



**REGIONAL
REPORT**

SHARED INCIDENT DATABASE ANALYSIS

Nastassia Rambarran and Alessandra Hereman

BACKGROUND

CVC is a regional coalition of over 40 civil society organizations (CSOs) working with populations vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. These include sex workers, men who have sex with men, transgender persons, people who use drugs, people living with HIV/AIDS, migrant populations, incarcerated persons and ex-prisoners, and marginalized youth. CVC has a long-standing commitment to community systems strengthening, the use of rights-based approaches and advocating for duty bearers to take action to reduce human rights violations.

People living with HIV (PLHIV) and key populations often experience human rights violations including violence and the denial of access to health, housing, and employment. They lack the legal and social protection afforded other members of society and are highly stigmatized and socially excluded on account of their behavior being deemed deviant or criminal.

In 2016, CVC established the Shared Incident Database (SID), the first regional civil society-led human rights reporting mechanism. SID facilitates comprehensive data collection through standardized intake procedures to document human rights violations, for which the data can be used to support redress, as well as to inform strategic priorities and program activities, policy development and legislative reform. SID has been instituted in eight (8) Caribbean countries: Barbados, Belize, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, and Suriname. As of March 31, 2018, there were 28 CSOs that are registered SID users.

This analysis aimed to assess the overall use of the database and conduct a comprehensive data analysis on human rights violations reported by key populations and documented by CSOs in the SID. This was in order to determine relationships between variables, identify trends, patterns and key issues, and present findings and recommendations that can inform decision-making at the national and regional level.

METHODOLOGY

The period under review from the SID was April 2018 to December 2022. CVC approached CSOs in the relevant countries to obtain signed consent forms approving the use of non-identifying aggregate data collected by the CSO and documented in SID. Data analysis was performed using quantitative software SPSS v. 29 and MS Excel.

Variables in the database included: Case ID; Country; Region/Parish/District; CSO; Gender; Age; Key population group; Incident date, type, location and setting; Redress type requested; and Case status. Following simple descriptive analyses and frequencies at the CSO and country level, cross tabulations were performed to ascertain patterns, trends, and demographic correlations. The results of this analysis were then compared to the previous report from 2018 to determine emerging patterns overtime with a view to guiding interventions and strategies in-country

RESULTS

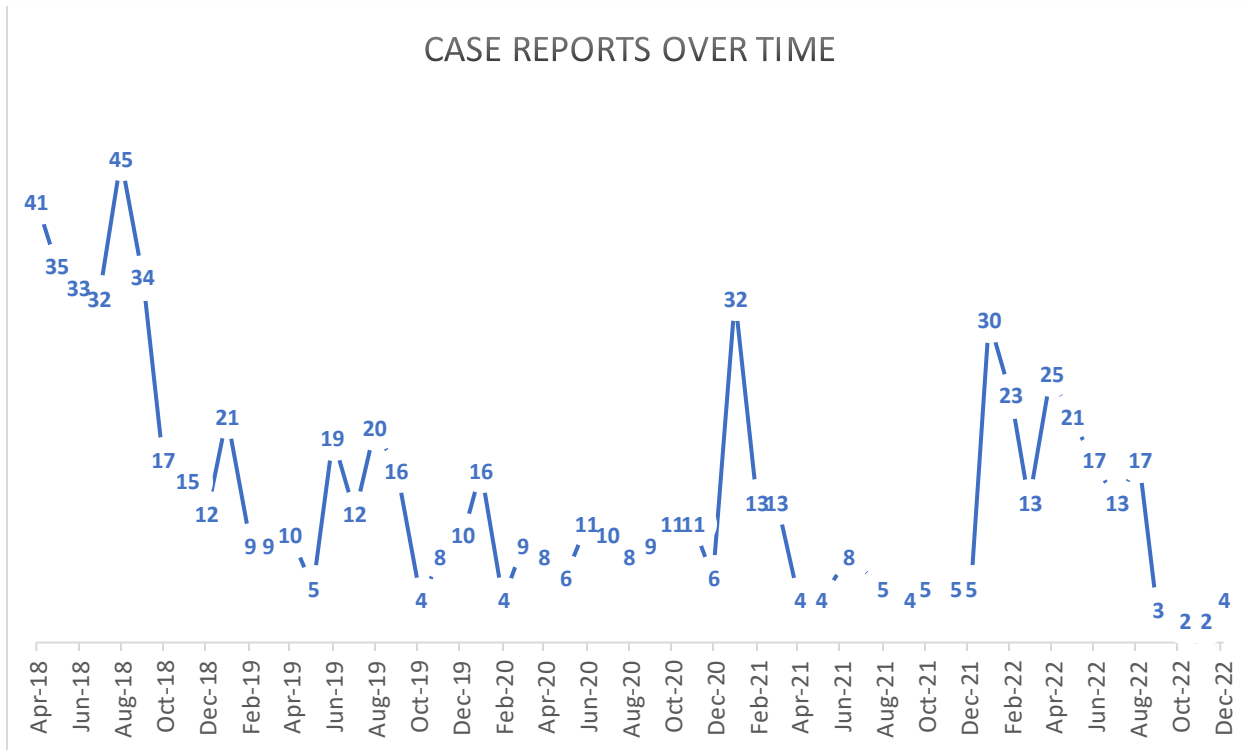
REPORTING CSOs

COUNTRY	CSOs
Belize	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Belize Trans Colors (BTC) 2. Empower Yourself Belize Movement 3. Promoting Empowerment Through Awareness for Lesbian and Bisexual Women (PETAL)
Guyana	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comforting Hearts 2. Guyana Trans United (GTU) 3. Society Against Sexual Orientation Discrimination (SASOD) 4. United Bricklayers
Jamaica	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jamaican Network of Seropositives (JN+) 2. JASL Jamaica AIDS Support for Life 3. J-FLAG 4. Stand Up for Jamaica 5. Transwave
OECS Antigua and Barbuda Dominica Grenada St Kitts and Nevis St Vincent and the Grenadines St Lucia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women Against Rape Inc. 2. Dominica Planned Parenthood Association 3. GrenCHAP Inc. 4. SKN Alliance 5. RedRoot SVG Inc. 6. United and Strong Inc.
Suriname	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Double Positive Foundation 2. Foundation HE+HIV 3. Parea Suriname 4. Suriname Men United 5. New Monday 6. Stg. Building Bridges...Saving Lives (SBBSL) 7. Foundation Liefdevolle Handen

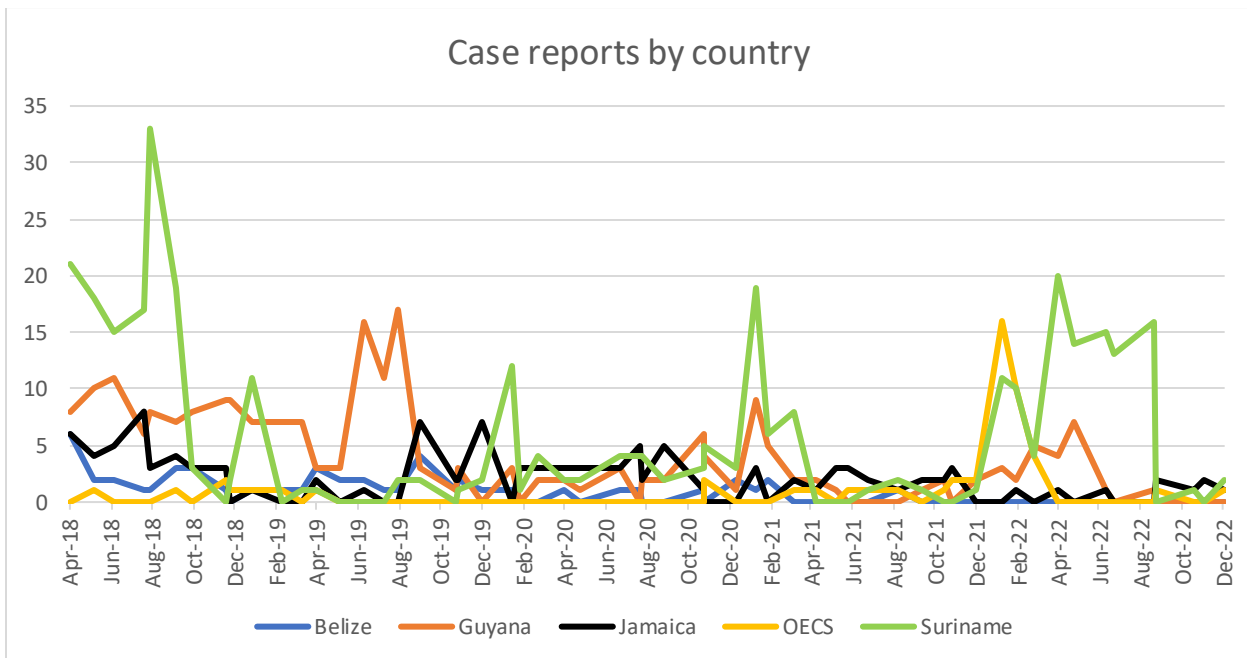
TOTAL CASES: 784

There were thirteen (13) duplicate cases. These were not included in the analyses of age and gender, but were counted for all the other analytics.

CASES OVER TIME

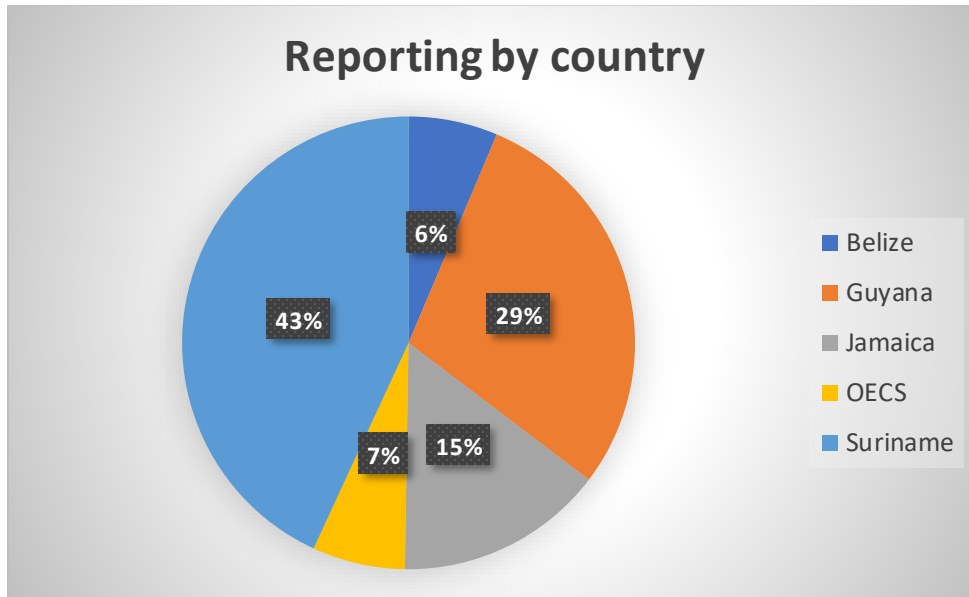


The number of cases fluctuated over the period under consideration, but showed a considerable drop off from an early peak in August 2018. There were an average 14 cases logged each month, with noticeable intensifications in August 2018, January 2020 and January 2021. From September to November 2022 reporting activity was at an all-time low, showing just a slight uptick in December 2022.



Guyana and Suriname showed the highest peaks in reporting. The OECS had not reported from June 2019 to October 2020, while Belize had no reports from August 2021.

REPORTING BY COUNTRY



The largest number of reports were made in Suriname (43.1%; 338), followed by Guyana (29%; 227), Jamaica (14.9%; 117), the OECS countries (6.6%; 52) and Belize (6.4%; 50).

AGE BREAKDOWN

There were 43 instances of ages reported as single digits and these were discarded from the analysis. Of the remaining cases, the mean age was 34.4 years, with the youngest person aged 14 and the oldest aged 74. When grouped into categories, persons aged 26 to 30 formed the largest group (20.9%; 161), closely followed by the 21 to 25 age group (19.1%; 147).

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
20 and younger	33	4.3	4.5
21-25	147	19.1	24.7
26-30	161	20.9	46.8
31-35	115	14.9	62.6
36-40	78	10.1	73.4
41-45	62	8	81.9
46-50	45	5.8	88
>50	87	11.3	100
Total	728	94.4	

	20 and les	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	>50	Total
Belize	1	14	18	5	4	3	1	3	49
Guyana	5	43	73	36	22	16	7	13	215
Jamaica	2	17	13	9	18	9	14	16	98
OECS	5	8	13	10	2	3	3	3	47
Suriname	20	65	44	55	32	31	20	52	319
Total	33	147	161	115	78	62	45	87	728

The 26 to 30 age group was also most common in Belize, Guyana and the OECS countries, while it skewed younger with the 21 to 25 age group in Suriname, and older with the 36 to 40 group in Jamaica.

GENDER BREAKDOWN

Women made the largest number of reports (48.1%; 371), followed by men (36.7%; 283) and trans women (11.3%; 87). Trans men, non-binary, and gender queer persons made up 1.8% (14) of the reports, with the rest being 'other' or not disclosed.

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Woman	371	48.1	48.1
Man	283	36.7	84.8
Trans woman	87	11.3	96.1
Trans man	8	1	97.1
Non binary	1	0.1	97.3
Gender queer	5	0.6	97.9
Undisclosed	7	0.9	98.8
Other	9	1.2	100
Total	771	100	

		Woman	Man	Trans woman	Trans man	Non binary	Gender queer	Undisclosed	Other	Total
Belize		32	15	0	1	0	2	0	0	50
	%	64	30	0	2	0	4	0	0	
Guyana		44	87	67	4	0	1	7	9	219
	%	20.1	39.7	30.6	1.8	0	0.5	3.2	4.1	
Jamaica		70	36	10	0	1	0	0	0	117
	%	59.8	30.8	8.5	0	0.9	0	0	0	
OECS		27	23	1	0	0	1	0	0	52
	%	51.9	44.2	1.9	0	0	1.9	0	0	
Suriname		198	122	9	3	0	1	0	0	333
	%	59.5	36.6	2.7	0.9	0	0.3	0	0	
TOTAL		371	283	87	8	1	5	7	9	771

In all the countries except for Guyana, women made more reports than men. Guyana also received the largest number of reports from trans women.

KEY POPULATION BREAKDOWN

Multiple options were possible for this variable, therefore the totals presented are more than the number of cases. Overall, men who have sex with men (MSM) were the largest recorded key population (28.3%; 221), followed by sex workers (17.4%; 136), women (15%; 117) and transgender persons (12.7%; 99).

	Responses	Percent	Percent of Cases
PUD	5	0.6	0.8
Lesbian/bisexual women	38	4.9	6.2
Low SES	13	1.7	2.1
MSM	221	28.3	35.9
PLHIV	73	9.3	11.9
Sex workers	136	17.4	22.1
Transgender	99	12.7	16.1
Women	117	15	19
Youth	6	0.8	1
Migrant	25	3.2	4.1
Indigenous	7	0.9	1.1
Inmate	4	0.5	0.6
Student	27	3.5	4.4
PWD	6	0.8	1
Elder	1	0.1	0.2
Displaced	4	0.5	0.6
Total	782	100	126.9

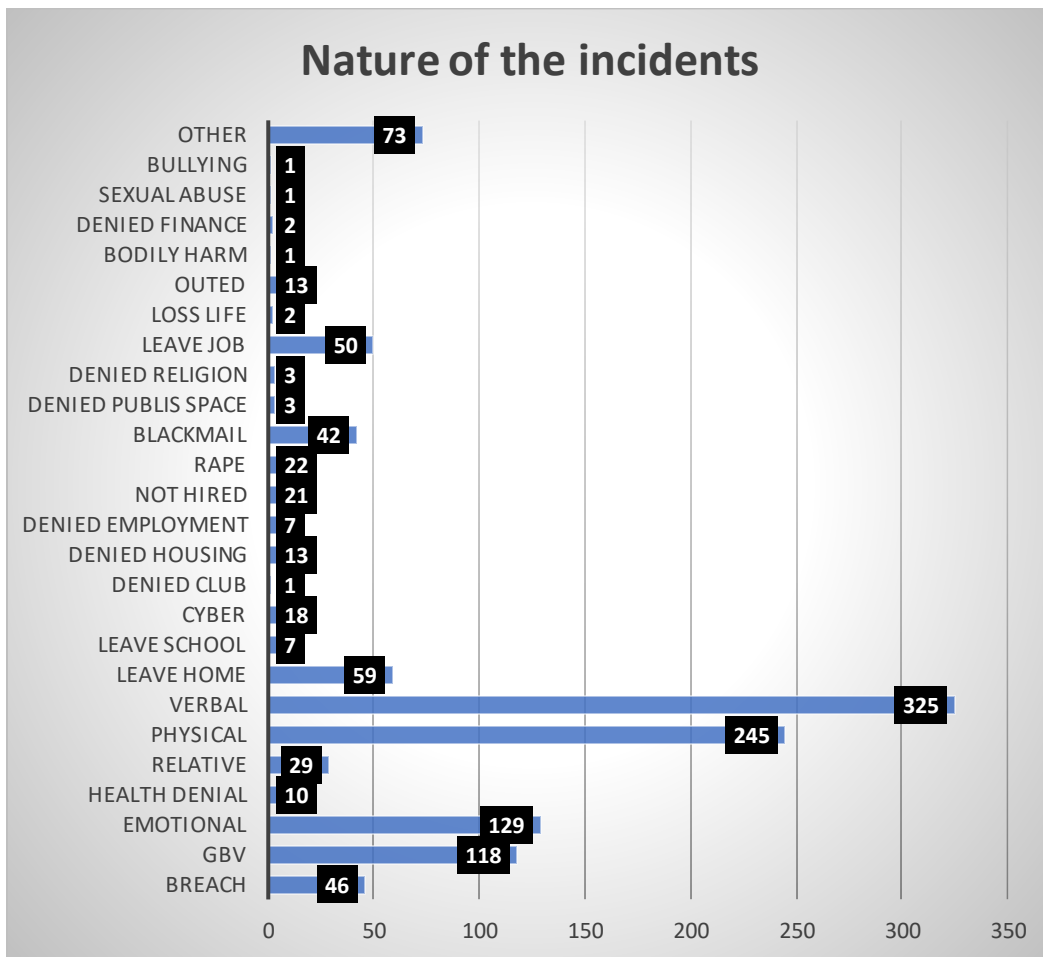
	PUD	Lesbian/bi	Low SES	MSM	PLHIV	Sex workers	Trans	Women	Youth	Migrant	Indigenous	Inmate	Student	PWD	Elder	Displaced	Total
Belize	1	23	2	13	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
Guyana	2	2	1	101	5	26	70	6	3	4	6	2	1	1	0	0	202
Jamaica	0	0	3	20	60	5	10	22	1	0	0	1	0	4	1	1	101
OECS	0	3	3	19	2	10	1	18	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	50
Suriname	2	10	4	68	5	94	17	67	1	20	1	0	25	1	0	3	219
Total	5	38	13	221	73	136	99	117	6	25	7	4	27	6	1	4	616

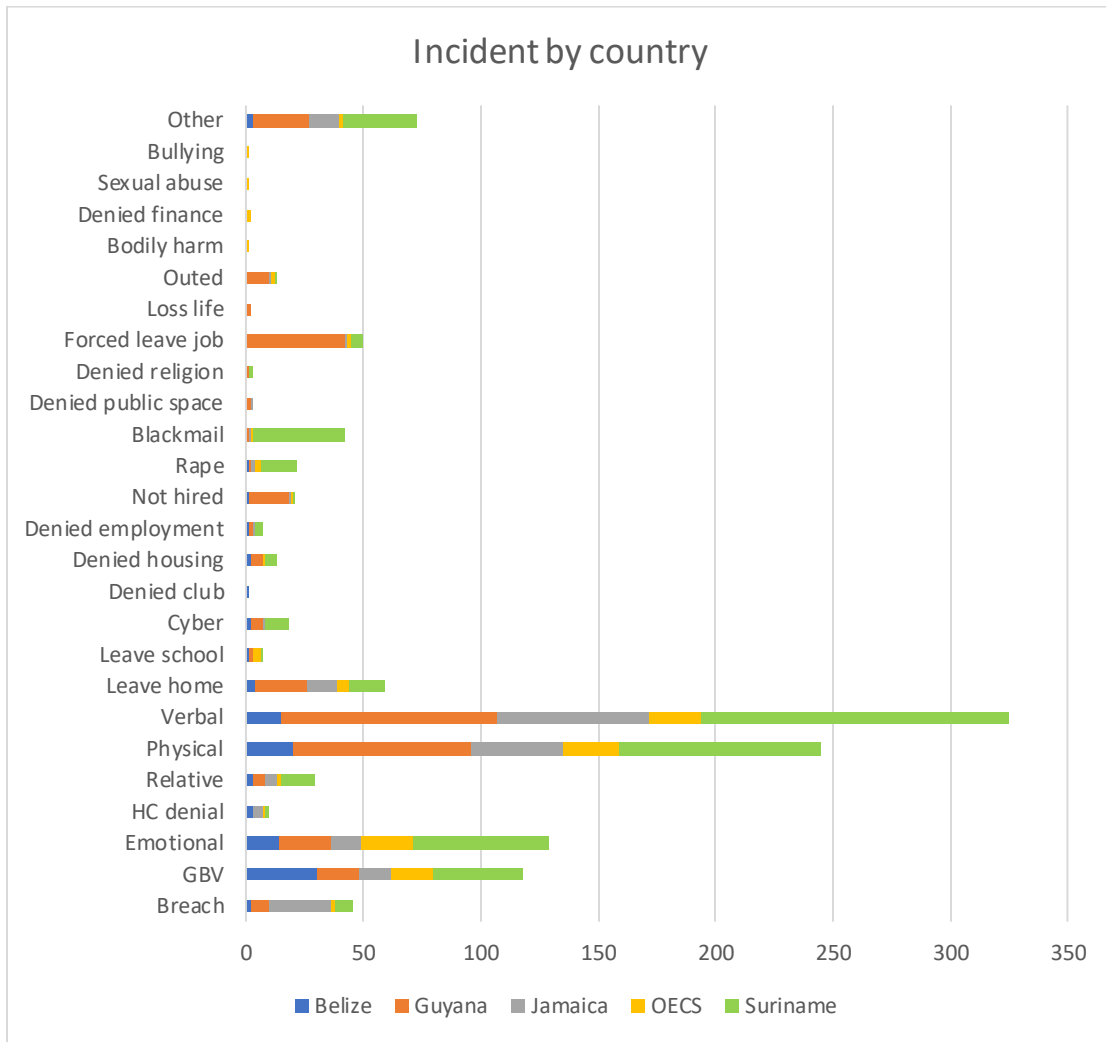
In Guyana (50%) and the OECS (38%) MSM made the largest percentage of reports. Persons living with HIV (PLHIV) (59.4%) made the most reports in Jamaica, while sex workers in Suriname (42.9%) and lesbian/bisexual women in Belize (52.3%) did the same.

DETAILS OF INCIDENTS

NATURE OF INCIDENTS

Verbal harassment was the most common type of incident (26.2%; 325), followed by physical abuse (19.7%; 245) and emotional abuse (10.4%; 129). Gender based violence (GBV) (9.5%; 118), being forced to leave home (4.8%; 59), leave a job (4%; 50) and blackmail (3.4%; 42) were also fairly common reports. It is important to note that in Suriname a large number of cases (117) were missing information on the nature of incident.



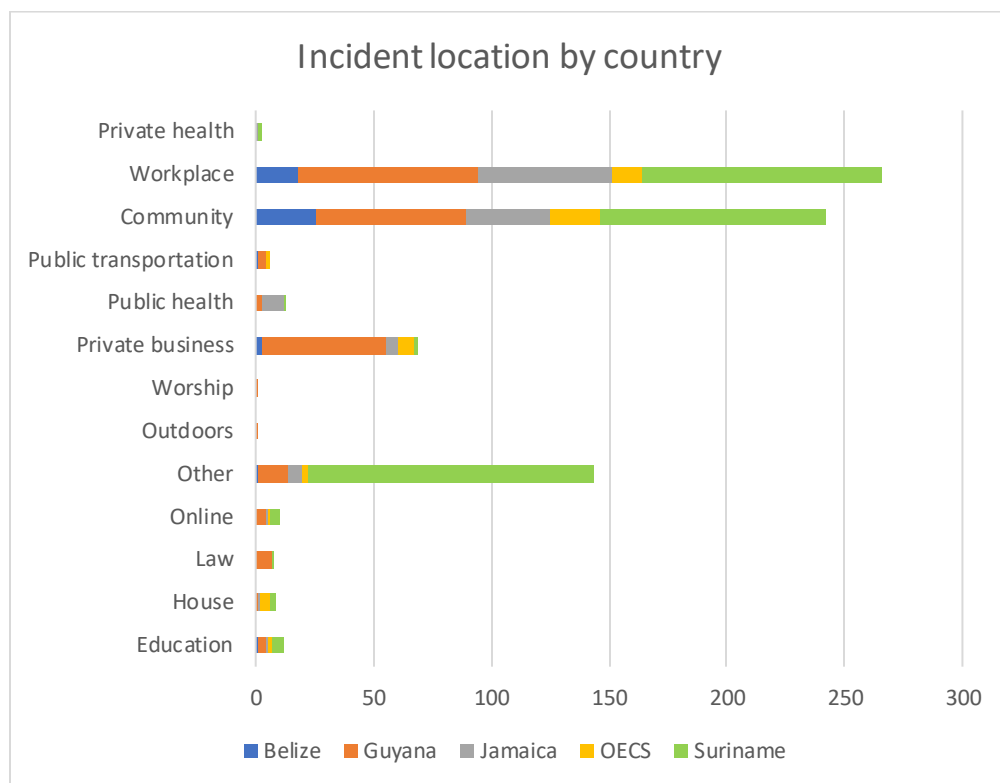


As can be seen from the graph above verbal harassment, physical abuse, emotional abuse and GBV were the most common reports in most countries. In Jamaica and Suriname breach of confidentiality and blackmail were the third most common incidents respectively.

INCIDENT LOCATION

The largest number of incidents occurred in the workplace (33.9%; 266) and in the community (30.9%; 242). The next most common location was 'other', but this was skewed by a large number of entries (116) from Suriname being entered as other, in what were likely data entry errors. This was followed by incidents in private businesses (8.8%; 69), public health facilities (1.7%; 13) and online (1.3%; 10). The least reported locations included outdoors, places of worship, public transportation, and in law enforcement facilities. Overall only 20 instances of settings (11 in public, 5 in courthouse, 3 in government building, and 1 tertiary) were recorded for the region, therefore this variable was not subjected to further analysis.

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Educational establishment	12	1.5	1.5
House	9	1.1	2.7
Law enforcement facility	8	1	3.7
On-line	10	1.3	5
Other	144	18.4	23.3
Outdoors (street, park etc)	1	0.1	23.5
Place of worship	1	0.1	23.6
Private business (bar, bank, store, cinema, etc)	69	8.8	32.4
Public health facility	13	1.7	34.1
Public transportation site	6	0.8	34.8
Within the community	242	30.9	65.7
Workplace	266	33.9	99.6
Private health facility	3	0.4	100
Total	784	100	



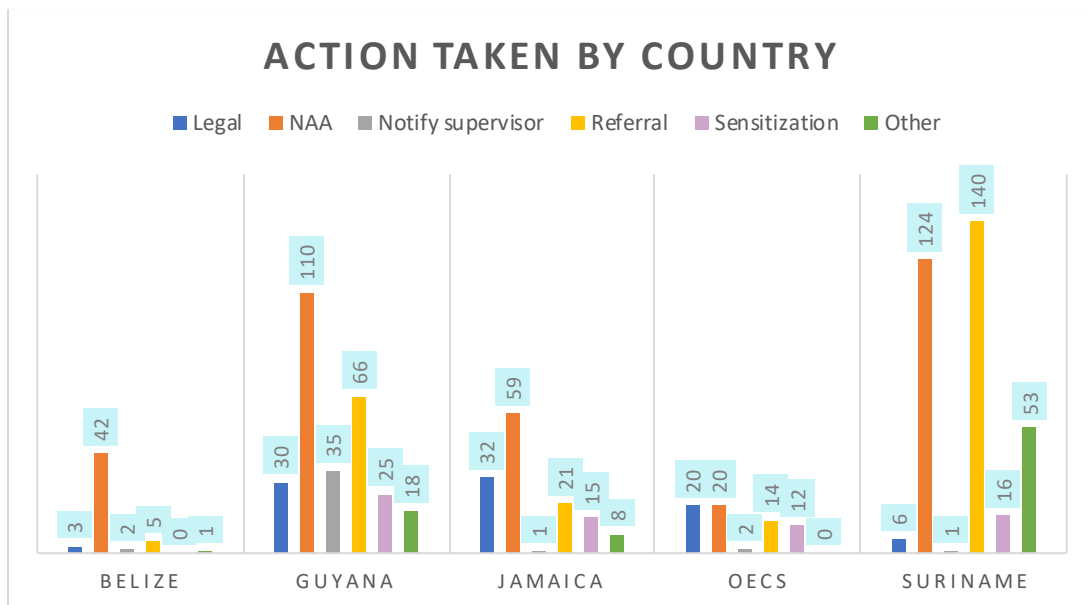
Workplace and community were the most frequent locations in each country. Incidents at places of worship and outdoors were only reported in Guyana, while Belize only reported incidents in the workplace, community, public transportation, private businesses and educational establishments. Guyana made up 75.4% of the reports which happened at private businesses.

INCIDENT FREQUENCY: Mostly singular – 72.2% (566)

ACTIONS AND OUTCOMES

'No additional action' was the most frequent outcome (40.3%; 355). Referral to counselling or social assistance was the second most common and most common tangible action (27.9%; 246). Only 10.3% of persons utilized legal or other redress, and less had sensitization sessions (7.7%; 68). All the cases for the region were classed as "resolved".

	Responses	Percent	Percent of Cases
Legal or other redress	91	10.3	11.6
No additional action	355	40.3	45.3
Notify supervisor	41	4.7	5.2
Referral to counselling or social assistance	246	27.9	31.4
Sensitization session with alleged offender and/or community	68	7.7	8.7
Other	80	9.1	10.2
Total	881	100	112.4



In every country apart from Suriname, 'no additional action' was the most common outcome. In Suriname referral to counselling or social assistance was most common. In the OECS countries legal or other redress tied with 'no additional action' for the top spot, and were the countries where legal action formed the largest percent of action (38.4%).

ASSOCIATIONS BY GENDER

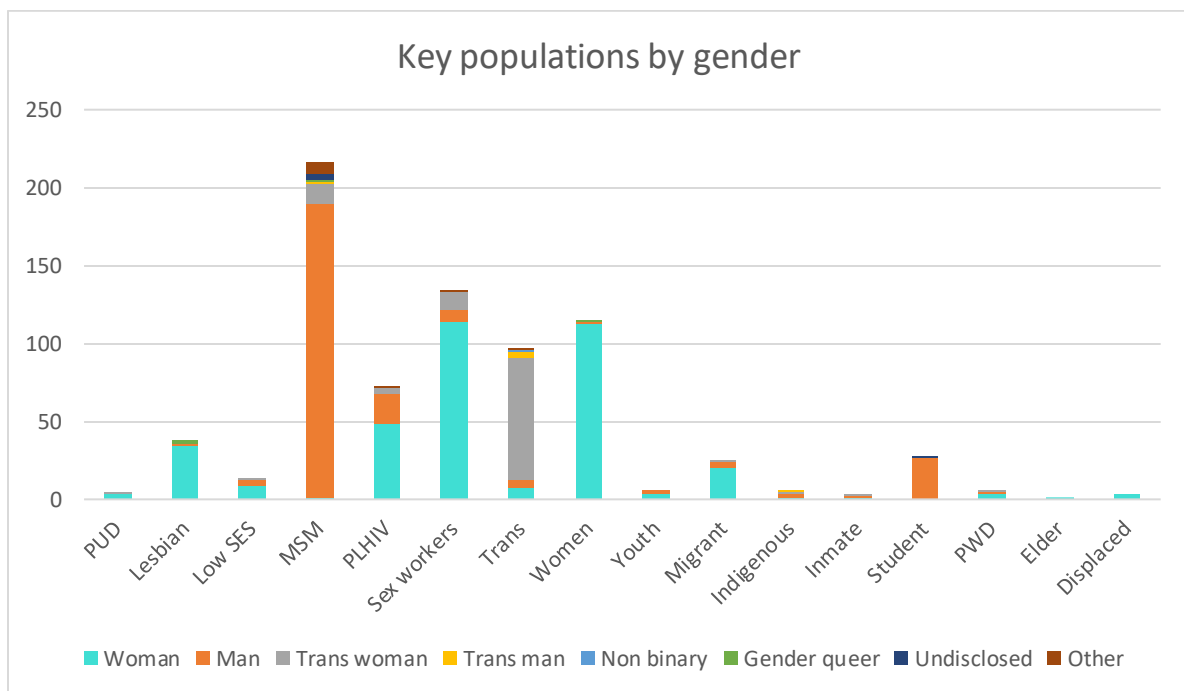
How was age distributed by gender?

Most of the women and men were 26 and older, while most of the trans women were 30 or younger.

	20 and less	21-25	26-30	31-35	35-40	41-45	46-50	>50	Total
Woman	13	47	60	73	47	34	29	41	344
Man	16	68	60	32	25	19	12	40	272
Trans woman	2	29	30	7	3	7	2	5	85
Trans man	1	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	8
Non binary	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gender queer	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Undisclosed	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	6
Other	1	0	3	1	2	1	0	1	9
Total	33	147	161	115	78	62	45	87	728

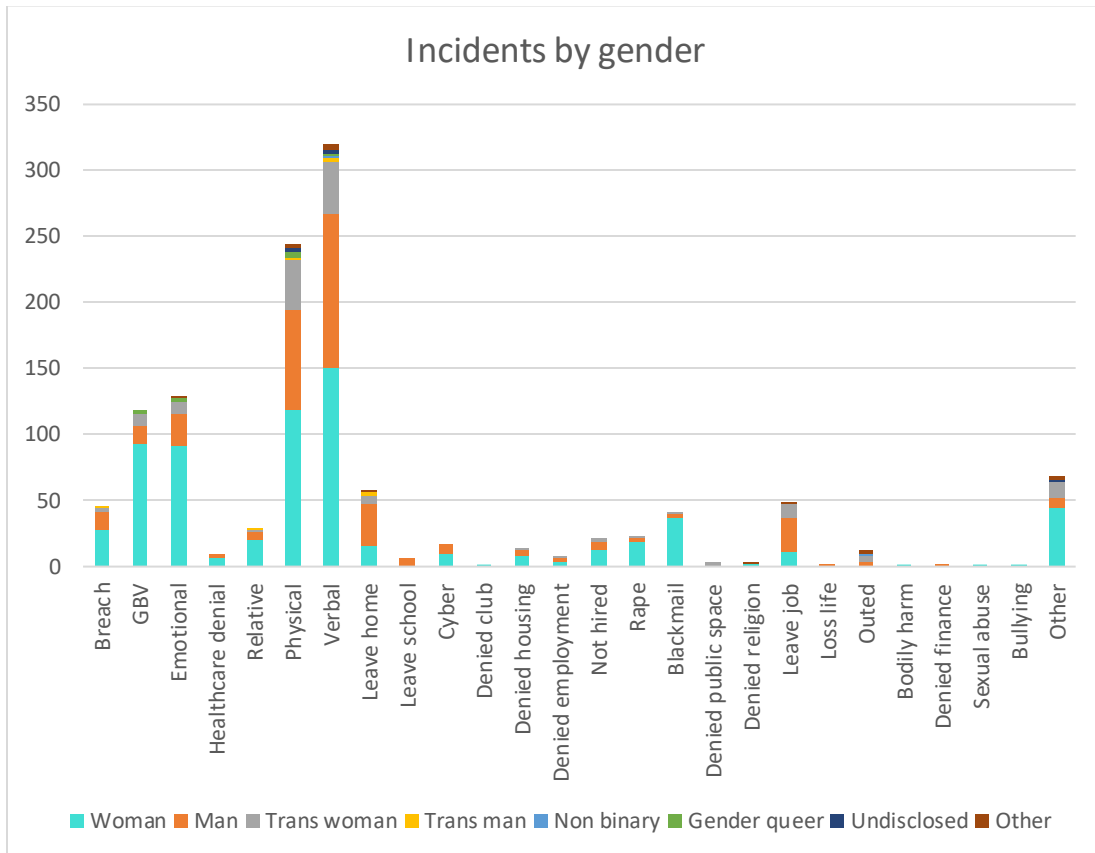
How were key populations distributed across gender?

From the chart it can be seen that a significant minority of trans women and other gender diverse persons were entered as MSM. Women formed the majority of PLHIV, sex workers and migrants, while men formed the majority of students.



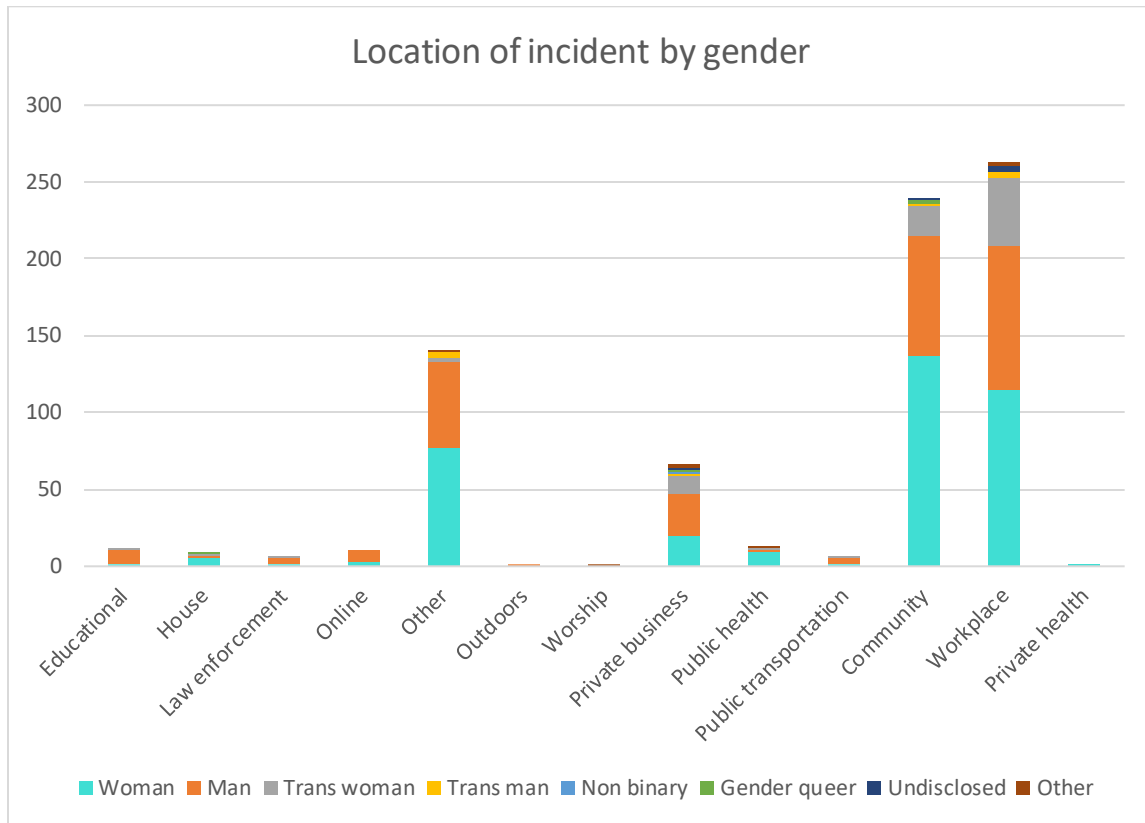
What incidents were more common depending on gender?

Verbal harassment and physical abuse were the most common incidents for all genders. More women reported emotional abuse (71.3% of reports), GBV (78.8% of reports), breach of confidentiality (58.7% of reports) and blackmail (88.1% of reports) compared to men. On the other hand, more men reported being forced to leave home (53.4% of reports) or to leave a job (53.1% of reports). Trans women formed a significant minority of those forced to leave a job (22.4% of reports) or outed because of their sexual orientation or gender identity (33.3% of reports). A larger percentage of trans women made reports about physical violence (43.5%; 37) compared to the percentage of women (38.4%; 118) or men (33.3%; 77) who made this report. As a group, however, gender queer persons had the largest percentage of reports about physical violence (80%; 4).



Were there any gender trends based on location of incident?

For all genders except the non-binary person, the most common location for incidents was the workplace, community and other. Men made the most reports for incidents that occurred at private businesses, public transportation, .



How did the action taken vary by gender?

The most common action for women was referral to counselling or social services (43.7%), and they made up many of the persons utilizing this action (67.2%). Men however, most commonly had 'no additional action' (56.9%). Trans women also most commonly had 'no additional action' (48.3%).

		Legal	NAA	Notify supervisor	Referral	Sensitization	Other	Total
Woman		52	130	3	162	23	39	371
	%	14	35	0.8	43.7	6.2	10.5	
Man		28	161	7	51	29	30	283
	%	9.9	56.9	2.5	18	10.2	10.6	
Trans woman		10	42	24	25	11	6	87
	%	11.5	48.3	27.6	28.7	12.6	6.9	
Trans man		0	5	1	0	0	3	8
	%	0	62.5	12.5	0	0	37.5	
Non binary		1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	%	100	0	0	0	0	0	
Gender queer		0	5	0	0	0	0	5
	%	0	100	0	0	0	0	
Undisclosed		0	3	3	1	0	0	7
	%	0	42.9	42.9	14.3	0	0	
Other		0	3	2	2	4	1	9
	%	0	33.3	22.2	22.2	44.4	11.1	
Total		91	349	40	241	67	79	771

ASSOCIATIONS BY AGE

How did the incidents vary by age?

For all age groups the most common incidents were verbal harassment and physical abuse. Those 25 and younger constituted the large majority of the persons reporting being forced to leave school. The 31 to 35 age group had the highest reports of blackmail (55%) and emotional abuse (30.6%). GBV was mostly reported by those 35 years and younger.

Were there any trends in action taken by age?

For all age groups except those 31 to 35, the most common action was 'no additional action'. For those 31 to 35, the most common was referral to counselling or social services.

		Legal	NAA	Notify supervisor	Referral	Sensitization	Other	Total
20 and less		2	17	2	7	7	1	33
	%	6.1	51.5	6.1	21.2	21.2	3	
21-25		10	76	5	50	16	5	147
	%	6.8	51.7	3.4	34	10.9	3	
26-30		17	80	15	48	15	12	161
	%	10.6	49.7	9.3	29.8	9.3	7	
31-35		12	43	9	59	7	4	115
	%	10.4	37.4	7.8	51.3	6.1	3.5	
36-40		6	42	2	22	4	9	78
	%	7.7	53.8	2.6	28.2	5.1	11.5	
41-45		8	25	3	20	5	8	62
	%	12.9	40.3	4.8	32.3	8.1	12.9	
46-50		10	11	0	13	3	12	45
	%	22.2	24.4	0	28.9	6.7	26.7	
>50		9	36	3	12	6	27	87
	%	10.3	41.4	3.4	13.8	6.9	31	
Total		74	330	39	231	63	78	728

Which key populations most often had action taken?

This analysis showed that ‘no additional action’ was the most common outcome for all key populations except sex workers, women, migrants, persons of low socioeconomic status, and the displaced; for these groups referral to counselling or social services was the most common action taken. Many women also took legal or other redress (23.5%), as did MSM (21%), PLHIV (21%) and sex workers (21%).

		Legal	NAA	Notify supervisor	Referral	Sensitization	Other	Total
PUD		1	4	1	2	1	0	5
	%	20	80	20	40	20	0	
Lesbian/bisexual		2	30	2	3	2	2	38
	%	5.3	78.9	5.3	7.9	5.3	5.3	
Low SES		4	4	2	5	0	0	13
	%	30.8	30.8	15.4	38.5	0	0	
MSM		17	137	10	43	27	5	221
	%	7.7	62	4.5	19.5	12.2	2.3	
PLHIV		17	36	3	10	15	5	73
	%	23.3	49.3	4.1	13.7	20.5	6.8	
Sex worker		17	20	5	98	6	6	136
	%	12.5	14.7	3.7	72.1	4.4	4.4	
Trans		11	47	24	28	13	8	99
	%	11.1	47.5	24.2	28.3	13.1	8.1	
Women		19	25	1	74	10	0	117
	%	16.2	21.4	0.9	63.2	8.5	0	
Youth		0	3	0	3	1	0	6
	%	0	50	0	50	16.7	0	
Migrant		3	3	0	19	1	1	25
		12	12	0	76	4	4	
Indigenous		2	4	3	0	2	0	7
	%	28.6	57.1	42.9	0	28.6	0	
Inmate		1	3	0	0	0	0	4
	%	25	75	0	0	0	0	
Student		1	19	0	1	6	0	27
	%	3.7	70.4	0	3.7	22.2	0	
PWD		3	5	1	2	1	0	6
	%	50	83.3	16.7	33.3	16.7	0	
Elder		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	%	0	100	0	0	0	0	
Displaced		0	0	0	3	1	0	4
	%	0	0	0	75	25	0	
Total		81	271	39	227	64	24	616

What does the analysis reveal about migrants/mobile populations?

Migrants/mobile populations made up 4.1% of the reports. They were almost all women (80%; 20), mostly aged less than 35 (72%; 18) and mainly reported in Suriname (72%; 18), although Guyana recorded 16% and the OECS reported one case. As expected, the most frequently reported incidents were verbal harassment (48%; 12) and physical abuse (40%; 10), but also GBV (24%; 6), discrimination against relative (20%; 5), blackmail, rape and emotional abuse (all at 16%) occurred. Most of the incidents concerning migrants occurred in the workplace (48%; 12) or in the community (40%; 10) and resulted in mostly referrals to counselling or social services (76%; 19).

What was the most frequent type of incident in the workplace?

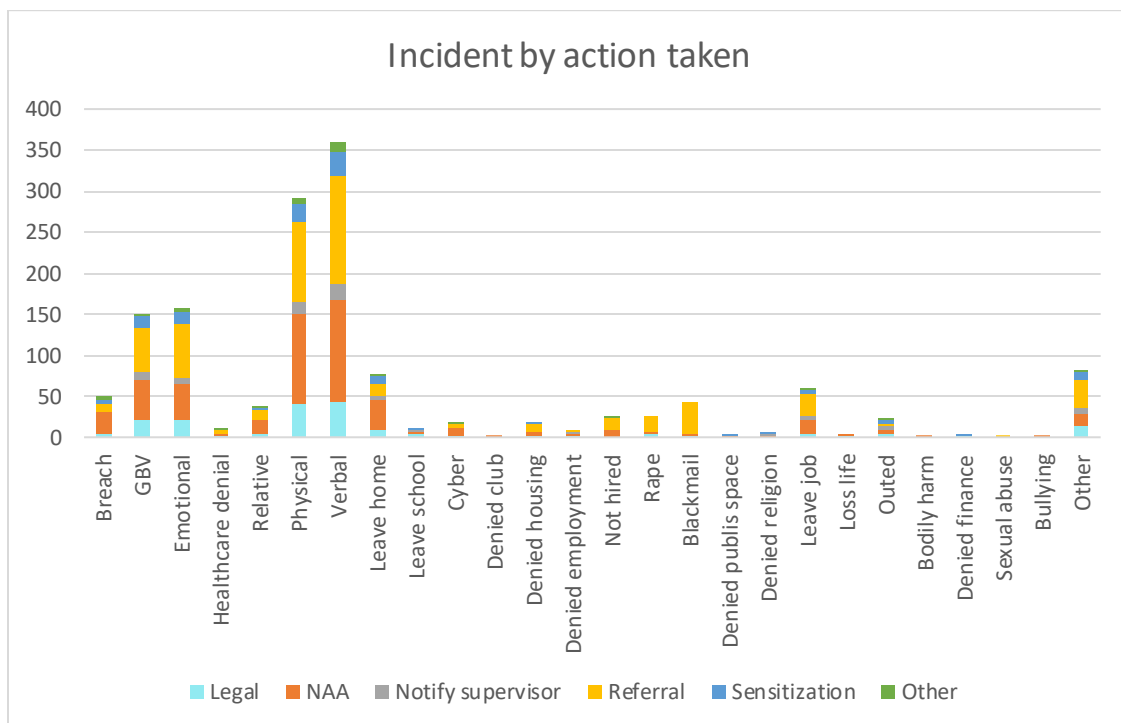
The most common type of workplace incident was verbal harassment (59.1%; 155), followed by physical abuse (33.6%; 88) and GBV (17.6%; 46).

What was the most frequent type of incident in the community?

The most frequent incident in the community was physical abuse (51.5%; 124), followed by verbal harassment (50.2%; 121) and emotional abuse (29%; 70).

Which incidents were most often subject to some redress?

Because many persons reported more than one type of incident, it is difficult to make definitive pronouncements on this. Nevertheless, of all the incidents, blackmail (90.5%; 38), rape (86.4%; 19) and being denied housing (69.2%; 9) had the highest percentage of resultant action in the form of referral to counselling or social services. Verbal harassment (46.7%) and physical abuse (45.6%) were the incidents most often subjected to legal or other redress.

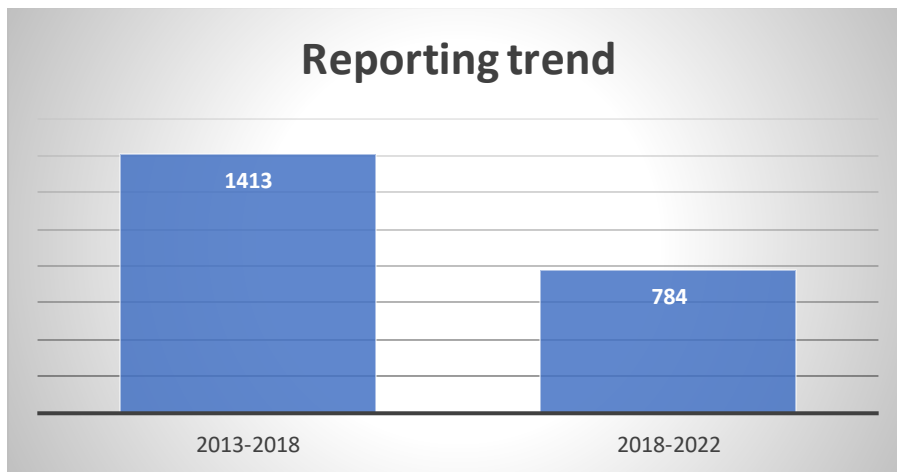


How often were incidents in the community and workplace subject to some redress?

The most common action for both workplace incidents (31.8%) and those in the community (28.2%) was 'no additional action'. The second most common however was referral to counselling or social services. There was not much difference in rate of redress between the two locations.

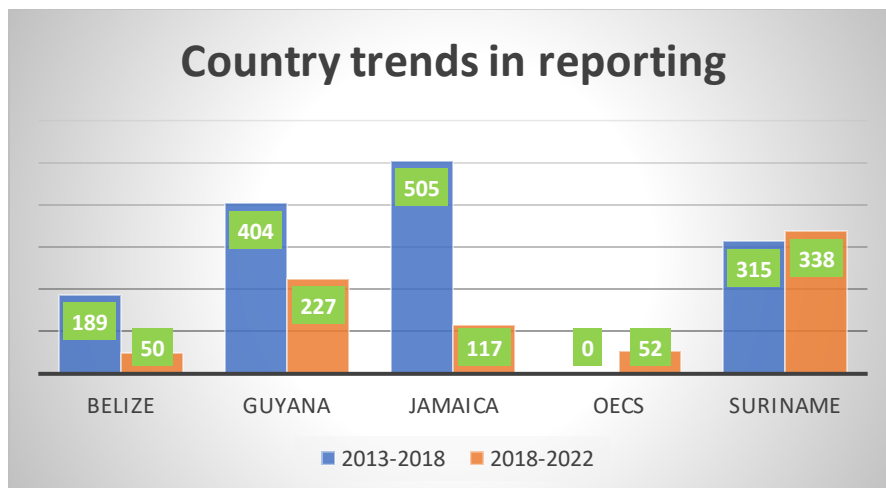
COMPARING THE RESULTS TO THE PREVIOUS ANALYSIS

The reporting period for the last analysis was slightly longer (2013 to 2018), but had almost double the number of reports (1413). This decrease in reporting occurred even though the previous analysis had 20 reporting CSOs (versus 25 for this iteration) and did not analyze the OECS countries.



COUNTRY

In the previous report Jamaica recorded the highest proportion of incidents, 35.7% (n=505). This was followed by Guyana 28.6% (n=404) and Suriname 22.3% (n=315), with Belize recording the lowest proportion of incidents at 13.4% (n=189). For the period 2018 to 2022, Suriname took over the top spot for most reports, with Guyana remaining the second highest reporting country, and Belize remaining the lowest reporter.

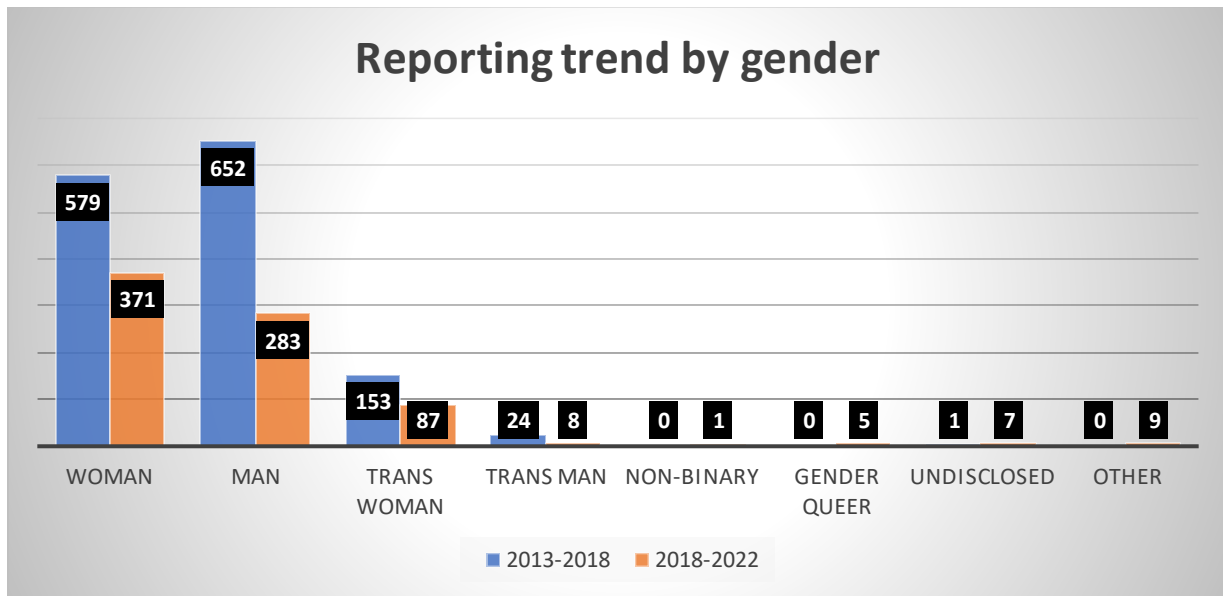


AGE

The mean age of clients has increased from 31.1 to now 34.4 years. Despite slight differences in the age grouping between analyses, the groups 20/21 to 29/30 remained the age group with the largest numbers of reports.

GENDER

In the previous analysis most of the reports were made by males, (46.1%; 652) compared to (36.7%; 283) in the present analysis, which demonstrates an inversion in the gender reporting statistics.



NATURE OF INCIDENT

Because some of the incidents were grouped into “two types of violations including/not including violence” for the previous analysis, a direct comparison is difficult. The trend remains that ‘harassment or verbal abuse’ (25.3% in 2013 to 2018) and ‘physical violence’ (17.5% in 2013 to 2018) are the most common types of incidents. In the current analysis, the percentage of verbal harassment has increased to 26.2%, and physical violence to 19.7%. It is noteworthy that 32 instances of being denied access to healthcare in the past (2.3%), has decreased to 10 reports for 2018 to 2022 (0.8%).

CORRELATIONS

Reporting and data base access did not allow the capture of several variables in the last analysis. The resulting associations and analyses were therefore constrained. Within these limitations however, some comparisons were still possible.

In the past analysis verbal abuse was more common in men (52%), but now women formed the larger percentage of those reporting this incident (47.2% vs 36.3% by men). However when looking at what percentage of the gender group reported verbal harassment, the proportions are nearly equal, at 49.2% of women and 50.2% of men. The percentage of physical abuse has decreased in men (43.9% in 2013-2018 vs 33.3% in 2018-2022), and in women (40.2% in 2013-2018 vs 38.4% in 2018-2022). In the past the rates of physical violence has

been similar between women and men, which is a trend that continues. As for the 2013-2018 period, trans women reported more physical abuse than transmen. Trans women contributed a larger percentage to those reporting verbal abuse than trans men, but as a percentage of the gender, more trans men reported verbal harassment (66.7%; 4) compared to trans women (45.9%; 39).

Breaches in confidentiality continues to be higher in women compared to men. Also similar to the past analysis, transwomen contributed to more of the reports on confidentiality breaches than transmen (8.7% vs. 2.2%).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This analysis shows that reporting for these Caribbean countries through the SID has decreased from the previous time period. It has also gradually declined during the 2018 to 2022 period, with an uptick in early 2022 which sharply dropped off by the end of the year. Data entry errors have generally improved since the last analysis but remains high, especially in Suriname.

Most of the reported incidents across the region were singular in nature. Continuing from the previous analysis, verbal harassment and physical abuse remained the most common incidents, and have increased slightly. Meanwhile, the number of reports of being denied access to healthcare has decreased. GBV was not reported on for the 2013 to 2018 period, but in this analysis, it was one of the most common reports in most countries. In Jamaica and Suriname breach of confidentiality and blackmail were the third most common incidents respectively. Generally, the most common locations for incidents were in the workplace and the community, where physical abuse and verbal harassment predominated. The presence of GBV as the third most common incident in workplaces deserves notice.

It also bears noting that the overall gender distribution of reports is now mostly by women, and this was a pattern that held for all the countries except Guyana, where more men made reports. While the percentage of physical abuse remains about the same in women and men, it has declined in both genders since the 2013 to 2018 period. Trans women and gender diverse persons had some of the highest rates of reported physical violence, comparatively greater than either women or men.

Many of the workplace and community incidents resulted in some kind of action, but overall 'no additional action', followed by referral to counselling or social services were the most common results in four of the five countries. In Suriname this order of frequency was inverted. Not many persons utilized the option of legal action except for the OECS countries, where it tied with 'no additional action' as the most common outcome.

Given the above, general recommendations applicable to each country include:

- Interventions to improve the declining use of SID. Targeting use and awareness among trans/gender diverse persons and other key populations
- Intersectional approaches with feminist, women, sex worker and trans focused organizations to address verbal harassment, physical abuse and GBV confronting cis and trans women.
- Conducting sensitization sessions and exploring other interventions in workplaces in order to decrease GBV, verbal harassment, and physical abuse.
- Including information on the perpetrator's relationship to the complainant can help identify the frequency of intimate partner violence compared to other types of violence. This could in turn assist

with determining the scope of intimate partner violence (IPV) in various populations, with more tailored responses.

- While action on reports will always depend on the wishes of the reporter, awareness about redress measures and procedures for efficiently initiating the process could be strengthened.
- Assess the procedures for action and redress, especially whether persons find counselling and referral to social services adequate and effective.

Country specific recommendations include:

BELIZE

- Discuss GBV with reporting organizations, the community, and strengthen mechanisms for action when reported.
- Ensure results of the analysis as it concerns the lesbian and bisexual women be disseminated within local and regional networks, where it can form part of the evidence base on challenges facing this population.

GUYANA

- Implement key populations-specific gender-based violence awareness campaign utilising traditional media/ social media to reduce incidents of verbal harassment, physical violence, and employment-discrimination. Given the higher rates reported in trans women, this population should receive special focus.
- Although these reports were in the minority, 3.1% of reports occurred with law enforcement, therefore sensitization sessions around sexual and gender diversity with personnel in law enforcement should be considered.
- Conduct workplace sensitization sessions on employment discrimination especially in private businesses in East Berbice-Corentyne where the majority of being forced to leave the job or not hired occurred.

JAMAICA

- Implementing interventions to raise awareness about the need for general confidentiality in health care and workplaces, but especially as it relates to health information and HIV status.
- Accelerating campaigns addressing stigma and discrimination in relation to HIV in the community and workplace
- Conducting sensitization sessions with personnel in public health care around sexual and gender diversity

OECS COUNTRIES

- Especially targeting private businesses in Antigua and Barbuda for workplace sensitization sessions would be useful. Given that more women reported incidents in private businesses, addressing misogyny in business/workplace seems necessary.

SURINAME

- Reinforcing training for the Double Positive Foundation on data entry and its utility in analyzing SID
- Ensuring the MSM and lesbian/bisexual women populations are especially aware of redress measures and procedures.