



FOLLOW-UP MECHANISM
BELÉM DO PARÁ CONVENTION (MESECVI)
Fifteenth Meeting of the Committee of Experts
December 3, 4 and 5, 2018
Washington D.C.

OEA/Ser.L/II.7.10
MESECVI/CEVI/doc.247/18
October 22, 2018
Original: Spanish

**REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT OF THE MESECVI TO THE FIFTEENTH
MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS**

**REPORT ON THE MECHANISM TO FOLLOW UP ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION, PUNISHMENT AND
ERADICATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
“BELÉM DO PARÁ CONVENTION”**

The Permanent Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), in its capacity as the Technical Secretariat for the Mechanism to Follow up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women (MESECVI), presents this report to the Fifteenth Meeting of the Committee of Expert of the MESECVI (CEVI) on the work performed since the Fourteenth Meeting of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI (CEVI), held on November 27 and 28, 2017, in Panama City, Panama, through the end of November 2018. All documents and records referred to herein have been published on the CIM web page, in the MESECVI documents library.

I. BACKGROUND

1.1. Creation of the Mechanism to Follow up on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention

The CIM, in compliance with the mandates from resolutions CIM/RES. 224/02 (XXXI- O/02), AG/RES. 1942 (XXXIII-O/03) and CIM/REMIM-II/RES. 6/04, undertook actions aimed at developing the draft Mechanism to Follow-Up on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention. The Permanent Secretariat of the CIM drafted a working document that proposed a follow-up mechanism, after consulting with the member states, specialized international organizations, and civil society.

Continuing the process initiated in 2002, a meeting of government experts was held July 20 - 21, 2004, to examine the proposed mechanism and make recommendations to the States Party. At the end of the meeting, the experts declared the mandate of the OAS General Assembly, contained in resolution AG/RES. 2021 (XXXIV-O/04), fulfilled, and requested the meeting rapporteur to submit the draft Statute of the Mechanism to Follow up on the Implementation of the Convention to the Conference of States Party to the Belém do Pará Convention for adoption.

In compliance with the mandate of the General Assembly, the Secretary General of the OAS convened the Conference of States Party to meet on October 26, 2004, at which time they approved the “Statute of the Mechanism to Follow Up on Implementation of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women, ‘Belém do Pará Convention’” (MESECVI).

By adopting this Statute, the States Party expressed their political will to create a consensus-based and independent system wherein they would submit progress reports on the implementation of the Convention, and agreed to implement the recommendations thereof.

1.2. Characteristics of the MESECVI

The MESECVI was designed to ensure follow-up on the commitments made by the States Party to the Convention, to contribute to achieving the purposes established therein, and to facilitate technical cooperation among the States Party, as well as with other OAS Member States and Permanent Observers. It is based on the principles of sovereignty, non-intervention, and legal equality of the States, and must observe the principles of impartiality and objectivity in its operation, in order to guarantee fair application and egalitarian treatment among the States Party.

The Mechanism consists of two bodies: the Conference of States Party (COSP), the political body comprised of the representatives of the States Party; and the Committee of Experts (CEVI), the technical body, comprised of specialists in the field covered by the Convention. Although the Experts are appointed by their national governments, they carry out their duties in a personal capacity. The Competent National Authorities serve as the link between the States Party and the Secretariat of the MESECVI. The Secretariat of the COSP and the CEVI is held by the Permanent Secretariat of the CIM, located in Washington, DC where the headquarters of the MESECVI also resides.

Each Multilateral Evaluation Round consists of two stages: an evaluation stage, and a follow-up stage. In the first stage, the CNAs for each State Party respond to the questionnaire adopted by the CEVI. Based on these responses, the CEVI prepares preliminary reports that are sent to the CNAs for feedback. After a second review, the CEVI approves the final country reports and the Hemispheric Report. Both reports include recommendations: the country reports provide specific recommendations to the States Party, and the Hemispheric Report provides more general ones to improve the overall implementation of the Convention. As a final step, these reports are presented to the Conference of States Party for publication.

II. RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE OAS

The forty-eighth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) was held in Washington, DC, June 4-5, 2018. The gathered attendees adopted Resolution AG/doc.5641/18. Subsection xv of the Resolution explicitly mentions “Strengthening the Mechanism Follow up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence Against Women (MESECVI), and agrees the following:

RECALLING that the Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence Against Women (Belém do Pará Convention) established the obligation of the States Party to adopt, by all means necessary and without delay, policies and programs aimed at the prevention, punishment and eradication of discrimination and violence against women and girl children in both the private and public spheres, recognizes the importance and necessity of strengthening the Follow-up Mechanism to the Convention (MESECVI); and

RECOGNIZING the Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention and the recommendations included therein,

RESOLVES:

“1. To reaffirm their commitment by strengthening the MESECVI and its Committee of Experts, and to ensure the full implementation of the Convention, promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girl children, considering the multiple and intersectional forms of discrimination and violence suffered by women belonging to at-risk groups and reiterating the importance of sharing best practices and challenges among all the States Party in this Third Multilateral Evaluation Round.

6. Reiterate to the General Secretary of the OAS the importance of the Technical Secretariat of the MESECVI having adequate human, technical and financial resources to best execute their mission, including the periodic update of information online and on social media networks, which require the identification of external sources of financing”.

III. PROGRESS ON THE THIRD MULTILATERAL EVALUATION ROUND

A. Fourteenth Meeting of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Committee of Experts was held November 27 – 28, 2017 in Panama City, Panama, and attended by Experts from 24 of the States Party¹. The inaugural session was attended by Leila Laotian, Executive Director of the Panamanian National Institute for Women (INAMU) and the Competent National Authority of the MESECVI; Diana González-Perrett, President of the CEVI; and Carmen Moreno Toscano, Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Commission on Women.

In accordance with Article 27 c) of the Rules of Procedure of the CEVI, and that established in Article 30, the Experts engaged in a dialogue with civil society organizations and other international bodies² on the topic of violence against women, focusing on issues such as gender equality, violence against women, and the current situation in the region. They then approved the draft of the agenda, the Organization of Work, the Report on the Activities of the CEVI was presented and they discussed the implementation of the Third Evaluation Round.

On the second day of the meeting, following a general discussion, the general agreements, document MESECVI/CEVI/doc.243/17, were adopted. In addition, The Adoption of the Reports of the Third Multilateral Evaluation Round and the Declaration on Gender and Women's Empowerment as a Benefit to Humanity, document MESECVI/CEVI/doc.244/17.rev1, were approved. In additional, the draft "Comprehensive Model Law to prevent, punish and eradicate gender-based violence against women (Femicide/Feminicide)" was presented. The second day of the meeting ended with the election of new officers of the CEVI: Sylvia Mesa, Expert from Costa Rica, as President; Tatiana Rein, Expert from Chile, as Vice President; and Tonya Haynes, Expert from Barbados, as Vice President.

Attendees requested that the Technical Secretariat distribute the Inter-American Model Law on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women in Political Life and continue to make progress on the Model Law on Femicide/Feminicide. They also agreed to drive the application of the Belém do Pará Convention in the following areas: political violence and assault against women, guarantee of Access to justice for women victims of violence; comprehensive education on reproductive and sexual health; prevention and combat of social and institutional tolerance of gender-based violence; elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against disabled persons; and the promotion and guarantee of the right of women to live a life free from violence under the auspices of an education free from gender stereotypes.

Finally, they agreed to urge the States Party to provide the conditions and economic resources for the activities of the MESECVI, and to ensure the active participation of the Experts in their execution of their functions, as established in Article 11 of the MESECVI Statute and Article 12 of the Rules of Procedure of the CEVI.

B. Seventh Conference of States Party of the MESECVI

The Seventh Conference of States Party was held November 29 and 30, 2017 at the Sheraton Hotel, Panama City, Panama. The Conference was attended by 22 National Competent Authorities³; 24

1 Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Venezuela.

2 AWID, IPAS Bolivia, Center for Reproductive Rights, UN Women, UNFPA, UNPD and UNICEF.

3 Argentina, Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ecuador, Grenada, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, St. Lucia, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Experts of the CEVI⁴ and representatives from civil society⁵. The Conference was opened by the Assistant Secretary General of the OAS, Ambassador Néstor Méndez; the General Director of the National Institute of Women of Panama (INAMU), Liriola Leoteau; the President of the VII COSP, Ana María Choquehuanca de Villanueva; Isabel de Saint Malo de Alvarado, Vice President and Chancellor of Panama; and the President of the CEVI, Sylvia Mesa.

The first day, attendees adopted the agenda and the calendar of activities and elected the officers of the seventh COSP. Panama assumed the Presidency and the first and second Vice Presidencies went to Mexico and Argentina. The President of the CEVI, Sylvia Mesa, presented the Third Hemispheric Report on the on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention. A discussion on general and special prevention of violence against women in the Third Evaluation Round, followed led by National Competent Authority panelists including the National Competent Authority from Panama, Liriola Leoteau; the CNA from the Bahamas, Lanisha Tamar Rolle; the CNA from Mexico, Marcela Eternod; the Minister of Women and Vulnerable Populations of Peru, Ana María Choquehuanca; and the experts from Jamaica and Costa Rica, Barbara Bailey and Sylvia Mesa, respectively. Luz Patricia Mejía, Technical Secretary of the MESECVI moderated the discussion.

The second day, Ana Maria Baiardi, Minister of Women and Education of Paraguay, moderated a discussion on the prevention of violence against women through an education free from gendered stereotypes. Participants included Taydee Gordon, representing the Minister of Education of Panama, Marcela Paredes de Vásquez; Rubiela Sánchez, Women's Alliance of Panama (Alianza de Mujeres de Panama); Aracelly de León, National Council of Women (CONAMU); and Nelva Reyes, Central General Autónoma de Trabajadores de Panama. The National Competent Authorities of Mexico, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Peru, Ecuador, El Salvador and Honduras participated in an open discussion after the formal presentations.

Following the discussion, several documents were presented including: the Technical Secretariat Activity Report, the Inter-American Model Law on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women in Political Life; the draft Model Law on Femicide and the Hemispheric Report on Sexual Violence and Child Pregnancy in the States Party to the Belém do Pará Convention. Attendees then participated in a Ministerial dialogue on strengthening the MESECVI and on ways to improve the implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention. Panelists included: Alejandra Mora Mora, Minister for the Condition of Women at the National Institute of Women in Costa Rica (INAMU); Martha Ordoñez, Adviser to the President on Women's Equity in Colombia and Yanira Argueta from the National Organization for the Development of Women in El Salvador (ISDEMU).

Attendees then considered and moved to approve the agreements listed in document MESECVI-VII/ doc.126/17.rev. They agreed to hold the Second Extraordinary Conference in February 2018, the day following the celebrations for the 90th anniversary of the Inter-American Commission on Women. Finally, following a dialogue among the delegations, attendees adopted the agreements of the VII Conference of States Party.

C. Second Extraordinary Conference of States Party of the MESECVI

The Second Extraordinary Conference was held February 21, 2018 in the Salón Rubén Darío at the OAS in Washington, DC. Counting the National Competent Authorities and Missions, 22 States Party

4 Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, St. Lucía, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Venezuela.

5 Alliance of Women of Panama and the General Autonomous Center of Panamanian Workers

attended⁶; and 3 CEVI Experts⁷. The event was opened by Ambassador Néstor Méndez, Assistant Secretary General of the OAS, and Liriola Leoteau, President of the Conference of States Party of the MESECVI and General Director of the National Institute for Women in Panama (INAMU).

On the first day of the meeting, the Draft Agenda and Calendar of Activities were adopted, followed by a dialogue on emerging topics for the MESECVI Strategic Plan for 2018-2023. The agenda included the following topics: violence against women and access to justice, presented by Elizabeth Odio Benito, Justice, Inter-American Court of Human Rights; violence and the human rights of indigenous women, presented by Otilia Lux de Cotí, activist for the rights of indigenous communities; violence and the human rights of women of African descent, presented by Julianne Malveaux, President and Founder of Economic Education; violence and disabled women, presented Pamela Molina, Disability Specialist, OAS; and trafficking and missing women, presented by Claudia Paz y Paz, Secretary of Multidimensional Security, OAS.

The President of the CEVI, Sylvia Mesa, and the Technical Secretary of the MESECVI, Luz Patricia Mejía, reported on the status of the implementation of the MESECVI Strategic Plan for 2014-2017. The President of the COSP then led the presentation and adoption of the MESECVI Strategic Plan for 2018-2023, document MESECVI/II-CE/doc.133/18.rev1. The meeting continued with the presentation of the Declaration on Gender and Women's Empowerment as a Benefit to Humanity adopted in Panama in November 2017.

The Authorities ended the day with the adoption of the Agreements, document MESECVI-II-CE/doc.134/18.rev1, that establishes, among other things, their ongoing commitment to support the strengthening of the MESECVI; urge the States Party to make voluntary contributions to the extent possible, in order to allow them to comply with the tasks outlined in the MESECVI Strategic Plan for 2018-2023; promote a space for the national officials responsible for addressing the issue of human trafficking and with the integrated regional combat mechanisms and the MESECVI, that allows the ongoing exchange of relevant information on women and gendered perspective; and promote the presentation of a draft Declaration on the regional challenges of the human rights of women in the Americas and the eradication of violence against women to be presented to the 48th Session of the General Assembly of the OAS.

D. Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention (2017)

The Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention (2017)⁸, corresponds to the systematization and analysis of the responses from the National Competent Authorities⁹ and the shadow reports¹⁰ to the System of Progress Indicators that provide metrics on the implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention. The Report was approved at the Fourteenth Meeting of the CEVI held in Panama City, Panama, November 27 – 28, 2017.

The Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention contains information on the efforts undertaken by the States Party to prevent violence in both the private and public spheres, including in the workplace, recreational areas, politics, sports, healthcare, educational institutions, on social media and the cyber domains, as well as violence against women committed by the State or its agents in hospitals, educational institutions, centers of incarceration and violence against

6 Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, St. Lucia, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela.

7 Experts from Costa Rica, Guatemala and Barbados.

8 Report available at: <http://www.oas.org/en/mesecvi/docs/TercerInformeHemisferico-EN.pdf>

9 All national reports from the Third Multilateral Evaluation Round are available at: <http://www.oas.org/en/mesecvi/nationalreports.asp>

10 Shadow reports available at: <http://www.oas.org/en/mesecvi/shadowreports.asp>

women committed within the context of armed conflict. The report places particular focus on evaluating prevention efforts that promote the right of women and girl children to live free from violence and to receive an education unencumbered by gendered stereotypes, among other factors.

The information provided during the Third Multilateral Evaluation Round allowed an analysis of the measures implemented to prevent and eradicate violence and discrimination against women in each participating State. The MESECVI selected 145 indicators related to the obligation of prevention in the five modules that comprise the System of Progress Indicators associated with compliance with Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Belém do Pará Convention. The Modules includes areas, in a specific order, that address factors associated with: 1) Legislation 2) National Plans 3) Access to Justice 4) Information Technology and Statistics and 5) Diversity. Each Module was examined in the report and considers aspects related to the obligation of the States on the issues of General Prevention and Special Prevention.

E. Draft Model Comprehensive Law to prevent, punish and eradicate gender-based killing of women (Femicide/Feminicide) (2018)

Femicide is the most extreme and irreversible expression of discrimination and violence against women, and stands in radical opposition to all the rights and guarantees established in international and national human rights law. Given the gravity of the situation, the MESECVI worked on the development of a “Draft Model Comprehensive Law to prevent, punish and eradicate gender-based killing of women (Femicide/Feminicide).

Following a first meeting held October 25 – 26, 2017 in Panama City, Panama, a second meeting took place July 10-11, 2018 in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. The purpose of the meeting was to debate the principal elements of the draft, advance the consolidation of the Draft Law and determine how the violent death of women has been addressed up to now in legislation in Caribbean countries. The meeting was attended by women with extensive expertise on the issue, including the following of note: Margarette May Maculay, President of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR); Sylvia Mesa, President of the CEVI; Luz Patricia Mejía Guerrero, Technical Secretary of the MESECVI; Lara Blanco, Deputy Director for Latin America and the Caribbean, UN Women; and Experts from the MESECVI in the Caribbean, including Barbara Bailey (Jamaica), Miriam Roache (St. Vincent and the Grenadines), Rinette Djokarto (Suriname) and Gaietry Pargass (Trinidad and Tobago).

The document was sent for public comment in August 2018 and October 2018 to the Permanent Missions to the OAS, CEVI Experts, National Competent Authorities, civil society organization and representatives from other international bodies that work on the prevention, punishment and eradication of violence against women.

IV. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF THE MESECVI

A. Appointments of National Competent Authorities and to the CEVI

National Competent Authorities Appointed as of November 2018:

- **April 16:** National Competent Authority of Peru - Ana María Mendieta Trefogli, Minister of Women and At-Risk Populations and Silvia Rosario Loli Espinoza, Vice Minister of Women as Alternate Delegate.
- **April 19 :** National Competent Authority of Chile - Isabel Plá Jarufe, Minister of Women and Gender Equity
- **April 24:** National Competent Authority of Jamaica - Sharon Coburn Robinson, Director of Policy and Research, Bureau of Gender Affairs.

- **November 21:** National Competent Authority of Guatemala - Yolanda Sián Ramírez, Secretary of Women.
- **November 30:** Helen Royer, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Family and Gender Affairs as the National Competent Authority of the Commonwealth of Dominica, for the XV Meeting of the Experts of the MESECVI.

Experts Appointed October 2017 through November 2018:

- **October 23, 2017:** Gabriela Malaguera – Principal Expert, Venezuela.
- **November 2, 2017:** Carcedo Cabañas – Alternate Expert, Costa Rica
- **November 14, 2017:** Monica Arali Soto Fregoso, Principal Expert, Mexico.
- **August 20, 2018:** Tatiana Rein ratified as Principal Expert, Chile.
- **October 30, 2018:** Marcel Patricia Huaita Alegre and Ángela Teresa Hernandez Cajo, Principal Expert and Alternate Expert, respectively, Peru.
- **November 8, 2018:** Elaine Sands and Simone Bridgewater were designated as Experts by the Bahamas only for the fifteenth meeting of the CEVI.

The Technical Secretariat received resignations from the following Principal Experts: Francine Foster (Grenada) and Dinte Conway (Guyana).

B. Promotion of the participation of civil society organizations

The Seventh Conference of States Party agreed to, “continue encouraging and promoting the participation of civil society organizations and other social actors in MESECVI activities as established within the guidelines for the participation of civil society in the activities of the OAS,” document CP/RES. 759 (1217/99).

The CEVI welcomes the participation of civil society organizations in meetings held by both the CEVI and the COSP, as outlined in Article 3 g) of the CEVI bylaws, which refer to the promotion and facilitation of cooperation between the States Party and civil society organizations, resulting in an increase in their participation in the Third Multilateral Evaluation Round, through the submission of shadow reports¹¹.

C. Inter-institutional Cooperation Meetings

On March 8 - 9, 2018, Sylvia Mesa, President of the CEVI and Expert from Costa Rica participated in the **Expert Group Meeting on Violence Against Women in Politics** hosted by Dubravka Šimonović, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences. At the event, the CEVI President presented the Inter-American Model Law on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women in Political Life and discussed the next steps in the implementation process.

The **Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention** was released March 13, 2018, during the sixty-second session of the **Commission on the Status of Women (CSW’62)**, in New York where Lorena Castillo García de Varela, the First Lady of Panama gave the opening remarks. The event was also attended by the following: Liriola Leoteau, President of the Conference of States Party of the MESECVI and General Director of the National Institute for Women (INAMU) of Panama; Sylvia Mesa, President of the Committee of Experts; Dubravka Šimonović, United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences; Bárbara Jiménez,

11 Shadow Reports available at: <http://www.oas.org/en/mesecvi/shadowreports.asp>

CLADEM; Luiza Carvalho, UN Women; and Carmen Moreno Toscano, Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Commission of Women.

June 3, 2018, during the forty-eighth General Assembly of the OAS, the Inter-American Commission of Women hosted a meeting attended by international and regional bodies and civil society organizations dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls both in Latin American and internationally, in alignment with Sustainable Development Goal 5 - a promise and goal shared by all Member States of the Organization of American States. **The Declaration on Gender and Women's Equality as a Benefit to Humanity**¹² was presented at the meeting.

The MESECVI also participated in **two meetings with representatives from international and regional mechanisms to discuss the violence against women and women's rights**. The first meeting was held in March 2018 in New York and the second in Boulder Colorado, October 2, 2018. The experts discussed the progress and challenges of the issue, the main problems faced by the regions with respect to violence against women and femicide, efforts being made around the world to combat this pandemic and discourse and movements fighting against gender equality.

Both meetings were organized by Dubravka Simonovic, United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, and were attended by Sylvia Mesa, President of the Committee of Experts; Luz Patricia Mejía, Technical Secretary of the MESECVI; Margaret Macaulay, President of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Women; Dailia Leinarte, President of the Committee of the CEDAW; Alda Facio, member of the United Nations Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice; and Feride Acar, President of the Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence of the Council of Europe (GREVIO).

November 8, 2018, the MESECVI participated in the 10th Conference on Femicide/Feminicide **¡Ni Una Menos! Not One Woman Less!: Strengthening EU-CELAC Cooperation in the struggle against feminicide in Brussels, Belgium**. The Conference was organized by the Greens/European Free Alliance coalition in the European Parliament, the EU Advocacy Network, and the Heinrich Böll Foundation. The Experts of the MESECVI shared their recommendations for the effective implementation of legislation on femicide in Latin America and had the opportunity to delve into the challenges associated with access to justice, revictimization of women, gender stereotypes, the importance of a gender focus in informed handling of cases of violence against women, among other topics.

The following day, November 9, 2018, representatives from the MESECVI spoke at the **Workshop on gender perspective in media representations of violence against women and femicide/feminicide: challenges and opportunities for cooperation between the European Union and Latin America**, organized by the in the Heinrich Böll Foundation in Brussels, Belgium. Experts discussed the development of spaces for cooperation between women's organizations, governmental bodies, the private sector and the media, as well recommendations for bi-regional cooperation.

Both meetings in Brussels offered the opportunity for cooperation and the exchange of ideas and good practices. Participating over the course of the two days of meetings were: Dubravka Šimonović, United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences; Tatiana Rein Venegas, Vice-President of the CEVI and Expert from Chile; Leila Linhares Barsted, CEVI Expert in Brazil; Luz Patricia Mejía Guerrero, Technical Secretary of the MESECVI; Eva Villarreal, Specialist from the Inter-American Commission on Women/MESECVI; Patsilí Toledo, Attorney and Expert

12 Declaration available at: <http://www.oas.org/en/mese cvi/docs/DeclaracionIgualdadGenero-EN.pdf>

member of the Antigona Research Group at the Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain; Natalia Gherardi, Executive Director of the Latin-American Group for Gender and Justice Argentina (ELA), among other international experts.

On November 27, 2018, Luz Patricia Mejía Guerrero, Technical Secretary of the MESECVI, participated in the **Regional Exchange Workshop – Essential Services in Latin and America and the Caribbean** in Panama City, Panama. She specifically participated in the section that compared the challenges associated with treatment in the region. The workshop was organized to allow the exchange of experiences in support of strengthening the response to women and girl survivors of violence and improve the quality of services in the region; define the regional work strategy to be implemented in the next few years; strengthen inter-agency cooperation in response to violence against women, among other topics.

Officials from the governments of Peru, Guatemala, Panama, Uruguay, Ecuador, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Paraguay, El Salvador, Honduras, Argentina, Mexico, Costa Rica, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Nicaragua attended the workshop, as well as the UNFPA representatives from those same countries. Also in attendance were the regional representatives of the United Nations offices (UN Women, UNPD, UN OPS, WHO, UNODC, UNICEF, etc.) and the networks or civil society organizations¹³ that work on the issue.

On November 29, 2018, Luz Patricia Mejía, Technical Secretary of the MESECVI, participated in a meeting on the **role of the judiciary on addressing harmful gender stereotypes** in Panama City, Panama. This initiative was organized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the National Institute for Women (INAMU), the Office for Access to Justice and Gender of the Judicial Branch and the Superior Institute of the Judiciary of Panama (Unidad de Acceso a la Justicia y Género del Órgano Judicial y el Instituto Superior de la Judicatura de Panama). The purpose of the meeting was to foster and solidify the role the judiciary in Panama can play in the defense of women's rights by addressing prejudicial and illegal gender stereotypes and consider the impact of stereotypes in cases of gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive rights, generate ideas for follow up and facilitate the exchange of good practices in the region.

D. Technical Assistance

The MESECVI Strategic Plan for 2018-2023 provides for the ongoing reinforcement of the technical capabilities of the national women's mechanisms to ensure the effective implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention.

November 13 -14, 2018 in San Salvador, El Salvador, Luz Patricia Mejía, Technical Secretary of the MESECVI, presented a keynote speech, **Measuring the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention** and led two technical workshops: **Workshop on the MESECVI Indicator Guide** and the **Workshop on the observations on El Salvador from the country report and follow-up reports**. The meetings, organized by Euro Social and the Salvadoran Institute for the Advancement of Women (ISDEMU), were held as part of the Workshop on the Progress and Challenges of the National Policy Five Year Plan for the Access of Women to a Life Free from Violence.

¹³ CLADEM, Red Feminista against gender violence, among others.

V. DISTRIBUTION AND RAISING AWARENESS OF THE BELÉM DO PARÁ CONVENTION AND OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MESECVI

The MESECVI Strategic Plan for 2018-2023 establishes the need to continue to raise awareness of the issue of violence against women and the provisions of the Belém do Pará Convention.

a. Outreach, Distribution and awareness raising of the Belém do Pará Convention

2017:

1. **November 29:** The National Institute for Women in Panama (INAMU) organized an event on the “**Belém do Pará Convention and Violence Against Women in Politics**” in Panama City, Panama to share good practices and the challenges that democracies face as they seek to eliminate violence against women who exercise their political rights. The event invited women in politics at both the national and international level, to share their experiences and responses and challenges to strengthen the States Party commitment to the Belém do Pará Convention.
2. **December 1:** Hilda Morales, the CEVI Expert from Guatemala, participated in a presentation for the book, “**Communication for Equity**”, organized by the Secretary of Women and Gender Analysis of the Judicial Branch and the University Institute of Women’s Studies at the University of San Carlo in Guatemala. This event provided a forum to discuss the book from both the gender and intercultural perspectives raise awareness of the work of the MESECVI and increase the visibility of women in the media.
3. **December 4:** Luz Patricia Mejía, the Technical Secretary of the MESECVI, participated in the **Roundtable Discussion on Sexual and Reproductive Rights from an economic, social and cultural rights perspective** organized in Washington, DC by Amnesty International, The Center for Reproductive Rights, The O’Neill Institute for National and Global Health Law, Planned Parenthood Global and the Latin-American Commission on Women/MESECVI.
4. **December 6: The International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women** was commemorated during the Session of the Permanent Council of the OAS. Ana María Choquehuanca, President of the Inter-American Council on Women noted in her remarks to the session that violence against women is a multidimensional problem that weakens the integration and impact of women in the economic and social and political realms, limits the bounds of democracy and impedes the full and free exercise of human rights. She also emphasized the importance of the full implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention in the region.
5. **December 6:** The National Institute of Women of Costa Rica organized a “**Meeting with Candidates for Election and Women in Politics: Election Campaign 2017-2018: Tools to prevent political violence against candidates and empower candidates**” aimed at women candidates standing for the presidential and legislative elections taking place February 4, 2018. The event was attended by Sylvia Mesa, President of the CEVI; Luz Patricia Mejía, Technical Secretary of the MESECVI; and Marta Martínez, Specialist from the CIM. CIM/MESECVI presented the Inter-American Model Law on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women in Political Life.

2018:

1. **January 23:** The CIM/MESECVI hosted the **Seminar for the Exchange of Findings on Child and Early Marriage in the Americas** organized in conjunction with the Ford Foundation, to highlight and discuss the policy implications of a series of studies on the topic from Brazil, Mexico and the Dominican Republic. The discussion focused on the identification of concrete recommendations for public policies and emphasized the importance of a comprehensive approach to the problem that includes not only legislative reform, but also demands changes in social norms and roles, creation of

educational opportunities, employment for young women and access to comprehensive sexual education.

2. **February 20:** Leila Linhares Barsted, the CEVI Expert in Brazil, participated in the **Gender and Human Rights Training Workshop** conducted in Brasilia, Brazil. The Expert presented the Belém do Pará Convention, the recommendations of the CEVI, the Declarations of the MESECVI and the Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention to the 60 magistrates attending the training. The workshop was organized by the National Judicial Training School.
3. **February 20: The 90th Anniversary of the CIM** was celebrated at a special session of the Permanent Council of the OAS. The event focused on the actions necessary to close the persistent gap between the rights of women on paper and the rights they have in practice, and on the progress and challenges to women's rights. Violence against women was identified as one of the main obstacles to sustainable development, effective democratic governance and human security.
4. **February 27:** The CIM/MESECVI conducted the **Fifth Hemispheric Meeting of Women Parliamentarians** in Panama City, focusing on two topics: i) balance of successes and challenges for the advancement of the legislative agenda on gender in the hemisphere; and ii) violence against women, with particular emphasis on instances observed in politics.
5. **March 5 - 7:** Representatives and experts from regional and international women's rights organizations participated in the **Gender-based Political Violence Against Women** roundtable held in the city of Merida, Mexico, where the Inter-American Model Law on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women in Political Life was presented.
6. **March 13:** During the sixty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW62), held in New York City, the CIM presented the Declaration on Gender and Women's Empowerment as a Benefit to Humanity during the **Round Table: Gender Equality as a Benefit to Humanity**. The discussion provided a comparative regional analysis of the multiple anti-gender and anti-human right movements, and served as a forum to share response strategies with an eye toward consolidating global efforts and reaffirming the global commitment to resolve this issue.
7. **March 21:** The CEVI Expert in Colombia, Flor María Díaz, participated in a **Working Group and Panel to Commemorate International Women's Day** in Bogota, Colombia. Ms. Diaz presented the results of the Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention as well as the progress and remaining challenges that exist for the prevention and eradication of violence against women. The event was one part of the working sessions of the Andean Parliament.
8. **May 10:** Leila Linhares Barsted, the CEVI Expert from Brazil, participated in the **Workshop on Gender-based Violence and Femicide**, held in Sao Paulo, Brazil. She presented the Belém do Pará Convention, the recommendations of the CEVI, the Declarations of the MESECVI and the Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention to the 50 public defenders attending the training in Sao Paulo. The Workshop was organized by the Public Defenders Office of the State of Sao Paulo.
9. **April 3:** Tatiana Rein Venegas, the MESECVI Expert in Chile and Vice President, participated in the, **Seminar on Gender Policy at the University of Chile and the Inter-American System**, held in Santiago de Chile. The purpose of the event was to educate the community at the Institute for International Studies about university gender policies and international standards. The University of Chile has conducted a variety of activities in response to university student mobilization against sexual assault in Chile.
10. **April 10:** Susana Charlotte, CEVI Expert in Argentina and y Luz Patricia Mejía Guerrero, Technical Secretary of the MESECVI, participated in the **Congressional Debate on the Draft Law for the**

Legal Termination of Pregnancy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, where they presented the recommendations of the MESECVI on sexual and reproductive rights to the elected representatives and society.

11. **April 26:** Tatiana Rein Venegas, CEVI Expert in Chile and Vice President, participated in the **Closing Gaps Seminar (Seminario Cerrando Brechas)** in Buenos Aires, Argentina, where attendees discussed violence against women in different domains. The Expert presented the Inter-American Model Law on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women in Political Life. Later the same day, she was interviewed by the National Institute for Human Rights (INDH) in Chile, as part of their research on violence against indigenous and rural women, where she provided information on the position and work of the MESECVI on indigenous and rural women.
12. **May 30:** Susana Chiarotti, CEVI Expert in Argentina, participated in a **Network for Non-Violence Training (Capacitación de la Red No Violencia)** in Córdoba, Argentina, where she presented the results of the Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention and the National Report of Argentina. Her participation served to raise awareness of the MESECVI and its recommendations to 1,200 advocates.
13. **June 1: The Round Table: The democratization of the political system in Panama. A bet for parity** was held to urge the Republic of Panama to apply the mandates established in the international and national legal framework to adopt all measures and ensure the participation of Panamanian women in politics without fear of discrimination and violence.
14. **June 12:** Mónica Aralí Soto Fregoso, CEVI Expert in Mexico and Urania Ungo, CEVI Expert in Panama, participated in the **Inter-American Forum for Analysis: Challenges for Violence-Free Parity (Foro de Análisis Interamericano: Retos hacia la Paridad Libre de Violencia)** in Mexico City. The purpose of the event was to delve into the perspectives and strategies to confront the challenge of gender-based political violence, through existing mechanisms and the application of national and international legal frameworks, and to make concrete recommendations on how to achieve violence-free parity.
15. **June 25:** Leila Linhares Barsted, CEVI Expert in Brazil, participated in the Workshop on the **Belém do Pará Convention and the Maria da Penha Law** in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The Expert presented the Belém do Pará Convention, the Recommendations of the CEVI and the Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention to the 70 women in public leadership attending the training. The event was organized by the National Law University of the State of Rio de Janeiro.
16. **July 9:** Hilda Morales, CEVI Expert in Guatemala, participated in the **Inapplicability of Sentence Reduction in Crimes of Femicide (Inaplicabilidad de Reducción de Penas en Delitos de Femicidio)** organized by Women Changing the World. Representatives from the Presidential Secretariat for Women, 2 expert attorneys, a female judge from the Femicide Criminal Court, and the father of a victim participated in the event. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the reasoning from the Constitutional Court that found Article 6 of the Law Against Femicide and other Forms of Violence against Women that establishes that the sentence for this crime cannot be reduced for any reason, to be unconstitutional.
17. **July 8:** Cristina Sánchez, CEVI Expert in the Dominican Republic, participated in a **working group with civil society organizations working on Gender and Health** in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. The purpose of the meeting was to develop an assessment of the status of healthcare and analyze the healthcare system as part of the development of the 10 year Healthcare Plan (PLANDES) 2018-2027. The Expert presented MESECVI documents and suggested incorporating their concepts into the plan.

18. **August 1:** Leila Linhares Barsted, CEVI Expert in Brazil, participated in a **Workshop on Human Rights and Violence against Women** in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil. The Expert presented the Belém do Pará Convention, the Recommendations of the CEVI, the Declarations of the CEVI and the Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention to the 35 judges attending the training. The event was organized by the Court of Justice of the State of Mato Grosso do Sul.
19. **August 15:** Luz Patricia Mejía, the Technical Secretary of the MESECVI, participated in the Commemoration of the 30 Years of the Protocol of San Salvador. The event was organized by the Working Group for the Protocol of San Salvador El (GTPSS), with the cooperation of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Department of Social Inclusion of the OAS.
20. **August 21:** Sylvia Mesa, President of the CEVI and Expert from Costa Rica, participated in the **Forum on Sexual Violence and Pregnancy: Ongoing Challenges for the Honduran Government** in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. The purpose of the event was to provide information on the link between sexual violence and pregnancy, reaffirm the protection of the human rights of the victims and survivors of sexual violence, and propose measures for the prevention of pregnancy resulting from a rape. The President presented the CEVI's Declaration on Violence against Women, Girls and Adolescents and their Sexual and Reproductive Rights.
21. **September 25:** Cristina Sánchez, CEVI Expert in the Dominican Republic; Tammy Lorena Quintanilla, CEVI Expert in Peru; Mónica Aralí Soto Fregoso, CEVI Expert in Mexico; Luz Patricia Mejía Guerrero, Technical Secretary of the MESECVI; and Carmen Moreno, Executive Secretary of the CIM, participated in the **Presentation of the Third Hemispheric Report** on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention in Mexico City. The event was organized by the Electoral Tribunal of the Judicial Branch of the Federation and the Directorate General of Equal Rights and Gender Parity in Mexico. The report, along with good practices for the prevention of violence against women, were presented.
22. **September 27:** Leila Linhares Barsted, CEVI Expert in Brazil, participated in the **Workshop on Gender and Justice** in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The Expert presented the Belém do Pará Convention, the Recommendations of the CEVI, and the Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention to 45 officials from the justice, public security and social assistance fields.
23. **September 28:** Susana Chiarotti, CEVI Expert from Argentina, participated in a **Training for Judges, Magistrates and Justice Officials** organized by the Office of Women of the Supreme Court of Justice in Córdoba, Argentina. The Expert presented the results of the Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention and the National Report, and educated 150 judges and magistrates on the recommendations of the MESECVI to the judiciary and the legal standards of the SIDH.
24. **October 24:** Susana Chiarotti, CEVI Expert in Argentina, participated in the **Seminar on Gender, Feminism and the System of Justice in Latin America** in Santa Fe, Argentina. The event was organized by "Gender, Society and University" of the UNL and Woman and Sexual Diversity Office of the Municipality of Sante Fe, which resides in the Open Department of Latin-American Studies "José Martí" (CAELJM). The Expert reported the results of the Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention; national, regional and international standards; and gender perspective for legal authorities.
25. **November 2017 and 2018:** During this time period, Cristina Sánchez, CEVI Expert in the Dominican Republic, participated in a variety of activities with the **National Gender Advisory Board of the Ministry of Education of the Dominican Republic (MINERD)** in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. Among the objectives were to participate in the dialogue with the Minister,

institutions and representatives of the Board on the implementation of the policy of gender mainstreaming in pre-, primary, and secondary education; present and submit the Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention, the Declarations of the CEVI and related information; and make progress on the design of the National Plan for Prevention, Handling and Punishment for the victims of gender-based violence in the academic environment; among others.

26. **November 8:** Sylvia Mesa, President of the CEVI and Expert from Costa Rica, participated in the **Progress and Challenges in the Guarantee of Access to Reproductive Rights Forum** in San Salvador, El Salvador. The President presented the Declaration of the CEVI on Violence against Women, Girls and Adolescents and their Sexual and Reproductive Rights, and the communiqué from the CEVI declaring their concern for the prison sentence imposed on Teodora Vázquez in El Salvador.
27. **November 16:** Cristina Sánchez, the CEVI expert from the Dominican Republic, participated in the **Forum on Comprehensive Laws to prevent and eradicate gender-based violence against women** Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. The event was organized by the Ministry of Women in coordination with ECLAC. THE Expert had the opportunity to discuss the importance of comprehensive laws and share the recommendations of the CEVI on the issue.
28. **November 20:** As part of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, Cristina Sánchez, the CEVI expert in the Dominican Republic, presented the Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention at the **International Invest in Prevention: Our Commitment Forum** in Lima, Peru. The event was organized by the Ministry of Women and At-Risk Populations of Peru and the European Union. The initiative sought to provoke thought within a spectrum of different actors, including the Executive Branch, the Legislative Branch, the Judicial Branch, the media, corporations, academia, and civil society organizations.
29. **November 22:** Urania Ungo, CEVI Expert in Panama, participated in the **International Seminar on the Challenges of Public Policy as a Response to Gender-Based Violence** in Montevideo, Uruguay. The event was part of the International Day for the Eradication of Violence against Women, and was organized by the National Council for a Life Free from Violence against Women, led by the National Institute of Women-Mides. Additional support for the event came from the Municipal Government of Montevideo, EuroSocial, UN Women and the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation Development (AECID).
30. **November 22-23:** Sylvia Mesa, President of the CEVI and Expert from Costa Rica, participated in the **First International Conference in Good Practices to Combat Gender-based Violence against Women and Girls and Femicide** in Bogotá, Colombia. The President presented the Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention and the recommendations of the CEVI for Colombia. Flor María Díaz, CEVI Expert in Colombia, moderated the panel.
31. **November 23:** Flor María Díaz, CEVI Expert in Colombia, participated in an event organized by the National Women's Network in Bogotá, Colombia to provide an **assessment of the 10 years of Law 1257/08 on violence against women**. In this context, the Expert presented some of the results of the Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention and the National Report of Colombia. The event was supported by UN Women.
32. **November 25:** In commemoration of the **International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women**, the MESECVI launched an online campaign to raise awareness of the recommendations of the Committee of Experts in the Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention. A poster on the importance of investing in prevention was distributed in addition to 16 separate posters with different recommendations reflecting the 16 days of activism that culminate December 10 on Human Rights Day.

- 33. November 26 and 27:** As part of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, Panama, via the National Institute for Women in Panama (INAMU) organized the **The Belém do Pará Convention and Violence against Women in Politics**. The purpose of the event was to share good practices and the challenges that currently face democracies to eliminate violence against women in the exercise of their political rights. Participants included: Liriola Leoteau, Director of INAMU and President of the Conference of States Party of the MESECVI; Carmen Moreno, Executive Secretary of the CIM; Luis Porto, Senior Advisor for Strategy and Organizational Development OAS; Urania Atenea Ungo, CEVI Expert in Panama; Luz Patricia Mejía Guerrero, Technical Secretary of the MESECVI; and select female political figures.
- 34. November 28:** Sylvia Mesa, President of the CEVI and Expert from Costa Rica, participated in a **Webinar on Violence against Women in Politics** organized by the Spanish American Network of Municipal Employees. Additional participants included: Paula Narváez, Regional Advisor on Governance and Political Participation; and Laura León, Electoral Counsel and President of the Provision Commission on Gender Equality at the Institute of Elections and Citizen Participation in Chiapas, Mexico. The President of the CEVI noted the importance of the legal regulation of political participation of women, presented the Inter-American Model Law on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women in Political Life and the actions being undertaken in the region.
- 35. November 30:** Cristina Sánchez, CEVI Expert in the Dominican Republic, participated in a **Training Course for Electoral Candidates Hermanas Mirabal**, conducted in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. The Expert attended in support of Marta Martínez, CIM Specialist, and provided information about windows of support for women victims of political violence and by facilitating the working groups in the Workshop: Violence against Women in Politics, by referencing the Inter-American Model Law on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women in Political Life.

b. Publications

- Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention (MESECVI, 2017).
- Inter-American Model Law on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women in Political Life (MESECVI, 2017).
- Declaration on Gender and Women’s Empowerment as a Benefit to Humanity (MESECVI, 2017).
- National Reports (MESECVI, 2018)
- Updated version of the Basic Documents of the MESECVI (MESECVI, 2018).

c. Ongoing Education

- **Specialization and International Course on Public Policy and Gender Justice¹⁴:** In April 2018, the second cohort, organized by the OAS, Latin-American Council of Social Studies (CLASCO) and Flasco, Brazil, began online. The academic coordination is conducted by Magdalena Valdivieso Ide, Ph.D. Political Science, University of Chile and Luz Patricia Mejía, Technical Secretary of the MESECVI. The specialization requires 52 credits earned during 480 hours of classwork, while the international course is 12 credits earned in 120 hours of classwork. The class is scheduled to end in March 2019.

¹⁴ Details available in Spanish at: https://www.clasco.org.ar/red_de_posgrados/PoliticasyJusticiadeGenero.php?s=4&idioma=esp

The specialization and the course are designed to offer comprehensive theoretical and practical training, through the analysis of structural gender inequality based on the provisions in international women's human rights regulations and the study of the public policy response to the issue. The course is directed toward both under-graduate and post-graduate students, public and justice officials; members of the legislative branch; members and managers of NGOs and professionals interested in public policies on gender; activists and militants of organizations and social movements; and representatives of political parties. Registration for the third cohort is currently open.

- **Degree in Communication, Gender and Human Rights Studies:** The CIM/MESECVI continues to co-certify and collaborate with the Civil Communication Association for Equality (Argentina) to offer this degree. The fourth round began mid-March 2018 and should be complete at the end of November 2018¹⁵.

d. Belém do Pará Convention Internet Portal

The Technical Secretariat of the MESECVI is currently raising money to maintain and update this platform.

e. Distribution of Material

The MESECVI Strategic Plan for 2018-2023 includes the distribution of information about the status of violence against women in the region, taking into account the high-risk situations mentioned in Article 9 of the Belém do Pará Convention.

In 2018, the Technical Secretariat distributed the Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention to 74 universities in the United States, 27 National Competent Authorities, 25 CEVI Experts and 32 diplomatic missions. A total of 158 reports were sent, not counting copied shared at events and MESECVI meetings.

f. Press Releases and Letters

Article 3 1) of the Bylaws of the Committee of Expert Pending Appointment of Experts, establishes that one of the functions of the Committee is to develop recommendations, when they deem necessary, for the States Party to adopt measures necessary in support of the human rights of women, and when specific circumstances call for a special pronouncement. In that case, the Technical Secretariat will issue information relevant to the specific case.

The CEVI, with the technical and communication advice of the Technical Secretariat, has developed and participated in issuing communications in conjunction with other regional and international organizations on violence against women in reference to current cases in the region related to the prevention, punishment and /or eradication of violence against women in the region. These organizations include: the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence against women, its causes and consequences; the United Nations Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and practice (WGDAW); the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Rights of Women in Africa – African Commission on Human and People's Rights; the Special Rapporteur on Women's Rights of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights; the Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Rights (GREVIO) from the Council of Europe; and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights; and the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

15 For more information, please visit (in Spanish): <http://www.comunicarigualdad.com.ar/diploma-de-comunicacion-y-genero/>

Press Releases 2018:

- 1. January 12:** Joint Press Release from the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI and the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence against women, its causes and consequences expressing concern for the sentence depriving Teodora Vázquez of El Salvador of her freedom.
- 2. March 16:** The Committee of Experts condemned the murder of Marielle Franco in Brazil.
- 3. April 9:** The Committee of Experts expressed their concern for the high number of femicides in Costa Rica and the level of discourse that leads to violence against women.
- 4. April 18:** The Committee of Experts expressed their concern for the sexual and reproductive rights of women in the Dominican Republic.
- 5. May 3:** The Committee of Experts celebrates the voluntary policy of Canada to join the Belém do Pará Convention.
- 6. May 23:** The Committee of Experts commends the decision of the Comptroller on the protocol on conscientious objection in Chile.
- 7. June 13:** The Committee of Experts expressed their concern for the anti-rights discourse in the region that categorizes gender as an ideology.
- 8. June 19:** The Committee of Experts commends the proposal of the draft law decriminalizing abortion in Argentina.
- 9. June 27:** The Committee of Experts expressed their concern for violence against women in Mexico.
- 10. July 12:** The Committee of Experts expressed dismay at the decision of the Constitutional Court in Guatemala on femicide.
- 11. July 31:** The Committee of Experts condemned the attack on three women participating in the march for abortion rights in Chile.
- 12. August 9:** The Committee of Experts expressed disappointment that the Senate rejected the draft law decriminalizing abortion in Argentina.
- 13. August 24:** The Committee of Experts expressed disappointment that 201 girls were required to continue their pregnancies during 2017 in the Argentine province of Misiones.
- 14. August 24:** The Committee of Experts expressed disappointment at the removal of the Secretary of Women in Guatemala.
- 15. August 25:** The Committee of Experts celebrated the approval and budget appropriation for the multi-sectorial plan to combat violence against women in Peru.
- 16. August 29:** The Committee of Experts celebrated Costa Rica's declaration to combat violence against women as a priority.
- 17. September 5:** The Committee of Experts expressed concern for the possible regression of the Human Rights of Women in Guatemala.
- 18. September 7:** The Committee of Experts expressed concern over possible cases of violence against women in politics in Chiapas, Mexico.
- 19. September 10:** The Committee of Experts and representatives from the United Nations expressed their joint concern for the National Educational Curriculum and the alleged cases of corruption that sought impunity in cases of crimes against girls and adolescences in Peru.
- 20. September 26:** The Committee of Experts expressed pleasure that the Constitutional Court of Colombia recognized institutional violence against women.

21. **October 17:** The Committee of Experts urged the Dominican Republic to enact a Comprehensive Law on violence against women in accordance with the provisions established in the Belém do Pará Convention.
22. **October 30:** The Committee of Experts and the Special Rapporteur of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) expressed their joint concern about the threats to journalist Noelia Díaz Esquivel in Paraguay.
23. **November 15:** The Committee of Experts and the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence against women, its causes and consequences expressed their joint concern about the case of Imelda Cortez in El Salvador.
24. **November 25:** As part of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, the Committee of Experts joined the public letter calling for an end to the global epidemic of femicide (#NiUnaMenos) and support for the women who fight to end violence against women (#MeToo). The letter was signed by United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences; the Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); the United Nations Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and practice (WGDAW); the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Rights of Women in Africa – African Commission on Human and People’s Rights; the Special Rapporteur on Women’s Rights of the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights; the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI; and the Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Rights (GREVIO) from the Council of Europe.
25. **November 29:** The Committee of Experts expressed its concern for the case of Francisca Díaz Williams in Chile.
26. **November 30:** The Committee of Experts expressed its concern for the case of Lucía Pérez in Argentina.

Letters 2018:

1. **March 26:** The Committee of Experts expressed its concern for the possible enactment of the new Criminal Code, which upholds the criminality of all modalities of abortion in the Dominican Republic. Letters were addressed to: Janet Camilo Hernández, Minister of Women; Rubén Darío Maldonado Díaz, President of the Chamber of Deputies; Henry Merán, President of the Permanent Justice Committee in the Chamber of Deputies; and Reinaldo Pared Pérez, President of the Senate.
2. **April 2:** The Committee of Experts expressed its concern for the possible approval of three legislative initiatives that could threaten the progress and international obligations of the State of Guatemala for the effective implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention. The letter was addressed to: Álvaro Arzú Escobar, President of the Congress of the Republic of Guatemala.
3. **April 10:** The Committee of Experts expressed its concern for the legislative proposals that would criminalize all voluntary terminations of pregnancy, as well as the initiatives would exclude the rights currently enumerated in Brazilian criminal law. The letter was addressed to: Eunício Lopes de Oliveira, President of the Federal Senate of Brazil.
4. **April 19:** The Committee of Experts expressed its concern for the amendments proposed by the Ministry of Health in Chile to the protocol governing both personal and institutional conscientious objection. Letters were addressed to: Sebastián Piñera, President of the Republic of Chile; Emilio Santelices Cuevas, Minister of Health; and Isabel Plá Jarufe, Minister of Women and Gender Equity.
5. **May 4:** The Committee of Experts expressed its concern about the cases of violence in Mexico that demonstrate patterns of violence that stand out for their cruelty and the methods used to attack the

lives, integrity and freedom of women in that country. The letter was addressed to: Ángela Quiroga Quiroga, National Commissioner to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women.

6. **August 9:** The Committee of Experts expressed its concern for the partial or total elimination of the National Education Curriculum in Peru that sought to provide a gender-focused education to children at all levels of education, including pre-school. The letters were addressed to: Ana María Mendieta Trefogli, Minister of Women and Vulnerable Populations and Víctor Prado Saldarriaga, President of the Judicial Branch and the Supreme Court of Justice.
7. **November 30:** The Committee of Experts expressed its concern over the case of Lucía Pérez, a 16 year old who was drugged, raped and murdered in Argentina in October 2016. Letters were addressed to Carlos Rosenkrantz, President of the Supreme Court of Justice and Elena Highton de Nolasco, Vice President of the Supreme Court of Justice.

VI. MESECVI Financing

All OAS and CIM Assemblies have repeatedly called upon the governments to support the MESECVI with human and financial resources. The Resolution of the Forty-eighth Ordinary Session of the General Assembly of the OAS, document AG/doc.5641/18, resolved to reiterate to the Secretary General of the importance of providing adequate human, technical and financial resources to allow the MESECVI to optimize its function, including the regular update of internet and social media sites, which are essential for the identification of external sources of funding.

The Agreements from the Second Extraordinary Conference of States Party, held February 21, 2018, document MESECVI-II-CE/doc.134/18.rev1, in Washington DC, establish that strengthening the MESECVI requires the support of the States Party who should provide human and/or financial resources, and the need to find alternative funding sources to allow the Mechanism to function properly. The Agreements of the Second Extraordinary Conference of States Party include the following:

“Urge the General Assembly of the OAS to maintain and incorporate the budget line item, approved by the Forty-seventh Ordinary Session of the General Assembly, that funds the Inter-American Commission on Women (CIM) and includes the Technical Secretariat of the MESECVI, and that will allow the execution of the MESECVI Strategic Plan for 2018-2023.

Urge the States Party to make voluntary contributions to the best of their abilities in order to ensure compliance with the tasks listed in the MESECVI Strategic Plan for 2018-2023, the Mechanism, the Technical Secretariat, and provide for the presence of their experts at meetings held by the Mechanism; incentivize government bodies and other public, private, national and international entities to make contributions to the Mechanism.”

In 2018, the fund created for the MESECVI received contributions from Argentina, Nicaragua, Mexico, and Trinidad and Tobago. These funds were intended to finance part of the operation of the MESECVI. There is still, however, a need to focus efforts on strengthening the MESECVI by mobilizing resources from both the States Party to the Convention and from other possible donors through the development and execution of specialized projects, as listed in the table below:

Contributions to the MESECVI		
Year	Donor	Total (USD \$)
2013	Argentina	15,000.00
	France	2,091.89
	Mexico	29,453.11
	Nicaragua	5,000.00
	Suriname	2,000.00
	Trinidad and Tobago	15,000.00
2013 Total		68,545.00
2014	Argentina	15,000.00
	Mexico	34,529.59
	Nicaragua	6,000.00
2014 Total		55,529.59
2015	Mexico	29,717.87
	Nicaragua	6,000.00
2015 Total		35,717.87
2016	Mexico	30,253.85
	Trinidad y Tobago	15,000.00
2016 Total		45,253.85
2017	Panama	78,159.80
	Mexico	25,013.89
2017 Total		103,173.69
2018	Trinidad and Tobago	30,000.00
	Mexico	20,973.26
	Argentina	10,000.00
	Nicaragua	5,000.00
2018 Total		65,973.26
Grand Total		374,193.26

ANNEX I
Comparison of Second and Third Multilateral Evaluation Rounds:
Responses to the Questionnaire and Final Reports Adopted by the CEVI

Country	II EVALUTION (2010-2014)		FOLLOW-UP(2015)	III EVALUATION (2016 - 2018)	
	Response to Questionnaire	Final Report	Final Report	Response to Questionnaire	Final Report
1. Antigua and Barbuda	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
2. Argentina	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
3. Bahamas	YES	YES	NO	EXTENDED	YES
4. Barbados	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
5. Belize	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
6. Bolivia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
7. Brazil	YES	YES	YES	EXTENDED	YES ¹⁶
8. Chile	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
9. Colombia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
10. Costa Rica	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
11. Dominica	YES	YES	NO	EXTENDED	NO
12. Ecuador	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
13. El Salvador	YES	YES	YES	EXTENDED	YES
14. Grenada	NO	NO	YES	EXTENDED	YES
15. Guatemala	YES	YES	YES	EXTENDED	YES
16. Guyana	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
17. Haiti	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
18. Honduras ¹⁷	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
19. Jamaica	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
20. Mexico	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

16 At the XIV Meeting of the CEVI, the Experts decided to develop the report from Brazil based on the shadow reports developed by civil society organizations.

17. The General Assembly of the OAS lifted the suspension of the government of Honduras in June 2011.

21. Nicaragua	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES ¹⁸
22. Panama	YES	YES	YES	EXTENDED	YES
23. Paraguay	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
24. Peru	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
25. Dominican Republic	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
26. St. Kitts and Nevis	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
27. St. Lucia	YES	YES	NO	EXTENDED	YES
28. St. Vincent and the Grenadines	YES	YES	NO	EXTENDED	YES
29. Suriname	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
30. Trinidad and Tobago	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
31. Uruguay	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
32. Venezuela	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL	28	28	20	16	28

18 At the XIV Meeting of the CEVI, the Experts decided to develop the report from Nicaragua based on the shadow reports developed by civil society organizations.

ANNEX II

Status of Designation of Experts and National Competent Authorities (CNAs) in the Multilateral Evaluation Rounds

COUNTRY	EXPERTS			CNA		
	REM 1	REM 2	REM 3	REM 1	REM 2	REM 3
1. Antigua and Barbuda	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
2. Argentina	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
3. Bahamas	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
4. Barbados	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
5. Belize	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
6. Bolivia	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
7. Brazil	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
8. Chile	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
9. Colombia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
10. Costa Rica	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
11. Dominica	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
12. Ecuador	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
13. El Salvador	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
14. Grenada	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES
15. Guatemala	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
16. Guyana	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
17. Haiti	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
18. Honduras	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
19. Jamaica	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
20. Mexico	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
21. Nicaragua	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
22. Panama	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
23. Paraguay	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
24. Peru	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
25. Dominican Republic	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
26. St. Kitts and Nevis	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
27. St. Lucia	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
28. St. Vincent and the Grenadines	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
29. Suriname	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES

COUNTRY	EXPERTS			CNA		
	REM 1	REM 2	REM 3	REM 1	REM 2	REM 3
30. Trinidad and Tobago	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
31. Uruguay	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
32. Venezuela	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL	29	30	29	28	26	27

ANNEX III
Participation in the Conference of States Party During the Multilateral Evaluation Round

COUNTRY	1 REM		2 REM				3 REM	3 REM	3 REM
	I (2004)	II (2008)	III (2011)	IV (2012)	V (2013)	I EXTRAOR. (2014)	VI (2015)	VII (2017)	II EXTRAORD. 2018
1. Antigua and Barbuda	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
2. Argentina	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
3. Bahamas	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO
4. Barbados	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
5. Belize	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
6. Bolivia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
7. Brazil	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
8. Canada ¹⁹	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
9. Chile	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
10. Colombia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
11. Costa Rica	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
12. Dominica	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
13. Ecuador	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
14. El Salvador	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
15. Grenada	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
16. Guatemala	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
17. Guyana	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
18. Haiti	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
19. Honduras	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
20. Jamaica	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
21. Mexico	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
22. Nicaragua	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
23. Panama	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
24. Paraguay	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
25. Peru	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

¹⁹ Participated as an observer (Article 4 of the MESECVI Statute).

COUNTRY	1 REM		2 REM				3 REM	3 REM	3 REM
	I (2004)	II (2008)	III (2011)	IV (2012)	V (2013)	I EXTRAOR. (2014)	VI (2015)	VII (2017)	II EXTRAORD. 2018
26. Dominican Republic	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
27. St. Kitts and Nevis	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
28. St. Lucia	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES
29. St. Vincent and the Grenadines	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
30. Suriname	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
31. Trinidad and Tobago	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
32. United States ²⁰	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
33. Uruguay	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
34. Venezuela	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL	26	21	23	24	23	23	21	22	22

²⁰ Participated as an observer (Article 4 of the MESECVI Statute).

ANNEX IV
Participation of Experts in the Meetings of the Committee of Experts (2005-2017)

Country	I (2005)	II (2006)	III (2007)	IV (2008)	V (2009)	VI (2010)	VII (2011)	VIII (2012)	IX (2012)	X (2013)	XI (2014)	XII (2015)	XIII (2016)	XIV (2017)
Antigua and Barbuda	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Argentina	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Bahamas	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Barbados	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
Belize	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Bolivia	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Brazil	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
Chile	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Colombia	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Costa Rica	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Dominica	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Ecuador	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
El Salvador	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Grenada	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Guatemala	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
Guyana ²¹	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Haiti ²²	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Honduras	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Jamaica	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
Mexico	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
Nicaragua	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Panama	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Paraguay	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Peru	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES

21 Guyana has not participated in the Meetings of the CEVI.

22 Haiti has a designated expert who has not participated since 2009.

Country	I (2005)	II (2006)	III (2007)	IV (2008)	V (2009)	VI (2010)	VII (2011)	VIII (2012)	IX (2012)	X (2013)	XI (2014)	XII (2015)	XIII (2016)	XIV (2017)
Dominican Republic	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
St. Kitts and Nevis	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
St. Lucia	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
Suriname	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Trinidad and Tobago	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Uruguay	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Venezuela	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
TOTAL	20	17	18	15	13	21	19	8	18	14	14	22	18	24

ANNEX V
Financing the Participation of Experts in the Meetings of the Committee of Experts (2005-2017)

Country	IX CEVI (2012)		X CEVI (2013)		XI CEVI (2014)		XII CEVI (2015)		XIII CEVI (2016)		XIV CEVI (2017)	
		Fund		Fund		Fund		Fund		Fund		Fund
Antigua and Barbuda	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--	YES	S	NO	--
Argentina	YES	S	YES	--	YES	--	YES	E	YES	E	YES	--
Bahamas	YES	--	NO	--	YES	--	YES	E	YES	E	YES	--
Barbados	NO	--	YES	E	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--	YES	E
Belize	YES	E	NO	--	NO	--	YES	E	NO	--	NO	--
Bolivia	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--	YES	S	YES	S	YES	S
Brazil	YES	E	YES	--	YES	E	YES	E	NO	--	YES	E
Chile	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--	YES	S	YES	S	YES	S
Colombia	YES	E	YES	S	YES	E	YES	E	YES	E	YES	--
Costa Rica	YES	S	NO	--	YES	E	YES	E	YES	E	YES	--
Dominica	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--	YES	E
Ecuador	YES	S	NO	--	NO	--	YES	S	YES	S	YES	S
El Salvador	YES	S	YES	--	YES	E	YES	E	YES	E	YES	E
Grenada	YES	S	YES	S	NO	S	YES	S	NO	--	YES	S
Guatemala	YES	E	YES	S	NO	--	YES	E	YES	S	YES	S
Guyana	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--
Haiti	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--
Honduras	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--	YES	S	YES	S
Jamaica	YES	S	NO	--	YES	S	YES	S	NO	--	YES	S
Mexico	YES	E	YES	--	NO	--	YES	E	YES	E	YES	E
Nicaragua	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--
Panama	YES	E	NO	--	YES	E	YES	--	YES	E	YES	E
Paraguay	YES	E	YES	S	YES	S	YES	S	YES	S	YES	S
Peru	NO	--	YES	S	NO	--	YES	E	NO	--	YES	S
Dominican Republic	YES	E	NO	--	YES	E	YES	E	YES	E	YES	E
St Kitts and Nevis	YES	S	YES	S	YES	S	YES	S	NO	--	NO	--
St. Lucia	NO	--	YES	S	YES	S	NO	--	YES	S	YES	S

Country	IX CEVI (2012)		X CEVI (2013)		XI CEVI (2014)		XII CEVI (2015)		XIII CEVI (2016)		XIV CEVI (2017)	
	YES	S	YES	S	YES	S	YES	S	NO	--	YES	S
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	YES	S	YES	S	YES	S	YES	S	NO	--	YES	S
Suriname	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--	YES	S	YES	S	YES	S
Trinidad and Tobago	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--	NO	--
Uruguay	YES	E	YES	--	YES	S	YES	S	YES	S	NO	--
Venezuela	NO	--	NO	--	YES	--	NO	--	NO	--	YES	S
TOTAL	18	8	14	8	14	7	22	10	18	10	24	13

Fund = Source of financing of the Participation of the Expert

E = State Party

S = Secretariat

ANNEX VI
States Pending Appointment of Official Notification of Experts as of November 2018

Country		Name
1	Grenada	Pending Appointment of Experts (T and A)
3	Guyana	Pending Appointment of Experts (T and A)
4	Haiti ²³	Pending Appointment of Experts (T and A)
5	Nicaragua ²⁴	Pending Appointment of Experts (T and A)

23 The Expert has not participated since 2009.

24 The Expert has not participated since 2007.