CHARTING OUR WAY:
A Domestic Violence Prevention Handbook
Dedication

This handbook is dedicated to all the victims and survivors of domestic violence. The journey towards empowerment begins with a single step.
# Table of Contents

**Charting Our Way: A Domestic Violence Prevention Handbook**

- Domestic Violence: 2
- What is Domestic Violence?: 2
- Types of Domestic Violence: 3
- Causes of Domestic Violence: 5
- Myths About Family Violence: 6
- Am I in an Abusive relationship?: 8
- What are the options available?:
  - Develop a Safety Plan: 9
  - Emergency support: 9
- Making a Legal Report: 10
  - Reporting: 10
  - Protection Orders: 11
  - Housing: 12
  - Victim Support: 15
- Frequently Asked Questions: 16
- Community Response to Domestic Violence: 19
  - What Can You Say to a Victim?: 19
  - Who can you report to / who can you tell?: 19
  - How can I support someone who is being abused?: 19
  - What are some advocacy opportunities?: 20
- Conclusion: 20
Domestic Violence impacts everyone. It is a societal issue that requires both individual and collective responses. We are aware that seeking help is not always easy, but support is available. This Handbook provides an understanding of the dynamics of domestic violence and the services available to support persons affected by domestic violence to get them to safety and to prevent further violence.

The main message of this handbook is that if you are in an abusive relationship or know anyone experiencing domestic abuse, do not stay silent. Help is available.

What is Domestic Violence?

Domestic violence is any behaviour by one person to another that is meant to demean, coerce, exploit, control, or harm, when both people are in a domestic relationship, a household relationship, or are dating.

This violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, psychological, or financial.

Generally, it involves any act or omission, threatened act or omission, or any other controlling, threatening, intimidating, or coercive behaviour that causes the person to fear for their safety, or the safety of a child or dependant.
Types of Domestic Violence

The Domestic Violence (Amendment) Act 2020 defines domestic violence to include:

PHYSICAL ABUSE
Physical abuse is causing bodily harm to another. Examples of this type of abuse include:
- hitting
- slapping
- shoving
- grabbing
- pinching
- biting
- hair pulling
- denying a partner medical care or forcing alcohol and/or drug use upon him or her.

SEXUAL ABUSE
Sexual abuse is any sexual contact or behaviour without consent such as:
- incest
- child sexual abuse
- marital rape
- attacks on sexual parts of the body
- forcing sex after physical or emotional abuse has occurred, or treating one in a sexually demeaning manner
- forced viewing of pornography

EMOTIONAL ABUSE OR PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE
Any act, omission or a pattern of behaviour of any kind, whose purpose is to undermine the emotional or mental well-being of a person who is in a domestic relationship with the respondent.

It includes the following behaviour:
- persistent use of abusive or threatening language
- persistent following of the person from place to place (stalking)
- depriving that person of the use of property
- the watching of or constant presence at the place where the person resides, works, carries on business or happens to be (surveillance)
- interfering with or damaging the property of the person;
- forced confinement
- persistent telephoning
- making unwelcome and repeated contact with a child or elderly relative;
- preventing a person from making or keeping connection with his family or friends;
- any act or omission or threatened act or omission that causes the person to fear for his safety or the safety of a child or dependant;
• causing fear by intimidation;
• threatening physical harm to self, partner, children, or partner’s family or friends
• destruction of pets and property
• forcing isolation from family, friends, or school and/or work.

A person emotionally or psychologically abuses a child if that person causes or allows the child to see or hear, or experience the effects of domestic violence; or puts the child, or allows the child to be put, at real risk of seeing, hearing or experiencing the effects of domestic violence,

FINANCIAL ABUSE
A pattern of behaviour whose purpose is to exercise coercive control over, or exploit/limit a person’s access to financial resources, so as to ensure financial dependence.

Examples include:
• withholding one’s access to money, including pension, grants and allowances
• forbidding one’s attendance at school or employment

Apart from persons in intimate relationships, the Domestic Violence Act also protects those who are dependent on others for care because of infirmity and age such as children and the elderly.
Causes of Domestic Violence?

Domestic violence happens because of the perpetrator’s need to exercise power and control over the victim(s). Perpetrators feel the need to have this power and control for many reasons. Some of these reasons include beliefs and values around what constitutes families and relationships which are passed on through religious and cultural traditions.

In Trinidad and Tobago, published reports show that Domestic Violence is very prevalent, particularly against women and girls:

- One survey showed that 1 in 3 women had experienced abuse.
- Another study showed that 31% of women in T&T have experienced sexual violence at some point in time in their lives by a partner/non-partner. This includes forced sexual intercourse, attempted forced sexual intercourse, unwanted touching, and reported sexual violence before the age of 18.
- 1 in 3 women who experience physical/sexual partner violence do not tell anyone about it.¹
- Averages of 25 victims are killed every year as a result of DV.²

---

¹ Pemberton, Cecile. National women’s health survey for Trinidad and Tobago: final report / Cecile Pemberton and Joel Joseph. p. cm. — (IDB Monograph ; 581) (Feb 2018)
² Trinidad & Tobago Police Service Crime and Problem Analysis (CAPA) Branch (2021)
Myths About Domestic Violence

01. Domestic violence is rare...
   Although statistics on family violence are not precise, it's clear that thousands of children, women and even men are abused physically by family members and other people close to them.

02. Domestic violence is confined to those living in poverty
   Reports from police records, victim services, and academic studies show domestic violence exists equally in every socioeconomic group, regardless of race, culture, financial status and gender.

03. Alcohol and drug abuse are the real causes of violence in the home...
   Because many perpetrators also abuse alcohol and other drugs, it's easy to conclude that these substances may cause domestic violence. Substance abuse may increase the lethality of the violence, but is not the cause. Perpetrators can typically control their actions, even when drunk or high. They choose their victims, the time and place for the assaults. Domestic violence and substance abuse are two different problems that should be treated separately.

04. Women like being hit, otherwise they would leave...
   The most common response to domestic violence: "Why doesn't she just leave?" -- ignores economic and social realities facing many women. Shelters are often full, and family, friends, and the workplace are frequently less than fully supportive. Faced with rent and security deposits, daycare, health insurance, and other basic expenses, the woman may feel that she cannot support herself and her children alone. Moreover, in some instances, the woman may be increasing the chance of physical harm or even death if she leaves an abusive spouse.
Myths About Domestic Violence

A strong woman (or woman of faith) should not give up and leave -- she should stand her ground and make it work.

In some cultures and religions women are led to believe that they are supposed to be submissive, supportive, and forgiving towards their partner in order to make their relationship work. Women in religious communities are less likely to leave violent marriages, more likely to believe that the abuser will change, less inclined to access community resources, and more likely to believe it is their fault that they have failed as wives as they were not able to stop the abuse.

Men are not victims of abuse

Although statistics suggest that the majority of perpetrators of domestic violence are men towards women, men can also be victims. Men who are abused often face several challenges in reporting abuse as there is a stigma associated with them reporting themselves as victims, hence it is often underreported. Men can be abused by anyone in a position of power in relation to them, particularly when they are elderly and have been abusers themselves in the past. It is the mistaken view that men who are more effeminate than average, as well as members of the LGBTQI+ community, are the only victims of abuse.

Adapted from:: “Preventing Violence Against Women, Not Just a Women’s Issue,” National Crime Prevention Council, 1995
Relationships can be complicated. Sometimes it is hard to know if you are in an abusive relationship. Here are some questions for you to think about.

If your answer to any of the following questions is “yes”, there may already be a pattern of abuse- or one that is developing- that should be of concern:

* Is your partner jealous?
* Do they act differently around people than when they are alone with you?
* Does your partner want to know what kinds of conversations you had?
* Does your partner claim to know what’s best for you?
* Does your partner control where you go and how long you spend?
* Does your partner insist on dropping you off and picking you up?
* Does your partner want to rush into moving in with you?
* Do you feel like you are being pressured to be in a relationship?
* Does your partner force you to have sex?
* Do they blame you when they get upset?
* Do they say they “can’t help” losing their temper?
* Are you afraid of their anger?
* Does your partner blame you for everything? (e.g.: you made me shout at you, you made me hit you)
* Have you been to the doctor because of an injury?
* Does your partner tell you that they need you in order to live? (Exercising control)
* Does your partner prevent you from seeking advice from anyone (inclusive of family members)?
* Have they threatened to kill you or any family members?
What are the options available?

DEVELOP A SAFETY PLAN

Every individual in an abusive situation needs a safety plan.

When creating a safety plan:
• Think about all possible escape routes (doors, first-floor windows, exits, elevators, and stairs). Rehearse if possible.
• Identify a safe place to go (the home of a friend, or relative who will offer unconditional support or shelter.
• Pack a survival kit with the following items: money for transport, a change of clothes, birth certificate, national ID & NIS certificates, passport, medications and copies of prescriptions, insurance information, legal documents (if you can get these documents, or at the very least copies of them). Give them to a trusted person prior to leaving.
• Tell someone you trust and can depend on so they can be called upon in case of an emergency.
• Develop a code with your children, neighbours, family, or friends to alert them of danger or distress
• Know the telephone number of the domestic violence hotline- (800-7283), and the police- (999) or (555)

EMERGENCY SUPPORT

If you are in danger and you need to exit the environment urgently call:

➤ Police (999) Or the Gender Based Violence Unit (622-6996)
➤ Fire Services: 990
Making a Legal Report

It is your right to make a police report of domestic violence at any police station.

When you go to the police station, the police officer will take pictures of your injuries and provide you with a police medical form to take to the nearest health centre or hospital for a medical assessment. If, however, your physical injuries require urgent attention, you should go to the nearest health centre or hospital first, and the healthcare professional will contact the closest police station and request they make the report.

Please note that these officers are trained to treat victims with the utmost respect and dignity. If you feel uncomfortable with what is being asked, it is your right to ask to speak to a senior officer or an officer from the Gender Based Violence (GBV) Unit.

Once your report has been made, you are legally entitled to receive a receipt.

REPORTING:

You can now make a police report online. The app can be downloaded either from the Google Play Store for Android or the Apple Store on iPhones.

If you have been mistreated, or were unable to make a police report at any of the police stations, you can file a formal complaint with the Police Complaints Authority.
PROTECTION ORDERS

If you feel the need to protect yourself from an abuser, you can obtain a protection order.

A Protection or Restraining Order is a court document that legally restrains a person from engaging in abusive behaviour of any type.

In obtaining a protection order, you can seek:
• To enter a home or building to retrieve your belongings
• To have your property returned to you
• To have maintenance agreements met
• To have medical fees attached to violent incidents reimbursed
• Monetary relief for any other reason

How to apply for a protection order:
• Go to the magistrate’s court in your district
• Speak to the clerk of the peace who identifies the problem and determines whether is it a domestic matter or a matter for another court

---

TTPS GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE UNIT CONTACTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Eastern</td>
<td>Besson Street</td>
<td>623-1395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>Maloney</td>
<td>646-2947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>Sangre Grande</td>
<td>688-2444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>Maraval</td>
<td>629-2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>Mon Repos</td>
<td>657-9769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Western</td>
<td>La Brea</td>
<td>648-7444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Western</td>
<td>Point Fortin</td>
<td>648-2426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Chaguanas</td>
<td>665-3200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobago</td>
<td>Scarborough</td>
<td>639-2512</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• In order to file the complaint, payment of $3.00 in cash or stamps is required
• The Clerk of the Peace will then prepare the complaint and summons and set a date for the hearing, which should normally be within seven days of filing
• You will be required to sign the complaint
• You will be required to take the prepared summons to the police or another legal representative who will ensure that the summons is served

You may feel overwhelmed and afraid and confused about the process. If you need help to complete this process, there are several organizations that offer support:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DV Hotline</th>
<th>Legal Services</th>
<th>866- DVCT (3828)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coalition Against Domestic Violence</td>
<td>Psychosocial Support services for domestic violence survivors, legal aid</td>
<td>624-0204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Family Court (Domestic violence response)</td>
<td>Legal Services</td>
<td>866- DVCT (3828)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>domestic violence <a href="mailto:response@ttlawcourts.org">response@ttlawcourts.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Aid</td>
<td>Legal Services</td>
<td>612-3807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elma Francois Legal Clinic</td>
<td>Legal clinic Referral services Advocacy/workshops</td>
<td>718 -6626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:legalclinic@womantra.org">legalclinic@womantra.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the perpetrator breaches the protection order, once safe, immediately call **999 or 866-3828**.

**HOUSING**

There are emergency shelters available that offer temporary housing for survivors. In order to access these shelters call the Domestic Violence Hotline (800 - SAVE) and they will advise on what options are available. Once available, the shelter would be provided for you and your children.

We know that survivors may require several types of interventions to keep them safe in addition to emergency support. Below is a list of organizations that provide a range of services:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Organization</th>
<th>Service Provided</th>
<th>Contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Childline Hotline</td>
<td>Mental Health &amp; Psychosocial Support services</td>
<td>131 800 4321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Authority Hotline</td>
<td>Case Management for Child Survivors of domestic violence</td>
<td>996 800-2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coalition Against Domestic Violence</td>
<td>Psychosocial Support services for domestic violence survivors, &amp; legal aid</td>
<td>624-0204 627-6844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict Women</td>
<td>Financial empowerment and business development services</td>
<td>721-9852 <a href="mailto:info@conflictwomen.com">info@conflictwomen.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DV Hotline</td>
<td>Psychosocial Support services for survivors of GBV</td>
<td>800-SAVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families in Action Hotline</td>
<td>Mental Health &amp; Psychosocial Support Substance Abuse</td>
<td>628-2333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPATT - Family Planning Association of Trinidad &amp; Tobago</td>
<td>Dignity Kits Distribution</td>
<td>292-3411 623-4764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends for Life</td>
<td>Mental Health &amp; Psychosocial Support services</td>
<td>379-1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groots Hotline</td>
<td>Mental Health hotline</td>
<td>230-2307 384-4722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Line Hotline (Suicide)</td>
<td>Mental Health hotline</td>
<td>800- 5588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living Water Community</td>
<td>GBV Case Management services (for refugees and asylum seekers)</td>
<td>866-0025 279-4418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Family Services</td>
<td>GBV Case Management services</td>
<td>623-2608 ext. 6701-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additionally, FindCareTT is an online resource where you can access support. Do not hesitate to share these numbers with those who may need it; doing so can almost certainly save a life. You can connect with them on their website: https://www.findcarett.com/ or via telephone at 1-868-354-3015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Services Provided</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Life Ministries</td>
<td>3 month in-house rehabilitation facility (alcohol)</td>
<td>387-2598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21 months weekly follow-ups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape Crisis Society</td>
<td>Mental Health &amp; Psychosocial Support services</td>
<td>627-7273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:rapecrisisntt@yahoo.com">rapecrisisntt@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago Association of Psychologists (TTAP)</td>
<td>Mental Health hotline</td>
<td>787-0975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>469-9983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>757-9348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>732-2702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>342-1578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>689-1243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>GBV Case Management Services (migrant and refugees)</td>
<td>296-3881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>280-3529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>309-7394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women of Substance</td>
<td>DV Support Group Temporary Accommodation DV Awareness Workshops/ Seminars</td>
<td>485-9534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:womenofsubstanctobago@yahoo.com">womenofsubstanctobago@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VICTIM SUPPORT

The Victim Support Unit is an arm of the TTPS that offers therapeutic interventions to survivors of domestic violence and gender-based violence.

Do not hesitate to call the Unit closest to you for assistance. These numbers can also be used if you are in clear and present danger.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Besson St. / Port of Spain</td>
<td>Head office</td>
<td>612-2577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Chaguanas</td>
<td>672-2004/ 671-2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>West End</td>
<td>637-2540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East</td>
<td>Morvant</td>
<td>626-0370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>St. Joseph</td>
<td>663-9622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>Maloney</td>
<td>646-6504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>Sangre Grande</td>
<td>668-0217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port of Spain</td>
<td>Besson Street</td>
<td>625-9738/ 623-1395/ 627-9767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>San Fernando</td>
<td>653-8166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Western</td>
<td>Princes Town</td>
<td>655-7330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Western</td>
<td>Penal</td>
<td>647-5891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobago</td>
<td>Scarborough</td>
<td>639-2512</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Who can apply for a protection order?

A spouse; a member of the spouse's household i.e., a child; a dependent; a parent or sibling of either the spouse or respondent of that sibling or parent who is not a member of the household; a person who has a child in common with the respondent; a person who is or has been in a visiting relationship with a person of the opposite sex for a period exceeding twelve months; a police officer or approved social worker on behalf of an alleged victim.

Please note that a child can only apply for a protection order if they are 16 & older, and even then, they must be accompanied by a trusted adult.

What can I do if the perpetrator breaches the protection order?

If the perpetrator breaches the protection order, try to get to a safe space (locked room or leave if possible) and contact the police by calling 999.
Who can I contact if a police officer refuses to take my statement?
You can ask to speak to the senior police officer at that time. If there is still a refusal to process the statement, you can call the GBV Unit, or the Victim Support number listed above, and submit a report.

It is important to note that you have the right to make a report and the right to receive a receipt of that report.

Will I be interrogated with my spouse/perpetrator in the same space?
No, you will not. The gender-based violence unit is equipped to manage its cases in a way that is catered to the absolute safety of the victim.

Can anyone make a report on my behalf?
Yes. There are several people/agencies who can report on your behalf; these include social workers, medical professionals, police officers, family members, or persons in the community. You can call any of the above agencies and they would help you with this process. You are not alone.

Who do I tell?
You can speak to a trusted family member or friend, religious or community leaders, trusted co-workers, professionals (social workers, medical professionals, mental health professionals).

Can I take my children with me to the shelters?
Shelters do provide safe spaces for children, unfortunately, boys over 12 years old are not accommodated at some shelters. When speaking to the shelter placement officer, you can enquire about the regulations.
I am currently going through divorce proceedings with my abusive partner. How can I ensure that my children and I are safe during this process?

Concerns about divorce proceedings and custody battles are very real and can be quite nerve-wracking based on the already tumultuous situation. Thankfully 800- SAVE (Domestic Violence Hotline) can assist. You can consult any legal professional utilizing any of the free services identified earlier.

How long can I stay in a safe house?

Safe houses offer safe accommodation up to a maximum of three months which can be further extended in extreme emergencies and upon the discretion of the service providers.

What are some of the services the shelters offer?

The shelters offer counselling. Some provide skills training and job placements.

Are there any rules at the shelter?

Yes. For the safety of all the occupants, there are rules to be followed. Some of these rules include monitoring the use of cell phones, contributing to domestic responsibilities, and observing the privacy rules of the shelter. Smoking and alcohol consumption is strictly prohibited. More information can be provided upon calling 800-7283.

How do I prevent him/her from finding me?

If you have moved and you do not want your abuser to know where you have relocated to, you should take particular care with anything that may indicate your location. You should try to avoid using any shared accounts or cards. If you are renting at another location, you should ask that your address be omitted from court papers that he may have access to. It is important to let friends/family/employers and your children know about the situation and the importance of keeping your address confidential. If you are staying at a shelter, they will provide you with specific rules which are designed to help keep you safe.
Community Response to Domestic Violence

WHAT CAN YOU SAY TO A VICTIM?

• I’m afraid for your safety
• I’m afraid for the safety of your children
• You are not to blame
• You deserve better than this
• Let’s figure out a safety plan for you
• We’re here for you when you are ready or when you are able to leave

WHO CAN YOU REPORT TO / WHO CAN YOU TELL?

• Call the police (999) if you see or hear evidence of domestic violence
• If you suspect that a child is being abused you can report it to Children’s Authority - 996/ 800-2014 , or, Childline -131/800- 4321
• Know the DV hotlines to call in case of emergencies (800 -SAVE)

HOW CAN I SUPPORT SOMEONE WHO IS BEING ABUSED?

• Be a safe space for family and friends to express their situation
• Create a judgment-free zone
• Reach out to support someone whom you believe is a victim of domestic violence and/or talk with a person you believe is being abusive
• Have a neighbourhood watch/support group for DV
• Create safe spaces for LGBTI+ persons to access resources safely
WHAT ARE SOME ADVOCACY OPPORTUNITIES?

• Help others become informed by inviting speakers to your place of worship, professional organization, civic group, or workplace
• Contribute to domestic violence counselling programs and shelters (financially or in-kind)
• Engage with government officials and civil society for the contact numbers of persons to access in case of abuse
• Engage medical professionals in training to identify victims of abuse and support them
• Advocate laws
• Speak out publicly against domestic violence

Conclusion

Domestic violence affects each person differently based on which abuse they’re subjected to. Regardless of how a person reacts to these acts of violence, one thing is certain; they are unacceptable. These acts are crimes and are punishable by law.

There are support systems in place for you to derive strength. Remember, it is not your fault, and you are worthy of good treatment. Be gentle with yourselves –the road is long, but we are here to assist.
Disclaimer

All information provided in this handbook is merely for educational and informational purposes. It is not a substitute for professional advice. While the information in this handbook has been verified to the best of our abilities, we cannot guarantee that there are no mistakes or errors.

Copyright CADV
All rights reserved

Edited by CADV
Graphic design and layout by Arlene Babb
Illustrations by Cherisse Lauren Berkeley

Self-published by CADV
1 Robinson Ville
Belmont
Trinidad, W.I

Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Coalition Against Domestic Violence