Volunteers on environmental education, pesticide safety, and primary health care activities.

Environmental Education

The Environmental Education project has two major components: environmental education and carefully planned and controlled tourism, in an effort to prevent further damage to the fragile ecosystem. Volunteers design environment curricula for primary schools, promote the development and protection of national parks, and assist

communities with the implementation of environment projects in the buffer zone communities of protected areas. Volunteers helped establish the Hol Chan Marine Reserve and they have developed the management of bird and other wildlife sanctuaries. Counterparts include the Belize Zoo, Pesticide Control Board, Five Blues Lake National Park, Siwa-Ban Foundation, Archaeology Department, Centre for Environmental Studies, and the UCB Coral Caye Marine Reserve.

To educate the general public on the importance of protecting the environment from contamination and degradation due to chemical abuse, a Pesticide Management and Safety component was added to this project in April 1993.. Volunteers are involved in awareness and outreach activities aimed at farmers, teachers and students, and hold workshops to prepare farmers to take a recently required license examination, to qualify for pesticide purchase.

Rural Community Development

The Rural Community Development project is designed to develop self-empowered, self-directed communities. Volunteers promote a variety of community development and income-generating activities, including health education, focusing on maternal and child welfare and nutrition, pre-primary education, water supply and sanitation projects and improved agriculture techniques. Currently, Volunteers are assisting in training community leaders in project design, proposal writing, conflict resolution and evaluation techniques.

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)

(Information below was taken from the website www.unhcr.ch and from information sent to us by Diana Goldberg)

Contact: Diana Goldberg
E-mail: GOLDBERG@unhcr.ch
Http: www.unhcr.ch

UNHCR's Mandate is directly related to protection of refugees. In Belize they specifically have offices and programmes to protect and assist refugees coming from Guatemala, El Salvador and other Central American countries. These programmes include assistance, local integration through productive projects and voluntary repatriation. Many of the refugees decide to remain in Belize and integration and productive projects are implemented in co-ordination with the Belizean government and NGOs.

In 1989 UNHCR opened an office in Belize to assist the government in responding to large influxes of refugees from El Salvador and Guatemala. The office was however closed in December 1998. Coverage continues however through the UNHCR regional office in Mexico. At the moment, UNHCR does not have an office in Belize. In addition assistance to refugees is provided through an NGO that acts as UNHCR's implementing

partner in the country. The name of this NGO is Help for Progress. Over the last ten years, UNHCR has provided support to the Government of Belize in the form of capacity-building measures and care, maintenance and repatriation assistance programmes.

UNHCR is also working with the government towards the reinitiation of the Governmental Refugee Eligibility Committee. UNHCR and Belize also participated in the CIREFCA (Conference for Refugees in Central America) process, aiming to solve the refugee situation in the whole area as an integral part of the peace process taking place in El Salvador, Nicaragua and later on, Guatemala. The CIREFCA process took place in the late 80's and early 90's.

UNHCF negotiations with the government have influenced two significant developments in 1999. First, as of February refugees are able to apply for naturalisation after five years of residence, in line with the Immigration Act and the Constitution of Belize. As of August 1, through its implementation partner, UNHCR has paid naturalisation fees in respect of 200 refugees and assisted over 1,000 more with the preparations of their application. Secondly, in May, the government announced an amnesty programme, offering permanent resident status for illegal immigrants and unregistered refugees.

4. OTHER STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFIED THROUGH THE RESEARCH

Build Jamaica Foundation (Jamaica)

CIPAF (Dominican Republic)

Development and Peace (Haiti)

Direccion General de Promocion de la Juventud (Dominica Republic)

Fundacion Elena Mederos (Cuba)

Haitian Commission for Justice and Peace (Haiti)

Inner-City Development Council (Jamaica)

Jamaica Chamber Of Commerce Inner-City Development Committee (Jamaica)

Madres por la Amnistia En Cuba (Cuba)

Operation Save Jamaica (Jamaica)

Peace United Church of Christ (Haiti)

The Association of Women's Organizations in Jamaica AWOJA (Jamaica)

Women Centre of Jamaica Foundation (Jamaica)

World Peace Foundation (Haiti)

5. CONCLUSIONS

1. The research indicates a range of programmes and strategies that are concerned with ending violence and peace-building at four different levels:

- a. Interpersonal/household
- b. Community
- c. National
- d. International

While the causes of the conflict may be identified at a global or national level, such as US militarism, international economic development, political oppression, male violence, violation of human rights, or police brutality, strategies for securing peace are most commonly developed for and at the community, household, and interpersonal levels. Our research also shows that many of the strategies for building a peaceful society are taking place and are lodged within local community efforts. People's empowerment in economic, social, political, civil, and domestic spheres thus appears to be a primary aim of many of the strategies. We can conclude from this, particularly from the Jamaican context, that much of what is taking place today around peace building is a process aimed at meeting the needs of people who are the victims of economic maldevelopment, or state, male, and police violence.

2. In general, we found that organizations that are specifically focussed on peace-building, do not often deal with gender-based violence. Two exceptions to this are SPEAR in Belize and the Gender Ideologies and Experiences Collective in Puerto Rico, that have both explicitly integrated a gender and development component into their programmes.

3. Women's programmes and organizations are more likely to address issues of conflict-resolution and peace at the domestic, interpersonal level, with sexism/male violence being identified as the source of the problem. Sexual and domestic violence is then often the focus and is addressed with very concrete interventions, such as setting up a crisis centre or a hotline, providing counselling to battered women, encouraging men to be responsible fathers, holding educational training programmes, etc. The immediacy of the issues of sexual violence – such as battering rape, and incest, - lends itself to such an approach. Within this tendency, the Women's Media Watch in Jamaica is an example of women's organization that seeks to address broader societal manifestations of male violence. It addresses the ways in which masculinity is implicated in the structure and content of the media as well as how it impacts women's everyday lives. Three women's organizations in our research stand apart from this trend: The coalition of women in Vieques "Alianza de Mujeres Viequenses" in Puerto Rico, Women Working for Transformation in Jamaica and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Although their primary work is by and for women, they identify US imperialism and social and political oppression as the source of conflicts and problems.

4. Masculine violence is primarily addressed at the interpersonal and household level. However, it is almost invisible in peace initiatives around gang warfare, police brutality, human rights violations, and economic inequality yet these are highly gendered institutions and practices, and much of the violence and conflict in these arenas is inspired and committed by men or masculine-centred policies, as well as by hegemonic notions of men as “protectors” of the family, home, community and nation. This research indicates that the interconnection between structured masculine violence and other sources of conflict is often not recognised or addressed in strategies, programmes or visions for peace.

5. The identification of discrete areas of conflict that require peaceful solutions means that there is a fragmented, rather than a coherent, definition of peace at the national or regional level. Many groups and organizations work in isolation of each other without identifying their activities in the context of a broader strategy for peace.

Simultaneously, while there is a substantial body of work on peace building, a substantial body of work on gender, and gender and development, and a substantial body of work on peace building, there appears to be very little interaction or cross-fertilisation between these studies and experiences.

6. From this first research, it appears that many of the organizations do not also collaborate with each other, though they may be working on similar issues and know about each other. What we found then was that there was the reinvention of many issues by groups doing similar work but not necessarily working together. The exceptions we found to this were in Puerto Rico, where there is a significant amount of co-operation among women’s organizations, the coordinating agency for NGOs in the Dominican Republic that work on women’s issues, and the Partners for Peace programme in Jamaica, that links a number of community organizations together.

7. Through the research in Jamaica, that involved in-depth face-to-face interviews, a lack of communication, knowledge and co-operation between government organizations and NGOs became evident. There appears to be a lack of support by the government for the peace initiatives being developed by NGOs and community groups, and a suspicion on the side of the NGOs as to governments’ intentions. We suspect that the lack of collaboration has caused a repetition in attempts to build peace in the country. From research in the Spanish-speaking countries it appears that several of the women’s organizations that work on sexual violence attempt to work closely with the government to change laws, in order that conditions for women and the family and community will be improved. In the Dominican Republic, initiatives among persons working in the mass media appear to have an important role to play in the development of peace. Other than in Haiti, the Church does not seem to play a critical role in developing strategies or programmes for securing peace.

8. The search for literature on gender, peace and development did not produce a large quantity of material, and located very little that brought the three themes of gender, peace and development together. The literature search points to a need to document strategies,

groups and organizations that are involved in peace processes and gender and development issues.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

From the research on stakeholders, programmes, policies and strategies, the following recommendations can be made for developing a programme of prevention/remedial actions related to gender peace and development:

- ❖ Develop and hold workshops and trainings for NGOs about the relevance of including a gender and peace analysis in their work.
- ❖ Create a national and/or regional peace strategy that builds from the current initiatives that are taking place at the community, domestic and national levels. This would involve bringing together the stakeholders identified in this research, as well as others, to allow them to both share their experiences and visions and to put together a peace programme.
- ❖ Continue to conduct research and disseminate research results about peace and gender initiatives that are occurring. Given that much that is happening at local level is not written, some method of collecting this data it will need to be identified. This could include:
 - i) distribution of the results of this research project to all stakeholders with a request for additional information about their own and other initiatives;
 - ii) face-to-face interviews with local, community groups
 - iii) publication of peace and gender development plans in the Caribbean region
- ❖ Encourage and facilitate collaboration and communication at community and national levels between different groups that are currently working toward peace. For example offering a list of organizations that work on peace, gender and development in their own country.
- ❖ Identify where tensions exist between NGOs and national or international agencies and work towards mediation and resolution of these tensions.
- ❖ Develop a public education campaign for the Caribbean about peace strategies that are informed by a gender analysis, as well as the continuing need to build peace in the region.

7. POTENTIAL PARTNERS FOR DEVELOPING A PEACE PROGRAMME

“All Puerto Rico with Vieques” (Puerto Rico)
Alliance of Women of Vieques (Puerto Rico)
Amnesty International (Jamaica)
Caribbean Project for Justice and Peace (Puerto Rico)
Coordinating Agency for Peace for Women (Puerto Rico)
Coordinating Committee of NGOs for Women’s Issues (Dominica Republic)
Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty (Cuba)
Federation of Cuban Women (Cuba)
INSTRAW (Dominica Republic)
Jamaica Ministry of National Security and Justice (Jamaica)
Jamaicans for Justice (Jamaica)
Ministry of Community Development, Women Affairs, Youth and Sport, (Cayman Islands).
National Coalition for Haitian’s Rights (Haiti)
PALS (Jamaica)
Partners for Peace (Jamaica)
SPEAR (Belize)
The Dominican Union of Journalists for Peace (Dominica Republic)
The Gender Collective (Puerto Rico)
The programme ‘Youth and Peace’ of the Direccion General de Promocion de la Juventud (Office for the Promotion Of Youth). (Dominica Republic)
WILPF
Women Working for Transformation (Jamaica)
Women’s Media Watch (Jamaica)

APPENDIX I

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Please feel free to attach any information which you think may be used in answering the questions below.

Name of Organisation:

Address:

Telephone #:

Fax #:

Email:

Contact Person (s):

- 1) How long has your organization been in existence?
- 2) What are the primary objectives of your organization?
- 3) Please describe the organizational structure

Member's position	Name

- 4) Are there issues of conflict in the community where you serve, IF YES , what causes this conflict?
- 5) What has your organization or group been doing/ is doing or is going to do to resolve conflict and to build peace in the community/ the country)/ Caribbean region? Please describe the programs/policies and strategies and attach information if necessary.

- 6) What is your organization's definition of peace?
- 7) How is peace being maintained in the community or area in which you serve?
- 8) What is the group's vision for a peaceful community or nation?
- 9) How does gender play a role in peace building or the maintenance of peace in your organization? Please explain if your organisation's programmes have a gender approach or is planning to have it.
- 10) How does gender play a role in peace building or the maintenance of peace in your community/ country/ Caribbean region?
- 11) What kind of programmes would your organisation like to see in place to sustain peace and development?
- 12) Do you work with or are you aware of any other, organization, group and/ or individual who is involved in peace building (promoting peace) in your area or any other area in the country or Caribbean?

<u>NAME OF ORGANIZATION/GROUP</u>	<u>CONTACT PERSON</u>	<u>CONTACT NUMBER</u> (telephone, fax, e-mail)

APPENDIX II

Organisation	Area of Conflict	Strategies
Jamaica		
<i>INTERPERSONAL/ HOUSEHOLD LEVEL</i>		
Father's Inc.	Male oppression, Male marginalization	Public seminars and mentoring
Women's Media Watch	Sexual and domestic violence	Popular education through workshops Monitoring of media
FAMPLAN	Domestic violence	Sexual and reproductive health programmes
Partners for Peace	Gang warfare and police brutality	Community education programmes
PALS	Interpersonal violence	Peace education in schools and among parents (programmes, trainings).
Jamaicans for Justice	Tensions and conflicts between citizens and the state	Community meetings Legal aid Advocacy work for citizen rights
WWT	Social and political oppression	Public education through large scale rallies Community empowerment programmes
Amnesty International	State Violence and human rights abuse by the state	Crime prevention Victim support programmes
Puerto Rico		
<i>INTERPERSONAL/ HOUSEHOLD LEVEL</i>		
Coordinating Agency: Peace for Women	Violence against women and women's rights	Education Research and collaboration with other agencies on domestic violence and sexual assault
Gender ideologies and Experiences Collective	Male violence to women	Re-education and training for men and for battered women.
<i>National Level</i>		
Alliance of Women of Vieques	US Militarization and human rights	Peace activities focused on women

Coordinating Committee all Puerto Rico with Vieques	US Militarization and human rights	Educational campaigns Civil disobedience
<i>INTERNATIONAL LEVEL</i>		
Caribbean Project for Justice and Peace	US militarization and human rights	Education and information
American Friends Service Committee	US militarization and human rights	Peace and human rights education
Cuba		
<i>NATIONAL LEVEL</i>		
Federation of Cuban Women	Lack of rights for women and the family	Programmes of Social Consciousness for women Organisation of women around these issues
Cuban Movement for Peace and People's Sovereignty	Lack of peace and human rights	Promotion of peace and human rights
<i>INTERNATIONAL LEVEL</i>		
Pax Christi Netherlands	Violation of Human rights	Supports Cuban dissidence
Women's International League for Peace and freedom	US state sanctions	Women's empowerment Coalition building with women's organization
Dominican Republic		
<i>INTERPERSONAL/ HOUSEHOLD LEVEL</i>		
Coordinating Agency of NGOs that work on Women's Issues	Domestic and Sexual violence	Co-ordination between organizations that work on women's issues
<i>NATIONAL LEVEL</i>		
Youth and Communication for a Culture of Peace	Violence	National network of youth communication workers
Dominican Union of Journalists for Peace	Social and Economic inequality	Peace and human rights education
<i>INTERNATIONAL LEVEL</i>		
INSTRAW	Inequalities Against women	Targeting men's roles in ending gender based violence

Haiti		
<i>NATIONAL LEVEL</i>		
National Coalition for Haitians Rights	Violation of labour and human rights	Legal education and assistance projects Refugee and migration Programmes
<i>INTERNATIONAL LEVEL</i>		
Peace Brigades International	Political oppression and conflict	Local programs for peace education
Pax Christi Haiti Task Force	Social and political injustice	Education and information
Belize		
<i>NATIONAL LEVEL</i>		
SPEAR	Global economic inequality and lack of democracy	Public education Community Empowerment Political advocacy Gender development Programmes
<i>INTERNATIONAL LEVEL</i>		
Peace Corps	International development	Community empowerment support programmes
UNHCR	International displacement and migration and trafficking	Refugee protection and support

APPENDIX III

Annotated Bibliography of Related Publications

1. Belize, Ministry of Human Resources, Women's Affairs and Youth Development, Social Planning Unit, and Department of Women's Affairs. *Belize Report for the Fourth World conference on Women's Action for Equality, Development and Peace*, 1995.

2. Branche, Clement.

"Boys in conflict: Community, Gender, Identity and Sex," Paper presented at workshop on family and the quality of Gender relations at the University of the West Indies, Mona, 5-6 March, 1997

This paper speaks to the deployment of a restricted masculinity as a gender ideology that resonates with conditions in inner-city communities. Although there is a fit between social conditions and a certain definition of masculinity, the particular version of restricted masculinity embraced by youths in the transition to adulthood, is clearly not the only course of development open and available to boys and young men. There exists another reality but for this alternative reality of a different conduct of relationships to be possible it involves the creation of new public spaces for empathy and intimacy and a new intellectual recognition.

3. Brasileiro, Ana Maria.

Women Against Violence: Breaking the Silence UNDFW, 1997.

Discusses violence against women as a major social problem. It reflects the particularities of class, racial and gender dynamics in different countries and locates violence against women in different contexts of Latin American and Caribbean countries. The articles in the book, documenting its nature and extent, efforts to combat it and the need to penetrate the underlying cultural and social attitudes towards women and women's roles that allow it to continue.

4. Brown, Janet.

"Why Man Stay So, Why Women Stay So.' Findings of the Gender Socialization project in the Caribbean," Ward Occasional Paper, 5/95 July 1995

The data reported here are similar to those found in the "Preliminary Findings of the Gender Socialization Project." In summary the paper points to the following:

- Manhood is narrowly defined and increasingly difficult to achieve: attested by sexual prowess, ability to provide for family, acting as the protector of the family, and being dominant

- Male/ female relationships are characterized by high degrees of distrust and disillusionment. Men generally defend their rights to or need for multiple partners while it is unacceptable for women to have more than one partner. The relationship is a power relationship in which the male tries to dominate
- Traditional child rearing strategies are becoming less effective the usual ideas behind the socialization of children has been to protect the female and to allow the male a greater degree of freedom to allow him to develop survival skills. Largely this holds but the current economic and social realities are causing mothers to also “let loose” the girls and in some temporary cases to protect the boys.

5. Brown Francis Suzanne (ed.)

Spitting in the Wind: Lessons in Empowerment from the Caribbean Kingston: Ian Randle Publishers, 2000.

The book is a compilation of stories that straddle the Caribbean, reflecting individual and organizational experiences from Belize to Jamaica, the Windward Islands to Guyana. They also reflect aspects of the region’s racial and cultural diversity, and point to some of its socio-economic challenges. In so doing, the book shows where Caribbean people share ways of thinking, rooted in common experiences, even while acknowledging different national contexts and different individual and organizational perspectives.

6. Bryan, Anthony T., Timothy Shaw and J. Edward Green.

Peace Development and Security in the Caribbean: Perspectives to the year 2000 USA: St. Martin’s Press, 1990

Presents regional and international perspectives on the military vulnerability, economic, political and cultural diversities and resources of small countries in the Caribbean. The 15 articles were written assuming the context of a major-power East-West conflict which may not be current.

7. Chevannes, Barry.

Learning to be a Man University of the West Indies Press. 2001.

Chevannes’ monograph is a study carried out in 6 communities in three countries in the Caribbean: 3 in Jamaica (2 urban, 1 rural) 2 in Guyana (1 Afro- Guyanese and 1 Indo-Guyanese) and “ mixed” community in Dominica (consisting of working class and middle class). The male is socialized to become the economic provider: to support a woman/ women and the children she or they bear for him. Much of what the male practices especially related to his sexuality, survival and risk taking he learns on the street. While the street is considered to be male space or domain, the home is the domain of the female. From very early this is clear to the children as it is reinforced in the chores they are given to do, boys work “outside” and girls inside the house. Females are protected from the street and are taught from very early the value of education and often receive a better education.

8. Collins, Charles O.

“Refugee resettlement in Belize” *Geographic Review*, Jan. 95, Vol. 85, 1.

Focuses on less-studied actions and experiences of refugees in the dual contexts of pre- and post-migration and the perceptions of sponsored and spontaneous resettlement. The article also examines Belize as a destination for refugees from political unrest in Central America and the accommodations in a project sponsored by the Belizean government and the United Nations called Valley of Peace.

9. Conaway, Janelle.

“Belize and Guatemala Build Confidence” *Americas*, Nov/Dec 2000 Vol. 52, 6.

Provides information on the negotiation between Belize and Guatemala aimed at resolving their long-standing territorial differendum. It also gives an overview of the tensions between the territories, looks at the actual facilitators of the negotiation, and the agreement of both countries on several procedural matters.

10. Cruz Diaz, Edwin; Fernandez Bauzo, Edwin B; Gonzalez Armenteros, Juan Jose; Roman Tirado Felix Alberto.

“Reflexiones Preliminares en torno a la ideologia y vivencia masculina”. (Sep. 1990) Colectivo Ideologia y Vivencia masculina. Centro de Estudios, Recursos y Servicios a la Mujer, Centro de Investigaciones Sociales, Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Rio Piedras.

“Preliminary Reflections on Ideology and Masculine Experience.’ (Sept 1990) Collective Ideology and masculine Experience. Center for Studies , resources and services for women, Center of social research, university of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras Campus

The book points out that males in Puerto Rico are living a historical moment when they consider that violence and aggression in the family is something normal and legitimate and instrumental. Some of the articles focus on domestic violence, masculine violence and issues of masculinity.

11. D’Amico, Francine and Peter R. Beckman.

“Women in Revolutionary Movements: Cuba and Nicaragua” *Women in World Politics* Edited by Margaret Randall. Bergin and Garvey paperback, Westport, Connecticut. 1995

The book includes autobiographical essays and interviews describing the experiences of some female leaders. Other contributions analyze international women’s movement, the roles of women in the Green Movement and in the revolutionary movement in Cuba and Nicaragua among other issues.

12. *Directorio de estudios del Genero* , Centro de Estudios, Recursos y Servicios a la Mujer (CERES), Centro de Investigaciones Sociales , Facultad de Ciencias Sociales Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

Directory of Gender Researchers, Centre for Studies, Resources and Services for Women, Centre of Social Research, Faculty of Social Science, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras Campus.

This is a directory of researchers on gender and Puerto Rican women issues, published by the Centre for Studies, resources and services for women in 1991 and reviewed in 1998.

13. Dunn Leith, L.

“Brothers for Change “ Case studies , prepared for Famplan Jamaica and the International Planned Parenthood Federation

This is an article that looks at violence against women and explains the extent of this problem in the Jamaican society. It examines the intervention programs that have been implemented to deal with violence against women pointing to the fact that these interventions have focused on the female victim with shelters, hotlines and education programs being the most common approaches used by non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This study is however a case study of three male perpetrators undergoing counseling in Famplan’s ‘Brothers for Change program... to demonstrate whether and to what extent their participation had affected their behavior and attitudes in relation to domestic violence and their overall relationship with their partners.’

14. Equipo Internacional de Investigaciones comparadas sobre la mujer. *Crisis, sociedad y mujer: Estudio comparativo entre paises de America (1950-1985)*: Puerto Rico (5). La Habana, Cuba. Octubre 1988.

This is book published by the International team of Compared Research on Women. The title is “ *Crisis, Society and Women: A Comparative research among American Countries (1950- 1985)*: Puerto Rico (5)

15. Erlich, Reese

“ Jamaican gangs give peace a chance” *Christian Science Monitor* Vol. 93, Issue 93, p.8

Discusses the grassroots push to reduce crime in the inner city community of Craig Town. The article looks at the initiative by gang members to negotiate truces with their counterparts in the other neighborhoods of impoverished West Kingston by forging peace agreements.

16. Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico, Tribunal General de Justicia. Oficina Administrativa de los Tribunales, Instituto de Estudios Judiciales. *Manual de conducta para tribunales libres de discriminación por género: Igualdad ante la justicia*. Julio 1996.

This is a manual published by the General Tribunal of Justice, Associated Free State of Puerto Rico, Administrative Office of the Tribunals and Institute of Judicial Studies, entitled *Manual of behaviour for Tribunals free of Gender Discrimination, Equality in Justice*,” July 1996

17. French, J. and H. Ford-Smith.

Women, work and organizations in Jamaica 1900-1994. Institute of Social Studies the Hague. 1996.

18. Gayle, Herbert.

“*The Family: Bedrock of Jamaica’s Society the Fathers perspective*,” Paper presented at the Council of Voluntary Social Services’ Mini Symposium on the family. Kingston, May 27, 1997

The paper raises the issue of stereotyping fathers. It looks at the effects of this on not only men but on women and the rest of the family. It points out how important fatherhood is to the survival of the family and hence the society. It shows that fatherhood is a difficult role; that many men aspire to be good fathers; and that fatherhood is central to manhood, especially as the male gets older. It also shows that men are changing in their attitude towards fatherhood to include increasingly more domestic roles. It ends with an appeal for all, especially men, to see fatherhood as important and to treat as such.

19. Gayle, Herbert

“*The Impact of Poverty and Violence on Inner-city Males*,” Paper presented at the 21st Annual Caribbean Studies Association Conference, San Juan, Puerto Rico, March 2-7, 1996

Material for this paper is drawn from a number of research done by the author in inner-city communities including his MSc. research paper and the study of Urban Poverty and Violence done by the University in collaboration with the World Bank. In his paper Gayle examines the impact of poverty and violence of inner-city males and how this in turn impacts on their dependent families. Inner-city males find it difficult to find jobs due to area stigma. Unemployment and pressure from family members often push the male youth to deep levels of frustration. He may get involved in illegal activities or join gangs for economic reasons since the gang is involved in the sale of drugs, and this exposes him to injury if not death at the hand of the police or rival gang members. His life’s aim is to leave the ghetto; and few young men even stated that they would prefer to leave dead than remain in the misery. This points to the fact that numbers of inner-city males are often desperate and hence there is an explanation for some of the vicious crimes they commit.

20. *Genero y mujeres en Puerto Rico Presentaciones en el Tercer Encuentro de Investigadoras 1994*, City University of New York (CUNY) y Universidad de Puerto Rico (UPR). Centro de Estudios, Recursos y Servicios a la Mujer (CERES) Centro de Investigaciones Sociales, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Rio Piedras, PUERTO RICO.

Gender and Puerto Rican Women, Presentations at the Third Encounter of women Researchers 1994, City University of the New York (CUNY) and University of Puerto Rico (UPR)

Members of Project CERES of the Social Science Research Center of the University of Puerto Rico, Ana Juarbe (Centro de Estudios Puertorriquenos of the City University of New York) and Prof. Altagracia Ortiz convened the third and the final Encounter at the University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras' campus, in 1992. For this Encounter the participants presented formal papers in different panels on a variety of issues affecting Puerto Rican women both in Puerto Rico and the United States.(poverty, cultural identity, reproductive rights, control of our sexuality, violence against women, and the more general and theoretical issues revolving around the impact of social and economic transformations on women and gender construction).

21. Gonzalez, David.

“‘One Love’ May Vanquish Kingston Gang Violence” *New York Times*; New York; Oct. 27, 1999. Pp.3

The article discusses the battles taking place between the adjoining communities of Tivoli Gardens and Rema. It states that the people of Rema are now taking back their community working out a truce amongst themselves and those in Tivoli Gardens.

22. Haniff, Nesha.

“*Male Violence Against Women and Men in the Caribbean: the Case of Jamaica*,” Wand Occasional Paper 11/95

Using statistics from Jamaica, the paper gives an account of rampant violence against Caribbean women and its link to both gender inequality and the place of violence in defining manhood in the Caribbean. Haniff points out that the number of incidences of violence of young men against other young men are greater than those committed against women. She however stresses that violence against women rest on the male perception of the female as weak and defenseless. More important is the fact that it is embedded in the system of beliefs of Caribbean cultures that women are not equal to men. This view of women makes violence committed against them different from the usual violence of males against males.

23. Jackson, Jean July

“Gender Based Violence an Sexual reproductive Health Programme Intervention: Baseline Study and Follow-Up Survey” Famplan Jamaica. 2000

This is a study looks at the existing cultural norms and expectations about man-woman relationship. The objectives of the project were to:

- Compile data on sexual health issues and gender based violence
- To increase awareness of issues related to sexual health, gender dynamics and gender violence among men and adolescents in selected communities in St. Ann, and
- To increase awareness about the damaging effects of domestic violence among some perpetrators of this act, and to identify with them alternative behaviours.

It examines power and control behaviour looking at different types of abuse and factors that lead to individuals becoming perpetrators, actually outlining the profile of three perpetrators.

24. Krishnaraj, M. (1993)

Gender issues in policy and planning, Jamaica: U.W.I. (The teaching material is prepared on request of the U.W.I.)

25. Kumar, Chetan.

Building Peace in Haiti USA: Lynne Rienner Publishers Incor. 1998.

The book looks at the relationship between the United States and Haiti, Haiti since independence and its underdevelopment since then as well. It also looks at Haiti since Duvaliers and gives recommendations for peace building.

26. Lampart, Bronwen.

“Path to Partnership in Jamaica.” *People* 13 (1): 8- 9, 1986

The article points out that Jamaican men have generally regarded themselves as the dominant sex and naturally head of the household. This belief has been given tacit support by a large number of women, despite their role as breadwinner and household manager. Recent studies indicate a shift away from this position. The article examines male attitude towards assisting with household chores; the planning of the number of children he and his partner should have; women’s role in the society; the responsibilities of fatherhood; and contraceptive use. Drawing on the Jamaica National Family Planning Board Survey, Lampart shows that more men now view their role as that of partner and take a more active role in the care of their family, thus leading to an improvement in the quality of male/ female relationships.

27. Levy, Horace.

“Corner Crews at War and Peace in August Town,” Unpublished paper University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica, 2000

This is an article which came out of a study done on “An Assessment of Greater August Town for the Purpose of Reducing and Preventing the Incidence of Violent Crime and Increasing Access to Justice,” by a team from the University of the West Indies, Mona in collaboration with Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ). It utilized the qualitative method of Participatory Learning and Action, in an attempt to gather information about

the community from the members of the community. It looks at the definition of Corner Crews and their contribution to crime and also the relationship between the people and the members of the police force. The project traces the connection between corner crews and the “warring.” It looks at this connection from a historical perspective, making a link with three pairs of causes as given by the members of the community: 1) the police and politics; 2) Economic frustration and lack of education and training and; 3) parenting and male pride.

28. Levy, Horace.

They Cry Respect: Urban Violence and Poverty in Jamaica University of the West Indies, Mona: Centre for Population, Community and Social Change, 1996.

The book presents the findings of the research on violence and poverty carried out in September and October 1995 in five urban communities in Kingston, Jamaica. The researchers conducted a Participatory Appraisal of poverty-related violence in the communities. The report traces the history in urban Jamaica from politically motivated violence to economic, gang violence. It then focuses on the problems created by poverty and violence- area stigma, the destruction of families, restriction of movement, death of male youths, the gun as a symbol of power to young males and the involvement of young men in the use and sale of cocaine. It also speaks about the high dependence of female on males to provide financially. It reports the brutal treatment of male youths by the police including those who are innocent and the bitterness and anger this creates in the victim. It also speaks about the male as a community leader- often as a don; the controversial figure who on one hand is a criminal involved in drug trafficking and violent crimes yet on the other assisting community members financially and sometimes even acting as counselor and friend to troubled community members.

29. Leo- Rhynie, Barbara Bailey and Christine Barrows (editors).

Gender: A Caribbean Multidisciplinary Perspective. Ian Randle Publishers in association with The Centre for Women Studies, the University of the West Indies and the Common Wealth of Learning, 1997

This volume is the first publication of The Centre for Women Studies of the University of the West Indies, established in 1993. It consists of articles selected from papers presented at the series of Interdisciplinary Seminar organized by the Women and Development group between 1986- 1993. The papers are strongly biased towards issues concerning women; however, the involvement of males is discussed in some of these articles, including “ Violence Against Women.” Part 5 deals with the issue of gender and health, and among other issues is outlined the discussion of the impact of male power on reproductive health, especially as it relates to the choices of women.

30. Mohammed, Patricai and Catherine Shepherd (eds).

Gender in Caribbean Development Kingston: Canoe Press, UWI 1999.

First published in 1988, this book is a collection of papers presented at the Inaugural Seminar of the University of the West Indies, Women and Development Studies Project., held in 1986. The articles are written by lecturers, researchers, activists, planners and policy makers involved in the area of women and development. The book is a first effort to bring together a reader on the subject for the Caribbean from a feminist perspective.

31. Murillo, Mario.

Islands of Resistance: Puerto Rico, Vieques and U.S. Policy. The Open Media Pamphlet Series. New York, Seven Stories Press, 2001.

In this concise book, the author explores the question “what is the political future of Puerto Rico?”. He examines how Puerto Rican politics have been shaped as much by 100 years of U.S. economic, military, and cultural domination of the territory, as by the enduring grassroots resistance of the Puerto Rican people

32. “Mujeres en Marcha”. Organizacion puertorriquena de la Mujer Trabajadora
Apartado 23136, Estacion Universidad de Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, PUERTO RICO.

This is series of publications on gender issues and US militarization published by the Puerto Rican Organization of Working Women.

33. Nowak, Basia A.

“Women of Belize: Gender and Change in Central America” *Journal of Women’s History* (Autumn, 1998).

This ethnographic study explores the personal events that led three ordinary Belizean women to question gender inequality, participate in grassroots women’s groups, and change their own lives. By discussing such personal issues as motherhood married life, domestic violence and family planning, each woman’s story describes a recognition of women’s lower position in society and a conscious decision to change that situation. Their educational background, personal circumstances, and ethnicity vary significantly, yet all three share a common female experience in their “political power, their economic situation, and their “political power, their economic situation, and their views of their sexuality”.

34. *PALS Jamaica Handbook* Jamaica: Ministry of Education, Youth and Culture, 2001.

The handbook presents an introduction to the peace and love in schools program in the Jamaican society. it discusses the problems in society and schools and suggests strategies on how to deal with violence and conflict through methods of conflict resolution.

35. *Participacion de la Mujer en la historia de Puerto Rico (las primeras decadas del siglo veinte)* Centro de Estudios, Recursos y Servicios a la Mujer (CERES), Centro de

Investigaciones Sociales, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales , Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. 1986.

Women participation in Puerto Rican history (first decades of twentieth siege)

This document discusses some aspects of the historical process in which women's situation changed in Puerto Rico. Professional women formed part of civic organizations that participated directly with the government in the United States national security in I World War, and also in educational, health and poverty programmes generated because of the economical crisis in Puerto Rico.

36. Peace Brigades International.

"Reports from Haiti". Bulletin No.11, July 1998

This issue of the Peace Brigades' bulletin contains two articles on women's struggles in Haiti. One is a description of the position of women "Haitian Women: Life on the Front Lines". The other is an interview with Rosanne Auguste of the organization APROSIFA (Association for the Promotion of the Integral Health of the Family) in which she describes some of the programmes and work she has been involved in.

37. "Peace building in Haiti" International Peace Academy, New York, 1996.

This briefing paper offers suggestions for building sustainable, long-term peace in Haiti. Since both political and financial capital for peace-building are at a premium, this brief highlights strategies for action that can be implemented either at no additional cost through a reordering of existing priorities, or with only modest additional investment. Specially noted are strategies which bear directly on the prevention on internal conflict in the near future of five to ten years and which stand to create an overall framework within which Haiti can build its won longer lasting peace from the ground up. The UN has been at the center of the peace-building efforts in Haiti, yet its activities are joined of a range of actors, from the region's primary power, the United Sates, to regional organizations, NGOs, international financial institutions and the private sector.

38. Pereira, Joe.

"Gun Talk and Girls' Talk: The DJ Clash" *Caribbean Studies*, Jul-Dec 1994, Vol.27 1-3 p.208

Discusses violence and sex as prominent themes in Jamaica reggae music. The article also looks at the attractiveness of the topics of sex and violence to Jamaican youth. Key throughout the discussions as well is the formulation of gender attitudes and relationships in rappers' lyrics.

39. Perez-Stable, Marifeli 1987.

"Cuban women and struggle for "conciencia". *Cuban Studies*, 17, p.51-72.

40. *Publicaciones e Investigaciones. Anos 1984-1997*. Centro de Estudios, Recursos y Servicios a la Mujer (CERES), Centro de Investigaciones Sociales , Facultad de Ciencias Sociales , Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Rio Piedras, PUERTO RICO.

Publications and Research from 1984-1997.

This is a directory of books, articles, conferences and interviews that addresses women issues such as domestic violence, women's right, sexual harassment, masculinity

41. *Primer encuentro comunitario sobre violencia domestica. Intercesoria: Una opcion de justicia para las mujeres victimas del crimen*. Videocassette. Coordinadora Paz para la Mujer. Escuela de Capacitacion Legal para mujeres y comision para los Asuntos de la Mujer. 25 de noviembre de 1998.

“First Community Meeting on Domestic Violence- Intercession: An Option of Justice for Female Victims of Crime. Coordinating agency of Peace for Women, School of Legal Capacity for women and Commission for Women Issues.

42. Richardson, John.

Achieving gender equality in families, the role of males. Summary report, Innocenti Global Seminar Report. Kingston, Jamaica. May 8- 18, 1995.

The involvement of males in their capacity as decision makers in the family and communities must be considered important in the quest for gender equality between men and women. The involvement of men in the family must become the objective of all programs at community or national level as this is to the benefit of the child, the mother and to the father himself, as well as males in general.

43. Rodriguez. Beruff, Jorge, Peter Figueroa and John Edward Green

Conflict, Peace ad Development in the Caribbean UWI: ISER and Jamaica Peace Committee, 1991.

Contains a selection of edited papers presented at the “ Peace and Development in the Caribbean Conference, held in may 1988 at the University of the West Indies, Mona campus, Jamaica. Some of the articles included are, ‘Peace, Democracy and Security in the Caribbean, “ by Alma Young and ‘Cuba and the Caribbean: Perceptions and Realities,” by Isabel Jaramillo Edwards

44. Rotberg, Robert I.

Haiti Renewed: Political and Economic Prospects US: Brookings Institution Press, 1997.

Contributors examine the historical legacy of Haiti's political culture and what it means for future reconstruction and recommend an agenda for Haitian President Rene

Preval and his successors. It reviews the country's economic history, discuss the relevance of its past to its democratic future, and looks at the countries experience with state terror, coercion and dictatorship.

45. *The Women's Centre of Jamaica Foundation Handbook Annual Report 2000*
Jamaica: Ministry of Tourism and Sport, 2000

It briefly outlines the programs offered by the foundation, however pointing out that the adolescent mothers program remains the centerpiece of the foundations thrust. It discusses this core program and policies and strategies on how to deal with the problems resulting form early pregnancy – namely interrupted education, employment potential and the consequent child neglect and abuse associated with early unwanted and repeated pregnancy.

46. Torres Rivera, Edil.
Puerto Rican Men, Gender Role Conflict, and Ethnic Identity. Lazaro Colecciones.

47. Van de velde, Myfanwy.
Belize at peace and at peace with itself Commission of the European Communities, 1987.

48. "Violencia y Criminalidad en Puerto Rico, 1898-1973: Un estudio de historia social"
Rio Piedras, University of Puerto Rico Press, 1980. "Historia de Puerto Rico: Trayectoria de un pueblo" with M. D. Luque. San Juan: Cultural Puertoriquena, 1987.

"Violence and Criminality in Puerto Rico, 1898- 1973: A Study of Social History"

49. "Voz de voces" Coordinadora Paz para la Mujer, Inc. Apartado 193008
San Juan, PUERTO RICO

Series of publication on women issues published by the Coordinator Peace for Women.

50. *Women and Resistance in the Caribbean Contemporary societies*. Mona, Jamaica: U.W.I, 1990

51. Woodard, Colin.

"Border Brawl" *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* Nov/Dec 2000 Vol. 56, 6.

The article deals with the dispute over the border between Guatemala and Belize, including the stance of the Guatemalan government on the border and the basis for Guatemala's territorial claim on Belize. More specifically it also examines the failure of the 1996 peace accord and the social and economic conditions of the Mayans in the r