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**FOLLOW-UP REPORT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE
BY THE CEVI IN THE EVALUATION STAGE OF THE
FIRST MULTILATERAL EVALUATION ROUND**

INTRODUCTION

The Committee of Experts (CEVI) of the Mechanism to Follow up on Implementation of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women, “Convention of Belém do Pará” (MESECVI) presents below the Follow-up Report on the Recommendations made to the States Parties on the final country reports and on the Hemispheric Report. When these documents have been presented to the Third Conference of States Parties, the First Multilateral Round of the MESECVI, begun in 2005, will be concluded.

The first stage consisted of evaluation. Competent National Authorities (CNA) of each State Party replied to the questionnaire adopted by the CEVI. Based on those replies, the CEVI prepared preliminary reports, which were forwarded to the CNAs for comment. The Committee considered them again and adopted the final country reports and Hemispheric Report. Both contain recommendations to the States Parties as to how the Convention could best be implemented. Lastly, the reports were presented to the Second Conference of States Parties of the MESECVI, held in Caracas, July 9 and 10, 2008, marking the end of the evaluation stage and the start of the stage to follow up on implementation of the recommendations.

In this second stage, the CNAs reported to the CEVI on implementation of its recommendations. To facilitate the reporting process, the CEVI adopted a document containing thirty-eight (38) indicators, both quantitative and qualitative, covering the four topics evaluated in the Round: legislation, regulations, and national plans; access to justice; national budgets; and information and statistics. The CEVI adopted these indicators, according priority to those to which replies were most likely to be received from the States, so that results could be measured. Seventeen (17) States Parties participated at this stage: Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, and Suriname.

Usage of an indicator document proved to be of benefit in the production of this report. Defining the elements of each indicator enabled the level of implementation by the States Parties to be measured with greater precision and more specific and objective replies obtained. This facilitated the systematization of best practices and challenges faced by States in implementing the Convention.

In this report, the thirty-eight (38) indicators have been reorganized into nine sections. **Also presented are tables containing results updated as of December 2009.** Each systematized section contains comments on outcomes obtained, matters are emphasized where States need to strengthen their actions, and best practices observed are highlighted by the Committee in some States that may serve as examples for the other participants in the Round. The CEVI took account of the conclusions of this process in preparing the following questionnaire, emphasizing the areas posing greatest challenge.

In concluding this First Multilateral Evaluation Round, the CEVI wishes to express its satisfaction with the work done and outcomes obtained. As the technical organ of the MESECVI, it reiterates its commitment to cooperation, in every way possible, so as to ensure optimal implementation of this Convention. Only through cooperation on everyone's part can unqualified respect be achieved for the human rights of all women to life lives free from violence.

1. EXISTENCE OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION DESIGNED TO ADDRESS THE DIFFERENT MANIFESTATIONS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Indicator 1.1.a^V

The legislation on violence against women includes the concept of gender-based violence, in accordance with the definition given by the Convention.

The recommendation was made since, in their reports, most States referred to their legislation and policies on violence against women insofar as it pertained to family, intra-family, or domestic violence, making evident the limited scope of Article 1 of the Convention.

The purpose of this indicator was to explore the extent to which the States had implemented the recommendation to use the broad definition of violence against women established in the Convention of Belém do Pará.

1. *Recommendation 4 of the Hemispheric Report:*

Punish violence against women through reforms to the penal codes or the enactment of special laws, according to the provisions of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women, Convention of Belém do Pará, and pursuant to international standards of international law on human rights.

The CEVI emphasizes as a best practice the legislation on violence against women modernized as comprehensive laws against violence, thus facilitating unified and consistent treatment of the different forms of violence against women in public policy, justice, research, and compilation of data and statistics. This so as to ensure that its implementation is based on shared principles and on coordination of the different agents for its enforcement.

In the framework of the First Evaluation Round, the CEVI applauds the enactment of new comprehensive laws on violence against women in Mexico (2007), Venezuela (2007), Guatemala (2008), Colombia (2009), and Argentina (2009), which define violence against women based on their gender in accordance with the definition contained in the Convention of Belém do Pará.^{2/}

However, in this stage, it was found that this legislation remains only partially implemented, since some States continue to base its implementation on laws on intra-family, family, or domestic violence. One State even characterizes the legislation as violence against women, when in reality it is intra-family violence since it is applicable specifically when the perpetrator is married to or in a de facto marriage with the victim. Laws on family violence are highly valuable for the protection of women. However, the CEVI considers that concentration of State government effort only on this form of violence, rather than those perpetrated within the community and by the State, leaves women utterly unprotected in the public sphere.

Indicator 1.1.b

Legislation on violence against women encompasses psychological, physical and sexual, patrimonial and economic violence, as well as other forms of violence.

Both the Convention of Belém do Pará and Recommendation 19 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) include physical, psychological, and sexual violence as forms of violence. Economic violence – meaning denial of access to basic resources or control of them – was first recognized in the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003), and has subsequently been developed in African and Latin American law, in the latter, as patrimonial violence. Today, physical, psychological, sexual, and economic violence are manifestations recognized in the report of the UN Secretary General on violence against women (2006).^{3/}

2. Costa Rica is another country that has modernized its legislation, with the Law Criminalizing Violence against Women (2007). However, the Constitutional Court of the Supreme Court, by Resolution 2008-15447 of October 15, 2008, declared unconstitutional Articles 22 (physical abuse) and 25 (psychological abuse) thereof, thus restricting the scope of application of this law, which was already limited by Articles 1 and 2 thereof, which emphasize that the provision applies “in the context of a marriage or de facto marriage, whether or not made official” and “when the victims are women between the ages of 15 and 18, provided that it is not a relationship based on the exercise of parental authority.” Available at: <http://www.poder-judicial.go.cr/salaconstitucional/REVISTADIGITAL2009/2008-015447.html>

3. *In-Depth Study on All Forms of Violence against Women: Report of the Secretary General*. Document A/61/122/Add.1, p. 43.

It may be concluded from their reports that the States have partially implemented the indicator. With regard to types of violence, only Colombia, Guatemala, and Mexico have incorporated the four types of violence in their legislation. Costa Rica included the four types in its Law Criminalizing Violence against Women (2007), but a judgment of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the articles on physical and psychological abuse.^{4/} In the case of Honduras, the four forms are recognized in the framework of its comprehensive law against domestic violence, not in a broader context of violence against women.

The level of implementation is patchier still if we consider that, in addition to recognizing the four forms of violence, the indicator requires recognition of the spheres in which it occurs (public or private), as well as possible perpetrators (private individuals or the State). Most replies either did not evaluate this point or acknowledge that violence in the family sphere is addressed, but not in the sphere of the community or State. Accordingly, the CEVI considers that the States should provide protection in these areas as soon as possible, and report on their progress in the next evaluation round.

Indicator 1.1.c^{5/}

Existence of legislation on trafficking in persons.

Under Articles 3 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (hereinafter Palermo Protocol), trafficking in persons is defined as:

- a) Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons;
- b) Use of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person,
- c) For the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation includes, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

As indicated in the Hemispheric Report, the CEVI found that many countries had legislation on trafficking in persons, although, in many cases, it had not been adjusted to the standards of the Palermo Protocol. In several cases, it was found that trafficking in persons and forced prostitution were confused.

Comparing the findings of the Hemispheric Report with those for this report, the CEVI notes the efforts of some States to adjust their legislation to the international standards on trafficking in persons. Guatemala (2009) enacted a law on trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation, whereas Argentina (2009) has included it in its comprehensive laws on violence. In other cases, however, it is found that the definition is not in keeping with the Palermo Protocol, since it includes the elements of recruitment, transportation, and coercion, but only partially includes the element of exploitation as

4. See note 2 above.

5. **Recommendation 13 of the Hemispheric Report:**

Adopt legislation in accordance with international standards that criminalizes trafficking in persons and forced prostitution for those States that have not yet done so. In the case of States that have already done so, but the typification of the crime does not adhere to international law, the CEVI recommends revising and modifying the legislation accordingly.

the purpose of said recruitment and transportation. Most legislation mentions sexual exploitation, omitting forced labor or services, servitude, etc. In the case of Dominica, it was found that only the elements of unlawful recruitment and transportation are included, making it a definition of smuggling, rather than trafficking.

Chile and Haiti have bills to criminalize trafficking in persons that are in keeping with the provisions of the Palermo Protocol.

Indicator 1.1.d^{6/}

Existence of legislation on sexual harassment at work, in educational or health establishments, and anywhere else.

Recommendation 19 of CEDAW defines sexual harassment as “...unwelcome sexually determined behaviour as physical contact and advances, sexually coloured remarks, showing pornography and sexual demand, whether by words or actions.”^{7/} According to the Committee, such conduct can be humiliating and may constitute a health and safety problem..^{8/}

For its part, the Convention of Belém do Pará identifies sexual harassment in the workplace, as well as in educational institutions, health facilities or any other place, as a form of violence that occurs in the community. The Hemispheric Report indicates that 14 States had included all or some elements of that definition in their national legislation.

For this report, 11 States reported that sexual harassment had been criminalized in their legislation. Some incorporated it as a crime in their codes of penal procedure, whereas others considered it an administrative infraction. The CEVI notes that the type of sexual harassment most included in legislation is sexual harassment in the workplace, whereas a minority included health facilities and centers of education. Additionally, Barbados, Costa Rica, and Haiti have bills that would prevent and punish it or, in the case of Costa Rica, to bring existing legislation into line with international standards. In other cases, such as Argentina,^{9/} sexual harassment is criminalized if perpetrated in a government setting, and the law on comprehensive protection of women considers it a form of sexual violence. In Colombia, sexual harassment is criminalized without reference to where it occurs.

Indicator 1.1.e^{10/}

l. ***6. Recommendation 12 of the Hemispheric Report***

Typify sexual harassment in the workplace, in health and educational centers, as well as in any other sphere as a crime if the State has not already done so.

7. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). *Recommendation 19: Violence against Women (1992)*, para. 18. Available at:

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/recommendations/recomm-sp.htm#recom19>

8. *Loc. cit.*

9. National Decree 2.385/93, on sexual harassment in national government, and Law 26485, “Comprehensive Law for the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women in their Interpersonal Relations,” 1-4-09.

10. ***Recommendation 10 of the Hemispheric Report***

Legislation includes rape and other sexual abuse in marriage or de facto unions.

The Convention of Belém do Pará defines rape, abuse, and sexual abuse as forms of violence that occur within the family or domestic unit or within any other interpersonal relationship. It removed this type of violence from invisibility since, because it was a “private matter,” it was not reported, prevented, criminalized, or punished.

As indicated in the Hemispheric Report, the CEVI found that a minority of States criminalized sexual rape within marriage or de facto marriage either as an autonomous offense or as an aggravating factor of the crime of sexual rape. It is well known that, in the case of the Caribbean, sexual rape within marriage is criminalized only in cases of legal or de facto separation, if the couple is in undergoing divorce, or protection measures are in place for the wife.

In this report, the CEVI finds that this indicator has been partially implemented. As for the Hemispheric Report, major progress is noted in legal recognition of sexual rape within marriage or de facto marriage as a form of violence to be prevented and punished. In that regard, Jamaica (2008), Guatemala (2009), Argentina (2009), and Suriname (2009) have shown progress since the Evaluation Round, having criminalized sexual rape in their national legislation. Haiti reported that it was preparing a bill on this subject that would be introduced this year.

However, although more States have now incorporated provisions to prevent or punish this crime, limitations in their legislative treatment thereof remain. For example, one definition of sexual rape limits it to oral, anal, or vaginal access. In other cases, sexual rape is included, but not sexual violence or other forms of sexual abuse within marriage. Some States criminalize sexual rape within marriage but do not include it when it occurs in de facto marriage; or sexual rape is criminalized when it occurs during separation or divorce, but not in existing marriages or de facto marriages.

Therefore, the CEVI insists on the inclusion in national legislation of sexual rape and other forms of sexual abuse within marriage or de facto marriage, based on sexual rape as broadly defined in the inter-American system,^{11/} which includes penetration by other parts of the aggressor’s body or objects. Legislation must also take account of cohabiting partners or couples in a de facto marriage, whose relationship is ongoing and who are not separating or divorcing, and must cover any other form of abuse or sexual violence other than sexual rape.

Indicator 1.1.g^{12/}

Typify rape and other forms of sexual abuse within marriage as crimes, especially in States where these crimes have not yet been included in their penal codes.

11. The Inter-American Court of Human Rights, in the Case of the *Miguel Castro-Castro Prison v. Peru*, indicated that the Court considered that “sexual rape does not necessarily imply a non-consensual sexual vaginal relationship, as traditionally considered. Sexual rape must also be understood as act of vaginal or anal penetration, without the victim’s consent, through the use of other parts of the aggressor’s body or objects, as well as oral penetration with the virile member.” INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS. *Miguel Castro-Castro Prison v. Peru*. Judgment of November 25, 2006 (Merits, Reparations and Costs), para. 310.

12. **Recommendation 14 of the Hemispheric Report**

Abolish provisions that allow the use of judicial or extrajudicial methods of mediation or conciliation in cases of violence against women, taking into account the uneven power dynamic between the parties

Explicit ban in the legislation on using alternative methods of conflict resolution, rather than judicial proceedings, in cases of violence against women.

Although it was not included in the First Round questionnaire, in the Hemispheric Report, the CEVI noted with concern that different States reported that methods were available for conciliation or agreement between the victim of violence against women and her aggressor, or for exoneration of the aggressor from punishment if he married the victim, or application of the discretionary power principle [*principio de oportunidad*]. States usually have such measures to reduce the number of cases that reach the courts, in order to reduce their already excessive case load.

However, the use of such measures in cases of violence against women is counterproductive in enabling victims to have access to justice and in the permissive message sent to society. The Inter-American Commission of Human Rights has emphasized that by allowing this crime to be the subject of negotiation and transaction is premised on the notion that the parties at the table are operating from equal bargaining positions, which is generally not true in cases of intrafamily violence.^{13/} The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) also found that this imbalance of power in conciliation agreements increases women's physical and emotional risk, that aggressors generally do not comply with agreements, and that they do not address the causes and consequences of violence itself.^{14/}

The CEVI reports herein that only Mexico (2007) and Argentina (2009) explicitly prohibit the use of these methods. Some States have such mechanisms in place; others make no mention of the matter, and others waive compliance therewith in a limited number of cases. Cases of the latter are Chile (when prior reports of violence against the aggressor have been made) and Peru (where such methods are prohibited at the public prosecutor and extrajudicial levels, but not at the judicial).

The CEVI reiterates to the States Parties the importance of eliminating the use of such methods in proceedings in cases of violence against women, and of amending their legislation to ensure justice for women.

involved that could lead complainants to accept agreements they do not desire or that do not tend to end with such violence.

Recommendation 15 of the Hemispheric Report

Reverse the process of de-legalizing violence against women and ensure that victims have access to a judge, particularly in those States where accusations are resolved in settings other than the legal system, or where conciliation or mediation methods are preferred so that the case does not ever enter the legal system.

13. Inter-American Commission of Human Rights (IACHR). *Access to Justice for Women Victims of Violence in the Americas*. Document OEA/Ser.L/V/II/Doc. 68, January 20, 2007, para. 161.

14. Pan American Health Organization (PAHO): *Modelo de Leyes y Políticas sobre Violencia Intrafamiliar contra las Mujeres* (Washington, D.C., 2004), p. 20. [unofficial translation]

2. PROTECTION MEASURES AT THE REQUEST OF THE VICTIM, THIRD PARTIES, OR EX OFFICIO, BEFORE AND DURING JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS

Indicator 1.1.f^{15/}

Existence of legislation on protection measures at the request of the victim, third parties, or ex officio, before and during judicial proceedings.

Indicator 2.1.f

Judicial proceedings have the means to guarantee the safety of women victims of violence and that of the witnesses.

Indicator 1.2.a

Number of protection orders granted in cases of violence against women, compared to the number of protection orders requested.

Article 7.f of the Convention of Belém do Pará indicates that the States undertake establish fair and effective legal procedures for women who have been subjected to violence which include, among others, protective measures, a timely hearing and effective access to such procedures. However, that obligation is far from fully implemented. The IACHR has ascertained the existence of this problem and emphasized that the inaction on the part of the State authorities is partially attributable to suspicion of the allegations made by women victims of violence and their perception that such matters are private and low priority.^{16/}

In the Hemispheric Report, the CEVI emphasized that the States did not report whether they had evaluated the implementation of such measures, how promptly they actually were issued, or their effectiveness, leading to the presumption that none are in place. It also noted that several States did not have specific regulations in the event the party requesting the measures was a woman victim of violence.

Therefore, it developed an indicator on the existence of protection measures, establishing as examples measures when the victim is at risk, when there is a background of previous violence, avoidance of confrontation with the aggressor, availability of appropriately safe places for protection during the trial, protection at home, police protection, restraining orders on the aggressor, and so on.

The CEVI reports herein that most States have legislation providing for protection measures for victims of violence in general, or for women victims of violence in particular. Such provision is made both in codes of penal procedure and in comprehensive laws on violence and/or laws on domestic violence. Haiti and Suriname reported that they did not yet have such legislation, but did have bills incorporating such measures.

15. **Recommendation 34 of the Hemispheric Report**

Establish efficient protection measures for women who report sexual violence, as well as their families and witnesses. If these measures exist already, assess their efficiency and introduce any necessary corrections.

16. Inter-American Commission of Human Rights (IACHR), *op. cit.*, p. ix-x.

With regard to the scope of such protection measures, it was found that they have been partially implemented, and that they focus on the victims. Some States Parties have provisions that include the children when the victim is a mother, or the mother or the parents when the victim is a minor. However, with the exception of Guatemala (2009), legislation does not include the victims' witnesses as subjects of protection orders. The Hemispheric Report indicated some States mentioned protection of witnesses in connection with special provisions for them. However, such measures were not cited in the evaluation reports or the follow-up reports.

It was also noted that the States are able to report the number of protection orders granted to women compared to the number of orders requested. The figures provided are for 2005 to 2008. This indicates that recent figures are available, which will make it possible to monitor progress with the implementation and effectiveness of protection orders. The CEVI noted with concern that in two cases, Belize and Colombia, data referred only to the capital of the Republic, but not to the provinces or departments. Additionally, in several cases, total numbers are provided, not disaggregated by gender, so that it was difficult to know how many of the orders requested and/or granted refer to cases of violence against women. In others, protective measures are concentrated in cases of intra-family or domestic violence, and protection measures granted in other cases of violence against women are not reported.

Therefore the CEVI again reiterates the importance not only of effective protective measures but also of developing databases and statistics on the number of protection orders requested in cases of violence against women, the number of orders granted, and any additional information corroborating their effectiveness.

3. NATIONAL PLANS

Definition of indicator 1.3.a^{17/}

Macro-policies on violence against women that establish integral inter-sector services for preventing and eradicating it

Public policies constitute principles, norms, and objectives indicating a course of action in connection with a problem or issue, and must be explicitly formulated in legal, administrative, and technical instruments. They are sanctioned by the State as guidance for the behavior of a specific development sector and of citizens' lives.^{18/}

Article 7 of the Convention of Belém do Pará establishes the obligation of the States to adopt policies to prevent, punish, and eradicate violence against women. The CEVI found, as indicated in the Hemispheric Report, that the States do not have public policies on violence against women, but rather action plans (in general, for equal opportunity) or isolated national strategies. Although important, such initiatives have neither the scope nor effect of public policy and do not imply a joint, coordinated effort by the State, organizations working in this area, and society.

17. ***Recommendation 18 of the Hemispheric Report***

Develop comprehensive and intersectoral national policies on violence against women, without limiting such policies to violence within the family or domestic violence.

18. García Prince, Evangelina. *Políticas de Igualdad, Equidad and Gender Mainstreaming, ¿De qué estamos hablando?: Marco Conceptual* (UNDP: San Salvador, 2008), p.20. [Unofficial translation].

Therefore, the CEVI reiterated to the States the need for comprehensive, inter-sector public policies on violence against women in its broad sense, involving government sectors and civil society. To implement this recommendation, a strengthened national women's mechanism will be needed, with budgets, personnel, and authority at the highest government level to coordinate the implementation of these policies.

In this follow-up stage, it has again been found that the States Parties do not mention the element of intersectoriality in their public policies and that they focus on intra-family or domestic violence, and not on violence against women. Only 10 States indicate that they have comprehensive public policies. However, not all of them provide information on the scope of these policies, connections between the different government sectors and civil society, or the objectives or expected outcomes as regards prevention and punishment of violence against women in its broad sense. The CEVI again reiterates the importance of such policies, and recommends to the States that they implement one and report on the progress in that regard in the next evaluation round.

Definition of indicator 1.3.b^{19/}

Existence of a national plan for the prevention, punishment, and eradication of violence against women.

National plans establish courses of action, goals, and measures to achieve such goals in preventing, attending to, and eradicating violence against women. In keeping with the line of the Hemispheric Report, the CEVI emphasizes the majority of States have an action plan or national plan or are in the process of implementing one. However, like public policies, national plans focus for the most part on intra-family or domestic violence, while excluding violence that occurs in the community or is perpetrated by the State.

Additionally, in some States, national plans remain subsumed in other, broader, plans, such as development plans. Although this interconnection enables greater coordination of efforts with other sectors, there is a risk that it will be made invisible as part of a broader subject, and not generate the expected outcomes.

Definition of indicator 1.3.c^{20/}

Existence of plan evaluation and follow-up systems with civil society participation.

19. **Recommendation 19 of the Hemispheric Report**
Implement national intervention plans regarding violence against women that are not subsumed under other plans.

20. **Recommendation 20 of the Hemispheric Report**
Assess periodically the plans and programs with respect to violence against women, taking into account the indicators and the information provided by the State, international organizations, and civil society organizations.

The CEVI continues to note with concern that only a minority of States have conducted evaluations of their action plans. None reported the outcomes of such evaluations, and none of the evaluations were conducted after the Hemispheric Report was adopted. The CEVI considers that such evaluation must be coordinated by the State, promoting civil society participation in this process.

On that point, the Committee has noted with some interest the creation of citizens' observatories, as in the cases of Colombia and Mexico, with responsibility for follow-up to fulfillment of states obligations and evaluations of their action. The CEVI is convinced that the existence of citizens' observatories is a best practice that promotes the greatest possible civil society participation in the design and implementation of public policies to prevent and eradicate violence against women.

However, the CEVI needs to point out that **the obligation to evaluate the outcomes of its actions is the responsibility of the State and not of civil society.** Hence, these initiatives must originate in, and be directed by and coordinated from the state apparatus, inviting civil society organizations to express their views in this process. Therefore, if these citizens' observatories are created by civil society and perform monitoring independently, this would not imply that the established indicator has been implemented.

The CEVI also emphasizes as a best practice the creation of state authorities for monitoring these plans in the form of high-level commissions, with participation by the highest-level authorities of the sectors involved, and thematic committees with participation by representatives of the different government agencies and civil society, as occurs in the case of Peru. This is a permanent, institutionalized means of evaluating plans and programs on violence against women and of implementing corrective measures when necessary.

4. WOMEN'S ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Indicator 2.1.a^{21/}

Women's knowledge of their rights and of the existence of the law on violence against women.

Women's access to justice is one of the subjects to which fewest replies were received, in both national reports and follow-up reports and, unfortunately, the area where least progress has been made. Regarding the indicator of women's knowledge of their rights and of the existence of legislation on violence, only Guatemala and Haiti were able to provide information based on surveys and that was sourced. The CEVI is concerned that the other States Parties do not have this information, or provide information without citing the source and year of compilation, or that they provided information other than that requested under the indicator.

21. **Recommendation 25 of the Hemispheric Report**

Undertake national campaigns and awareness programs for the population as a whole on the problem of violence against women.

The source proposed for this indicator was surveys with results disaggregated by gender. However, the inclusion of modules on violence against women or knowledge of protection legislation in general surveys or population censuses has proven a useful strategy for measuring the problem and monitoring numbers in specific periods. The CEVI recommends to the States Parties that these modules be included in national surveys or censuses to obtain data that can be systematized, compared, and monitored in the medium and long term.

Indicator 2.1.b^{22/}

Existence in each municipality or locality of institutions that receive complaints. If they exist, what are the institutions that receive complaints and how many of them are there?

In the First Round, the States Parties reported having institutions that receive complaints, such as police stations, district attorneys' offices, and family protection brigades, among others, and that numbers were inadequate to meet existing demand. According to the IACHR, this inadequacy means that victims have to draw on their own economic and logistical resources to file a complaint and then participate in judicial proceedings. Therefore, the IACHR recommended the use of mechanisms such as justices of the peace and community ombudspersons for women victims of violence in rural, marginal, and poor areas.^{23/} By such means, the number of authorities can be multiplied and the system of justice made accessible to women not living in cities or urban areas.

Therefore, the CEVI proposed an indicator that would make it possible to ascertain what entities are in charge of receiving complaints and their number. However, the scant data provided in accordance with the indicator does not make it possible to evaluate its implementation. Paraguay and Peru reported the number of existing entities, although not by municipality or district, whereas Guatemala and Suriname maintain that they have such authorities nationwide without giving the number. Additionally, Colombia and Barbados provide information on the identity of these authorities, but do not indicate how many or where they are located within the country.

Indicator 2.1.c^{24/}

Existence of free legal programs.

22. **Recommendation 29 of the Hemispheric Report**

Increase the number of entities in charge of receiving complaints of violence against women in order to better serve the accusers and thus guarantee a more coordinated response by these entities to avoid delays or inefficiency in attending to and supporting victims. Among these entities are women's police departments, gender units in police delegations, tribunals, and district attorneys' offices.

23. Inter-American Commission of Human Rights (IACHR), *op. cit.*, para. 182.

24. **Recommendation 32 of the Hemispheric Report**

Implement and assess the functioning of support services for women victims of violence, such as shelters for battered women and their children, family counseling services, self-help groups, rehabilitation programs, and toll-free telephone hotlines.

In the Hemispheric Report the CEVI noted its concern at the dearth of support services for women victims of violence, among them, legal sponsorship programs. On that occasion, the States Parties confused legal sponsorship as a state service with pro bono legal assistance provided by some civil society organizations or university law departments. Therefore, the CEVI chose to include an indicator that asked not only about the existence of this service, but that also request figures on how many women filing complaints of violence can access these services. Sources of these figures are records of courts and other state agencies also providing these services.

In this report, the CEVI notes that only four countries (Argentina, Dominica, Guatemala, and Peru) provide the information as requested in the indicator. The other States either do not have these figures or provide information other than that requested. The explanation for the lack of figures may be not only a lack of records, but their lack of systematization if centralized in another agency.

Indicator 2.1.d^{25/}

Existence of toll free 24/7 emergency telephone lines set by the State and available throughout the country for providing guidance to women victims of violence. If they exist, state number of women attended to.

Regarding toll-free emergency telephone lines, the CEVI notes that this indicator remains only partially implemented, as was also indicated in the Hemispheric Report. In that regard, lines have limited geographic coverage, have specific operating hours, are lines for receiving complaints of violence in general, or are general emergency lines. Only Suriname and Barbados reported that they did not have such lines (although in the case of Barbados, lines are provided by an NGO), and Jamaica reports subsidizing emergency lines coordinated by civil society.

The CEVI finds it interesting that in at least two cases, Colombia and Peru, there are not one but several toll-free emergency telephone lines, depending on the type of violence. For example, trafficking in persons has separate lines providing more precise and specialized information on this type of violence.

Under the indicator, it was also sought to ascertain the number of calls received by these lines in the last year. Only Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Peru provided recent figures. In the case of Paraguay, although it has a general emergency line, it was able to disaggregate the data and provide the number of calls from victims of domestic violence. The CEVI reiterates the need for data and statistics making possible in-depth determination of the magnitude of the problem and the usefulness of these services, as well as the adoption of measures for their strengthening and improvement.

Indicator 2.1.e

Judicial proceedings guarantee the presence of a translator for indigenous women or those who do not speak the official language.

Taking account of the diversity of Latin American and Caribbean women and the multicultural reality of our societies, different mechanisms are needed to ensure access to justice for indigenous women, affected by both gender and ethnic-cultural divides. In its report on access to justice for women victims of violence in the Americas, the IACHR had recommended, among other

25. *Idem.*

measures, the creation of free, impartial and culturally relevant translation services that are sensitive to the users' vision of the natural order.^{26/}

In that connection, the CEVI notes in this report that the States do not have translators, or report that they have them, but do not provide further information in that regard. In some cases the CEVI found that legislation recognizes the right of the complainant to a translator without providing information as to whether the State actually provides this personnel or whether the user must defray interpreter costs. In others, it found that this service is provided only in some localities. It also notes that in other States Parties, translators are available for foreign languages and even sign language, but do not mention whether indigenous languages are included.

The CEVI recommends that the States Parties ensure that indigenous women have translation services to enable them to access the judicial system and obtain justice and reparations in cases of violence.

Indicator 1.2.b

Number of qualified legal or forensic doctors for each 100,000 women and girls.

Definition of the indicator

Number of legal or forensic doctors in the country divided by the number of women and girls, multiplied by 100,000.

Forensic medicine services are a component of justice administration, together with all judiciary authorities and the police.^{27/} Accordingly, the CEVI decided to include a quantitative indicator to ascertain how many forensic doctors each State Party has and whether the number is sufficient to meet the demand from women.

As was the case for the quantitative indicators mentioned in the same table, the CEVI found that this indicator was one receiving least replies from the States Parties. Either the States did not have the requested information or did not report in accordance with indicator criteria. Peru was the only country to reply in accordance with the indicator, while Guatemala, Haiti and Paraguay reported the total number of forensic doctors in the country by number of inhabitants. Nonetheless, the four cases serve equally to illustrate the scarcity of forensic medicine professionals compared to the number of women and girls. The CEVI recommends to the States that they have more legal or forensic doctors, especially in rural areas.

5. ACCESS BY WOMEN TO SPECIALIZED SERVICES, AND WOMEN'S USE OF THESE SERVICES AND THEIR QUALITY

Definition indicator 2.2.a

Health programs on violence against women with budgetary allocation.

The Convention of Belém do Pará establishes a duty of States to provide the necessary appropriate services for women victims of violence. The Hemispheric Report reported a lack of

26. *Ibid*, p. 128.

27. *Ibid*, p.3.

health programs specifically for those victims, or the existence of general health programs, without specifying how that addresses the needs of victims of violence. According to the same Report, in some cases, programs existed but could not be implemented because they lacked state budgetary allocations.

For the CEVI, appropriate health services contribute to preventing violence against women and are fundamental in providing care for victims. The Pan American Health Organization notes promotion, detection, prevention, and attention as the four axes of action from the health sector to confront intra-family violence.^{28/} This means that these services must be prepared not only to provide victims with care for physical, psychological, and sexual abuse they suffer but also to detect possible cases of violence even when they have not reached these services as such, and provide users with information on how to proceed in such cases.

For this report, the CEVI finds scant information in that regard. Only Haiti and Mexico reported having specific health programs for women victims of violence, while Costa Rica will implement its program in 2010. In some cases, the States mention that they have one, but do not describe its characteristics, outcomes, and financing, so that the CEVI is unable to evaluate its operation or extent of implementation.

Indicator 2.2.b

Existence of public or government-supported legal services specializing in assisting women victims of violence.

Definition indicator 2.2.b

Services that provide exclusive legal service to women victims of violence, and have trained personnel.

Another essential service for women victims of violence is pro bono legal assistance, public or government supported. The CEVI found, as indicated in the Hemispheric Report, that several States confuse these services with free legal sponsorship or legal assistance during trials. Similarly, in several States Parties, these services were provided by civil society organizations, but not by the State. In other cases, the CEVI found, as indicated in the Report, that these services consisted of legal advice on general matters for men and women, and the providers did not have the required training to handle a consultation on violence against women. Therefore, for this report, an indicator was included to evaluate whether this service is exclusively for women victims of violence.

In that regard the CEVI notes that Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, and Peru have these services. Although in the case of Costa Rica the services are provided only in the capital, positive note is taken of the fact that the government enters into agreements with universities to establish pro bono legal assistance services for victims of violence. This yields the benefits of both providing services for women and training law students and newly qualified attorneys on service in cases of, and the prevention and punishment of violence. Another interesting example is Guatemala, where these services, provided by Comprehensive Women's

28. PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO): *Integrated Model to Address Intra-family Violence. Deconstructing Intra-family Violence. State and Civil Society. The Role of the Health Sector.* Gender and Public Health Series, No. 10, October 2001, Section 2.2.2.

Support Centers (CAIMU), are coordinated by civil society organizations, part of whose resources are provided by government budgets.

Belize and Chile also provide this legal assistance, although the service is offered to victims of violence in general, while Haiti is just implementing it. However, the CEVI notes with concern that in several cases the information provided on these services is in not keeping with that sought by the indicator.

Indicator 2.3.a

Percentage of women subjected to violence who seek care (% demand for services)

In this section, few States provided the figures requested under the indicator. Only Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico and Paraguay provided the number of women and/or percentages of women who approach the different state services in cases of violence.

The CEVI has noted that the main sources were national health or population surveys, with the exception of Jamaica, where data was provided by women's crisis centers. National surveys and prevalence studies are highly useful tools for determination of the scale of the problem in different periods. However, official service provider figures apparently are not given because they do not exist. That being the case, lack of this information makes it difficult to establish the impact of these services on users, and makes it impossible to conduct an evaluation and propose possible improvements.

Definition of indicator 2.3.b^{29/}

Existence, in the language of the victims, of institutionalized care protocols that unify the juridical framework criteria and the sector norm; that define criteria for specific data collection and sensitive and quality help for the victims of violence; and that are used by the different sectors that offer services for women victims of violence.

In the Hemispheric Report, the CEVI noted that a large number of States Parties did not have these care protocols or did not mention whether they had been translated into indigenous languages. In view of the multicultural reality of Latin America and the Caribbean, the existence of such protocols would enable care to be expanded to include indigenous or rural women and provide them with better service.

It therefore concerns the CEVI that, for the second time, the States Parties report having these protocols but do not mention whether they have been translated into indigenous or other local languages. Argentina and Haiti reported that they had these protocols, but did not specify into what languages they have been translated, or, in the Argentine case, whether all states of the federation had such protocols. The CEVI recommends that the States report whether these instruments have been translated, and, if they are only available in the official language, what measures they will take to see that they are translated as soon as possible.

29. **Recommendation 28 of the Hemispheric Report**

Develop protocols for attending to women victims of violence for use by police, district attorneys, and other legal and health-related dependencies, in the official language of the country, as well as in indigenous languages.

Indicator 2.4.

Average time taken to contact a care center for violence, from the first violent act to the first contact with the institution.

This is another quantitative indicator for which the CEVI received little information from the States Parties. According to the data provided by Argentina, Guatemala, and Mexico, women may take years to report acts of violence to a specialized institution, indicating that women victims of violence distance themselves from the justice system and victim services. The other States Parties indicated that they did not have this information or did not reply to the indicator, which the CEVI considers important in measuring women's awareness of their rights and their access to justice and specialized services.

Again, for this section, surveys and critical path studies are the primary source of such information. Therefore, the CEVI recommends that the States include a module on violence against women in their censuses or surveys of this matter, or include a gender variable in their statistics in this area that will make it possible to calculate the time taken.

6. OBLIGATIONS OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS IN CHARGE OF ENFORCING PUBLIC POLICIES AND LEGISLATION THAT ADDRESS THE PROBLEM OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Indicator 2.5.1^{30/}

Existence in the legislation of criminal and/or administrative sanctions against government officials who fail to enforce the regulations regarding violence against women?

The Convention of Belém do Pará establishes the obligation of the state to ensure that their authorities, officials, personnel, agents, and institutions refrain from engaging in any act or practice of violence against women. However, the CEVI has determined, as indicated in the Hemispheric Report, that the States were partially implementing this provision, since they did not have specific regulations or cited general legislation on malfeasance in punishing these officials.

For this report, although this pattern of partial implementation continues, the CEVI notes with interest that in some States where recent comprehensive laws on violence have been applied, or where legislation on family violence has been modernized, specific provisions on these officials were included, either establishing sanctions or describing the obligations they are to fulfill. One example are Argentina's and Mexico's comprehensive laws on violence against women, where failure to fulfill these obligations could constitute institutional violence.

The CEVI emphasizes the importance of comprehensive laws on violence as a best practice in modernizing legislation to prevent, punish, and eradicate that crime. Although general legislation on malfeasance may be useful in punishing government officials who do not fulfill their obligations with regard to women victims of violence, this will depend on how the law is interpreted. The invisibility of violence against women as a serious crime and a public safety and health issue, lack of

30. ***Recommendation 30 of the Hemispheric Report***

Establish punishment within national laws and regulations for public servants who do not comply in condemning violence against women, and ensure the enforcement of such punishment.

training on gender for law enforcement personnel, and public policy of some States still focused on women's stereotypical roles and promoting "family unity" may influence whether or not the law is enforced.

Indicator 2.5.2^{31/}

Existence of training programs for the public officials who deal directly with persons subjected to violence.

Training on gender, human rights, and violence against women is another pillar of a justice system sensitive to the needs of women victims of violence. Therefore, the CEVI developed an indicator to evaluate the existence in the last two years of training programs in at least three institutions, among them, the police, justice, health, education, communications, and culture.

In that regard, the recommendation remains only partially implemented. Of the seven States Parties that reported having fulfilled the indicator's elements, none provided information explaining the characteristics of these programs or how often they were offered. Other States reported that they had these programs only in one institution, or provided short training courses.

**TABLE N° 7
INFORMATION AND STATISTICS ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

Indicator 3.1

Existence of police records for complaints of violence against women and publication of data.

Indicator 3.2

Existence of records in courts and public attorneys' offices of complaints of violence against women and publication of data.

Indicator 3.3

Existence of records in health systems on care for victims of violence against women and publication of data.

It was concluded from the evaluations of the follow-up reports that the States Parties have yet to fully implement records in police forces, courts, public prosecutors' offices, and the health system that would compile data on services provided to women victims of violence and user profiles. None of the States maintains three of the types of records requested under the indicator.

The CEVI notes that the judiciary and public prosecutors' offices are authorities that maintain records on violence against women, although the reports do not provide additional information on their characteristics or whether the information is public. Health services are the

31. **Recommendation 31 of the Hemispheric Report**

Implement and maintain a permanent, comprehensive training program at the national level for judges, attorneys, and justice workers responsible for responding to violence against women. The topic of violence against women should also be included in the professional studies of such public servants.

areas least often having such records. In some cases, records exist but are records of violent acts in general, and do not include gender-related variables that would make it possible to identify women who approach the police and justice system, the situation of violence to which they are being subjected, and how the respective authorities responded.

To be noted, however, is the fact that in this section some States Parties reported not maintaining these records; however, they cited official police or judiciary figures in Table No. 8, in reference to quantitative indicators, produced from these records.

TABLE N° 8
INFORMATION AND STATISTICS ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Indicator 3.4

Number of female victims of violence each year, by age, marital status, type of violence, and geographical location.

In this section, the CEVI notes with concern that the States Parties do not maintain records on violence against women that disaggregate the minimum data essential to define the victims' profile, such as age, marital status, types of violence, and geographical location. Although some States provided recent figures, it is essential to have the information requested under the indicator to ascertain the magnitude of the problem of violence, its victims, its aggressors, and its extent. Without this information, realistic public policies cannot be designed or specific measures implemented to prevent and deal with this violence.

Again, health surveys are the main official source of information in some States Parties. The CEVI again emphasizes importance of these surveys as tools for the production of updated and reliable quantitative data on violence against women.

Indicator 3.5

Number of trials for violence against women, compared to the number of complaints of violence against women.

Twelve States Parties indicated that they had established full or partial records in courts and public prosecutors' offices (see Appendix, Table 7). These records are the main source of figures on the number of trials in connection with violence against women compared to the total number of complaints filed. However, of the 12 States, only two, El Salvador and Guatemala, provided the quantitative information requested under this indicator. Although in the case of El Salvador, the source was the judiciary, in the case of Guatemala, it was the National Institute of Statistics.

Some explanations by the States in their replies are based on not having information disaggregated by gender; not having statistics, since domestic violence is not a crime in the national legal framework; and not having information at the federal level. This means that existing records are not fulfilling their function of providing basic, updated, and reliable information enabling information to be gathered on access to justice for women victims of violence and the system's response. The CEVI recommends to the States that they implement or, if applicable, reorganize their records so that they can provide data on the number of complaints of violence against women, not only on intra-family violence, and on the number of proceedings instituted.

Indicator 3.6

Number of trials ending in a conviction for violence against women, compared to the number of complaints of violence against women.

The lack of reliable figures and information in indicator 3.5 is also the case for this indicator. While El Salvador was the only State Party that provided information as requested under the indicator, Chile and Haiti provided partial figures. In the case of Chile, these were limited to domestic violence, while Haiti did not specify whether the complaints culminated in a final judgment, and what the judgment contained.

Among replies provided, it is striking in how few cases a final judgment was issued, and especially how few ended in conviction. In the specific case of El Salvador, it is disturbing that a large number of proceedings ended at the conciliation stage, and that many proceedings are dismissed. Therefore, the CEVI reasserts its recommendation to the States to eliminate any form that permits conciliation or agreements between aggressor and victim.

Indicator 3.7

Number of women victims of femicide per year by age, marital status, cause of death, and geographical location.

Indicator 3.8

Number of trials of femicide that ended in a conviction, by year, versus the total number of registered cases.

As defined in the CEVI Declaration on Femicide (document MESECVI/CEVI/DEC. 1/08), dated August 15, 2008, femicide is “the violent death of women based on gender, whether it occurs within the family, a domestic partnership, or any other interpersonal relationship; in the community, by any person, or when it is perpetrated or tolerated by the state or its agents, by action or omission.”^{32/}

Femicide has increased in Latin America and the Caribbean, not only because of its incipient treatment in the region's criminal law, but also the gender stereotypes prevalent in the judicial system, which is conducive to impunity in cases of these acts.^{33/} At present, only Mexico (2007),

32. CEVI Declaration on Femicide (document MESECVI/CEVI/DEC. 1/08), dated August 15, 2008.

33. This was emphasized by the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights, when it found, in the case of “Cotton Field” v. Mexico, that the absence of due diligence in investigating and punishing the murders of three women in Ciudad Juárez showed that they were not deemed a serious problem to be

Costa Rica (2007), and Guatemala (2008) have specific legislation against femicide, while other countries take account of its elements and consider them aggravating factors of murder. This shows the different conceptions of the issue, so that at present, there is no consistent treatment at the regional level.

In order to encourage state action to compile quantitative information and ascertain the scope of this scourge, the CEVI deemed it necessary to include an indicator to provide the victim's profile, and another to monitor the justice system's response when a report of femicide is made. At present, few official figures are available, and those available come from civil society organizations that count the number of victims of femicide by following media stories of murders of women.

The CEVI notes from the follow-up reports that the States Parties, since they do not use a consensus-based definition of femicide, provide quantitative information both on homicide and on murders of women. Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Haiti, and Mexico provided some data, although not as requested under the indicator, that is, age, marital status, cause of death, and geographical location. Analyzing that information, it is surprising to the CEVI that the figures are not available at the national or federal level, but rather, that for the most part, these figures correspond to the capital. It is also surprising that, in some cases, police records are available, but are not disaggregated by gender.

Therefore, the CEVI emphatically urges the States Parties to maintain records at the national level in their police forces and judiciary so that statistics are kept of violent deaths of women. Where such records already exist, they should ensure that data is disaggregated by gender and that the minimum information requested under the two indicators is kept.

accorded priority, which sends a message to society that violence against women must be tolerated. The IACHR also found that the absence of effective State measures regarding the disappearance and subsequent death of the victims had been linked to a systematic pattern of omissions or irregularities in cases of violence against women. INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS. *Application filed with the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the case of Campo Algodonero: Claudia Ivette González, Esmeralda Herrera Monreal and Laura Berenice Ramos Monárrez (Cases 12.496, 12.497 and 12.498) against the United Mexican States*, paras. 139 and 140. Available at: <http://www.cidh.org/demandas/12.496-7-8%20Campo%20Algodonero%20Mexico%204%20noviembre%202007%20ESP.pdf>>

TABLE N° 9
NATIONAL BUDGET

Indicator 4.1

Percentage share of annual government expenditure on programs addressing violence against women.

The CEVI considers it fundamental to include indicators on budgets to ensure financial support for actions to prevent and eradicate violence against women, and also as a tool for short, medium, and long-term planning as regards the availability of funds and how they will be invested.

Therefore, the CEVI considers that it does not augur well that so little information was received regarding the percentage of public expenditure allocated to programs on violence against women. Barbados, Belize, Costa Rica, Chile, Mexico, and Peru report budgetary allocations to ministries (Chile and Costa Rica), programs (Belize, Mexico, or Peru) or specific actions (Barbados). Of these countries, only Belize and Mexico include in their reports the amounts allocated to violence against women as a percentage of total budget, as requested under the indicator. In the case of Peru, this figure is not given as a percentage of total expenditure, but as a percentage of the total allocation to the Ministry for Women's Affairs and Social Development.

Indicator 4.2

Budgets assigned per year to:

- *Women's police stations and other agencies receiving complaints*
- *Training for officials*
- *Victim care programs*
- *Prevention campaigns*

As the CEVI indicated in the Hemispheric Report, the section on budget is of particular importance, since economic support to the different programs and services for the prevention, punishment, and eradication of violence against women constitutes the guarantee of their implementation and continuity. It is also important evidence of state commitment and the government's political will in the fight to eradicate violence against women.

None of the participating States has information on the four items requested: police stations, training for officials, victim care programs, and prevention campaigns, which report to different agencies. This means that the States not only do not have these budgets, but that no coordinated interagency planning exists that would enable funds to be negotiated for concerted action to prevent violence against women and for victim care. From among replies received, the item under the indicator with largest budgetary allocations is care programs. The item under the indicator to which fewest replies were received was prevention campaigns.

Additionally, most States Parties preferred to provide the total annual allocation for the program or action in that year, without mentioning its percentage of the national budget, information requested under the indicator that would enable the CEVI to measure the importance accorded by the State to preventing and punishing violence against women compared to other areas. Accordingly, the CEVI reaffirms to the States the importance of figures or percentages of budget allocated to these items, and increases or decreases thereto in the short- and medium-term.

FOLLOW UP TO MECHANISM
CONVENTION OF BELÉM DO PARÁ (MESECVI)
COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON VIOLENCE (CEVI)
June 25-26, 2009
Washington, D.C.

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18 June 2009
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PRELIMINARY REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS
OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS (CEVI)

CHART N° 1^{34/}INDICATORS #1.1

**EXISTENCE OF LEGISLATION IN THE COUNTRY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH
THE COMMITMENTS OF THE CONVENTION**

State	Legislation on violence against women includes the concept of gender-based violence	Legislation on violence against women encompasses psychological, physical and sexual, patrimonial and economic violence, as well as other forms of violence	Existence of legislation on trafficking in persons	Existence of legislation on sexual harassment at work, in educational or health establishments, and anywhere else	Legislation includes rape and other sexual abuse in marriage or de facto unions	Explicit ban in the legislation on using alternative methods of conflict resolution instead of judicial proceedings in cases of violence against women
Antigua and Barbuda	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Argentina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Barbados	Partially – focused on domestic violence applies to men and women	Partially- does not include the violence originating in the State	No	Partially- a draft bill exists for sexual abuse in the workplace	No response	No ban on legislation
Belize	Partially – focused on domestic violence	Partially- includes some forms of violence	Yes	Yes	Yes	No – but the victim has the will to refuse the conciliation
Bolivia	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Brazil	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Chile	Partially-law is on intra-family violence	Partially-law covers intra-family violence and does not recognize	Partially- there is draft bill	Partially- only covers sexual harassment in the workplace	Partially-marital rape and other sexual abuses within	Partially-mediation will not be used in the cases of Article 97 of

34. For methodological reasons, the indicator 1.1.f related to means of protection has been put in Chart #2.

State	Legislation on violence against women includes the concept of gender-based violence	Legislation on violence against women encompasses psychological, physical and sexual, patrimonial and economic violence, as well as other forms of violence	Existence of legislation on trafficking in persons	Existence of legislation on sexual harassment at work, in educational or health establishments, and anywhere else	Legislation includes rape and other sexual abuse in marriage or de facto unions	Explicit ban in the legislation on using alternative methods of conflict resolution instead of judicial proceedings in cases of violence against women
		sexual violence			marriage or de facto unions are punished under certain circumstances only (art. 369 Penal Code)	Law 19.968.
Colombia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No – cannot bring action against crime, consequently it is not subject to conciliation
Costa Rica	Partially-articles on physical and psychological violence of the Law Criminalizing Violence against Women were declared unconstitutional	Partially-articles on physical and psychological violence of the Law Criminalizing Violence against Women were declared unconstitutional	No	Partially – law only covers harassment at work and education centers, but no punishment is established. Amendment is in draft bill	Sí	No – law allows conciliation but the Superior Council of the Supreme Court has given directives for cases of violence against women
Dominica	No	Partially- includes all four forms of violence but limited	Partially – Section 27(B) of the <i>Immigration and</i>	No	Partially – only recognizes marital rape if the couple	No

State	Legislation on violence against women includes the concept of gender-based violence	Legislation on violence against women encompasses psychological, physical and sexual, patrimonial and economic violence, as well as other forms of violence	Existence of legislation on trafficking in persons	Existence of legislation on sexual harassment at work, in educational or health establishments, and anywhere else	Legislation includes rape and other sexual abuse in marriage or de facto unions	Explicit ban in the legislation on using alternative methods of conflict resolution instead of judicial proceedings in cases of violence against women
Haiti	No	Partially – includes some forms of violence	No – draft bill to be presented to Parliament	No – draft bill about all forms of violence against women will be presented this year	No – draft bill about all forms of violence against women will be presented this year	No – draft bill about all forms of violence against women will be presented this year
Honduras	Partially-law is on domestic violence	Yes	Partially– only with purposes of commercial sexual exploitation	No	No	No
Jamaica	Partially	Partially	Yes	Partially	Partially	No
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially – legislation punishes sexual harassment at work and educational establishments, but does not mention health establishments	Yes, in the Federal Criminal Code	Yes
Nicaragua	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Panama	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Paraguay	Partially-Law on Domestic Violence to be amended	No response according to indicator	Partially – Penal Code does not fit with the Protocol of	Partially– Penal Code criminalizes sexual harassment	No – Penal Code criminalizes sexual coercion and	No

CHART N° 2

INDICATOR 1.1.F, INDICATOR 2.1.F, INDICATOR 1.2.A**MEANS OF PROTECTION AT THE REQUEST OF THE VICTIM,
THIRD PARTIES OR EX OFFICIO, BEFORE AND DURING THE PROCESS**

State	Existence of legislation on protection measures at the request of the victim, third parties, or ex officio, before and during judicial proceedings (indicator 1.1.f)	Means of protection granted in favor of the victims and/or witnesses in judicial proceedings (indicator 2.1.f)	Number of protection orders granted compared to the number of protection orders requested (indicator 1.2.a)
Antigua and Barbuda	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Argentina	Yes	Partially- Does not consider protection to witnesses	State does not have data
Barbados	Yes	No	No response
Belize	Yes	No	In the District of Belize 531 orders were submitted (444 women, 87 men) during 2008. Within these, 387 orders were granted – not separated by gender. Of the remaining four districts, 875 orders were submitted of which 669 were given- not separated by gender.
Bolivia	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Brazil	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Chile	Yes	Partially – not clear if it applies to witnesses	No response
Colombia	Yes	Yes, but does not indicate if applies to witnesses.	In Bogota 3,584 orders of protection were submitted in 2004, which rose to 5,412 the following year. In 2006, 5,616 orders were submitted, rising to 6,032 in

State	Existence of legislation on protection measures at the request of the victim, third parties, or ex officio, before and during judicial proceedings (indicator 1.1.f)	Means of protection granted in favor of the victims and/or witnesses in judicial proceedings (indicator 2.1.f)	Number of protection orders granted compared to the number of protection orders requested (indicator 1.2.a)
			2007. In the first trimester of 2008, there were 2,694 reported cases of orders to protect women from domestic violence. No information is presented about other provinces.
Costa Rica	Yes	Partially– not granted to witnesses	3000 applications for protection orders were received during the first year of the Law for Punishment of Violence Against Women
Dominica	Yes	Yes	No response
Ecuador	Partially	Partially	172,156 orders granted (2006)
El Salvador	No response	Partially- protection orders do not include witnesses	Family courts granted 2,966 protection orders nationwide (first semester 2008) and 13,666 were granted during 2006, 2007 and first semester 2008.
Guatemala	Partially	Yes	From 2005 to 2008, 154,100 cases of domestic violence received, granting security orders to 116,508, which represent the 76%. (Source: CENADOJ)
Guyana	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Haiti	No – draft bill about all forms of violence	No	None

State	Existence of legislation on protection measures at the request of the victim, third parties, or ex officio, before and during judicial proceedings (indicator 1.1.f)	Means of protection granted in favor of the victims and/or witnesses in judicial proceedings (indicator 2.1.f)	Number of protection orders granted compared to the number of protection orders requested (indicator 1.2.a)
	against women will be presented this year		
Honduras	Partially	Partially – orders granted but not applied	No response according to indicator
Jamaica	Yes	No response	No response according to indicator
Mexico	Yes	No response	No response according to indicator – Secretary of Public Security, as integrated part of the System of Violence, participates in the National Bank of Data and Information about cases of Violence Against Women (BANAVIM)
Nicaragua	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Panama	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Paraguay	Yes	Partially –not granted to witnesses	No response
Peru	Yes	Partially –includes victims and witnesses but is limited to domestic violence	No response
Dominican Republic	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Santa Lucia	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Suriname	No – but they are included in draft bill on domestic violence	No response	State does not have data
Trinidad and Tobago	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Uruguay	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Venezuela	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted

CHART N° 3
INDICATORS #1.3
NATIONAL PLANS

State	Existence of public policies aimed at protecting women from violence	Existence of national plan for prevention, attention, and eradication of violence against women	Existence of evaluations of said plans
Antigua and Barbuda	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Argentina	Yes	Partially – plan being elaborated	Yes
Barbados	No	No	No
Belize	Yes	Yes	No
Bolivia	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Brazil	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Chile	No response according to indicator	No response according to indicator	No response
Colombia	Yes	Partially: - Women Builders of Peace and Development - National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents; - Action Plan of the Comprehensive National Strategy to Combat Trafficking in Persons	Observatory on Gender Matters evaluates the policy “Women Builders of Peace and Development.” Does not mention whether any evaluation has yet been made and whether it includes other policies and plans on violence against women.
Costa Rica	National Plan on Non-Violence (PLANOVI) implements the public policy	Yes - PLANOVI	Yes (2007)
Dominica	Partially	No, but contemplating the creation of one based on a project with UNIFEM	No
Ecuador	Yes	Yes	No
El Salvador	No response according to indicator	No response according to indicator	No response according to indicator

State	Existence of public policies aimed at protecting women from violence	Existence of national plan for prevention, attention, and eradication of violence against women	Existence of evaluations of said plans
Guatemala	Yes	Yes	No
Guyana	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Haiti	No	Partially – plan being implemented	Partially – each sector makes its own evaluation
Honduras	Yes	Partially – there is one but it is out of date	Yes, but does not explain results
Jamaica	No – National Policy on Gender has been designed and yet to be implemented	Partially – it is included in the National Policy and Strategic Plan for the Promotion of Healthy Lifestyles and Strategic Plan (2004-2008)	No
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Not by the State – Citizens’ Observatories of Women’s Rights, created by civil society, monitor government obligations in the area of women’s rights in general
Nicaragua	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Panama	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Paraguay	Yes	Yes	Yes (2004)
Peru	Yes	Yes	Yes (2007)
Dominican Republic	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Santa Lucia	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Suriname	Partially – there is an inter-institutional policy but it is focused on domestic violence	Yes – Gender Action Plan 2006-2010	No response
Trinidad and Tobago	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Uruguay	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Venezuela	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted

CHART N° 4^{35/}
INDICATORS 2.1

ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR WOMEN

State	Women's knowledge of their rights and the existence of the law	Existence of instances that receive complaints in each municipality or locality	Existence of free legal sponsorship programs	Existence of toll free, 24/7 emergency telephone lines	Presence of translators for indigenous women in judicial hearings	Number of authorized legal or forensic doctors for each 100000 women and children (indicator 1.2.b)^{36/}
Antigua and Barbuda	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Argentina	State does not have data	No response	Yes	Partially-in some provinces, ranging from local or regional and diverse schedules	No	State does not have data
Barbados	State does not have data	Yes, but does not specify how many cases	Yes, but does not inform according to indicator	No – there is only one of a ONG	Yes	No response
Belize	Partially – source not indicated	Yes	No –Belize Legal Aid Center offers legal advice at reduced cost.	Partially – the Police-administered line is free, the one from the women shelter is not	Partially– presence of translators in some places	No response
Bolivia	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Brazil	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Chile	No response	No response	No response according to indicator	Yes	Yes	No response
Colombia	86,000 female participants	Yes, but does not specify how	Yes, but does not inform	Partially- there are lines for	No	State does not have data

35. The indicator 2.1.f, on means of judicial proceedings that guarantee the protection of women have been included in Chart #2 for methodological reasons.

36. This indicator was included in Chart #4 for methodological reasons.

State	Women's knowledge of their rights and the existence of the law	Existence of instances that receive complaints in each municipality or locality	Existence of free legal sponsorship programs	Existence of toll free, 24/7 emergency telephone lines	Presence of translators for indigenous women in judicial hearings	Number of authorized legal or forensic doctors for each 100000 women and children (indicator 1.2.b) ^{36/}
	of the <i>Mujeres Constructoras de Paz y Desarrollo</i> policy know the law and their rights – but does not inform according to indicator	many cases	according to indicator	trafficking in persons, abuse against children and adolescents, and exploitation of children. One line only covers Bogotá.		
Costa Rica	State does not have data	More than 50% of the towns count on <i>Oficinas Municipales de la Mujer</i> (OFIM), but does not indicate if these offices receive complaints	No	Yes – on average attend to 70,000 calls a year.	No	State does not have data – forensic doctors are appointed taking into account the budget , not the number of women and children in the area
Dominica	State does not have data according to indicator	Yes	Yes	Partially – Police lines address violence in general	Yes	No response
Ecuador	Partially	No	No	Partially	No	Around 30 doctors in total
El Salvador	No response	No response	No response	No response	No response	No response
Guatemala	Partially- 35.5% are familiar with the existence of the law of violence against women – Poll and study performed	Yes – 100% have instances that receive complaints	Yes	Yes	Partially	One doctor for every 66,701 women

State	Women's knowledge of their rights and the existence of the law	Existence of instances that receive complaints in each municipality or locality	Existence of free legal sponsorship programs	Existence of toll free, 24/7 emergency telephone lines	Presence of translators for indigenous women in judicial hearings	Number of authorized legal or forensic doctors for each 100000 women and children (indicator 1.2.b) ^{36/}
	by CS Sondea, with the support of OXFAM. 2008.					
Guyana	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Haiti	Partially (30-70% women aware of the existence of the law). Source: Survey from MCFDF with support from BID-UNIFEM and Emmus IV	Partially	No –there are programs sponsored by civil society	Partially– there is one in Port-au-Prince functioning during work hours. A national line is under planning, under the auspice of MCFDF	Not applicable	Four forensic doctors (3 men, 1 woman) for 9 million residents
Honduras	Partially – does not indicate source	No	No	Partially	No	No response according to indicator
Jamaica	No response according to indicator	No response according to indicator	No response according to indicator	Yes –the lines of the Women's Crisis Centers are subsidized	No response	No response according to indicator
Mexico	No response according to indicator	No response according to indicator	No response according to indicator	Yes	Yes	No response according to indicator
Nicaragua	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Panama	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Paraguay	No response according to indicator	270 Courts of Peace and 446 police stations and sub stations,	No response according to indicator	Partially – 911 line covers emergencies in general,	No – there are translators for sign language or	17 forensic doctors in Asunción and Central, and 45 within the

CHART N° 5
INDICATORS #2.2, 2.3 AND 2.4

ACCESS FOR WOMEN TO SPECIALIZED SERVICES, THEIR USE AND THEIR QUALITY

State	Existence of public health programs specializing in assisting women victims of violence	Existence of public or state-supported legal services specializing in assisting women victims of violence	Percentage of women subjected to violence who seek care	Existence of integral care protocols in cases of violence against women	Average time taken by the victim to contact a care center for violence, from the first violent act to the first contact with the institution
Antigua and Barbuda	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Argentina	No	Yes	State does not have data	Yes (does not mention if protocols are in language of those affected)	Most cases locate in the “one to five years” group (25% of cases approximately) or in the “10 to 20 years” group. Percentages vary significantly between services. (Source: CNM)
Barbados	No – but their needs are covered through the general health system	Partially	No response	No response	No response
Belize	No	No – there is a Legal Aid Center, but it is not exclusively for women victims of violence	State does not have data	No response	State does not have data
Bolivia	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Brazil	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Chile	Partially – for	Partially –	No response	No response	No response

State	Existence of public health programs specializing in assisting women victims of violence	Existence of public or state-supported legal services specializing in assisting women victims of violence	Percentage of women subjected to violence who seek care	Existence of integral care protocols in cases of violence against women	Average time taken by the victim to contact a care center for violence, from the first violent act to the first contact with the institution
	physic violence (dental reconstruction, orthopedics) in cases of domestic violence.	assists women victims of violence but focus is not exclusive on them			
Colombia	Yes	Yes	76% of women physically abused did not go anywhere to report the assault. The women who effectively reported went to following dependencies reflecting the percentage that is represented: inspections by the police (9%) family police stations (8%) ICBF (4%) prosecutors (5%) and courts (2%). (ENDS, 2005)	Partially – protocols exist, but do not specify if they are found in indigenous languages	State does not have data
Costa Rica	Partially – recently created and will run starting 2010	Yes, although only in the capital	State does not have data	Partially – there are protocols, but do not specify if they can be found in native languages	State does not have data
Dominica	No	No response	No response	No response	State does not have data
Ecuador	No	No	6.5% (ENDEMAIN)	State does not have data	State does not have data
El Salvador	No response	No response	No response	No response according to indicator	No response

State	Existence of public health programs specializing in assisting women victims of violence	Existence of public or state-supported legal services specializing in assisting women victims of violence	Percentage of women subjected to violence who seek care	Existence of integral care protocols in cases of violence against women	Average time taken by the victim to contact a care center for violence, from the first violent act to the first contact with the institution
Guatemala	No	Yes	State does not have data	Partially – there are protocols but not in native languages	According to the judicial branch, one can infer that the average time is 15 years, with extreme ranges from 5 as the minimum and 31 as the maximum
Guyana	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Haiti	Yes	Partially – being implemented in Port-au-Prince	State does not have data	Yes	Before 72 hours, in health services
Honduras	Partially	Yes	No response according to indicator	Partially –in health services only for family counselling and solely in Spanish	No response
Jamaica	No response according to indicator	No response	5,436 women came to the Women’s Crisis Centres (2004)	No response according to indicator	No response
Mexico	Yes	Yes	18.4% of married or co-habiting women that were subjected by their partner to physical or sexual violence throughout their relationship made a complaint (ENDIREH 2006)	Partially – 10 federative entities have protocols.	According to the data from Coahuila, Guanajuato, Sinaloa and Tlaxcala, from one month to five years.

State	Existence of public health programs specializing in assisting women victims of violence	Existence of public or state-supported legal services specializing in assisting women victims of violence	Percentage of women subjected to violence who seek care	Existence of integral care protocols in cases of violence against women	Average time taken by the victim to contact a care center for violence, from the first violent act to the first contact with the institution
Nicaragua	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Panama	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Paraguay	Partially	Yes – Department of Family Affairs of the National Police offer legal guidance	SEDAMUR provided attention to: 2005: 2603 cases 2006: 2029 cases 2007-1870 cases of violence against women. Does not present further information according to indicator	There are protocols in Ministry of Public Health and District Attorney, but does not specify if they can be found in native languages	No response according to indicator
Peru	Partially- it exists but does not specify one	Yes	No response	Partially –have protocols but do not mention if can be found in native languages	No response
Dominican Republic	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Saint Lucia	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Suriname	No	Partially– the <i>Slachtofferhulp Bureaus</i> offer legal and psychological advice to the victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, and other offenses	No	No	State does not have data

State	Existence of public health programs specializing in assisting women victims of violence	Existence of public or state-supported legal services specializing in assisting women victims of violence	Percentage of women subjected to violence who seek care	Existence of integral care protocols in cases of violence against women	Average time taken by the victim to contact a care center for violence, from the first violent act to the first contact with the institution
Trinidad and Tobago	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Uruguay	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Venezuela	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted

CHART N° 6
INDICATORS # 2.5

**OBLIGATIONS OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS IN CHARGE OF ENFORCING PUBLIC
POLICIES
AND LEGISLATION THAT ADDRESS THE PROBLEM OF VIOLENCE AGAINST
WOMEN**

State	Existence in the legislation of criminal and/or administrative sanctions against government officials who fail to enforce the regulations regarding violence against women	Existence of training programs for the public officials who deal directly with persons subjected to violence
Antigua and Barbuda	No report submitted	No report submitted
Argentina	Partially – sanctions exist for officials who do not perform their duties, generally. Only the Law of Buenos Aires establishes sanctions for officials who do not receive complaints or create impediments to them.	Yes
Barbados	Partially – sanctions exist for officials who do not abide by the law in general	Partially– training exists for the police. Other officials are not mentioned.
Belize	No	Yes
Bolivia	No report submitted	No report submitted
Brazil	No report submitted	No report submitted
Chile	No response	Partially – there are permanent training programs for an important number of public officials but in domestic violence only
Colombia	Partially – sanctions exist for officials who do not perform their duties, generally.	Yes
Costa Rica	Yes	Partially – there is training for the members of the Networks of Attention and Prevention of Inter-Family Violence, but does not specify who become members, according to the budget indicator
Dominica	No	Yes
Ecuador	Partially	Partially
El Salvador	Partially – sanctions exist for officials who do not abide by the law in general	Yes

State	Existence in the legislation of criminal and/or administrative sanctions against government officials who fail to enforce the regulations regarding violence against women	Existence of training programs for the public officials who deal directly with persons subjected to violence
Guatemala	Partially – sanctions exist for officials who do not perform their duties, generally.	Partially – directors do not always come and the programs are not permanent
Guyana	No report submitted	No report submitted
Haiti	Partially – sanctions exist for officials who do not abide by the law in general	Yes
Honduras	Partially	Yes
Jamaica	No response according to indicator	Partially – there are trainings but they are not periodic.
Mexico	Partially – sanctions exist for officials who do not abide by the law in general	Partially– report trainings for judicial officials only.
Nicaragua	No report submitted	No report submitted
Panama	No report submitted	No report submitted
Paraguay	Partially – sanctions exist for officials who do not abide by the law in general	No response according to indicator
Peru	Partially – sanctions exist for officials who do not abide by the law in general	Partially – report trainings for judicial officials only
Dominican Republic	No report submitted	No report submitted
Saint Lucia	No report submitted	No report submitted
Suriname	No –domestic violence bill includes a provision in that regard	No response according to indicator
Trinidad and Tobago	No report submitted	No report submitted
Uruguay	No report submitted	No report submitted
Venezuela	No report submitted	No report submitted

CHART N° 7
INDICATORS #3

INFORMATION AND STATISTICS ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

State	Existence of police records of complaints of violence against women and publication of data	Existence of records in courts and public attorney's offices of complaints of violence against women and publication of data	Existence of records in health systems of complaints of violence against women and publication of data
Antigua and Barbuda	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Argentina	No	Yes	No
Barbados	Statistics not available	No response	No
Belize	Yes	Yes	Partially – records exist of admittance but not on care provided and protocol
Bolivia	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Brazil	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Chile	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colombia	No	No – the records are from the Institute of Legal Medicine	No
Costa Rica	Partially – there are registries but publication is not regular. A project of indicators of Eurosocio will amend the publication issue	Partially – there are registries but publication is not regular. A project of indicators of Eurosocio will amend the publication issue	Partially – there are registries but publication is not regular. A project of indicators of Eurosocio will amend the publication issue
Dominica	Yes	Yes	No
Ecuador	Yes	Yes	No
El Salvador	No response	Yes	No response
Guatemala	No	Yes	No
Guyana	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Haiti	No	No	Yes
Honduras	Partially – have registries but do not include characteristics of the aggressor	Yes	Yes
Jamaica	Partially	Partially	Yes
Mexico	No response according to indicator	Partially – it is being implemented	Partially – there are polls conducted by the Secretary of Health in health institutions but it does not inform if results are public

State	Existence of police records of complaints of violence against women and publication of data	Existence of records in courts and public attorney's offices of complaints of violence against women and publication of data	Existence of records in health systems of complaints of violence against women and publication of data
Nicaragua	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Panama	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Paraguay	Communications Department of the National Police has data	Statistics Directorate of the Judicial Branch has data	No
Peru	Yes	No response	No response
Dominican Republic	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Saint Lucia	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Suriname	Yes	No	No
Trinidad and Tobago	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Uruguay	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Venezuela	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted

CHART N° 8
QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS # 3 (cont)

INFORMATION ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

State	Number of female victims of violence each year, by age, marital status, type of violence, and geographical location	Number of trials for violence against women, compared to the number of complaints of violence against women	Number of trials ending in a conviction for violence against women, compared to the number of complaints filed	Number of women victims of femicide per year by age, marital status, cause of death, and geographical location	Number of trials of femicide that ended in a conviction, by year, versus the total number of registered cases
Antigua and Barbuda	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Argentina	CNM's registry form does not disaggregate information according to indicator	State does not have data	State does not have data	State does not have data	State does not have data
Barbados	No data because domestic violence is not a crime	No data because domestic violence is not a crime	No data because domestic violence is not a crime	Statistics not available	Statistics not available
Belize	Statistics are not disaggregated by sex: 2007: 987 cases of domestic violence, 96% from 15-54 years of age. Of 1148 cases, 40% are of aggressor and victim in de facto unions, 35% married;	State does not have data – the numbers are not disaggregated by sex	State does not have data	Data from the police do not include femicide	State does not have data

State	Number of female victims of violence each year, by age, marital status, type of violence, and geographical location	Number of trials for violence against women, compared to the number of complaints of violence against women	Number of trials ending in a conviction for violence against women, compared to the number of complaints filed	Number of women victims of femicide per year by age, marital status, cause of death, and geographical location	Number of trials of femicide that ended in a conviction, by year, versus the total number of registered cases
	788 cases were of verbal violence and 649 of physical violence (number includes those who reported both verbal and physical violence) and 62% of cases were reported in the capital.				
Bolivia	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Brazil	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Chile	No response	No response	43545 trials on domestic violence were finished. 4153 punished the aggressor, 136 were acquitted, 14 623 were discontinued with conditions and y 11627 were shelved with conditions.	Although there is no mention if victims are women, within domestic violence 64 parricide trials and 11 homicides trials were started between January and April 2009. Meantime, 55	No response

State	Number of female victims of violence each year, by age, marital status, type of violence, and geographical location	Number of trials for violence against women, compared to the number of complaints of violence against women	Number of trials ending in a conviction for violence against women, compared to the number of complaints filed	Number of women victims of femicide per year by age, marital status, cause of death, and geographical location	Number of trials of femicide that ended in a conviction, by year, versus the total number of registered cases
			No information provided on the total number of complaints filed and data is neither disaggregated by sex nor as suggested by the indicator.	parricide trials and 5 homicide trials were sentenced. Data of the victims are neither disaggregated by sex nor as suggested by the indicator.	
Colombia	According to the journal FORENSIS of the National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences, during 2007 the group of women most affected by violence from their partners was between 25 and 29 years of age, (23% of the total) and leaving 14,092 years of healthy live	State does not have data	State does not have data	State does not have data	State does not have data

State	Number of female victims of violence each year, by age, marital status, type of violence, and geographical location	Number of trials for violence against women, compared to the number of complaints of violence against women	Number of trials ending in a conviction for violence against women, compared to the number of complaints filed	Number of women victims of femicide per year by age, marital status, cause of death, and geographical location	Number of trials of femicide that ended in a conviction, by year, versus the total number of registered cases
	lost that in total for 2007, was 57,038 years.				
Costa Rica	State does not have data – data is not trustworthy and do not observe the indicator proposed	State does not have data – will be available in mid 2009	State does not have data	State does not have data- by the end of 2009 data will be available disaggregated as the indicator suggests	State does not have data
Dominica	State does not have data	State does not have data	State does not have data	State does not have data	State does not have data
Ecuador	Between 220 and 270 thousand women have been affected by some physical violence by a partner. From 76 to 104 thousand have been affected by rape through penetration by a partner. (ENDEMAIN 2006). Data is not disaggregated according to	State does not have data	State does not have data	In the Metropolitan District of Quito, from 2000 till 2006, 1,831 violent deaths of women were registered. Does not inform of other provinces.	State does not have data

State	Number of female victims of violence each year, by age, marital status, type of violence, and geographical location	Number of trials for violence against women, compared to the number of complaints of violence against women	Number of trials ending in a conviction for violence against women, compared to the number of complaints filed	Number of women victims of femicide per year by age, marital status, cause of death, and geographical location	Number of trials of femicide that ended in a conviction, by year, versus the total number of registered cases
	indicator				
El Salvador	No response according to indicator	<p><u>Family courts:</u> Between 2006 and first semester 2008, 4116 domestic violence trials were started. 2515 are on course, 1351 had a condemnatory sentence but 250 did not.</p> <p><u>First-instance court:</u> Between 2006 and first semester 2008 1396 complaints on different forms of violence against women were filed. From them, 619 trials were started</p>	<p><u>First-instance court:</u> Between 2006 and first semester 2008 1396 complaints on different forms of violence against women were filed. From them, 31 (2.2%) had a condemnatory sentence and 148 cases (10.6%) were conciliated</p>	<p><u>First-instance court:</u> Between 2006 and first semester 2008 there were 4 homicide trials, 274 of aggravated homicide, 16 of manslaughter and 70 of simple homicide in which the victims were women.</p>	<p><u>First-instance court:</u> there were 4 homicide trials, 274 of aggravated homicide, 16 of manslaughter and 70 of simple homicide in which the victims were women. From them, one case of aggravated homicide and two of simple homicide had a condemnatory sentence.</p>
Guatemala	18, 946 women (2007),	There are 2,041 trials (INE, 2007)	There are no sentences yet—law came	722 women (597 adult y 125 children).	There are not even sentences –

State	Number of female victims of violence each year, by age, marital status, type of violence, and geographical location	Number of trials for violence against women, compared to the number of complaints of violence against women	Number of trials ending in a conviction for violence against women, compared to the number of complaints filed	Number of women victims of femicide per year by age, marital status, cause of death, and geographical location	Number of trials of femicide that ended in a conviction, by year, versus the total number of registered cases
	disaggregated by age (between 12-65), marital status (married: 9089, co-habiting 5351, widows 210, separated 164, unknown 83, single 3991), by types of violence (physical, physiological, sexual and patrimonial: with predominance of physiological violence, and mixed) and by geographical location (capital: 4498 cases, province: 14448 cases) Source: INE, 2007		into force in May 2008	No other disaggregation was made (Ministerio de Gobernación, 2008)	law came into force in May 2008
Guyana	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Haiti	2033 cases	State does not	Incomplete	Incomplete	One trial,

State	Number of female victims of violence each year, by age, marital status, type of violence, and geographical location	Number of trials for violence against women, compared to the number of complaints of violence against women	Number of trials ending in a conviction for violence against women, compared to the number of complaints filed	Number of women victims of femicide per year by age, marital status, cause of death, and geographical location	Number of trials of femicide that ended in a conviction, by year, versus the total number of registered cases
	nationwide (different sources from civil society, from 2002 till the first trimester of 2008)	have data	information, from April to September 2008 15 complaints were presented (Kay Fann, 2008)	information, only one case registered (December 2005)	with condemnatory sentence to life imprisonment
Honduras	No response according to indicator	No response	No response	No response	No response
Jamaica	Women reported carnal abuse (508), rape (712), incest (35), homicide of women (151) and domestic murder (25) (Policía, 2007). Data is not disaggregated according to indicator	No response according to indicator	No response according to indicator	151 homicides of women and 25 domestic murders were reported. Data is not disaggregated according to indicator (Police, 2007)	No response according to indicator
Mexico	40% of women reported emotional, economic, physical or sexual violence	State does not have data on a federal level	State does not have data	No information on a federal level. Five federal entities reported having	No information on a federal level. Five federal entities reported having

State	Number of female victims of violence each year, by age, marital status, type of violence, and geographical location	Number of trials for violence against women, compared to the number of complaints of violence against women	Number of trials ending in a conviction for violence against women, compared to the number of complaints filed	Number of women victims of femicide per year by age, marital status, cause of death, and geographical location	Number of trials of femicide that ended in a conviction, by year, versus the total number of registered cases
	(2006). Data not disaggregated in accordance with indicator.			information on femicide	information on femicide
Nicaragua	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Panama	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Paraguay	2009: 416 till May. 2008: 2416 cases 2007: 1870 cases. Data disaggregated by age, type of violence, schooling, occupation, number of children, relation with killer, marital status, geographical location (Data SEDAMUR)	State does not have data	State does not have data	State does not have data	State does not have data
Peru	41% of surveyed women reported any form of violence	No response	No response	No response	No response

State	Number of female victims of violence each year, by age, marital status, type of violence, and geographical location	Number of trials for violence against women, compared to the number of complaints of violence against women	Number of trials ending in a conviction for violence against women, compared to the number of complaints filed	Number of women victims of femicide per year by age, marital status, cause of death, and geographical location	Number of trials of femicide that ended in a conviction, by year, versus the total number of registered cases
	(ENDES Continua, 2004-2006)				
Dominican Republic	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Saint Lucia	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Suriname	Only has data regarding domestic violence, but provides no information according to the indicator	State does not have data	State does not have data	State does not have data	State does not have data
Trinidad and Tobago	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Uruguay	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Venezuela	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted

CHART N° 9
INDICATORS # 4

NATIONAL BUDGET

State	Percentage share of annual government expenditure on programs addressing violence against women	Percentage share of annual government expenditure on women's police stations and other agencies receiving complaints	Percentage share of annual government expenditure on training for officials	Percentage share of annual government expenditure on victim care programs	Percentage share of annual government expenditure on prevention campaigns
Antigua and Barbuda	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Argentina	No response	No response	No response	No response	No response
Barbados	US\$10,000 for administration of the women shelter	Recently they implemented a protocol for collecting information	Recently they implemented a protocol for collecting information	Recently they implemented a protocol for collecting information	Recently they implemented a protocol for collecting information
Belize	0.08% of the budget (2007-2008)	State does not have data	Bz \$1,500 (Women's Department)	Bz \$26,250 for the year (includes grant for the Shelter for Battered Women)	Bz \$28,000 (0.001%)
Bolivia	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Brazil	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Chile	SERNAM received an allocation of 7,293,419 for 2009	64.884	No response	No response	No response
Colombia	No response	No response	195,453,186 pesos (2007), 7,000,000 pesos (2008)	Confusing response	1,106,485,000 pesos (2008)
Costa Rica	INAMU receives an allocation of the national budget but does not inform the percentage it represents	Does not exist	Does not exist	Does not exist	Does not exist
Dominica	State does not have data	State does not have data	State does not have data – not	State does not have data, but	State does not have data

State	Percentage share of annual government expenditure on programs addressing violence against women	Percentage share of annual government expenditure on women's police stations and other agencies receiving complaints	Percentage share of annual government expenditure on training for officials	Percentage share of annual government expenditure on victim care programs	Percentage share of annual government expenditure on prevention campaigns
			applicable	is minimal	
Ecuador	State does not have data	USD \$ 989,000 at 2006	State does not have data	State does not have data	State does not have data
El Salvador	No response according to indicator	No response according to indicator	No response according to indicator	No response according to indicator	No response according to indicator
Guatemala	State does not have data	State does not have data	State does not have data	US\$750,000	State does not have data
Guyana	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Haiti	No response	No response	No response	6% of the public investment program of MCFDF	No response
Honduras	No response according to indicator	No response according to indicator	No response	No response	No response
Jamaica	Yes, but does not indicate how much	No response	No response	No response	Yes, but does not indicate how much
Mexico	General budget is 2,569,450,200,000 pesos, from which 1,163,000,000.07 are allocated to programs preventing and attending violence against women	The Special Prosecutor for the Crimes of Violence Against Women and Trafficking in Persons have assigned 166,300,000 (one hundred sixty six million three hundred thousand pesos 00/100) to investigate murders and disappearances of women	31,000,000 (thirty one million pesos 00/100) were assigned to the program "Education, Training and Specialization of Ministers, Judges, Agreement Secretaries and other personnel concerning justice with gender perspective"	244,100,000 (two hundred forty four million one hundred thousand pesos 00/100) for: Pilot Program of Medical and Psychological Attention with Gender Perspective, Program of Pre-education of victims and perpetrators and public Public Refuge Centers, among others	No response according to indicator

State	Percentage share of annual government expenditure on programs addressing violence against women	Percentage share of annual government expenditure on women's police stations and other agencies receiving complaints	Percentage share of annual government expenditure on training for officials	Percentage share of annual government expenditure on victim care programs	Percentage share of annual government expenditure on prevention campaigns
Nicaragua	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Panama	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Paraguay	No response	State does not have data	No response	US\$ 135977 for II National Plan for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (2008-2017), Area IV-A Life Free of Violence	No response
Peru	S/ 13.517.795 nuevos soles for the National Program against Domestic and Sexual Violence (makes up the 1.4% of the allocated budget to the Women and Social Development area). It includes attention and prevention.	No response	No response	The National Program against Domestic and Sexual Violence has assigned S/ 9'498,579.00 nuevos soles, to specialized attention in cases of violence, making up the 70% of the total initial budget modified by the said Program. This aims to make operational the 90 <i>Centros de Emergencia Mujer</i> .	The National Program against Domestic and Sexual Violence has assigned S/. 1,022,490.00 nuevos soles, for promotion and technical assistance for the year 2008.
Dominican Republic	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Saint Lucia	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Suriname	State does not	State does not	State does not	State does not	State does not

State	Percentage share of annual government expenditure on programs addressing violence against women	Percentage share of annual government expenditure on women's police stations and other agencies receiving complaints	Percentage share of annual government expenditure on training for officials	Percentage share of annual government expenditure on victim care programs	Percentage share of annual government expenditure on prevention campaigns
	have data	have data	have data	have data	have data
Trinidad and Tobago	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Uruguay	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted
Venezuela	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted	No report submitted