



Committee for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence in Puerto Rico

This document records the Plan for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence in Puerto Rico 2019-2023.

By: The Committee for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence in Puerto Rico (COPPAS, per its acronym in Spanish)

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MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

DR. RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ MERCADO, MD, FAANS, FACS



Sexual violence is a public health problem that impacts thousands of people every year in Puerto Rico and in other countries around the world. Most of its victims are women and girls (BRFSS 2016, YRBSS 2017) although men are also victims of sexual violence. According to these surveys, approximately 70,000 adults and 14,000 young people in Puerto Rico experienced an act of sexual violence at some point in their lives. This unfortunate reality merits the concerted effort to tackle this problem.

As Secretary of the Department of Health, I am proud to know that we are working to have a *Puerto Rico free of sexual violence* by joining forces with the Committee for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence in Puerto Rico (COPPAS). The Department of Health's Rape Victim Help Center leads this work which resulted in the drafting of the *Plan for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence 2019-2023*.

Primary prevention combined with the socio-ecological model and the strategies recommended by the World Health Organization and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (CDC), have been the platforms used in the drafting of this Plan. It has been shown that to have a massive impact on addressing public health issues, we must join all possible efforts and work at multiple levels of society. In other words, impacting individual knowledge and prevention skills, promoting the development of healthy relationships, opening spaces for community mobilization, and achieving the implementation of public and institutional policy aimed at the prevention of sexual violence. The aforementioned summarizes the route of COPPAS 2019-2023 precisely.



HONORABLE RAFAEL RODRÍGUEZ MERCADO

MD, FAANS, FACS

Secretary

Department of Health

AGENCIES THAT FORM COPPAS

Puerto Rico Psychology Association - Committee for LGBTTT Affairs *Boys and*

Girls Clubs of Puerto Rico

Counseling Center - El Sendero de la Cruz Church

Educational Research Center, Department of Education, University of Puerto Rico,

Río Piedras Campus

Dominican Women's Center

COAÍ, Inc.

College of Lawyers of Puerto Rico

College of Physicians-Surgeons of Puerto Rico

College of Social Work Professionals

Civil Rights Commission

Puerto Rico Board of Education

Coordinator of Peace for Women

University Resources Consortium Sowing Alliance of Drug,

Alcohol and Violence Awareness (CRUSADA, per its acronym in Spanish)

Ombudsman for People with Disabilities

Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Department of Education

Department of Justice

Department of Family and Children

Housing Department

Department of Health

Mental Health and Addiction Services Administration (ASSMCA, per its acronym in Spanish)

Suicide Prevention Commission

STD-HIV Prevention Division

Mothers, Children and Adolescents Program

Community Initiative

Institute of Developmental Deficiencies

Institute of Statistics

US Army - *Sexual Harassment / Assault Response and Prevention Program*

(SHARP)

Ombudsman for the Elderly

Puerto Rico Police

Women's Advocacy Office

Pro-Familias de Puerto Rico

Pro-Mujer - UPR Cayey

Matria Project

Ricky Martin Foundation, Puerto Rico

Salvation Army

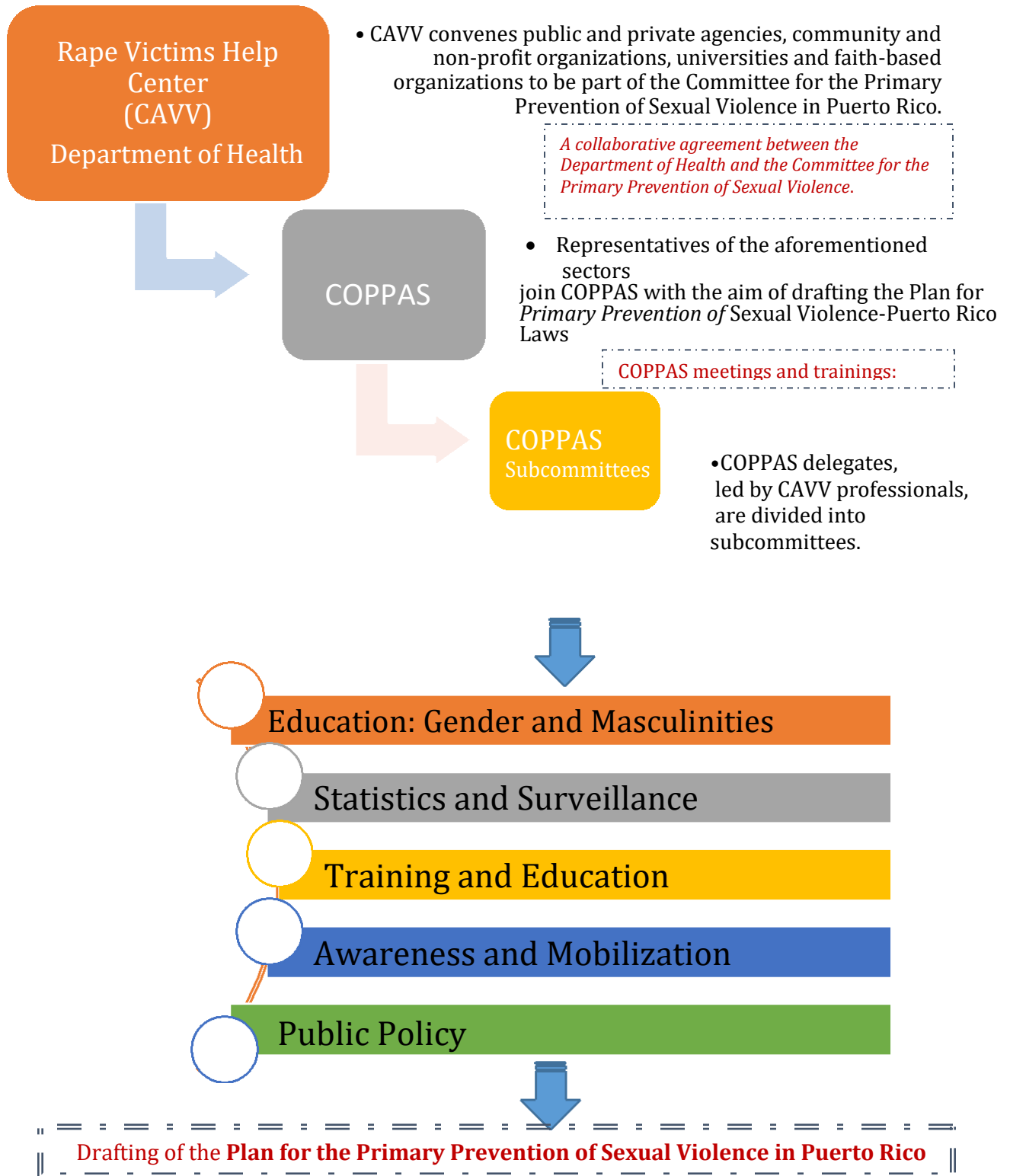
Synod of the Caribbean - Lutheran Church in

America Sacred Heart University - Title IX

Ana G. Méndez University - Cupey Campus

YWCA

SUMMARY



Infographic 1: COPPAS Overview 2017-2018

Socio-ecological model and primary prevention: Plan Platforms

The Socio-ecological Model (Brofrenbrenner, 1979; Gual and Norgaard, 2010; Holling, 2001; Odum, 1989, McGibbis and Ostrom, 2014) implies that the approach to the management of ecosystems and natural resources does not focus on the components of the system but on its relationships, interactions and feedback. From this perspective, problems such as sexual violence are perceived as products of the interaction between people and their context, therefore, a plan aimed at tackling this type of social phenomenon must take into account levels of influence such as: home, community, school, church, work, university and the media. The creation of protective environments that contribute to minimizing the risks of being victims and victimizers is also vital.

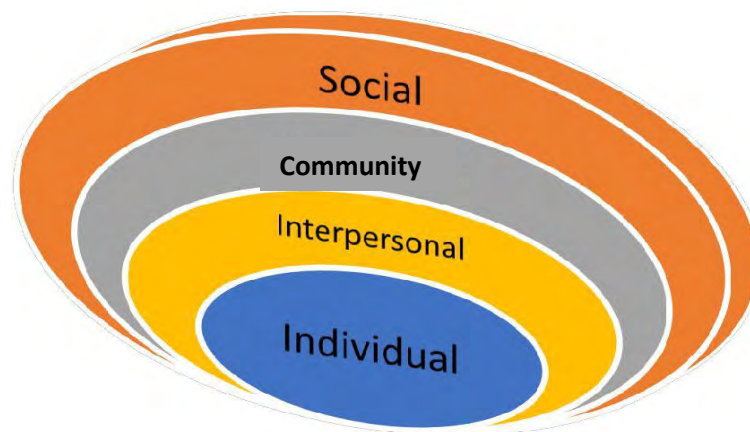


Illustration 1: Socio-ecological model

This model makes it possible to obtain a broad and contextualized view of the phenomena that are the object of psychosocial intervention. Socio-ecological positioning requires the development of collaborative networks involving various sectors to address the complex problems that exist in society.

Concurring with this position, the Committee for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence in Puerto Rico (COPPAS) is a multisectoral assembly that directs multi-focal efforts to work on the prevention of this public health problem through the *building* of a plan for the prevention of sexual violence aimed at impacting multiple levels of influence. In other words, with the aim of addressing the problem of sexual violence - at the individual, relationship, community and societal levels - COPPAS collectively drafted the *Plan for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence 2019-2023* that embodies the *route* suggested by professionals with expertise in the area to lead us towards *a Puerto Rico free of Sexual Violence*.

It should be noted that during the years 2017-2018 this plan was gradually formulated in 13 meetings (three from the CAVV group of leaders and ten from COPPAS). In other words, this document was written collaboratively by a battery of professionals from public and private agencies, community organizations, universities, and faith-based organizations. The strategy used to organize the work was the creation of five subcommittees that worked on the *drafting* of the Plan on the basis of a template that was used to break down goals, objectives, activities, achievement indicators, periods and responsible persons. The subcommittees are:

- ***Education*** focusing on gender equality and masculinities from kindergarten to university degree - Led by Joseira Negrón, Social Worker at the Rape Victim Help Center (CAVV).
- ***Sexual Violence Statistics and Surveillance*** - Led by Soe Rodríguez, MPH, Coordinator of the Statistics and Research Unit of the CAVV.

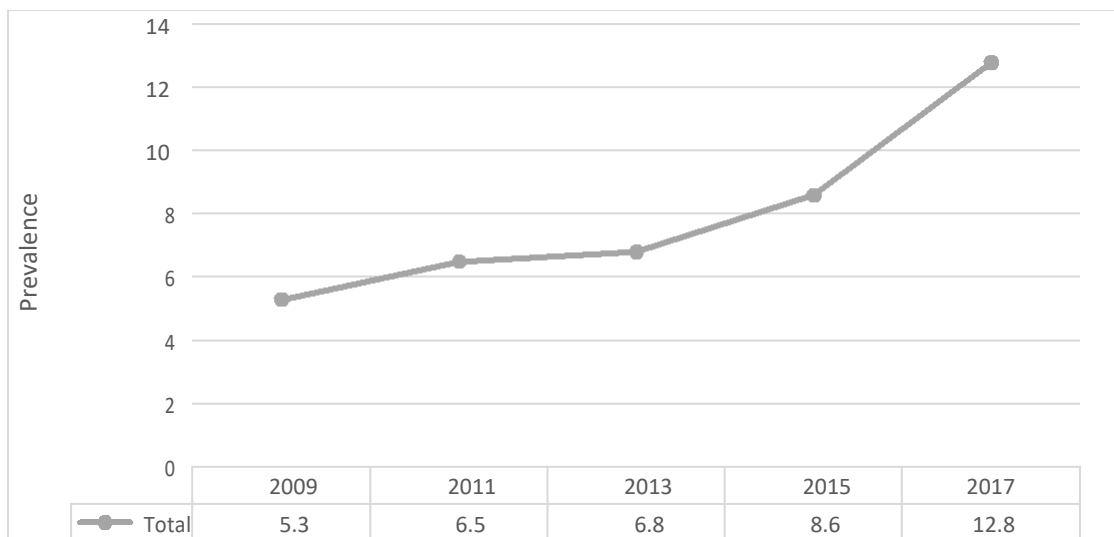
- ***Training of Professionals and other sectors*** - Dr. Lourdes Torres, Coordinator of the CAVV Evaluation Unit.
- ***Community Awareness and Mobilization*** - Dr. Yalitzza Navedo Roman, Coordinator of the Communications and Networks Unit of the CAVV.
- ***Public politics*** - Carmen Monge, MSW, Coordinator of the Interagency Unit of CAVV

These COPPAS subcommittees, in addition to socio-ecological positioning, focused on the primary prevention of sexual violence. The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that the primary goal of primary prevention is to prevent disease, harm, problems or disorders in healthy people. And, basically, this is the purpose of COPPAS: to prevent sexual victimization before it occurs. Primary prevention is implemented by eliminating the factors that may cause health problems, increasing those strategies that protect or decrease the probability of the condition. For this reason, in the COPPAS Plan (2019-2023), the proposed strategies give special attention to reducing risk factors and increasing protective factors. For example, reducing the acceptance of violence against women and promoting the articulation of more equitable public policies regarding gender.

In this document you will find the definition of sexual violence, an overview of this public health problem in Puerto Rico, information on COPPAS, the recommendations that emerged from the evaluation of the 2010-2015 Plan and the plan for primary prevention outlined in the *route* recommended to tackle sexual violence in Puerto Rico during the 2019-2023 period.

INTRODUCTION

Sexual violence is a public health problem that affects people’s integral well-being, their support system and their community physically, emotionally and socially. It can be gleaned from the literature that most criminal acts of sexual violence begin in adolescence. On the other hand, for the year 2017-2018, the Department of Family Services of Puerto Rico treated 679 cases of sexual abuse of minors (Preliminary data, 2018). In addition, emergency room records report that 39% of victims requesting services are adolescents and 35% of cases are 10 years old or younger at the time of the evaluation. Likewise, the prevalence of sexual assault among adolescents has been increasing over the past 8 years.



Graph 1: Prevalence of Sexual Assault in High School Students of the Puerto Rico Public School System (YRBS, 2018)

A comparative analysis of sexual violence among young people between the United States and Puerto Rico reveals a higher incidence in the latter in the areas of sexual assault at some point in life and during the year prior to the interview.

High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey	2017	
	PR	USA
Sexual assault at some point in life	12.8	7.4
Sexual dating violence during the previous year	4.5	6.9
Sexual violence during the previous year	11.5	9.7

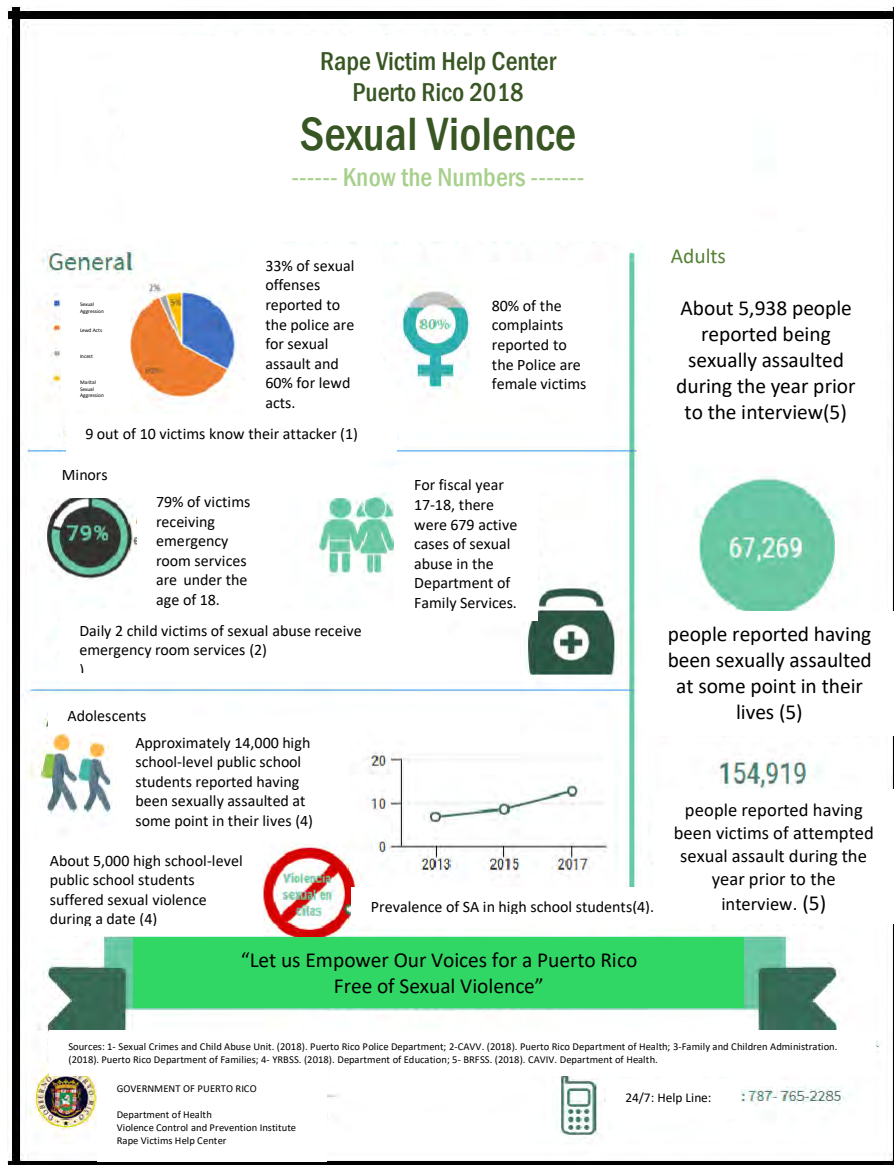
Table 1: Comparative Analysis of the Incidence of Sexual Assault among Young People between the United States and Puerto Rico, BRFSS 2016

In the case of surveys on the prevalence and incidence of sexual assault in adults (over 18 years of age), a difference in the incidence reported by women compared to men is observed, which again suggests a trend in the victimization of women at higher levels compared to men. Surveys of people over 18 years of age (BRFSS, 2016) found an incidence of 5,938 cases of sexual assault in 1 year and a prevalence of 67,257 cases of sexual assault at some point during their lives.

Indicator	Prevalence %	Population estimate
In the last 12 months		
Have you been the victim of lewd acts?	2.4	67,844
Have you been exposed to unwanted sexual situations involving physical contact (indecent exposures, voyeurism, sexual harassment (or forcing you to view photos or movies of sexual content)?	2.7	75,409
Have you been the victim of an attempted sexual assault?	0.6	15,766
Have you been a victim of sexual assault?	0.2	
At some point during your life		5,938
Have you been the victim of an attempted sexual assault?	5.5	154,919
Have you been a victim of sexual assault?	2.4	67,269

Table 2: Incidence of Prevalence of Sexual Violence in People over 18 Years of Age in Puerto Rico, BRFSS 2016

The Statistics Unit of the CAVV compiles cases of sexual violence that go to emergency rooms, which are intervened by government agencies, and analyzes data from epidemiological surveys on sexual violence in people over 18 years of age in Puerto Rico. The Unit developed the following infographic that illustrates the different sources of information reported by the country's hospital agencies and institutions, as well as data from epidemiological surveys on sexual violence in Puerto Rico.



Infographic 2: Sexual Violence-Know the Numbers-2018

The risk factors for sexual violence identified in various investigations are: being under 15 years of age, having been a victim of previous sexual violence and social disorganization. Stereotypical beliefs about the role of gender, feelings of hostility towards women, having witnessed domestic violence, having emotionally distant parents, having experienced child abuse, are also risk factors, according to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). as is the use of alcohol (OPS, 2002, 2014). On the other hand, the following have been identified as protective factors that reduce the likelihood of sexual violence: conflict resolution skills, good self-esteem, good relationships with peers, parental supervision, respectful and affective relationships, social support, availability of services and sense of belonging.

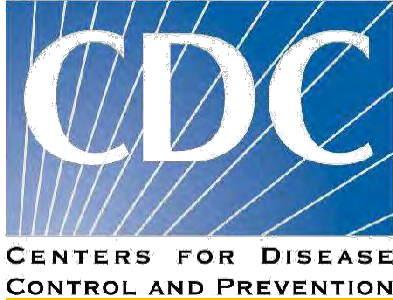
In 2014, PAHO reported that women and men with lower levels of education are at a higher risk of being victims of or committing intimate partner violence, respectively, although gender-based violence occurs at all levels. Alcohol abuse is often associated with intimate partner violence and sexual violence. Attitudes of acceptance of violence are closely associated with the exercise of intimate partner violence and sexual violence or the suffering thereof. Finally, PAHO points out that sexual violence committed by men is deeply rooted in ideologies about men's sexual rights.

Given this scenario, primary prevention becomes urgent. All people can become agents of change to prevent sexual violence. The damage and scope caused by this type of violence can last a lifetime if it is not worked through properly.

It can affect several generations with serious consequences on the health, education, employment, criminal and economic well-being of the individual, the family, the community and society at large. Therefore, primary prevention of sexual violence is of vital importance for public health. In fact, it has been proven that primary prevention can save lives. Not only that, prevention has a positive impact on the economy since it saves money because the investment to address these forms of violence won't be necessary if it can be prevented from happening.

It is the position of **COPPAS** that primary prevention from the socio-ecological approach should be the platform of the ***Plan for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence in Puerto Rico 2019-2023*** with the objective of protecting and promoting the well-being and development of the individual, the family, the community and society, as recommended by PAHO (2014), as noted in the literature:

- The prevention of all forms of violence and abuse will help to reduce levels of intimate partner and sexual violence.
- There are several modifiable factors associated with intimate partner violence that can be the target of primary prevention measures, such as: reducing the acceptance of violence, increasing women's access to education and economic self-sufficiency, amending laws that discriminate against women, and implementing gender-equitable policies.
- In order to achieve changes at the population level, it is important to address the social factors in the primary prevention of intimate partner violence and sexual violence (PAHO, 2014, CDC, 2016).



It should be noted that the strategies for the prevention of sexual violence contained in this COPPAS Plan are similar to those developed by the CDC and adapted by the CAVV in November 2016:

STRATEGIES TO PREVENT SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN PUERTO RICO

	STRATEGY	FOCUS
A	Support cultural change to promote the prevention of gender violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mobilization of men and boys as allies in prevention ➤ Citizen solidarity
L	Leading the teaching of skills to prevent sexual violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lead the learning of socio-skills emotional ➤ Promotion of healthy sexuality ➤ Empowerment-based training ➤ Safe interpersonal relationships
T	Work on the empowerment and support of women and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote economic self-sufficiency for women and girls ➤ Strengthening leadership and opportunities for girls
O	Guide communities, organizations, study and work centers create safe-protective environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve security and surveillance in schools ➤ Promote establishment and implementation of workplace safety policies ➤ Promote change at the community level (campaigns, policy changes, implementation of laws)
VS	Validate (believe and support) the survivors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Offer victim/ survivor-focused treatments and services ➤ Offer preventive intervention to minors and families at high risk to prevent future violent conduct

Table 3 : CDC Sexual Violence Prevention Model

The costs incurred by the State to address this problem should be an engine for investment in the primary prevention of this social problem. It is estimated that the State invests \$122,461.00 for medical care, criminal justice and loss of employment productivity (*National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, NISVS, 2017*). On the other hand, the sequel of sexual violence in survivors is alarming: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), depression, anxiety, eating disorders, sleep disorders and even suicide (Chen, et.al, 2010). In fact, childhood sexual violence is estimated to be related to the top ten chronic diseases and causes of death, according to a study published by the CDC of the United States Department of Health and Social Services (*Adverse Childhood Experiences Study, Kaiser-CDC, 1998*).

Both the cost and the aftermath of sexual violence are powerful reasons to invest efforts and resources in the primary prevention of sexual violence in Puerto Rico. Our country is not alone in the phenomenon of sexual violence. For example, this type of violence against children is a global problem. According to a UNICEF report published in 2017, 300 million minors in the world live in situations of extreme violence and at least 15 million adolescent women on the planet have been victims of rape. As can be seen, sexual violence is a public health problem that requires multiple sectors to come together to address it.

COPPAS has assumed its responsibility by committing to a
[Puerto Rico free of Sexual Violence](#)

DEFINITION OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

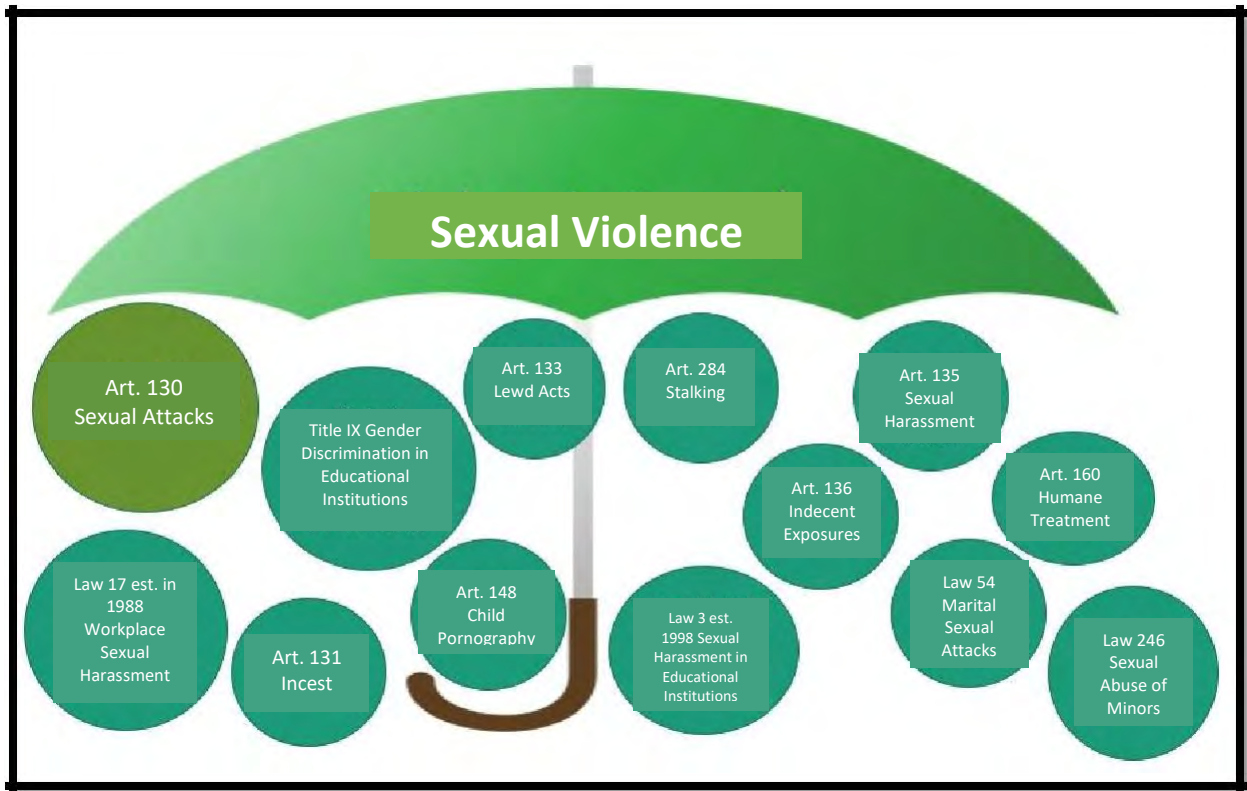


World Health Organization

Sexual violence is defined as: "any sexual act, the attempt to commit a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or innuendo, or actions to traffic or otherwise use a person's sexuality by coercion by another person, regardless of the victim's relationship to the victim, in any environment, including home and the workplace." Coercion can encompass a wide range of degrees of use of force. In addition to physical force, it can involve psychological intimidation, extortion, or other threats, such as physical harm and firing the victim from work.

Acts of sexual violence can be very varied and occur in very different circumstances and settings. Among them: marital rape, date rape by strangers, harassment, assault of people with functional diversity, sexual abuse of minors, denial of the right to use contraceptives and human trafficking. The term "human trafficking" includes the organized movement of people, usually women, between countries and in countries, to force them into prostitution. Such trafficking also includes the act of forcing an immigrant to perform a sexual act as a condition for permitting or processing immigration. Deception and subjugation achieved through forced debt are used for sex trafficking (WHO, 2003).

Legal Definition of Sexual Violence in Puerto Rico



Infographic 3: Sexual Violence-Puerto Rico Laws

In Puerto Rico, sexual violence is defined as a crime in Law 146 of 2012 as amended by Law 246 of 2014, Puerto Rico Penal Code, and is defined as sexual assault, lewd acts, incest, and harassment, among others.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The media and the issue of sexual violence



In today's societies, mass media plays a vital role in individual, family and collective life, as the literature indicates. Moreover, being symbolic builders of reality, they have power and influence in society. Betancourt Diaz (2014, p. Vii) maintains: “The media are a resource of power, influence and control; a mode of transmission of information, a source of definitions and images of reality and one of the origins of a system of meanings that dictates what is normal and what is deviant”.

For his part, Morales Lara (2009, p. 103) states that “the mass media — mainly radio, television, the press, now the Internet — currently play a determining role in the formation and change of ideas, attitudes, habits and culture of populations”.

Hoynes and Sasson (1992) delve into the subject when they argue that in the present media generation these devices are used to construct meanings on political and social issues. For his part, Osuna Llaneza (2015) —at the Seventh Annual Convention *The Evaluation of Public Policies: Concepts and Experiences* of the Puerto Rican Evaluation Society— highlighted that in the Information Society of the XXI century, politics is developed in the mass media.

Based on the foregoing, COPPAS will be leading efforts to use the mass media to deliver messages aimed at the primary prevention of sexual violence in Puerto Rico. The subcommittee on *Awareness and Community Mobilization* will oversee this task.

It should be noted that the magnitude of the problem of sexual violence in Puerto Rico has been reviewed, discussed and analyzed by communications professionals who work in the mass media and news agencies. Reports, statistics and interviews highlight the seriousness of this public health problem. In the following pages we share news recently disseminated by the country's media reporting the matter highlighting the following:

- The Island experiences unsurmountable sexual violence.
- During 2015, there were 1,372 active cases of sexual abuse in the Department of Family Services.

The Problem of Sexual Violence on the Island is Critical

80% of the complaints of sexual assault are reported by female victims

Por Inter News Service

🕒 Lunes 09 de abril de 2018, a las 21:55

archivo



The island is experiencing unsurmountable instances of sexual violence which it is trying to prevent with awareness campaigns and prevention, however, it depends on parents, relatives, teachers and school social intervention resources, as well as the health system, to intercede actively.

Sexual violence is mostly experienced by minors and women, according to statistics from the Rape Victims Help Center, a division of the Department of Health.

The Problem of Sexual Violence on the Island is Critical

por: Inter News Service - hace 2 días



In 2015, there were 1,372 active cases of sexual abuse in the Department of Family Services.

San Juan, Apr 9 (INS) - The island is experiencing unsurmountable instances of sexual violence which it is trying to prevent with awareness campaigns and prevention, however, it depends on parents, relatives, teachers and school social intervention resources, as well as the health system, to intercede actively.

Sexual Violence in Puerto Rico

According to statistics, thousands of people in Puerto Rico experience sexual violence annually (*Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, BRFSS, 2016* and *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, YRBSS, 2017*) although only hundreds report it to the Police or some other agency or organization. In 2017, the Puerto Rico Police Department reported 919 grievances. It is estimated that one in three women and one in six men has experienced some form of sexual violence at some point in their lives (NISVS, 2017). On the other hand, the Department of Family Services reported that, during fiscal year 2017-2018, there were more than 600 active cases of sexual abuse. It should be noted that the aftereffects of sexual violence in survivors is alarming: post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, anxiety, eating disorders, sleep disorders, and even suicide (Chen, et.al, 2010).

In this context, it is evident that sexual violence is a public health problem that affects thousands of people in its various forms, including: sexual assault, sexual coercion, lewd acts, sexual harassment, sexual abuse of minors, marital sexual assault, incest, human trafficking and all forms of sexual assault covered by:

- Puerto Rico Penal Code, as amended
- Law for the Prevention and Intervention with Domestic Violence, Law number 54 of August 15, 1989, as amended
- Law for the Safety, Welfare and Protection of Minors, Law number 246 of December 16, 2011, as amended

As we detailed in the summary, we must add to the above-mentioned situation the incurred by the State in dealing with this problem. This amount is estimated at more than \$122,000.00, being the same distributed among medical care, criminal justice and loss of employment productivity (NISVS, 2017).

The Explanatory Memorandum to Law 467 of September 23, 2004 (*Law to Establish a National Plan for the Primary Prevention of Violence*) states that "violence is a problem in every town that manifests in many ways for which there is no simple solution." Based on this reality and in line with the Law, COPPAS is a multisectoral group that worked on the articulation of the *Plan for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence in Puerto Rico 2019-2023*. In fact, PAHO (2017) recommends, in order to tackle this type of problem, the articulation of national policies and plans for preventing and responding to violence. The magnitude of the problem merits the joining of efforts. The foregoing, definitely, coincides with the work carried out by COPPAS for the drafting of the Plan. The next section elaborates COPPAS and its development in conjunction with the CAVV of the Department of Health to draft *the Plan for the Primary Prevention of Violence Sexual in Puerto Rico*.

COMMITTEE FOR THE PRIMARY PREVENTION OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE (COPPAS)



Pictured above: On October 19, 2017 at Sheraton Old San Juan Hotel, COPPAS members ratify the *route* of the ***Plan for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence in Puerto Rico*** (2019-2023) contained in the forms worked on that day.

Law 467 of September 23, 2004 was adopted with the purpose of establishing the *National Plan for the Primary Prevention of Violence* with the aim of creating a Committee composed of public officials and representatives of the private sector with the responsibility of drafting and implementing the Plan. This order was delegated to the

Department of Health. Since the establishment of this Law, the Committee for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence (COPPAS) has played a leading role in this endeavor. This is a multi-sectoral conjunction led by the Department of Health Rape Victims Help Center (CAVV) that aims to eradicate sexual violence in Puerto Rico. In 2017, COPPAS established its vision and mission for the 2019-2023 plan (See Attachment A: Presentation-COPPAS Summary).



Promote the primary prevention and eradication of sexual violence in Puerto Rico, through coordinated multisectoral efforts to bring about changes in social norms to protect human rights

and recognize and address sexual violence as a public health issue.

Collaborative Agreement between the Department of Health and the Committee for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence in Puerto Rico

To address sexual violence multisectoral efforts are needed to work out plans that address this public health problem. In fact, the **Center for Disease Control and Prevention** (CDC) of the **United States Department of Health and Social Services**. In 2006 he commissioned the realization of state plans to address the problem of sexual violence that was being experienced in the states and territories that make up the United States. Based on the foregoing, the **Rape Victims Help Center** (CAVV) of the **Department of Health** led the task of drafting the *Plan for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence in Puerto Rico*. In addition, government agencies and community-based organizations, as well as various university institutions in the country, were identified to participate in the **Committee for the Primary Prevention of Aggression Sexual** (COPPAS) work groups. From 2008 to 2009, the Plan was drawn up for implementation during the five-year period 2010-2015 and evaluated in 2016.

At present, COPPAS was reconstituted with the aim of drafting the Plan for the 2019-2023 period. The first meeting was held in March 2017 and currently more than 40 agencies, organizations, entities and universities make up COPPAS together with the CAVV. COPPAS has as its platform a vision aimed at achieving a *Puerto Rico free of sexual violence* by promoting respect for human rights and the emotional, spiritual and physical integrity of people,

including gender equality and diversity within an integrated public and organizational policy focused on the primary prevention of sexual violence.



Illustration 2: COPPAS-Multisectoral Board

To formalize the COPPAS commitment, a *Collaborative Agreement* (See Attachment B) composed of the following Clauses: Members, Objectives, Commitment, Duration, Personal link, Costs and Effective date of the agreement. It should be noted that the COPPAS Agreement was proposed by members of the Committee with the aim of drafting and implementing the *Plan for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence in Puerto Rico 2019-2023*. It was approved by the Legal Division of the Department of Health in December 2017.

In addition to the Plan -drafting meetings, COPPAS has participated in activities coordinated by the CAVV aimed at the prevention of sexual violence and has received training in the following areas: strategic planning, sexual violence,

gender perspective, program evaluation, masculinities and sexual violence prevention during natural disasters and emergencies (See Attachment D).



Department of Health Launches Sexual Violence Campaign

PH Por Agencia EFE
04/11/2018 | 02:39 p.m.



The campaign announcement was made during the "Route the Awareness" community mobilization event, celebrated at the Urban Train Station. (Donated)

The initiative will consist of various activities throughout April.



The *Route to Raising awareness* was activity April 2018 summit. COPPAS supported this initiative of the CAVV.



RECOMMENDATIONS EMERGING FROM THE 2010-2015 PLAN

During 2016, an evaluation process of the last Plan (2010-2015) was carried out and strategies and barriers to its implementation emerged. After this evaluation, the following goals were recommended for the drafting of the *Plan for Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence in Puerto Rico 2019-2023*:

1. Promote organizational public policy conducive to gender equality, respect and security.
2. Influence social norms related to gender equality, respect and safety for women, girls, boys and men.
3. Increase knowledge and awareness about the prevention of sexual violence at all stages of life and prioritize primary prevention strategies.
4. Increase the capacity of individuals, groups and communities to prevent sexual violence.
5. Increase access to statistical information on the problem of sexual violence on the Island.
6. Support efforts to increase knowledge about preventive practices through research and evaluation.
7. Address the primary prevention needs of underserved communities.
8. Increase knowledge and awareness about public policy and developed legislation.

9. Increase prevention strategies focused on protective factors and risk of sexual violence.

10. Incorporate evidence-based curricula and models into prevention strategies.

These recommendations were presented to COPPAS in March 2017 and, following a process of dialogue and consideration at meetings held on the third Thursday of each month, the Committee established its own route, on the basis of the recommendations identified in the Committee's 2010-2015 Work Report. The following image illustrates the 2019-2023 route:

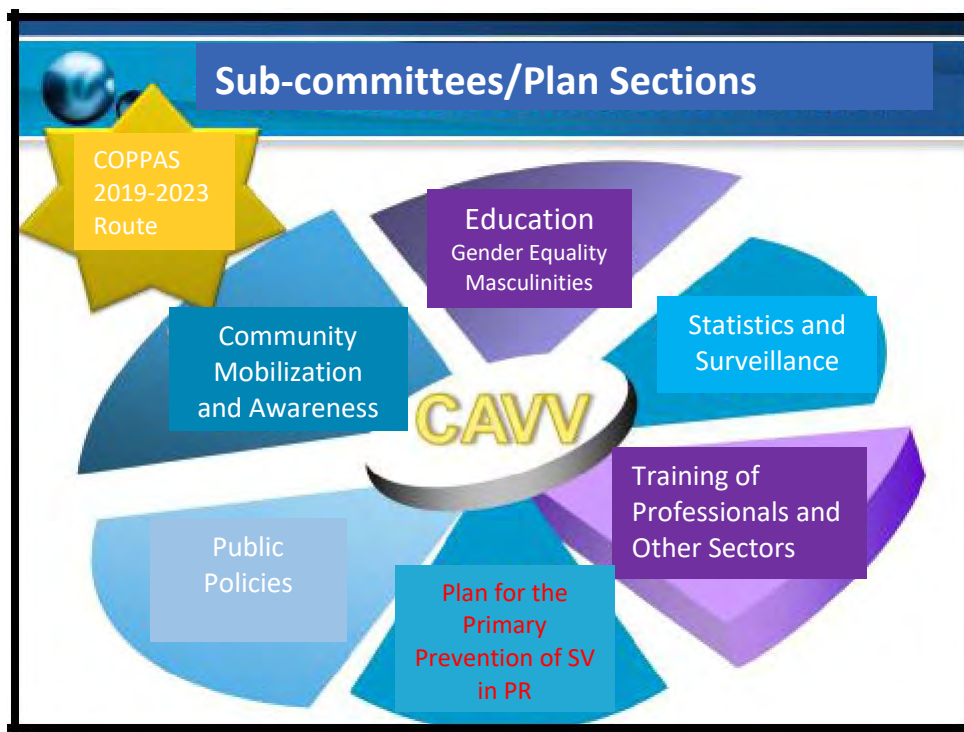


Illustration 3: COPPAS Subcommittees 2019-2023

From this route, new goals emerged with which COPPAS decided to work during the 2019-2023 period. The next section breaks down the goals selected by COPPAS during 2017.

GOALS OF THE 2019-2023 PLAN



1. Develop educational initiatives on primary prevention of sexual violence at all levels of the educational system (k-university).

- Objective: Delineate the teaching-learning process with a cross-disciplinary perspective, promoting gender equality and involving masculinities.



2. Increase access to statistical information on the problem of sexual violence in Puerto Rico.



- Objective: Propose a *connected* monitoring system on the statistics recorded on sexual violence in Puerto Rico coordinated by the Statistics and Research Unit of the CAVV.
- 3. Increase the knowledge and capability of individuals, groups and professionals to prevent sexual violence For these purposes, it will conduct a needs survey among different professional groups of first response or related to protection and risk factors (education professionals, pediatrics, gynecology, social work, police, prosecution, judiciary, business owners, bars, sports professionals, community leaders and representatives of underserved populations represented at COPPAS).**
- Objective: 1) Recommend the route to be followed for offering training for professionals and other sectors with the aim of increasing victim awareness and knowledge about sexual violence from a gender equality perspective. 2) Train first responders in sexual violence prevention and intervention.

4. Empower Puerto Rican citizens about their right to be free from sexual violence through various awareness-raising and community mobilization strategies based on guidance, education, and awareness-raising and resource dissemination activities.

- Objective: Design various strategies and use multiple means to reach different populations with the message of the prevention of sexual violence from a perspective of gender equality and healthy relationships so that the message of prevention reaches people, communities and society at large.

5. Promote organizational public policy that promotes the primary prevention of sexual violence, gender equality, respect, safety and services for victims.

- Objective: Cover legal aspects such as laws, orders, and the public policy necessary to prevent sexual violence in Puerto Rico.



PLAN FOR THE PRIMARY PREVENTION OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

The screenshot shows a news article on the website 'el Vocero.com'. At the top, there are logos for 'DeCompras' and 'el Vocero.com', along with a search bar and a weather icon showing 90°. The navigation menu includes 'SECCIONES', 'LEY Y ORDEN', 'GOBIERNO', 'DEPORTES', 'ECONOMÍA', 'ESCENARIO', 'OPINIÓN', and 'VOCERO TV VIDEOS'. The main headline reads 'A Work Plan for the Prevention of Sexual Violence has been Established'. Below the headline, it says 'InterNewsService' and '23 de octubre de 2017'. A photograph shows a group of people in a meeting room. To the right of the photo is a video player that is currently blacked out, with a red button labeled 'CONOCE MÁS' at the bottom. Social media sharing icons for Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram are visible on the right side of the article.

Article published in *El Vocero*: On October 19, 2017, COPPAS worked on the drafting of the *Plan for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence 2019-2023*. On October 20th, the country's media outlined the work of COPPAS in the drafting of the Plan.

The basis of the *Plan for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence in Puerto Rico (2019-2023)* was *built* collectively at worktables. On October 19, 2017, COPPAS delegates from more than 40 agencies, organizations, entities and universities participated in what we call the *construction of the draft Plan footing*. For this process, templates were used as a guide to work with the sections of the plan represented in the five COPPAS subcommittees: *Education* with an emphasis on gender equality and masculinities, *training for professionals and other sectors*, *statistics and surveillance*, *community awareness and mobilization* and *public policies*. Each subcommittee filled out its spreadsheet as a group by breaking down: goals, objectives, activities, indicators of achievement and responsible persons. The subcommittees worked separately on their plan, and each group leader then submitted their completed worksheet to COPPAS and the Center for Educational Research at the University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras Campus (CIE). Following this presentation, CIE provided recommendations for the implementation of the plan. Below, photos of the working tables and the summary of the contents of the worksheets worked on by the subcommittees are shared:



Education with a Focus on Gender Equality and Masculinities

By Joseira Negron

The Subcommittee on ***Education: Gender Equality and Masculinities*** will focus on:

- Reviewing and adapting sexual prevention curricula at different educational levels
- Identifying required or recommended public or institutional policy or other mechanisms for the implementation of the *Plan for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence in Puerto Rico*.
- Developing and disseminating materials for prevention campaigns directed at minors and the community in general.

Statistics and Surveillance

By Soe Rodriguez

The Subcommittee on ***Statistics and Surveillance*** will invest efforts in:

- Identifying: 1) indicators of sexual violence and available sources of information, 2) risk and protective factors associated with sexual violence, and 3) platforms to disseminate data.
- Developing collaborative agreements with public and private agencies in order to obtain data periodically.
- Creating a data observatory that becomes the connected surveillance system for statistics on sexual violence in Puerto Rico.

- Achieving consensus regarding uniform variables to be collected on sexual violence.
- Developing collaborative agreements with universities and community organizations to share information with the observatory.

Training for Professionals and Other Sectors

By Lourdes Torres

The Sub-committee on ***Training for Professionals and Other Sectors*** will work initially with the development of a tool to carry out a *Training Needs Analysis* to be administered in agencies and organizations linked to COPPAS and others working with sexual violence prevention. Once this needs analysis is carried out and the areas of greatest need are identified, a *Training Plan will be designed* to address them. The committee will be in charge of the coordination, design, implementation and evaluation of training activities offered as part of the *Training Plan*. The goal that will guide the various activities of the subcommittee will be to increase the knowledge and capabilities of professional first responders to prevent sexual violence through victim-centered and trauma-oriented intervention, early identification, coordinated intervention and/or referral and to avoid re-victimization.

Community Awareness and Mobilization

By Yalitza Navedo Roman

The Subcommittee on *Community Awareness and Mobilization* will develop the concepts and products of campaigns and activities during its Years 1 (2019) and 2 (2020). The plan of this sub-committee is based on four elements:

1. **Four media campaigns** (March, April, November and December) aimed at different audiences.
2. **Three radio educational capsules** –Intended to be broadcast throughout the year, on the themes of the right to be free of sexual violence, how to foster environments and relationships free of SV.
3. **Four mobilization activities** in January (*San Sebastian Street Festival*), March (*International Women's Day*), April (*Sexual Violence Prevention and Awareness Month*) and June-July (*Beach Tour*).
4. **Pamphlet** that summarizes the messages of the different media strategies.

It should be noted that campaigns, capsules and activities will be based on gender equality and healthy masculinities. In other words, the concepts and products generated will be based on these perspectives.

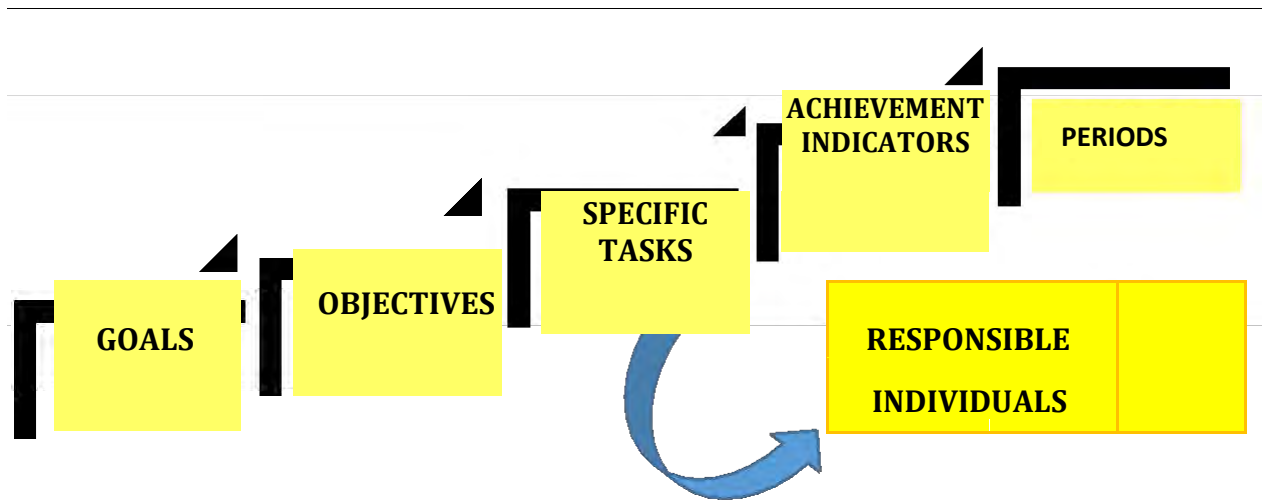
Public Policy

By Carmen Monge

The Sub-committee on ***Public Policy*** will focus on:

1. Identifying and evaluating existing public policies.
2. Achieving the realization of collaborative agreements with the objective of facilitating the development of public policies that address sexual violence in Puerto Rico.
3. Holding discussion activities to identify priority issues for the development of legislation.
4. Disseminating public policies related to the theme of sexual violence.

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION



Each COPPAS subcommittee shall be responsible for carrying out the tasks set out in the worksheets containing the implementation of the Plan. COPPAS members (Second Part of the *Collaborative Agreement*) will have the task of collaborating in achieving the goals, objectives and specifying the tasks broken down in the table by subcommittee.

The leaders of each subcommittee should direct the work and follow up on the scheduled tasks in order to complete the activities in the assigned periods, paying particular attention to the achievement indicators and timetables. On the other hand, each member must promote-disseminate the action carried out in their respective agencies, entities, organizations and universities with the objective of participation, collaboration and supporting the work, according to their resources.

As shown in the following infographic, the established goals are the guidelines for the implementation of the *Plan for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence (2019-2023)*.



Gender equality and Masculinities Education:
Develop initiatives for education of primary prevention of sexual violence at all levels of the education system (k-university).

Statistics and surveillance:
Increase access to Statistical information on the problem of sexual violence in Puerto Rico.

Training of professionals and other sectors:
Increase the knowledge and the capabilities of individuals, groups and professionals to prevent sexual violence.

Community Awareness and Mobilization:
Empower Puerto Rico's population about their right to be free of Sexual violence through various community mobilization and awareness strategies

Public Policy:
Promote organizational public policy that promotes the Prevention of sexual violence, gender equality, respect, safety and services for victims.

Each goal will be the guide for completing tasks and activities. The following table breaks down the main activities that the sub-committees will be carrying out during the years 2019-2023.

- Review and adaption of curricula for the prevention of sexual violence
- Draft circular letter for the implementation of the plan for the primary prevention of sexual violence
- Technical assistance and training for public or private schools and university staff
- Preparation of prevention materials and campaigns for young people

- Identification of sources of information on sexual violence.
- Identification of platform to present the observatory data
- Processing of collaborative agreements
- Standardized definition of sexual violence
- Sexual violence sheet
- Collective survey compiling information on the university climate of sexual violence

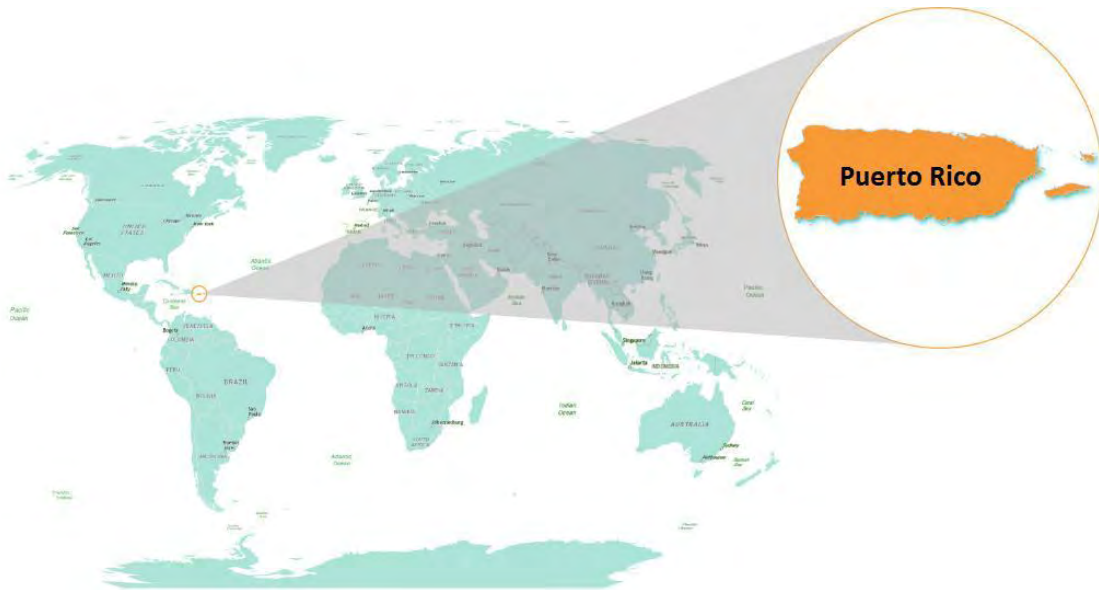
- Instrument to identify training and trainer needs of the organizations represented in COPPAS
- Survey Implementation Analysis
- Identification of principle needs for trainings.
- Training calendar designs and evaluation tools

- Research: campaigns about sexual violence
- Focus groups to define campaign concepts based on the vision: *For a Puerto Rico of Sexual Violence*
- Development of campaigns and mobilization activities 2019-2023
- Pre-production and Schedule of television commercials, radio capsules, booklet and programs-activities

- Identification and evaluation of existing public policies and priority development issues
- Collaboration agreements with organizations, institutions and agencies that facilitate the development of proposed public policies
- Dissemination of public policies related to the primary prevention of sexual violence

Illustration 4: COPPAS Goals and Activities 2019-2024

Vision: *A Puerto Rico free of Sexual Violence*



COPPAS overall goal:

Promote primary prevention and eradication of sexual violence in Puerto Rico, through coordinated multisectoral efforts that lead to changes in social norms to protect human rights and recognize and address sexual violence as a public health issue.

Goal 1: Develop initiatives for primary prevention education of sexual violence at all levels of the educational system

(k-university)

**EDUCATION: GENDER EQUALITY AND MASCULINITIES
LEADER: JOSEIRA NEGRON**

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC TASKS	ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS	PERIODS	RESPONSIBLE
Identify, review, adapt and select at least one prevention of sexual violence curriculum for each level (k-6, high school, college).	Review and adapt 100% of the prevention of sexual violence curriculum: Appropriate and Inappropriate Touching (kindergarten - sixth grade).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review, translate, adapt and culturalize the curriculum • Drafting of manuals and work documents • Expert evaluation • Manage curriculum pilot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised curriculums and workshops • Completely reviewed and finalized handbook • Expert evaluation • Administration of curriculum pilot 	January 2019- May 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subcommittee on Education
	Review and adapt 100% of prevention of sexual curriculum for university students.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose the curriculum to be reviewed • Review and translate the curriculum • Adapt the curriculum to the Puerto Rican culture • Drafting of manuals and work documents • Recruit universities and implement the curriculum pilot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completely reviewed and finalized handbook • Change Report • Reviewed Results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • January 2020- 2022 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subcommittee on Education • Allied Universities

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC TASKS	ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS	PERIODS	RESPONSIBLE
	Pilot the Curriculum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage the curriculum pilot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot roll-out In universities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • January 2020- 2022 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subcommittee on Education • Allied Universities
	Promote the drafting of circular letters for the implementation of the <i>Plan for the Primary Prevention of SV</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting of Administrative Order • Promote the Department of Education's endorsement of with the sub-committee's objectives by way of circular letters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting and approval of circular letter • Distribution of circular letters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • August 2019- May 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subcommittee on Education • Dr. Rebecca Ward, Dr. Rafael Rodriguez & Dr. Julia Keleher
	Training workshops at 6 regions in the curriculum Appropriate and Inappropriate Touching May 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train the trainers in TA and TNA curriculum • Offer certification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participants • Number of workshops provided by the trained instructors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • August 2019- May 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subcommittee on Education • Schools

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC TASKS	ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS	PERIODS	RESPONSIBLE
Provide technical assistance to COPPAS delegates and other allied organizations about the primary prevention of SV during the 2019-2023 cycle	Provide technical assistance and training to teachers and non-teaching staff of public schools, private schools and universities on sexual violence during the last year of the Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose training topics • Develop training classes on topics related to sexual violence and the curricula • Evaluate training cycle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participants • Number of workshops provided 	2021-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subcommittee on Education
Develop literature about Sexual violence prevention	Creation of literature for prevention campaigns addressed to young people containing Primary Prevention information to be uploaded online during the Plan's period of validity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose the topics for the videos • Call on young people to create short videos for social media publications • Make and/or review the content <i>scripts</i> for the videos • Making the videos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of videos on social media -Videos (Product) -Posting videos -Views in social media 	2019-2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subcommittee on Education • Young people who heed the call

Goal 2: Increase access to statistical information on the problem of sexual violence in Puerto Rico

**STATISTICS AND SURVEILLANCE
LEADER SOE RODRIGUEZ**

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC TASKS	ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS	PERIODS	RESPONSIBLE
Publication of Data Observed regarding Gender Violence	Update existing GV information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review information included in the observatory Update statistics yearly 	Report	January - Dec 2019	Members of Statistics and Surveillance Sub-committee
	Include additional GV variables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify sources of additional information from agencies, organizations or surveys Include information identified in the observatory 	Report	January - Dec 2019	Members of Statistics and Surveillance Sub-committee
	Create collaborative agreements between agencies to be facilitate periodic access to information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work out collaborative agreements with Participating agencies or organizations to guarantee date continuity 	Signed collaborative agreements	January - Dec 2019	CAVV
Establish the Gender Violence Observatory Commission	Call together potential key members who participate in the collection, analysis or distribution of statistics from agencies or organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify possible members Call together potential members 	Attendance	January - Dec 2019	Members of the Statistics and Surveillance Sub-committee

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC TASKS	ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS	PERIODS	RESPONSIBLE
Launch of Data Observed on Gender Violence	Create content for the official launch of Data Observed on Gender Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the mode of communication for the launch (ex. presentation, forum, press conference) Work on content for the official launch 	Presentation for the Launching	April 2019	Members of the Statistics and Surveillance and Community Mobilization Sub-committees
	Official launch of the Observatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the observatory to the general population 	Attendance Media report	April 2019	Members of the Statistics and Surveillance Sub-committee
By May 2021, compile statistical data of SV between 2 or more agencies /organizations	Create standardized definition of SV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create standardized definition of SV 	Definition	January - Dec 2019	Members of the Committee of Statistics and Surveillance Sub-committee
	Create spreadsheet containing specific SV data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create spreadsheet containing specific SV data 	Data sheet	May 2021	Members of the Committee of Statistics and Surveillance Sub-committee
	Compile statistical data from agencies and organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify agencies or organization able to collect the data compiled Implement collection of compiled data on an SV data sheet 	Name of the agencies/organization	May 2021	Members of the Committee of Statistics and Surveillance Sub-committee

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC TASKS	ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS	PERIODS	RESPONSIBLE
By May 2023, promote public policy on compiling SV data in 2 or more universities	Promote the use of a uniform survey that compiles data on the university climate regarding SV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the "University Climate Survey spreadsheet" to universities 	Universities implementing the questionnaire Amount of presentations # of universities	May 2023	Members of the Statistics and Surveillance Sub-committee
	Create collaborative agreements with universities to facilitate the sharing of information for the observatory	Work out collaborative agreements between Observatory and participating universities	Collaborative Agreements	May 2023	Members of the Statistics and Surveillance Sub-committee
By May 2023, keep the sexual violence data updated in the Data Observatory obtained from at least 5 information resources	Keep the Gender Violence Observatory Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep key commission members active • Hold periodic meetings 	Active commission members	May 2023	Members of the Statistics and Surveillance Sub-committee
	Promote the compliance of information sent through the mode established by the commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular monitoring of agencies or organizations participating in the Observatory 	Updated statistics	May 2023	Members of the Statistics and Surveillance Sub-committee

Goal 3: Increase the knowledge and capability of individuals, groups and professionals to prevent sexual violence

**PROFESSIONAL TRAINING
LEADER: LOURDES TORRES**

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC TASKS	ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS	PERIOD	RESPONSIBLE
1. During year 1 (2019) Implement A Training Needs Analysis for the primary prevention of SV between the 30-40 Agencies represented by COPPAS and the organizations professionals who work with SV.	During year 1 develop an instrument to identify the training needs of the organizations represented by COPPAS	Review the CDC's primary prevention principles and that of other institutions.	Group consensus about principles and strategies to be adopted for the needs study.	January - Dec 2019	Members of the Training Sub-committee
		Design methodology for the implementation of needs study.	Assemble survey in the platform or mode determined		Members of the Training Sub-committee

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC TASKS	ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS	PERIOD	RESPONSIBLE
	Implementation of the survey	<p>Establish agreement/approvals to administer survey to key people</p> <p>Identification of key people that will complete the survey</p>	<p>Communications and/or agreements between the agencies and COPPAS organizations To administer the Survey</p> <p>-Approvals and/or Training Sub-committee member of agreements from the COPPAS organizations or Other participating Organizations.</p> <p>-Communication containing date sent and implementation instructions to the organizations.</p>		Members of the Training Sub-committee

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC TASKS	ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS	PERIOD	RESPONSIBLE
	Administer with a 25% of response <i>rate</i> .	Administer Training Needs Survey on paper or electronically Follow-up on questionnaire administered to ensure desired response <i>rates</i> Data Entry (if administered on paper)	Survey sent - Receipt/compilation of data/responses -Follow-up communications (calls and emails)		Members of Training Sub-committee
	Report and results analysis	Follow up of compiled data Database cleaning Analysis of data compiled Drafting Results Report of the Training Needs Survey	-Follow-up evidence (communications) -Database cleaning -Statistical Report Results Report		Members of Training Sub-committee

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC TASKS	ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS	PERIOD	RESPONSIBLE
<p>2. During year 2 (2020) Design Training Plan based on the findings of the Needs Analysis</p>	<p>Identify main training needs (topics and populations to impact) that align with the mission and vision of the Plan.</p> <p>Design a Training Implementation Calendar</p> <p>With the collaboration of COPPAS members</p> <p>Design evaluation tools for the activities</p>	<p>Review the data obtained and analyze it in light of the mission and vision of the COPPAS Plan and the consensus of the work team</p> <p>Presentation and/or communications to COPPAS members and/or organizations</p> <p>Choose evaluation methodologies and pair them with The training strategy objectives and design instruments to be ready when the Training Cycle starts</p>	<p>Identified needs</p> <p>Training Cycle Calendar</p> <p>Designed evaluation tools</p>		<p>Members of the Training Sub-committee</p>
<p>3. In years 3 and 4 (2021-2022) implement the Training Plan based on the topics that emerge from the results of the Needs Analysis</p>	<p>Carry out training at different agencies, populations and regions as established in the training calendar.</p>	<p>Coordination of Training Cycle Implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Identification of Spaces -Announcements of Activities -Follow up -Realization of Training -Results evaluation 	<p>Training calendar</p> <p>Training implementation</p> <p>-Completed evaluations entered in database</p>		<p>Members of Training Sub-committee</p>

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC TASKS	ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS	PERIOD	RESPONSIBLE
<p>4. In year 5 (2023)</p> <p>Evaluate the Result and Impact of the COPPAS Training Plan</p>	<p>Design impact assessment tool (longitudinal, quali, quanti, others) to examine the impact of the Training Cycle</p> <p>Implement assessment Strategies established</p> <p>Analyze impact assessment results</p> <p>Draft and present results and impact report to COPPAS and/or other forums</p>	<p>-Identify method to be used</p> <p>-Develop reactive bank</p> <p>Development assessments tools and/or instruments (questionnaire/focus groups / interviews)</p> <p>-Planification of logistics assessment</p> <p>-Communication and call to collaborate on with the process</p> <p>-Data collection</p> <p>-Results and analysis Report</p>	<p>-Tools designed</p> <p>-Assessment Activities Calendar</p> <p>-Mail and communications</p> <p>-Instruments administered</p> <p>-Statistical analysis</p>		<p>Members of the Training Sub-committee</p>

Goal 4: Empower people in Puerto Rico about their right to be free from sexual violence through various awareness-raising and community mobilization strategies and activities based on orientation and education

COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND MOBILIZATION

LEADER: YALITZA NAVEDO ROMAN

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC TASKS	ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS	PERIODS	RESPONSIBLE
<p>1. During the first and second year: Concept production and development</p> <p>"For a Puerto Rico free of sexual violence ... If you see something, say something ... Be part of the solution" Call the CAVV 24/7 Help Line (787)765-2285</p>	<p>Development of media campaign concepts, booklets and activities</p> <p>Four TV campaigns empowering the population about their right to be free of sexual violence:</p> <p>1.1 March 8th - International Women's Day 1.2 April (Sexual Violence Awareness and Prevention Month)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Research campaigns in other countries ➤ Three focus groups focal points with the participation of young people, women, men, people with functional diversity, immigrants, LGBTQ, senior citizens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Meeting minutes or notes ✓ Reports of campaigns assessed ✓ Advertised products and concepts: Commercials, Capsules, Pamphlets and Activity Programs 	<p>YEARS 1 and 2 (2019-2020) CONCEPT AND PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>January-June 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Campaign research of SV prevention -Focus groups to evaluate the proposed concepts 	

	<p>1.3 November - Campaign for the eradication of violence against the woman</p> <p>1.4 December - Christmas Parties- <i>Media Tour</i>: Native Holiday Festivities</p>			Concept development	
	<p>Three educational one-minute radio capsules that promote safe environments free of sexual violence throughout the year:</p> <p>1.5 The right to be free of violence sexual</p> <p>1.6 How to promote a safe environment free of sexual violence at home, school, care centers, camps, Universities, Work, the community, shelters, prisons, etc.</p> <p>1.7 How to promote healthy relationships that are free of sexual violence</p>	<p><u>PRODUCTION</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Production of ads and capsules ➤ Activity Program ➤ COPPAS educational pamphlet <p>* Emphasize on primary Prevention focused on the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy relationships • Gender equality • Healthy masculinities • Sexual violence prevention during disaster situations • Attention to underserved communities (rural, LGBTTQ, immigrants, humane treatment...) 	<p>August 2019</p> <p>Presentation of the concepts to COPPAS and collaborators</p> <p>November</p> <p>Presentation of the products to COPPAS</p>	<p>July 2019 GATHER SUPPORT</p> <p>- Contact: Communications Schools</p> <p>- Student developed and produced TV campaigns and radio capsules</p> <p>-Contact: TS Schools and Students to collaborate in the coordination of activities</p> <p>September- November 2019</p> <p>Production of TV campaigns and radio capsules</p> <p>December 2019</p> <p>Product review in conformance of COPPAS recommendations</p>	

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC TASKS	ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS	PERIODS	RESPONSIBLE
<p>2. From year 3 on launch the following campaigns : TV, Radio and Media & Organize activities</p>	<p>Guide the citizens during four periods of the year (March, April, November and December) through the four television campaigns that empower the population around their right to be free of sexual violence and it's responsibility "For a Puerto Rico free of SV... if you see something says something."</p>	<p>Four media campaigns composed of public service announcements to be broadcast four months of the year through (at least) five modes of mass media:</p> <p>2.1 March (International Women's Day) 2.2 April (Sexual Violence Awareness and Prevention Month) 2.3 November 2.4 December</p> <p>Note: These periods have been identified as those in which cases of sexual aggression have increased.</p>	<p>√ Pattern-dissemination of advertisements in the media</p> <p>√ Amount of individuals impacted (Media Audience Report)</p> <p>√ Social media gauge (likes, views, Shares, etc.)</p>	<p>YEAR 3 (2021) DISSEMINATION-PATTERN¹ January February 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Product delivery to media: TV, Radio and social media <hr/> <p>2.1</p> <hr/> <p>March 2021: Public service guideline for the March campaign: International Women's Day</p> <p>April 2021: Guideline for the Sexual Violence Prevention and Awareness campaign: For a PR free of SV</p>	<p>COPPAS: Subcommittee on Awareness and Mobilization Community</p> <p>COPPAS: Subcommittee on Awareness and Mobilization Community</p> <p>Media</p>

¹ From year 3 (2021) onwards, the products worked during years 1 and 2 (2019 and 2020) will be disseminated.

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC TASKS	ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS	PERIODS	RESPONSIBLE
				2.2	COPPAS: Subcommittee on <i>Community Awareness and Mobilization</i>
				October 2021: Follow-up Public service for the campaigns held in November and December	
				2.3	Media
				November 2021 Guideline <i>For a Puerto Rico free of sexual violence Against Women</i> Campaign. December 2021: <i>Media Tour Native Holiday Festivities For a Puerto Rico free of sexual violence</i>	Communications Office Department of Health

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC TASKS	ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS	PERIODS	RESPONSIBLE
	<p>Educate the population by way of three educational radio capsules that promote safe environments and free from violence sexual throughout the year.</p>	<p>➤ Guideline of the three 60-second educational radio capsules that guide (throughout the year) citizens on:</p> <p>2.5 The right to be free from sexual violence 2.6 How to promote a safe environment that is free from sexual violence in families, schools, universities, work, the community, shelters, prisons etc. 2.7 How to foster healthy relationships free of sexual violence</p>	<p>✓ Production of capsules ✓ Dissemination guideline for radio stations</p>	<p>January-December 2021 Capsule guidelines during the year</p>	<p>COPPAS: <i>Community Awareness And Mobilization</i> Sub-committee</p> <p>Media</p>

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC TASKS	ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS	PERIODS	RESPONSIBLE
	<p>Organize four activities that involve orientation, education and mobilization of the citizenship in order for people to acquire tools to contribute in three areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Freedom from violence sexual -Potential consequences of being sexual assailant -Invite the citizens to Become agents who are committed to and responsible for sexual violence 	<p>➤ Organize topic-based activities: You have right to be free of violence sexual</p> <p>2.8 January - Street Festival 2.9 March – March 8th: International Women’s Day- COPPAS 2.10 April- Fairs 2.11 Summer - Beaches - Summer Tour: Enjoy the summer safely</p> <p>#PRlibredeviolenciasexual2020</p>	<p>✓ Puerto Rico Free of Sexual Violence Tour during which an informative brochure designed by COPPAS and participating agencies, universities and organizations participants.</p> <p>✓ Distribution of the material</p>	<p>January-December 2021: PR free of SV tour</p>	<p>COPPAS: <i>Community Awareness and Mobilization Sub-committee</i></p> <p>Governmental and private agencies</p> <p>Universities</p> <p>Media</p>

Goal 5: Promote organizational public policy that promotes the primary prevention of sexual violence, gender equality, respect, security and services for victims

Public policy

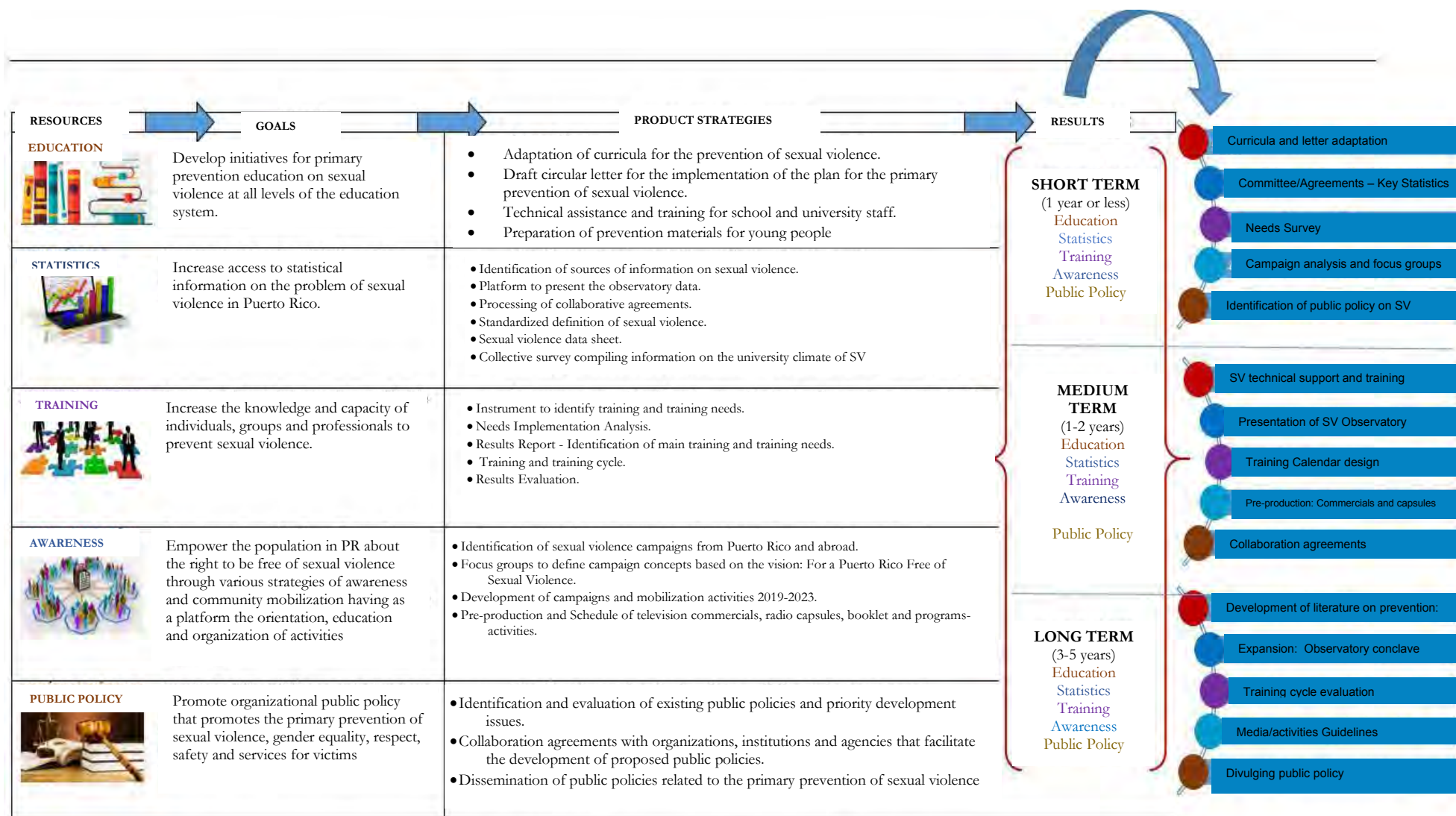
LEADER: CARMEN MONGE

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC TASKS	ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS	PERIODS	RESPONSIBLE
<p>1. Identify and evaluate existing public policies in Puerto Rico, local and federal, (including laws, jurisprudence, regulations, Governmental regulations, among others) and in at least 3 countries, Caribbean Region and Latin America, related to the primary prevention of sexual violence, gender equality, respect, safety and victims' services, during the first year of the plan.</p>	<p>1. Coordinate meetings with contacts of 1 or 2 of the Schools and/or law faculties of Puerto Rico universities, to request the collaboration of students in their clinics in the identification and analysis of Puerto Rico's public policy (and that of other countries) regarding the prevention of sexual violence.</p> <p>2. Establish Collaboration Agreement with School/Law School for the task of identification and public policy analysis regarding the primary prevention of sexual violence.</p>	<p>–</p>	<p>-Schedule, minutes of meetings held.</p> <p>-Signed Collaboration Agreement(s).</p>	<p>January to Dec 2019</p>	<p>Members of the Public Policy Committee</p> <p>Members of the Public Policy Committee. Representatives from the Law Faculties of The Universities</p>

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC TASKS	ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS	PERIODS	RESPONSIBLE
	<p>3. Hold follow-up meetings with the group of students in charge of the research process.</p> <p>4. Present to the COPPAS and allied groups, the results of the existing public policy in Puerto Rico analysis on Sexual Violence, by means of a Report.</p>	-	<p>-Meeting agendas and minutes of meetings held</p> <p>-Report: Existing public policy existing in Puerto Rico for the primary prevention of sexual violence</p> <p>-Presentation to report findings</p>	<p>August to December 2019</p> <p>January 2020</p>	<p>Members of the Public Policy Committee. Law students.</p> <p>Members of the Public Policy Committee. Law students in charge of the research.</p>
<p>2. Identify priority issues for the development of legislation no existing and/the review of existing public policies through discussion activities (Forums, Focus groups, Discussions, etc.), during the second year of the plan.</p>	<p>1. Develop a document On recommendations For new public policies and/or amendments to existing public policies for the primary prevention of sexual violence.</p>	-	<p>-Discussion activities held.</p> <p>-Report of Public Policy Recommendations policy terms for the primary prevention of Sexual violence In Puerto Rico.</p>	<p>June 2020</p> <p>Review report every 6 months</p>	<p>Members of the Public Policy Committee.</p> <p>Members of the Public policy Committee.</p>

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC TASKS	ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS	PERIODS	RESPONSIBLE
<p>3. Establish Collaboration Agreements, with organizations, institutions and agencies that facilitate the development of proposed public policies on the primary prevention of sexual violence, gender equality, respect, safety and victims' services during the second year of the plan.</p>	<p>1. Identify organizations, groups, institutions, agencies, that collaborate with the development, or amendments of public policies aimed at the primary prevention of sexual violence. 2. Coordinate meetings with organizations, groups, institutions, agencies to establish the necessary collaborations. 3. Establish Collaboration Agreements with organizations, groups, institutions, agencies that facilitate the development of proposed public policies.</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>-Directory of Organizations, groups institutions and agencies. -Meetings held. -Signed Collaboration Agreements.</p>	<p>April to June 2019 August to December 2019 January to June 2020</p>	<p>Members of the Public Policy Committee. Members of the Public Policy Committee. Allied organizations, entities and groups. Members of the Public Policy Committee. Allied organizations, entities and groups.</p>
<p>5. Evaluate annually the compliance with objectives and activities established for the Public policy goal of the Plan of Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence, 2018-2022.</p>	<p>1. Create (draft) Annual Progress Report on the public policy goal of the Plan for Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence, 2018-2022.</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>Annual report On compliance and achievements in politics public policy of the Plan for Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence 2019-2023.</p>	<p>Annually (every December.)</p>	<p>Members of the Public Policy Committee.</p>

LOGICAL MODEL: COPPAS SSUB-COMMITTEES



ATTACHMENTS

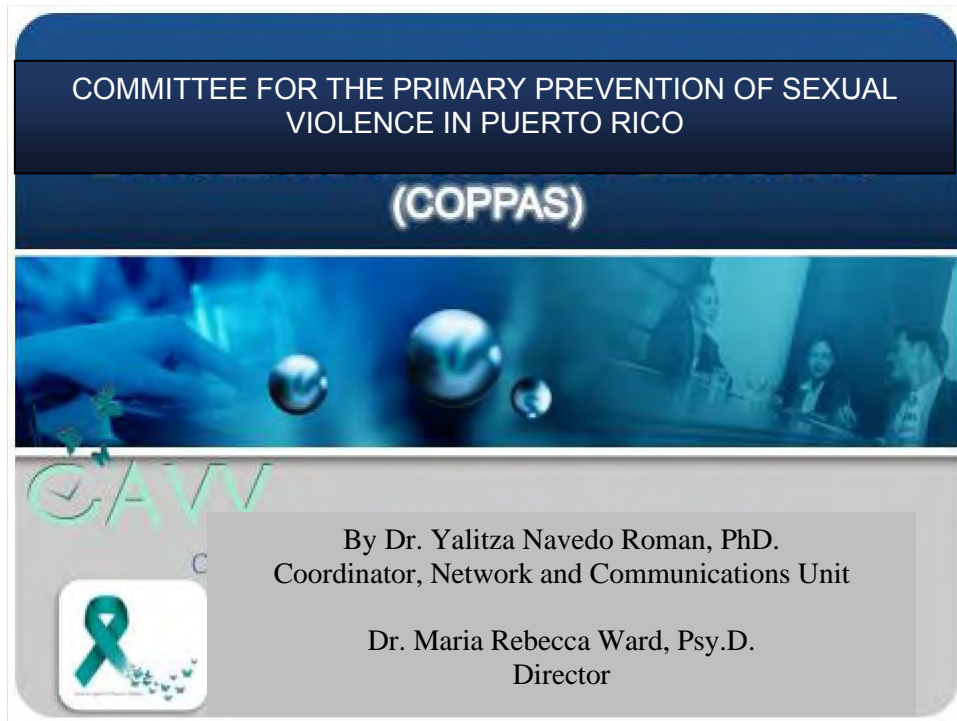
This section contains the attachments to the *Plan for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence in Puerto Rico* (2019-2023).

- **Attachment A:** Includes a presentation that summarizes the work of COPPAS from 2017 to 2018. This presentation compiles from the vision to the Plan's focus areas. It also contains some news published about the event made by the Committee.




- **Attachment B:** Consists of the *Collaborative Agreement between the Department of Health and the Committee for Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence in Puerto Rico* directed to the editorial office and implementation of the Plan.
- **Attachment C:** Breakdown of COPPAS' resource-allies (agency, description of the entity and delegate).
- **Attachment D:** Register the trainings, organized by the CAVV, addressed to the Committee with the objective of reinforcing competencies in the areas of strategic planning, gender equality, masculinities and other topics of interest.


ATTACHMENT A: COPPAS PRESENTATION-SUMMARY




COMMITTEE FOR THE PRIMARY PREVENTION OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN PUERTO RICO

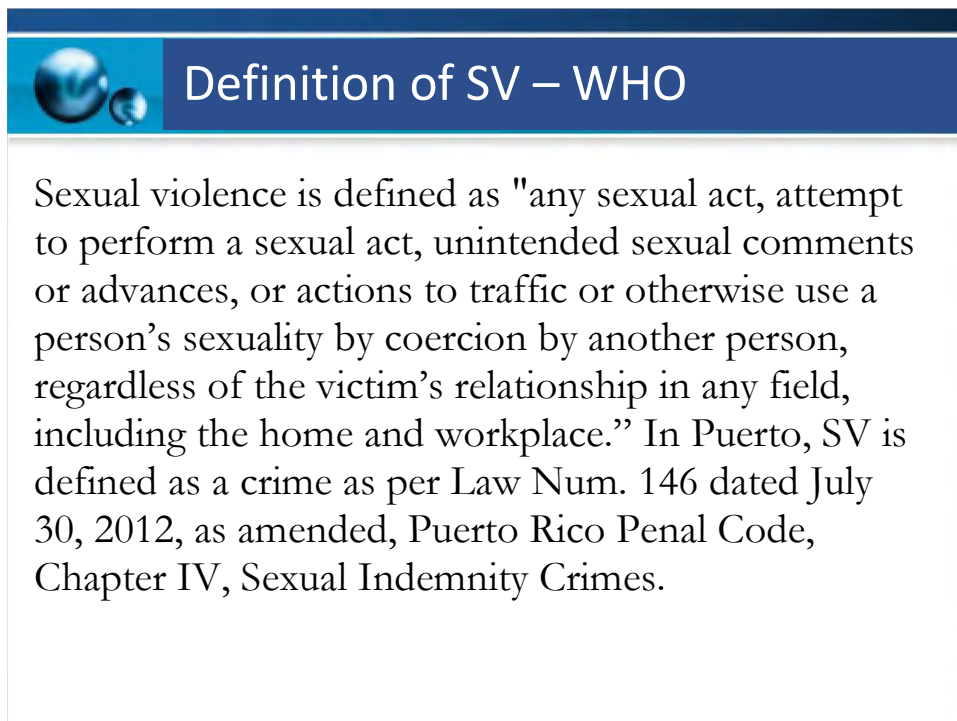
(COPPAS)




 GAVV

By Dr. Yalitza Navedo Roman, PhD.
Coordinator, Network and Communications Unit

 Dr. Maria Rebecca Ward, Psy.D.
Director



 Definition of SV – WHO

Sexual violence is defined as "any sexual act, attempt to perform a sexual act, unintended sexual comments or advances, or actions to traffic or otherwise use a person's sexuality by coercion by another person, regardless of the victim's relationship in any field, including the home and workplace." In Puerto, SV is defined as a crime as per Law Num. 146 dated July 30, 2012, as amended, Puerto Rico Penal Code, Chapter IV, Sexual Indemnity Crimes.



COPPAS

A Puerto Rico free of sexual violence.



Promote the primary prevention and eradication of sexual violence in PR through coordinated multi-sectoral efforts that lead to changes in social norms to protect human rights and recognize and address sexual violence as a public health problem.



1. Develop initiatives for primary prevention education on sexual violence at all levels of the education system (k-university).
2. Increase access to statistical information on the problem of sexual violence in PR.
3. Increase the knowledge and capacity of individuals, groups and professionals to prevent sexual violence.



4. To empower the population in PR about the right to be free of sexual violence through various strategies of awareness and community mobilization having as a platform the orientation, education and celebration of activities.
5. Promote public organizational policies that promote the primary prevention of sexual violence, gender equity, respect, safety and services for victims.

Collaborative Agreement

- Introduction
- Agreement Clauses
 - I. Members
 - II. Objectives
 - III. Commitment
 - IV. Duration
 - V. Contact person
 - VI. Costs
 - VII. Agreement effective period

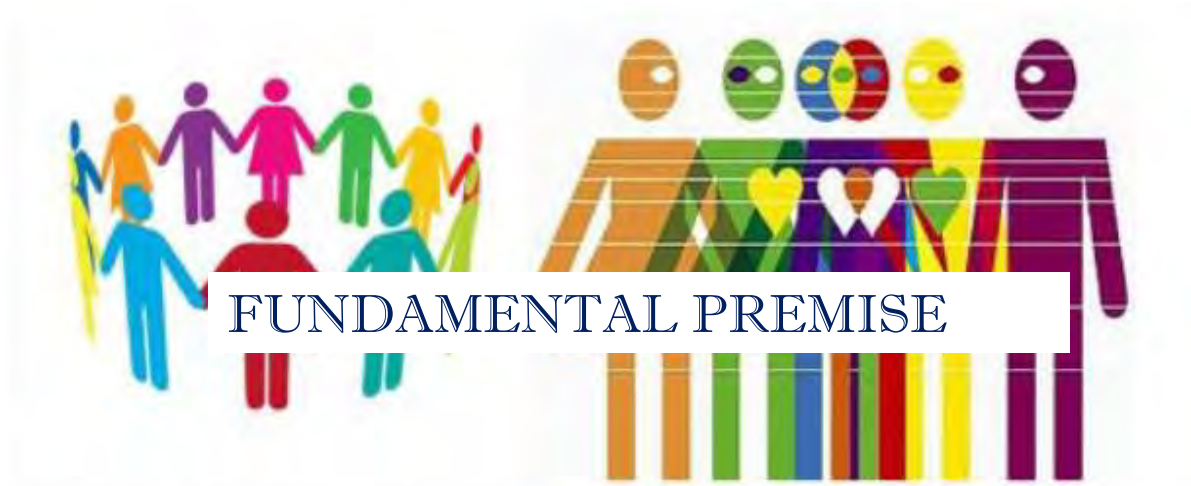
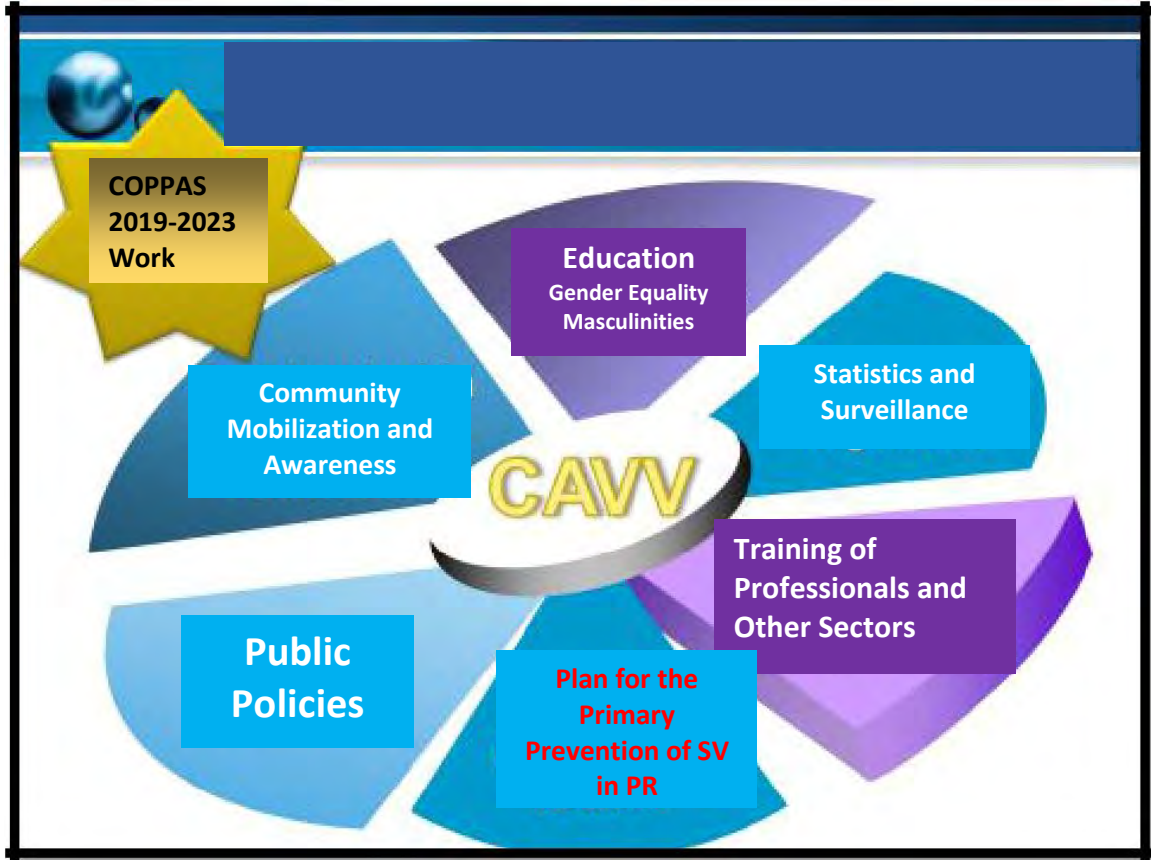


*Proposal:
Drafting of the
Plan for the
Primary
Prevention of
Sexual Violence
in PR*

**Legal Division
Department of Health**

COPPAS Training

MARCH 2017-JUNE 2018 HAVE HELD 12 MEETINGS-
TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN THE AREAS OF: STRATEGIC
PLANNING, SEXUAL VIOLENCE, GENDER PERSPECTIVE,
EVALUATION, MASCULINITIES AND s SV PREVENTION
DURING DISASTERS AND EMERGENCIES



Education of the Gender Perspective in Puerto Rico





Education Sub-committee

Will draft the section of the plan that outlines the teaching-learning process with a cross-disciplinary perspective promoting gender equality and involving masculinities.



Training for Professionals and Other Sectors



What is the Gender Perspective?



Marcos teóricos y fundamentos conceptuales

Integra y explica cómo se construyen reglas, valores, normas, prácticas a partir de la diferencia biológica

Metodología para identificar, cuestionar y validar

What is the aim of a Gender Perspective?

DESINSTRUMENTALIZAR las explicaciones sobre las diferencias entre mujeres y hombres, basadas en la desvalorización de las acciones biológicas y la negación de la influencia social.

COMPRENDER los procesos a través de los cuales las diferencias biológicas entre los sexos se convierten en desigualdades sociales, que afectan el acceso equitativo de mujeres y hombres a los recursos económicos, políticos y culturales.

IDENTIFICAR vías y alternativas para modificar la desigualdad de género y promover la igualdad jurídica y la equidad entre mujeres y hombres.

VISIBILIZAR la experiencia de hombres y mujeres en su construcción de género, contribuyendo a una mirada más integral e inclusiva de sus necesidades, intereses y contribuciones al cambio.

Sobre los factores y condiciones de cambio que permitan avanzar en la construcción de la igualdad de género

Acciones a emprender




La discriminación, desigualdad y exclusión que se produce justificada con base en las diferencias biológicas entre mujeres y hombres

A

B

C

D

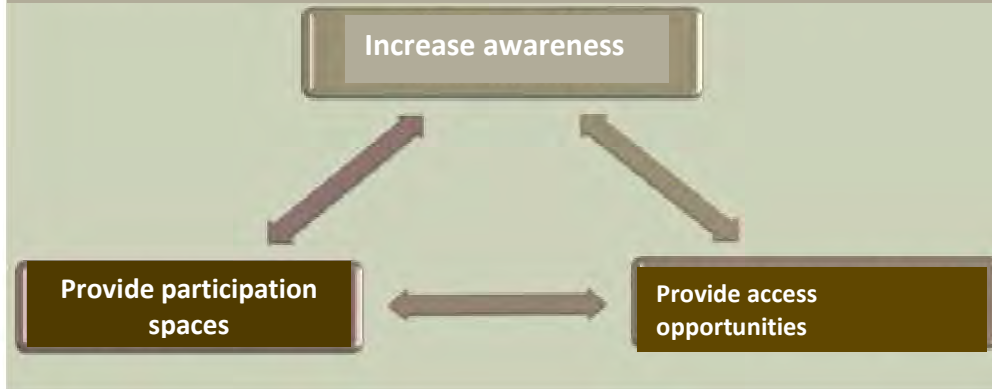
Recommends the route to be followed for the provision of training for professionals and other sectors with the objectives of greater victim sensitivity and gender-sensitive knowledge on sexual violence.



Community Awareness and Mobilization

DEFINITION OF COMMUNITY OUTREACH:

- It is a strategic process that seeks to approach interest groups in the community with the following objectives:



Sub-commission to draft the section of the plan containing the various strategies and means to reach different populations.

General Goal: That citizens be impacted with the message of prevention of sexual violence from the perspective of gender equality with the aim of contributing to the change of social norms and stereotypes that perpetuate gender violence.



Public Policy



It will cover legal aspects such as laws, orders and public policy necessary to prevent sexual violence in Puerto Rico.



COPPAS Media Presence

wipr


24/7 news tv Fm Am web series



... Dr. Ward found it timely to call on public and private agencies, universities and community organizations to join the Committee for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence in Puerto Rico (COPPAS). It is a multisectoral board for the drafting of the Plan for the Prevention of Sexual Violence in Puerto Rico ...

Call to Join the Committee for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence






El Vocero de Puerto Rico
November 17 at 8:50am

La iniciativa titulada "Levantemos a Puerto Rico construyendo una cultura de equidad y paz" se realizó gracias al trabajo colaborativo del Centro de Ayuda a Víctimas de Violación <http://ow.ly/w46J30gDYON>

Apoyo para mujeres víctimas de maltrato
ELVOCERO.COM

37 Likes
Share



ISLA DIGITAL

Commemoran el Mes de No Más Violencia a la Mujer

Commemoran el Mes de No Más Violencia a la Mujer

mprnoticias

Unclaimed Money \$

ACTUALIDAD



Esfuerzos por sobrevivientes de violencia sexual y doméstica



Esfuerzos por sobrevivientes de violencia sexual y doméstica

2017 Media Coverage

- <http://www.wipr.pr/hacen-llamado-a-unirse-a-comite-para-la-prevencion-primaria-de-la-violencia-sexual/>
- <http://puertoricotequero.com/investigacion-la-violencia-sexual/>
- <http://newseventmedia.com/cavv-del-departamento-de-salud-pide-ayudar-esfuerzos-para-luchar-contr-la-violencia-sexual/>
- http://www.elvocero.com/actualidad/establecen-plan-de-trabajo-para-la-prevencion-de-violencia/article_d7263384-b826-11e7-a717-abb0b291e84a.html?utm_medium=social&utm_source=email&utm_campaign=user-share
- <http://mprnoticias.com/2017/11/02/estableceran-nuevo-plan-para-la-prevencion-de-violencia-sexual/>
- <http://www.feronoticioso.com/fn/cavv-y-coppas-conmemoran-mes-de-no-mas-violencia-contr-la-mujer-jueves-16/>
- http://www.elvocero.com/actualidad/apoyo-para-mujeres-victimas-de-maltrato/article_a2408d1a-cb43-11e7-88c5-b792c954d255.html
 - <https://www.facebook.com/vocero/posts/1708537749198531>
 - <https://issuu.com/vocero.com/docs/vi1172017>
- <https://laislaeste.com/2017/11/16/conmemoran-el-mes-de-no-mas-violencia-a-la-mujer/>
- <http://mprnoticias.com/2017/11/16/esfuerzos-por-sobrevivientes-de-violencia-sexual-y-domestica/>
- https://issuu.com/regionaldigital.com/docs/edici_n_2024

A Puerto Rico Free of Sexual Violence.

MISSION

Promote primary *prevention and eradication of sexual violence in Puerto Rico, through coordinated multisectoral efforts that leading to changes in social norms to protect human rights and recognize and address sexual violence as a public health issue.*

FOCUS

PLAN

Education

1 Bystander Intervention starts with **YOU**

2 **green dot**

safedate

Review, adapt and pilot the curriculum for the prevention of sexual violence for university students

3 Review and adapt the curriculum for the prevention of sexual violence

4 **TRAINING**

TAVTNA

Prevention SV VS

5 Promote the drafting of a circular letter for the implementation of the strategic plan for the primary prevention of sexual assault.

Creation of prevention materials aimed at young people in primary prevention.

Statistics and Surveillance

Identify

Sources of existing SV information	Possible additional SV variables.	Platform for presenting observatory data.
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Collaborative agreements between agencies to obtain periodical data.

5 Data observatory.

DEFINITION OF SEXUAL

PLANILLA

SURVEY

Collaborative Agreements with Universities to share information with the observatory.

Training

Tools to identify needs

4 Administration
Results Analysis
Needs Identification

5 Activity Evaluation Tool

Training Cycle

- 1. Evaluación:** Etapa en la cual se miden los resultados de los planes de Cooperación Española, esta cuenta con 02 niveles: técnico, académico, y aplicativo o temático.
- 2. Planificación:** Etapa en la cual se identifican y definen las necesidades de capacitación a través de diagnósticos, encuestas.
- 3. Ejecución:** Etapa en la cual se ejecutan las capacitaciones según el Plan de Desarrollo de Recursos, se monitorea la realización de las mismas y se asegura la participación de los servidores.



Community Awareness and Mobilization



3 MEDIA CAMPAIGNS.

- April: PR Free of SV-PSA ad on TV.
- November: For a PR free of violence against women.
- December: Media Tour: Native Holiday Festivities: PR Free of SV



3 EDUCATIONAL CAPSULES - YEAR.

- Right to be free of SV.
- How to promote a safe and free environment of SV in school, college, work, community, shelters, prison.
- Warning! Alert! Sex offender



#PRlibredeviolenciasexual2020

3 ACTIVITIES

- January – Festival
- March – International Women’s Day
- June: Beach Tour



Public Policy



Identify and evaluate existing public policies in PR, local and federal, and in at least 3 countries in the Caribbean and Latin America region related to the primary prevention of sexual violence, gender equity, respect, security and services to victims.



Collaborative Agreements to facilitate the development of public policies on the primary prevention of sexual violence.

Identify priority issues for the development of non-existent legislation and the revision of existing public policies through discussion activities

Disseminate existing, amended and new public policies related to the primary prevention of sexual violence.



Evaluate

Attachment B: COLLABORATIVE AGREEMENT



GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO

Rape Victims Help Center
Institute for the Prevention and Control of Violence
Department of Health

COLLABORATIVE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND THE COMMITTEE FOR THE PRIMARY PREVENTION OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN PUERTO RICO (COPPAS)

INTRODUCTION

According to statistics, thousands of people in Puerto Rico experience sexual violence annually (*Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, BRFSS, 2011* and *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, YRBSS, 2015*) although only hundreds report the case to the Police or some other agency or organization. In 2016, the Puerto Rico Police Department reported 1,228 accusations. It is estimated that one in three women and one in six men has experienced some form of sexual violence at some point in their lives (*National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, NISVS, 2017*). On the other hand, the Department of Family Services reported that, during the 2014-2015 fiscal year, there were more than 1,800 active cases of sexual abuse. It should be noted that the aftermath of sexual violence in survivors is alarming: Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, anxiety, eating disorders, sleep disorders, and even suicide (Chen, et.al, 2010, *Sexual Abuse and Lifetime Diagnosis of Psychiatric Disorder: Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis*).

In this context, it is evident that sexual violence is a public health problem that affects thousands of people in its various forms, including: sexual assault, sexual coercion, lewd acts, sexual harassment, sexual abuse of minors, spousal sexual assault, incest, human trafficking and all forms of sexual assault covered by our Penal Code of Puerto Rico, as amended, the Law for the Prevention and Intervention with Domestic Violence, Law number 54 dated August 15, 1989, as amended, and the Law for the Safety, Welfare and Protection of Minors, Law number 246 of December 16, 2011, as amended. To the above situation, we must add the costs incurred by the State to deal with this problem. An approximate investment of \$ 122,461.00 is estimated, to

be distributed between medical care, criminal justice, and loss of productivity in employment (NISVS, 2017).

Addressing sexual violence requires concerted multisectoral efforts to work on plans that address this public health problem. In fact, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) of the United States Department of Health and Human Services in 2006 commissioned for state plans to address the problem of sexual violence that was being experienced in the states and territories that make up the United States. Based on the above, the Rape Victims Help Center of the Department of Health (CAVV) led the task of drafting the *Plan for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence in Puerto Rico*. It was also tasked with identifying government agencies and community-based organizations, as well as the Academy, to participate in the worktables of the *Committee for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Assault (COPPAS)*. The Plan was drafted from 2008 to 2009, in order for it to be implemented during the 2010-2015 five-year period and evaluated in 2016.

Currently, COPPAS was reconstituted with the objective of drafting the Plan for the 2019-2023 period. COPPAS has as its platform a vision aimed at achieving a *Puerto Rico free of sexual violence* that seeks respect for human rights and maintain the emotional, spiritual and physical integrity of people, which includes gender equality and diversity within an integrated public and organizational policy focused on the primary prevention of sexual violence.

APPEARING

OF THE FIRST PART: THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, represented by its Secretary of Health, DR. RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ MERCADO, MD, FAANS, FACS, of legal age, married, a doctor by profession and resident of GUAYNABO, Puerto Rico, or represented by the Undersecretary of Health, DRA. CONCEPCIÓN QUIÑONES DE LONGO, MD, of legal age, married and neighbor of GUAYNABO, Puerto Rico, or represented by the Undersecretary of Health, DR. CONCEPCION QUINONES DE LONGO, MD, of legal ae, married and resident of GUAYNABO, Puerto Rico who appears on behalf of the Secretary in Communications dated January 3rd and 18th,2017, in accordance with Law No. 81 dated March 14, 1912, as amended, hereinafter referred to as the “FIRST PARTY”. The First Party works for the prevention of sexual violence in Puerto Rico through the RAPE VICTIMS HEALTH CENTER (CAVV), whose mission is to provide emergency medical and psychosocial services to victims of sexual assault and educate the community in general and professionals who work with survivors to prevent re-victimization and promote prevention of sexual assault.

OF THE SECOND PART: (((COMPLETED BY EACH AGENCY OR PARTNER ORGANIZATION)))

AGREEMENT CLAUSES

FIRST: Through this collaborative agreement, the Second Party agrees to designate a delegate to participate in the working groups for the discussion and final drafting of the *Plan for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence in Puerto Rico* to be executed during the 2019-2023 period. In addition to actively participating in the worktables leading to the drafting of the plan, the First Party undertakes to carry out all the administrative matters detailed below.

SECOND: GOALS OF THE 2019-2023 PLAN

Both Parties shall work in coordination to achieve the following goals:

1. Develop initiatives for primary prevention education in sexual violence at all levels of the educational system (k-university).
2. Increase access to statistical information on the problem of sexual violence in Puerto Rico.
3. Increase the knowledge and capability of individuals, groups, and professionals to prevent sexual violence.
4. Empower the population in Puerto Rico about their right to be free of sexual violence through various awareness-raising and community mobilization strategies, based on orientation, education and activities.
5. Promote organizational public policy that promotes the primary prevention of sexual violence, gender equality, respect, security and services for victims.

THIRD: COMMITMENT TO THE AGREEMENT

The delegates of COPPAS of the Second Party undertake to fulfill the responsibilities that come with participating in the working tables leading to the drafting of the *Plan for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence in Puerto Rico*. The responsibilities include: participating in Committee meetings; collaborating in the drafting of the *Plan for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence*, and joining one of the COPPAS subgroups² in order to work on the drafting of the Plan and, to the extent that

² So far, 5 work subgroups led by CAVV staff from the Department of Health have been identified: one) **Community Awareness and Mobilization** (Yalitzá Navedo Román), 2) **Education-Equity and masculinities** (María del Carmen Cabrera), 3) **Statistics and Surveillance** (Soe Rodríguez), 4) **Training to professionals and other sectors** (Lourdes Torres) and 5) **Public politics** (Carmen Monge).

their resources permit and are consistent with their programmatic commitments - promote the implementation of the plan in their respective agencies, entities, organizations, universities, etc. The tasks established will be aimed at meeting the goals detailed in the second clause of this agreement. It is vital that there be a representative from the sexual violence prevention area of the agency or organization that is part of the Second Party. Each delegate of the Second Party - according to their resources and knowledge - must be an active COPPAS entity that contributes to the discussion in the meetings and, at the same time, recommends resources that can collaborate in the process.

FOURTH: AGREEMENT DURATION

This Collaborative Agreement shall have a 5-year duration.

FIFTH: LIAISON PERSONS

From the FIRST PARTY

The CAVV staff of the Department of Health responsible for coordinating the work of COPPAS are:

1. Maria Rebecca Ward, Psy.D. - Director of the CAVV
2. Yalitza Navedo Román, Ph.D. - Coordinator of the Education Unit Institute/CAVV
3. Lourdes Torres Baez, Ph.D. - Evaluator of the Statistics Unit - CAVV

From the SECOND PARTY:

_____, delegate to represent the agency/organization Institution in the CAVV Committee for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence in Puerto Rico.

SIXTH: AGREEMENT COSTS

The signing of this Agreement does not imply the disbursement of funds nor does it include donations. No sponsorship or donation disbursement is required by the parties (of the allies). The FIRST PARTY will provide the staff resources to direct the work of COPPAS. It will also make available to the Committee the conference room for meetings, among other resources necessary for the drafting and implementation of the Plan. The SECOND PARTY will contribute to the agreement with its knowledge in the area of sexual violence, either in the form of participation in meetings, presentations, research, advice - if required and according to the specialization of each delegate.

SEVENTH: ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

- ✓ **Meetings** - One (1) meeting will be held per month to work on the drafting of the *Plan for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence in Puerto Rico*. It was agreed that these meetings will be held on the third Thursday of each month. CAVV staff will be responsible for taking the minutes of the meetings.
- ✓ **Communication mechanisms** - Calls for meetings will be made via email and telephone. Yalitza Navedo Roman will oversee them. Any communication from the parties (the allies) must be through yalitza.navedo@salud.pr.gov or (787)765-2929 Ext. 5955.
- ✓ **Specific responsibilities** - Specific roles and tasks (See Clause III) of each of the components will be established in the course of COPPAS' work aimed at meeting the goals of this agreement. Each delegate undertakes to carry out the tasks assigned to him or her in accordance with the agreements established at each meeting, provided that they are authorized by their head of agency, president or director of organization.

EIGHTH: DURATION OF THE AGREEMENT

The Collaborative Agreement enters into effect with the signature of the parties. By signing the document, it is validated, and a commitment is established between the parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF THE PARTIES sign this agreement in San Juan, Puerto Rico today, ____ of _____ 2018, thus formally committing to comply with all its Clauses.

FIRST PARTY

Rafael Rodríguez Mercado, MD, FAANS, FACS
Secretary
Department of Health

SECOND PARTY

ATTACHMENT C: ASSETS AND RESOURCES: PREVENTION OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE ALLIES

AGENCY, ENTITY U ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION	DELEGATE
1. Police Academy	The Auxiliary Superintendent of Education and Training, commonly known as the Police Academy has the responsibility to train and educate State cadets and municipal police, as well as train and re-train law enforcement officers. Such education is integrated with the needs of the Puerto Rico Police Department, the Superintendent’s operational plans and the enormous mission of saving lives and properties.	Agent Noel Ramos
2. Psychology Association Committee for LGBTT Affairs	The Puerto Rico Psychological Association promotes the responsible and ethical practice of psychologists through training, scientific research and knowledge application and promotes their social responsibility.	Yarimar Rosa Rodriguez
3. Boys and Girls Clubs of Puerto Rico	An independent, local, non-profit, community-based organization that has been serving the youth of Puerto Rico for 50 years with the mission of offering children, girls and adolescents in our country hope for a better future and opportunities to develop to their full potential.	Atty. Ataveyra Medina Alice Rodriguez Arroyo
4. Counseling Center Counseling -El Sendero de la Cruz Church	Non-profit institution organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. It is a program of guidance and professional counseling that arises as part of the vision of Pastors Mauricio and Elizabeth Guidini, founders and General Pastors of El Sendero de la Cruz, Inc. Christian Church	Yolanda Monet
5. Dominican Women’s Center	The Dominican Women's Center, Inc. (CMD, per its Spanish abbreviation) is a community-based non-profit organization founded on February 19, 2003 and incorporated with registration number 41,517 in the State Department of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The purpose of the CMD is to provide services to immigrant women in search of solutions to the problems that affect them in their daily lives. Our goal is to respond to the particular needs of the immigrant community of victims and/or survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, rape, discrimination, among others problems.	Romelinda Grullon
6. COAÍ	Coaí is a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting health and preventing diseases, from a social justice and human rights perspective, with emphasis on lesbian, gay, bisexual,	Fabian Moreta Ruben Rolando

	transgender, transsexual, "questioning", "queer" and intersex (lgbttqqi) in Puerto Rico.	
7. Puerto Rico School of Lawyers	The Puerto Rico School of Lawyers (CAAPR, per its Spanish abbreviation), a non-governmental organization, stands out for defending the dignity of the human being, as a living being, as a being in society, and as a person.	Atty. Giselle M. Lombardi
8. School of Physicians-Surgeons of Puerto Rico	The Medical Foundation (FM, per its Spanish abbreviation) of the College of Physicians-PR Surgeons (CM CPR, per its Spanish abbreviation) is a non-profit organization created under Law 77. The main objective of our organization is to promote the provision of health services directed at the medically indigent sectors and that depend on social welfare programs to improve their quality of life by supporting educational, sports, artistic, cultural services and any other of social and professional interest.	Rosienid M. Selva, MSW, MED
9. College of Social Work Professionals	The College of Social Work Professionals of Puerto Rico is a non-profit organization created by Law 171 of May 11, 1940, has the mission of regulating the compliance with an ethical professional exercise, which promotes the defense of their professional rights . To this end, the College articulates a professional and organizational project, allowing for effective involvement and participation in actions that promote integral well-being, justice and equity, as well as the improvement of working conditions and enforceability, defense and expansion of human rights.	Freeda Jusino
10. Civil Rights Commission	The Civil Rights Commission was established in 1965 through Act No. 102 of June 28, 1965 for the protection of human rights and for the strict enforcement of the laws that protect them. The Commission conducts studies and research on the observance of human rights in Puerto Rico and deals with complaints submitted by its citizens, as well as investigating possible human rights violations on their own initiative.	Atty. Ever Padilla
11. Puerto Rico Education Council	The primary purpose of the Puerto Rico Education Council is to license private basic education institutions and private and public post-secondary institutions. In addition, it has the essential purpose of accrediting public and private basic education institutions that request it. In addition, provide financial assistance to needy students to enable them to complete their studies. At the same time, to be the custodian and administrator of the statistical documentation related to education and academic research to seek the development of the necessary competencies to generate a better quality of life and greater economic activity for Puerto Rico.	Neydaliz Vega Alexander

<p>12. Coordinator, Peace for Women, Inc. Puerto Rican Coalition</p> <p>Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault</p>	<p>We are a non-profit organization that emerges through efforts made to address gender-based violence. It currently integrates 35 organizations in Puerto Rico that provide services to victims/survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault.</p>	<p>Angela Cruz Felix</p>
<p>13. CRUSADE</p>	<p>CRUSADA-Consortium of Alliance Resources e for Drugs, Alcohol and Violence Awareness. It is a consortium composed of representatives of Colleges and University Campuses. s. Is committed to promoting university environments free from alcohol use and abuse, other drugs and violence, as well as promoting positive and healthy lifestyles in university communities and their immediate environments through self-regulated initiatives, dissemination of information and technical assistance.</p>	<p>Maritza Guzman</p>
<p>14. Advocate for People with Impediments</p>	<p>The Advocate for People with Disabilities is the Government agency that protects the rights of the population with physical, mental or sensory disabilities and addresses their problems, needs and claims.</p>	<p>Myrtha E. Rivera</p>
<p>15. Department of Correction and Rehabilitation</p>	<p>The Department of Correction and Rehabilitation (DCR, per its Spanish abbreviation) was established under the Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 2011, Reorganization Plan of the Department of Correction and Rehabilitation of 2011, Law No. 151 of September 6, 2014. It brings together the Correction Administration (AC), the Administration of Youth Institutions (AIJ) and the Parole Board (JLBP). Plan No. 2 enabled the integration of administrative areas of services offered by the former Office of Pre-trial Services and the former Training and Labor Corporation, integrating them efficiently and cost-effectively the Department of Correction and Rehabilitation (DCR). The Office of Pre-trial Services (OSA) was therefore attached as a Pre-trial Services Program (PSA) of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. Also, as part of the functions and duties of the Secretary of Correction and Rehabilitation, various opportunities for the training and education of clients were incorporated into the rehabilitation process, thus facilitating re-entry and permanence in the free community. Therefore, the integration of the Program will facilitate efforts to achieve the rehabilitation of inmates and former inmates through the Training and Work Enterprise Program (PEAT).</p>	<p>Addyth G. Valle</p>

16. Department of Education	The Education department of Puerto Rico is the agency of the government of Puerto Rico responsible for public schools, the educational system and curriculum.	Nilka Vargas
17. Department of Justice	<p>Article IV, Section 6 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, of July 25, 1952, created the Department of Justice. Other specific laws assign functions to it or create offices therein, for particular purposes . Protect the integrity of the institutions of the Commonwealth and its officials through adequate and effective legal advice and representation; represent the people of Puerto Rico in criminal cases and give certainty to the legal traffic and real estate. The</p> <p>Department must ensure the faithful compliance with the laws and the Constitution and uphold the highest principles of equality and dignity.</p>	<p>Atty. Zuleyka E. Colon Rodriguez Acting Director of the Coordination Office of of the Specialized Units on Domestic Violence</p> <p>Sexual Offenses and Child Abuse ; and Specialized Rooms Program on Controlled Substance Cases , (Known as Drug Courts)</p> <p>Prosecutor Neysa Jove Gonzalez Division Director of the Division of</p> <p>Institutional Abuse attached to the Coordination Office of the Specialized Units on Domestic Violence , Sexual Offenses and Child Abuse</p>
18. Department of the Family	One of the leading agencies dealing with all kinds of violence, whether in minors, women, and the elderly of both sexes. Through workshops to the general public we address the issues of prevention and educate about sexual violence.	Evelyn Velázquez Undersecretary of the Family
19. Department of Housing	Its mission is to increase the inventory of housing, To manage existing public housing projects and offer subsidy programs to low- and medium-income individuals and families to enable them to have a dignified, safe and proper home to contribute to the improvement of their quality of life and self-sufficiency.	Adrianna Molina Cordero

<p>20. Department of Health Mental Health and Addiction Services</p> <p>21. Administration</p> <p>(ASSMCA) Rape Victims Help Center</p> <p>(CAVV) 23. Commission for the Prevention of Suicide STD-HIV Prevention</p> <p>24. Division -</p> <p>Mother, Children and Adolescents</p> <p>25. Program</p>	<p>The Department of Health was created by Organic Law No. 81 of March 14, 1912, as amended by the</p> <p>Constitution of the Commonwealth of July 25, 1952, Article IV, Section 6. To regulate and supervise the provision of health services in Puerto Rico and ensure that standards are met to ensure the general welfare of the population. Four DS Divisions participate in COPPAS.</p>	<p>Dr. Evelyn Torres Irizarry</p> <p>Dr. Maria Rebecca Ward</p> <p>Dr. Aida Mirna Velez</p> <p>Eileen Pérez</p> <p>Dr. Linda Laras</p>
<p>26. Community Initiative</p>	<p>Community-based organization, which provides health, education and prevention services to special populations who have been marginalized by traditional health systems. Founded in 1990 by humanist doctor Dr. Jose A. Vargas Vidot, this non-profit institution develops and implements services aimed at drug users/women, sex workers, homeless people, youth exposed to street violence, people living with HIV and communities stigmatized by poverty.</p>	<p>Vanessa Acevedo Franqui</p>
<p>Institute for 27. Development Deficiencies</p>	<p>The Institute for Development Deficiencies (IDD) focuses its efforts and initiatives on improving the quality of life and promoting the full participation of individuals with impairments in community activities, considering the diversity in terms of lifestyles, cultural and Ethnic aspects.</p>	<p>Dr. Carol Salas</p>
<p>28. Institute for Statistics</p>	<p>Autonomous entity, created by Law No. 209-2003, as amended. Its mission is to develop the policy for the development of the statistical public function, coordinate the statistical production service Government entities and require information from both the public and private sectors.</p>	<p>Mrs. Mariluz Bezares</p>
<p>29. JFHQ-Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) SHARP</p>	<p>They have "DoD Safe Helpline", a crisis support service specially designed for members of the Defense Department community affected by sexual assault. Safe Helpline staff provide direct and individual support to survivors and their families. All "Safe Helpline" services are safe, confidential, anonymous and available throughout the</p>	<p>SFC Vanessa Colón Sergeant Chary Cotto</p>

	world, providing survivors with the help they need, anytime, anywhere.	
30. Office of Attorney for the Elderly	The Office leads efforts to address grievances and ensure the rights of the elderly in the areas of education, financial planning, health, safety, employment, civil and political rights, legislation social, labor and tax, housing, transportation, recreation, culture and others referred to you.	Wilma Cruz Calo Dania G. Vázquez
31. Puerto Rico Office of Socio-economic and Community Development	Government office that aims to transform marginalized communities to improve the quality of life of these sectors and enact programs that promote self-management and development in those Communities. Likewise, ODSEC is entrusted with implementing social development programs in these Communities and promoting the desire of this population to achieve its full development.	Nayelly Laureano
32. Puerto Rico Police Department	Public agency with legal authority under Law 53 of June 10, 1996, as amended, to exercise the general direction of the Puerto Rico Police Department. Its primary duties include protecting people and property, maintaining public order , observing and ensuring the most absolute protection of the civil rights of citizens, preventing, detecting, investigating and prosecuting crime.	Lt. Mary Bell Maldonado Sergeant Karen Gonzalez
33. Women’s Office for Legal Affairs	Establishes working networks with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and government agencies (GA) in the country and abroad that work towards the development and promotion of women’s rights. The Office of the Procurator coordinates special projects and also provides support in the coordination of the meetings of the Advisory Council of OPM and the Annual Regional Congresses. The objectives include establishing strategic alliances with community sectors, non-profit and faith-based organizations and private enterprise to prevent and combat the incidence of domestic violence.	Atty. Omar Ortiz Velez
34. Pro-Families of Puerto Rico	PROFAMILIAS was founded in 1954 by a group of volunteers committed to the sexual and reproductive health of people in Puerto Rico. For decades the organization has developed extensively and has offered over one million clinical services around of the island.	Mary Linda Soto
35. Pro-Women, UPR Cayey	The Women's Studies Project (Pro Mujer in its origins), founded in 1986 at the University of Puerto Rich in Cayey, it is a pioneering effort to advance the women's rights through education, research and community service. Its specific functions are to promote teaching in Women’s Studies, Feminist Studies and Gender Studies,	Dr. Irma Lugo Nazario

	to provide for curricular enrichment and teacher training, and to serve internal and external communities Pro Mujeres sponsors colloquiums, seminars, symposia on research and teaching for teachers across the country on the integration of women's studies, feminisms and gender to the traditional curriculum and professions.	
36. Matria Project	Community-based non-profit organization that has been working since 2004 with the self-sustaining empowerment and human-economic development of women survivors of gender-based violence, heads of very low-income family and LGBTTIQ communities.	José Galarza
37. Ricky Martin Foundation, Puerto Rico	Nonprofit organization that denounces human trafficking and educates about its existence, through research and community initiatives, anchored in the defense of the human rights of children and youth.	Khrista Trani
38. Salvation Army	International evangelical movement of the Universal Christian Church, founded in London in 1865, by Methodist minister William Booth. Non-profit social service entity serving people in a holistic manner. It has eleven centers around the Island.	José Yamil Montañez August
39. Sonido del Caribe, Lutheran Church in America	Church, based on the Gospel of Jesus Christ, fights for social justice, equality and the safeguarding of rights. They offer retreats aimed at the prevention of violence and other problems in society.	Pastor Lydia Morales Kuilan
40. Sacred Heart University - Title IX	Established in 1880 by the religious order of the Sacred Heart Society, it is a Catholic, private and non-profit Institution that promotes an active and personalized education for “the construction of a more authentically Christian Puerto Rican Society: a community of solidarity in justice and peace”.	Atty. Zulma Latorre
41. Ana G. Méndez University - Cupey Campus	Ana G. Méndez University - Cupey / Associate Vice Chancellor for Quality of Life and Student Well Welfare- Provides support services for the purpose of promoting healthy lifestyles and the personal, educational, social and occupational development of our students. As part of the services, it provides individual counseling, psychological services , prevention programs, psychoeducational workshops, among others.	Naidymar Santiago Vega Dr. Vilmania Mambrú Tavarez Arelis Villanueva
42. University of Puerto Rico	University of Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico Public University System . It is the largest university system in Puerto Rico, and has eleven campuses around the island with an enrollment of more than 64,740 students	Itza Deynes
43. YWCA	The YWCA is a non-profit organization focused on empowering women and girls. It advocates for justice, peace and human rights. Has prevention programs to prevent sexual abuse and violence both at home and at school.	Juanita Valentin Morris

ATTACHMENT D: COPPAS TRAINING

Resource Name	Topic	Date	Location
1. Dr. Lourdes Torres Evaluator CAVV	<i>Strategic planning</i>	April 20, 2017	C AVV
2. Olivia Stone Evaluation Assistant CAVV Soé Rodriguez Coordinator of the Statistics Unit at CAVV	<i>CDC Toolkit [STOP SV]</i> <i>Legal SV Concepts</i>	June 15, 2017	CAVV
3. Dr. Irma Lugo Pro Women UPR-Cayey	<i>Gender Perspective</i>	June 28, 2017	Department of of the Family
4. Atty. Yanira Reyes Gil, Dean of Affairs Academics and Associate Professor of the Law School Faculty InterAmerican University Atty. Amaryllis Pagán Jimenez, Executive Director <i>Matria</i> Project (10: 20-10: 40 AM) Atty. Lindsay T. Murillo, Puerto Rico College of Lawyers (10: 40-11: 00 AM) Atty. Johanne Velez Garcia, Advisor of the Council of Women and Quality of Life of the Office of the Governor (11: 00-11: 20 A.M)	<i>Women's Challenges in the XXI Century Panel:</i> <i>Sexual harassment: A female gender in the workplace problem</i> <i>Female Self-sufficiency as a gender-protective factor</i> <i>Is Self-Sufficiency an effective response to workplace sexual harassment?</i> <i>Government of Puerto Rico Public policy on sexual harassment</i>	March 7, 2018	Department of State

<p>5. Carmen Rivera, Coordinator of the Social Work Unit of the CAVV</p> <p>Glenda L. Gerena Ríos, MSW, Assistant Administrator for the Protection, Preservation and Strengthening of the Family and Community</p> <p>Lieutenant I Mary Bell Maldonado Ortiz, Coordinator of Sex Crimes and Child Abuse</p> <p>Dr. Monserrate Allende Santos, Director of the Integrated Crisis Intervention Program - PAS Line</p> <p>Mrs. Leticia Martínez, General Supervisor 9-1-1 Call Center</p> <p>Mrs. Vanessa Colón State Program Manager</p> <p>María Gema Zuluaga, Office for the Integral Development of Women (ODIM) - Autonomous Municipality of San Juan</p>	<p>Panel Help Lines for Survivors of sexual violence,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24/7 CAVV Helpline • 911/311 Emergency Line • Confidential Police Line for Sex Crime Victims • Child Abuse Prevention Line • PAS-First Psychosocial Help Line ASSMCA • Orientation Line of the Office for the Integral Development of Women of the Municipality of San Juan (ODIM) • SHARP line 	<p>April 20, 2018</p>	<p>USC</p>
<p>6. José Yamil Montañez Agosto, Regional Coordinator Salvation Army</p>	<p><i>Masculinities: New Perspectives for the Prevention of Sexual Violence</i></p>	<p>May 17, 2018</p>	<p>UAGM-Cupey</p>

<p>7. Dr. Mary Rebecca Ward Director of the CAVV</p> <p>Dr. Liza I. Millán Pérez Planning Analyst for Health Coalitions</p> <p>Mr. Carlos Acevedo gentleman Commissioner of for the Emergency Management Board</p> <p>Mrs. Leticia Mariínez General Supervisor 911 Call Center</p> <p>Dr. Lourdes Torres Mental Health Response Network of the Puerto Rico Psychology Association</p>	<p><i>Presentation: Prevention of sexual violence before, during and after natural disasters and emergencies</i></p> <p><i>Panel: prevention of Disaster management natural and emergencies</i></p>	<p>June 21, 2018</p>	<p>UAGM-Cupey</p>
<p>8. Carmen Rivera, Social Work Coordinator, CAVV/ Department of Health</p> <p>Julio A. Menendez Hernandez, Interagency Coordinator Office of Emergency Management, Department of Housing</p> <p>Agent. Wilma E. Caez Rivas, Registry Coordinator Police Sex Offenders of Puerto Rico- San Juan Area Division</p> <p>Atty. Mariecarmen Muntaner, Legal Advisor Hospital Association of Puerto Rico</p>	<p><i>Prevention of Sexual Violence during Natural Disasters and Emergencies</i></p> <p><i>Measures for the Prevention and Management of</i></p> <p><i>Sexual Violence in Shelters</i></p> <p><i>Registration of Persons Convicted of Sexual Offenses and Child Abuse in the San Juan Area</i></p> <p><i>Access to Forensic Health and Medical Services in Hospitals</i></p>	<p>October 11, 2018</p>	<p>UAGM-Cupey</p>

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