

PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE SYSTEM OF PROGRESS INDICATORS FOR
MEASURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
BELÉM DO PARÁ CONVENTION



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February 2015

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Practical Guide to the System of Progress Indicators for Measuring Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention

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CONTENT

Acknowledgements	7
Abbreviations and Acronyms	9
1. Introduction	11
2. The starting-point: The concept of violence in the Belém do Pará Convention	15
3. Measuring women’s rights	21
3.1. Background and the methodologies available	21
3.2. Methodology for calculating indicators	27
4. Progress indicators for measuring a life free from violence for women	31
4.1. Module 1: Legislation indicators	34
4.1.1. Module 1 technical data sheets	46
4.2. Module 2: National plan indicators	54
4.3. Module 3: Access to justice indicators	65
4.3.1. Module 3 technical data sheets	72
4.4. Module 4: Information and statistics indicators	76
4.5. Module 5: Diversity indicators	82
4.5.1. Module 5 technical data sheets.	91
5. Conclusions and recommendations for applying the progress indicators	95
ANNEX: Recommendations of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI	98

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Thanks to the contribution from the Government of Canada, the CIM has implemented a project to produce, through the MESECVI, a series of tools to support OAS Member States in their implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention, with a view to guaranteeing greater protection of women's human rights.

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February 2015

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CEVI	Committee of Experts of the MESECVI
CIM/OAS	Inter-American Commission of Women/Organization of American States
CPR	Civil and political rights
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESCR	Economic, social, and cultural rights
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IACHR	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LGBTI	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender/transsexual, and intersex
MESECVI	Follow-Up Mechanism to the Belém do Pará Convention
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NMAs	National Machineries for the Advancement of Women
OAS	Organization of American States
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PEP	Post-Exposure Prophylaxis
PSS	Public social spending
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization



1. INTRODUCTION

Recent decades have seen progress in Latin America and the Caribbean in efforts to prevent, punish, and eradicate all forms of violence against women. Government, political, and social leaders have striven, at both national and regional levels, to come closer to guaranteeing women and girls in the Hemisphere a life free from violence. The drive, follow-up, and monitoring efforts of civil society, particularly the women's movement, have played a crucial part in those efforts, culminating in the adoption and entry into force of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women (Belém do Pará Convention), which was central to systematizing the series of initiatives taken with respect to States' obligations. 20 years after its adoption, the Belém do Pará Convention clearly constitutes a milestone in those endeavors.

In the course of two Multilateral Evaluation Rounds of the Follow-up Mechanism to the Belém do Pará Convention (MESECVI), the Committee of Experts of that Mechanism has developed indicators for measuring the impact of the implementation of the Convention in the countries of the region. Headed by the Committee of Experts, this process has also made it possible to systematize good practices, as well as the challenges States face in their efforts to implement the Convention.¹

In that context the MESECVI devised the set of progress indicators for measuring implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention,² with a view to achieving more in-depth evaluation of the implementation of substantive monitoring of the exercise of women's right to live free from violence. They were based on the indicators developed to monitor implementation of the Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Protocol of San Salvador), with a view to fostering joint efforts and systematizing methods for measuring the fulfillment of rights in the inter-American system.³

The use of progress indicators facilitates more accurate measurement of the extent to which the States Party implement the Convention, and makes it possible to quantify and appraise the process, an exercise that in itself harbours enormous potential. That includes the possibility of analyzing the process over time and pinpointing shortfalls with regard to complying with the objectives and recommendations set by the States; identifying the need for new sources of information; simplifying procedures while at the same time achieving more in-depth analysis and progress toward the definition of goals to be met in terms of the practical steps needed to guarantee women a life free from violence.

1. Follow-up Report on the Recommendations made by the CEVI in the evaluation stage of the First Multilateral Evaluation Round, Third Conference of States Parties, Guatemala, March 2011 (OEA/Ser.L/II.7.10, MESECVI-III/doc.57/11); and

2. Document: "Progress indicators for measuring implementation of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women (Belém do Pará Convention)", OEA/Ser.L/II.7.10, MESECVI/CEVI/doc.188/13 rev.1, MESECVI, July 30, 2013, posted at: <http://www.oas.org/es/mese cvi/indicadores.asp>

3. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights first prepared an indicators document in 2008, called "Guidelines for the Preparation of Progress Indicators in the Area of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights" (OEA/Ser.L/V/II.132, doc.14 rev. 1; and, based on that work, three years later the Working Group to Examine the National Reports Envisioned in the Protocol of San Salvador produced the "Progress Indicators for Measuring Rights under the Protocol of San Salvador" (OEA/Ser.L/XXV.2.1,GT/PSS/doc.2/11), which includes a first set of rights (to health, education, and social security) and a second set (labor and trade union rights, and environmental, nutritional, and cultural rights), that were adopted by the OAS General Assembly, held in Asunción, Paraguay, in June 2014, (AG/RES. 2823 (XLIV-0/14).

The **objective** of this Guide is to continue the process of consolidating the Progress Indicators within the countries of the region. The joint analytical matrix, adopted on the basis of indicators and qualitative signs of progress, will make it possible to measure compliance with the obligations incurred under the Belém do Pará Convention and other regulatory frameworks guaranteeing women in the region the right to a life free from violence.

The Guide also pursues a **second operational objective: facilitating the use of indicators** in each State Party to the Convention. The definition and use of indicators constitute not just a useful tool; they are also a duty that cannot be shirked, if the goal is to achieve proper supervision and monitoring of compliance with the obligations established in the Convention.⁴ To that end, the fourth section of the Guide contains technical specification checklists specifying the nature, contents, and information sources suggested for each indicator and qualitative indication of progress.

Finally, the Guide seeks to **promote inter-sectoral and inter-agency integration** in the approach to violence against women, so as to trigger coordinated responses from the different public and social bodies involved.

Given the obligations that States have incurred with respect to the rights of women and girls, there have to be ways to assess the actions undertaken by States and their concrete results in terms of the incidence of violence against women and women's ability to exercise/fulfill their right to a life free from violence. Those results will make it possible to devise genuinely universal and comprehensive public policies capable of overcoming today's shortfalls. With that in mind, specific recommendations have been included to enhance the use of these methodological tools, with a moral and political goal of helping to achieve a life of fulfillment, free from violence, for the women of the region.

The advantage of this indicators methodology is that it allows a diagnostic—as opposed to a merely descriptive—assessment of how States Party are moving forward with progressively ensuring rights.

In short, a progress indicators **system encourages an evaluation strategy that benefits all actors involved in the process**. On the one hand, it makes it possible to standardize the information available, avoid duplication, and identify shortages of information sources suitable for assessing the fulfillment of women's rights. At the same time, it promotes evaluation of what has been done and of obligations that are still pending. Furthermore, the design of the system will make it possible to harmonize the use of progress indicators with the provisions common to the inter-American human rights system, thereby achieving widespread publicity for information on rights. All this is geared to advancing participatory dialogue with the various social actors

4. Pautassi, Laura (2010), "Indicadores en materia de derechos económicos, sociales y culturales. Más allá de la medición", in Abramovich, V. and Pautassi, L. (comps) *La Medición de Derechos en las Políticas Sociales*, Buenos Aires, Editores del Puerto.

and civil society, who should play an active part in formulating and implementing the obligations derived from the Belém do Pará Convention.

This Guide is a contribution to the dissemination and use of the progress indicators system in the region. It is directed at the principal players involved in the generation and systematization of information and in responding to violence against women: National Machineries for the Advancement of Women (NMAs), national institutes of statistics, national planning and budgeting offices, line ministries (health, education, labor, housing), institutes for indigenous and Afro-descendant affairs, ministries of justice and public prosecution services, ombudspersons' offices, and, in general, all the actors involved in the task of preventing, punishing, and eradicating all forms of violence against women.

A Belém do Pará +20 Agenda

The Second Hemispheric Report highlights what still needs to be done to comply with the commitments undertaken by the States Party to the Belém do Pará Convention. These pending tasks include, in particular:

- The need to bring domestic legislation into line with the provisions of the Convention and other international and inter-American instruments;
- The requirement that States have follow-up, monitoring, and accountability mechanisms in place with respect to national plans for preventing, eradicating, and punishing violence against women;
- The need to guarantee access to justice at the national level addressing the various forms of violence; and
- Getting rid of statistical lacunae, which are an obstacle to accountability and to a proper review of the effectiveness of initiatives undertaken.

Source: Second Hemispheric Report



2. THE STARTING-POINT: THE CONCEPT OF VIOLENCE IN THE BELÉM DO PARÁ CONVENTION

A progress indicators system seeks to measure compliance with the obligations inherent to each right, be they positive (things to be done, benefits to be provided) or negative (things not to be done, prohibitions). For that reason, it is essential to know the scope of the concept of violence envisioned in the Belém do Pará Convention .

Violence against women

“For the purposes of this Convention, violence against women shall be understood as any act or conduct, based on gender, which causes death or physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, whether in the public or the private sphere.” (Article 1)

“Violence against women shall be understood to include physical, sexual and psychological violence: a. that occurs within the family or domestic unit or within any other interpersonal relationship, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the woman, including, among others, rape, battery and sexual abuse; b. that occurs in the community and is perpetrated by any person, including, among others, rape, sexual abuse, torture, trafficking in persons, forced prostitution, kidnapping and sexual harassment in the workplace, as well as in educational institutions, health facilities or any other place; and c. that is perpetrated or condoned by the state or its agents regardless of where it occurs.” (Article 2)

The evaluation rounds conducted by the MESECVI have revealed that in many cases there is insufficient statistical information and as a result only those forms of violence for which a modicum of information exists are monitored. The data do not always suffice to identify women’s effective access to their rights, particularly with respect to the rural population or living in structurally disadvantaged conditions. The gathering of data may be irregular and not always methodologically consistent.

Source: Belém do Pará Convention

The following articles spell out the scope of the human rights to which women and girls are entitled, including, among others: a. The right to have her life respected; b. The right to have her physical, mental and moral integrity respected; c. The right to personal liberty and security; d. The right not to be subjected to torture; e. The rights to have the inherent dignity of her person respected and her family protected; f. The right to equal protection before the law and of the law; g. The right to simple and prompt recourse to a competent court for protection against acts that violate her rights; h. The right to associate freely; i. The right of freedom

to profess her religion and beliefs within the law; and j. The right to have equal access to the public service of her country and to take part in the conduct of public affairs, including decision-making.

The full realization of these rights depends on compliance by States with both negative and positive obligations. Determination of the latter poses a dilemma, particularly when it comes to agreeing on the parameters to be used to assess the extent to which States comply with their obligations to take (positive) steps to achieve conditions permitting the full realization of rights.

It is at this point that defining standards for interpreting the scope of each right, to be used as the basis for determining levels of compliance with those obligations, makes it possible to devise indicators for measuring States' progress with meeting them. Thus, the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI performs a useful function when it interprets the obligations set forth in the Belém do Pará Convention and supplements that contribution with the use of indicators, because it is the latter that will show the empirical extent of compliance with said obligations. In other words, the human rights indicators constitute a quantitative and qualitative tool for measuring a State's efforts to guarantee women a life free from violence (see Figure 1).

Figure 1 - Provisions, standards, and indicators



Article 7 of the Convention establishes the State's **obligation to adopt policies** for preventing, punishing, and eradicating violence against women.

Accordingly, the Committee of Experts' recommendations to the States Party included process indicators, because not only are the design and implementation of public policies key to guaranteeing a life free from violence; they also indicate the actual extent to which States are complying with their obligations.

Recommendation 18 of the First Hemispheric Report (2008) thus establishes that States must "Develop comprehensive and inter-sectoral national policies on violence against women, without limiting such policies to violence within the family or domestic violence." That point was

hammered home in the Second Hemispheric Report, after the Committee of Experts ascertained that, in general, States lack comprehensive and inter-sectoral national policies on violence against women. Rather, what they have are Action Plans -- normally, equal opportunity plans -- or isolated national strategies, which testify to a major effort on the part of the State but do not amount to a public policy or a "...combined, coordinated effort on the part of the State, organizations active on this subject and society in general" (MESECVI, 2011: 10).

A system of progress indicators is precisely what enables us to focus on evaluating progress with the fulfillment of State obligations, especially its positive obligations, as each indicator will reflect the actions being undertaken by the State in statistics, but also in qualitative data, and point to progress --or possible backtracking-- in public policies.

Table 1 - Comparative view of comprehensive laws on violence against women in nine countries in Latin America

Country and year enacted	Types of violence covered	Scope of application // application of alternative methods	Envisions establishing criminal classifications	Policy-making body
Argentina (2009)	Types of violence: physical violence; psychological violence; sexual violence; economic and property-related violence; and symbolic violence	Establishes principles that can be applied by all judicial authorities and guidelines for public policies involving a variety of Government departments. Expressly rules out mediation or reconciliation (Law 26485 art. 28)	Does not include criminal classifications and does not amend existing crimes	National Council of Women
Plurinational State of Bolivia (2013)	Types of violence: feticidal violence; psychological violence, media violence; symbolic violence; violence against dignity, honor, and reputation; sexual violence; violence against reproductive rights; property-related and economic violence; work-place violence; violence within the plurinational educational system; violence against the exercise of women's political rights and leadership; institutional violence; domestic violence (violencia en la familia)	Proposes a comprehensive approach involving all branches of Government.	Includes civil and criminal provisions. Establishes/defines the crime of femicide.	Ministry of Justice
Colombia (2008)	Includes psychological harm; physical harm or suffering; sexual harm or suffering; property-related harm.	Establishes actions incumbent upon the National Government, states, and municipalities, and protection measures that be granted by the criminal justice system.	Ministry of Justice	Does not specify
El Salvador (2010)	Envisages the following types of violence: economic; femicide; physical; psychological and emotional; property-related; sexual; and symbolic.	Defines sexual harassment and establishes aggravated punishments for other crimes, such as inflicting injuries and homicide	Does not specify	Salvadoran Institute for Women's Development
Guatemala (2008)	The purpose of the law is to guarantee women a life free from violence, especially in the form of acts of physical, psychological, economic, and sexual violence or contempt for women's rights.	Establishes preventive measures and obligations that are binding for the State, such as the strengthening of institutions, training for State agents, the provision of legal and assistance services, and the establishment of specialized courts.	Establishes the crimes of femicide, violence against women (physical, sexual and psychological), and economic/financial violence against women. Prohibits the invoking of justifying grounds (excuses) (Article 9).	CONAPREVI (National Coordination Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Violence against Women)

Country and year enacted	Types of violence covered	Scope of application // application of alternative methods	Envisions establishing criminal classifications	Policy-making body
Mexico (2007)	The law establishes the following types of violence: psychological; physical; property-related; sexual, and analogous types of violence that may injure or harm the dignity, integrity, or freedom of women.	Establishes the crimes of femicide, violence against women (physical, sexual and psychological), and economic/financial violence against women.	Does not establish criminal offenses, because that is not within its scope. However, the Law does suggest that the competent authorities consider defining domestic violence offenses.	INMUJERES (National Institute of Women) acts as the Executive Secretariat of the National System for the Prevention, Response to, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women.
Nicaragua (2012)	Types of violence: misogyny; violence against women in the exercise of public office; work-related; property-related and economic/financial, psychological; and sexual.	Establishes the requirement that the Federation, federative entities, and municipalities coordinate with one another; and guidelines on (preventive or emergency) protection orders. It also calls upon the various different State authorities and bodies to take steps within their spheres of competence.	Establishes the offenses of femicide; physical, psychological, and property-related and economic./financial violence; violence in the form of intimidation of or threats against women; violence in the form of abduction of children; and violence in the exercise of public office. Also establishes punishments for those who fail to comply with their duty to complain.	National Inter-Agency Commission to Combat Violence against Women
Venezuela (2007)	The following forms of gender-based violence against women are considered: psychological; harassment; threat; physical; domestic; sexual; violent sexual intercourse; forced prostitution; sexual enslavement; sexual harassment; work-related; property-related and economic financial; obstetric; forced sterilization, media-related; institutional; symbolic; and smuggling and trafficking of women or young or adolescent girls.	Establishes public policies binding for all areas of public administration. Establishes training plans, projects, and programs for the Judiciary and the Public Prosecution Service.	INMUJERES (National Institute of Women) acts as the Executive Secretariat of the National System for the Prevention, Response to, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women.	National Institute of Women

(*) In 2014, a presidential decree was issued in Nicaragua limiting the protection of the rights that had been achieved with the enactment of that's country's comprehensive law. Source: Authors' own presentation based on legislation records kept by the Observatory on Gender Equality and ECLAC and information provided by the States in the two multilateral evaluation rounds of the MESECVI.



3. MEASURING WOMEN'S RIGHTS

3.1. Background and the methodologies available

The conceptual and methodological benefits of defining indicators relating to guarantees of a life free from violence for women presuppose the identification, first, of the dimensions of the various human rights capable of being expressed as categories and variables suitable for observation (MESECVI, 2013).

The underlying notion is the principle that human rights are universal, indivisible, inter-dependent and interrelated,⁵ to the extent that they do not just quantify, they also qualitatively assess the conduct of States and establish interrelationships in progress toward the fulfillment of women's rights in respect of civil and political rights (CPR) and economic, social, and cultural rights (ESCR).

What the **three types of rights have in common is their integral nature, encompassing the State's responsibility in the three branches of government: executive, legislative, and judicial**, within the framework of their respective spheres of competence and functions. The legislative and executive branches are obliged, through the passing of laws and regulations and the execution of public policies, to strive for the realization of women's rights, with a view to honoring the commitments they entered into. The Judiciary should intervene in cases in which political authorities fail to meet their obligations, by ordering reparation for harm done or, in other cases, recognition of violations.

A human right may only be said to be “fully realized” when effective (legal, administrative, judicial, or quasi-judicial) means exist to allow people to demand observance, protection, and the effective exercise of the right in question, be it a civil, political, economic, or social right as indicated in Articles 4 and 5 of the Belém do Pará Convention. This “full realization” is only attained when the so-called “categories” of rights are both observed and when the satisfaction of all rights -- CPRs and ESCRs-- is guaranteed.

Every woman has the right to be free from violence in both the public and private spheres
(Belém do Pará Convention , Article 3).

From a rights-based approach, both the universal and inter-American systems for the protection of human rights have opted to classify indicators by differentiating between **progress indicators** (which are classified as **structural** indicators, **process** indicators and **outcome** indicators).⁶ Methodologically, a number of different indicators are required so that, taken together, they can yield a more refined measurement, which also involves additional qualitative

5. Principles enshrined in Article 5 of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights, 1993.

6. MESECVI (2013) op. cit. based on the Protocol of San Salvador Working Group (2011 y 2013).

techniques, that is, qualitative signs of progress that reflect the social actor's own assessment of the situation and the meaning he or she assigns to the phenomenon evaluated. Qualitative signs of progress may or may not be quantified numerically; what matters is the possibility of including the interpretation made by the women and girls protected by the Convention. The difference lies in the methodology for calculating the indicator; in this case qualitative investigation techniques are used.

Starting from the insight that the existence of a set of positive and negative obligations with respect to each right is what makes it possible to demand observance of it, there are, however, certain obstacles to being able to demand it that we must consider, especially when it is a matter of structural violations of rights (such as, for instance, the lack of a policy for responding to cases of violence or lack of budget execution in a program addressing violence).

The **nexus between (positive and negative) obligations and ways to measure fulfillment of them (indicators) will be provided by the standards, which are the result of the process of interpreting a provision or international treaty** and include human rights principles. The content of a standard will be shaped by the guidelines and criteria that establish the conditions for applying the principle in question, which can be ascertained directly from the indicators.

For that reason, the extent to which each right is realized is analyzed after establishing as close a match as possible between the provision inherent to the right and the unit of measurement, which is the indicator. By way of illustration, the maternal mortality rate (the number of women who die during pregnancy and delivery for every 100,000 live births) reflects realization of several human rights provisions, especially the right to health, including sexual and reproductive health, care, education, and a life free from violence, but also civil rights provisions, especially regarding the exercise of autonomy, particularly when mortality is associated with unsafe abortion. Most countries have a national system of statistics, from which certain information is taken, which then, in turn, becomes the main input for the development of public policies. Thus, **information and indicators serve not just to evaluate but also to design, review, and improve State actions.**

Despite their undeniable importance, the production and coverage of statistics, and access to them, vary widely from one country to another in Latin America and the Caribbean, where there are also differences in the extent to which non-quantitative indicators, such as qualitative signs of progress, are available.

Figure 2

PROGRESS INDICATORS

As the body authorized to interpret the Convention, the MESECVI Committee of Expert clarifies a series of obligations via the reports it prepares containing guidelines that the States Parties should also take into account when devising national strategies for implementing the Convention.

STRUCTURAL INDICATORS

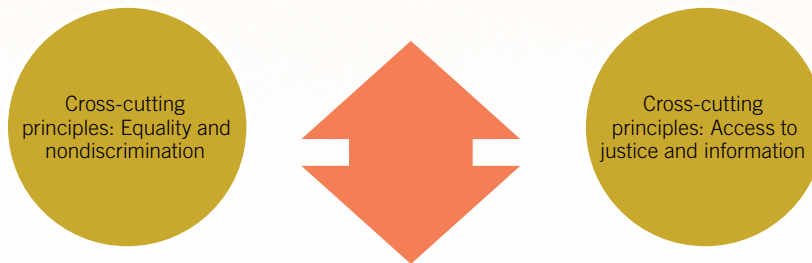
- Reflect the adoption of international instruments (Convention of Belém do Pará)
- Analyze **how the institutional apparatus and the legal system are organized to meet the obligations** established in the Convention.
- Examine whether the **regulatory framework** (at various different hierarchical levels) and the **strategies** indicated by the State are appropriate and effective for **guaranteeing each right**.

PROCESS INDICATORS

- Measure the **quality** and magnitude of the States's efforts to implement the rights.
- Analyze the coverage and contents of the political strategies, plans, programs, or other activities and interventions needed to achieve the goals corresponding to realization of a right.
- Directly monitor the implementation of public policies.

OUTCOME INDICATORS

- Reflect the individual and collective achievements pointing to the realization of a human right in a given context.
- **Measure the actual impact** of State strategies, programs, and interventions with respect to guarantees for women's rights.
- Provide a quantitatively ascertainable and comparative measure of the State's performance.



QUALITATIVE SIGNS OF PROGRESS

- Reflect the social actor's own definition of the situation and the meaning he/she assigns to the phenomenon assessed.
- Are qualitative dimensions, that it might -- or might not -- be possible to express in the form of statistics, that progress made with changes through to the achievement of full satisfaction of women's rights.

If these rights have been established by taking real possibilities into account, signs of progress may best be interpreted sequentially over periods of time, in the short, medium or long term, although this is not an exclusive prerequisite.

Thus, the point of applying the system of indicators is to quantify and assess the extent to which the process of implementing and realizing human rights is, say, participatory, inclusive, and non-discriminatory, or else the manner in which States are liable for failure to observe them. But it is also essential to know whether, for each obligation translated into policies, plans, or specific activities, the State is ensuring that there are claims, complaint, and access to justice mechanisms and, in the process, is building sources of information needed to be able to evaluate those processes. At the same time, the idea is to ascertain whether the information produced is regular, reliable, systematic, and in sync with international methodological guidelines.

Finally, **to unify the process, three categories needed to measure the State's performance were established:**

- Acceptance of the right
- The underlying financial context and budgetary commitments
- State [or institutional] capacities, aimed at ensuring that the State is so structured and designed that it can meet its obligations.

The process of monitoring and evaluating compliance with the obligations of the Convention requires information and analysis of these three categories:

Asking questions about acceptance of the right allows one to assess what kind of legal system has been devised to meet the obligations included in the Convention and, above all, what public policies are in place and the extent to which they have become institutionalized.

- Each right may be recognized/accepted in the Constitution, in legislation (laws, decree, resolutions, directives), in jurisprudence, or in government programs or practices.
- The idea is to elicit information as to the extent of that acceptance; that is to say, the degree of precision with which the State's basic obligations or minimum enforceable standards are defined.
- Information is requested as to which individuals or collective bodies enjoy the right in question and regarding the conditions for the exercise of that right.
- Information is also sought regarding administrative and judicial guarantees of the right, and the remedies available in the event of noncompliance with the obligations involved, as well relevant case histories.

One important aspect is knowing what type of policies or social services the State has established as the measures or channels through which the rights upheld in the Convention are to be implemented and/or realized. At times, programs or services establish hand-outs, rather than actually acknowledging the existence of rights. States should indicate to what extent each right is built into the rationale and meaning of public policies (Articles 1, 2, 3, and 7 of the Convention).

The underlying financial context and budgetary commitments refer to the actual availability of State resources to execute public social spending and its distribution, measured as the percentage of Gross Domestic Product allocated to each social sector or using other indicators.

- Budgetary commitments make it possible to assess the importance that the State itself attaches to guaranteeing women a life free of violence.
- If a State implements a public expenditure policy involving cuts to social infrastructure (for example, in services caring for women victims of sexual violence) or cuts in budgetary allocations to the justice system, the effect is not only regressive; it also leaves women entirely unprotected and transfers the costs of that lack of protection directly to women.

The State or institutional capacities refer to an instrumental technical aspect and the distribution of power within the State apparatus.

- In what way and subject to what parameters does the State (and its various branches and divisions) resolve the whole set of socially debated issues relating to the guarantees for women of a life free from violence?
- How do they define their goals and action strategies for preventing, punishing, and eradicating violence against women and what parameters govern the process of implementing the rights upheld in the Convention?
- This involves analyzing the options open to government bodies to problematize, prioritize, decide on, and manage public affairs related to violence against women.

Including State capacities as a category allows us to grasp how States' political will and technical capacity materialize and translate into compliance with the Convention and reach the very heart of Articles 7, 8, and 9.

Source: Authors' presentation

Once an overview of the effective enjoyment of the right has been obtained by consulting the outcome indicators, this classification system then makes it possible to move forward with the exercise of identifying the underlying factors that explain the level of progress found, based on structural and process indicators.

In this way, if a prolonged delay in making progress on a particular women's right is detected, it is possible to ascertain, as a first step, whether that delay is due to a structural flaw, that is to say, the absence of structural conditions conducive to progress in guaranteeing that right.

It may also be found that there has been significant progress in terms of indicators of structural conditions, and yet the stagnation may be due to a shortcoming in the States' capabilities, i.e. ineffective measures by States to ensure progress in guaranteeing the rights upheld in the Convention, even though the structural conditions for doing so might be in place.

Finally, there may also be situations where shortcomings of structure and public policy combine, in which case, this methodology makes it possible to assign importance to one or the other by consulting the indicators and requesting that they be defined.

In short, the idea is to implement the following matrix, to be completed over time with the indicators and qualitative signs of progress.

CATEGORIES/ CROSS-CUTTING PRINCIPLES		STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	OUTCOME
Acceptance of the right	Indicator			
	Sign of progress			
Financial context and budgetary commitments	Indicator			
	Sign of progress			
State capacities	Indicator			
	Sign of progress			

Inasmuch as the Belém do Pará Convention includes specific provisions with respect to certain cross-cutting principles (Articles 7, 8, and 9), these have been included in the matrix with the same analytical format as other articles. Nonetheless, some of their manifestations are also present in the analysis of the other indicators since, owing precisely to their cross-cutting nature, they cannot be split off completely.

The **built-in cross-cutting principles** are: (i) equality and non-discrimination; (ii) access to justice; and (iii) access to information and political participation. These interlinked and cross-cutting principles in the Convention are useful for gathering information on the situation of women suffering from structural inequality and inequity issues or in sectors especially vulnerable to violence (Article 9 of the Convention) but also for ascertaining the effectiveness of the policies being implemented by the State to guarantee the rights recognized in the Convention.

This is in addition to the inter-sectoral approach required by the MESECVI in the responses needed to guarantee a life free from violence. Here, the Committee of Experts has reiterated the need for a comprehensive approach in State actions to eradicate violence against women.

The Committee of Experts underscores the need for more and better information

In both Hemispheric Reports, the Committee emphasized the importance of more accurately identifying the State's financial responsibilities, inasmuch as they constitute a guarantee of implementation and continuity with respect to policies for preventing, punishing, and eradicating violence against women. The Committee has also underscored its concern at the lack of, or shortcomings in, the information remitted by countries, especially in relation to four areas for which information is requested: police stations, training for government officials, [victim] care programs, and prevention-oriented awareness campaigns. Clearly, the availability of indicators in these categories is essential to efforts to follow-up on the Convention.

In view of the lack of reply, the Committee indicated that: "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 actions 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." MESECVI (2011: 24).

Source: Own presentation based on the *Follow-up Report on the Recommendations made by the CEVI in the Evaluation Stage of the First Multilateral Evaluation Round*, Third Conference of States Party, Guatemala, March 2011 (OEA/Ser.L/II.7.10, MESECVI-III/doc.57/11).

3.2. Methodology for calculating indicators

The many different manifestations of violence against women stem from a complex web of causes, and inter-sectoral approaches are needed to address them effectively. For that reason, a single empirical research strategy is unlikely to encompass them all, and what is needed is combined analysis based on a variety of quantitative and qualitative sources for constructing indicators.

Women have the right to a life free from violence. Conceptualizing that right allows us to use a variety of indicators to measure State shortcomings and noncompliance with enforceable obligations. In this way, the system of progress indicators enables us to establish quantitative and qualitative measurement units to more accurately gauge progress in fulfillment of the obligations arising out of the Convention.

In addition, this methodology facilitates the rewarding of States with feedback, in the sense that it enables them to assess how their policies are doing, the strengths and weaknesses, lacunae and areas that might be missing, coverage and quality, and critical areas requiring more attention, in order to make progress on comprehensive solutions for achieving the fulfillment of women's rights.

Progress indicators are useful tools if used as multifaceted approximations to a status of realization of women's rights in every State Party to the Belém do Pará Convention. **The indicators, taken separately, do not reflect a linear correspondence between the progress made in**

guaranteeing the right of women to a life free from violence, but are instead a series of tools that, when systematically interpreted, may provide an overview of the realization of the rights contained in the Convention.

For instance, a reduction in rates of violence against women and girls (shown in the matrix as an outcome indicator in the Table devoted to legislation) will not come about solely due to provisions pointing to acceptance of the right. On the contrary, such a reduction will also be due to public policies actually working, access to justice, appropriate funding for State actions, and the availability of sources of information echoing regular statistics highlighting the process under review and guaranteeing access to that information.

The vast majority of these indicators serves as an approximation to the extent of progress in the enjoyment of women's rights only if they are interpreted in conjunction with others offering the information needed to assess whether the conditions required for sustainable and widespread exercise of those rights are given or not.

This cross-cutting approach is what is needed to guide the process of calculating the indicators presented in this Guide, which forms part of the matrix approved for the start of the upcoming evaluation rounds on compliance with the Belém do Pará Convention.

It can be visualized as a process of evaluating and monitoring implementation of the Convention that **constitutes a whole made up of parts** (indicators, signs of progress, categories, and cross-cutting principles), which yield a comprehensive view of compliance by a State with its positive and negative obligations aimed at guaranteeing women and girls in the region a life free from violence.

20 years after the adoption of the Belém do Pará Convention: Challenges

Research into the degree of progress made with preventing, punishing, and eradicating the various forms of violence against women is revealing progress and achievements, but also ongoing challenges.

It points to two core notions that should shape future strategies: coordination among the various institutions engaged in providing services, production of information, and the formulation and monitoring of policies; and strong political leadership and direction, capable of establishing a smoothly functioning system, accountable at the sectoral, governmental, and political level.

For that to come about, several national and regional strategies are recommended.

National strategies

- Promote a comprehensive, smoothly functioning intervention system, ensuring internal consistency in sectoral responses, under strong political leadership and endowed with adequate and continuous funding.
- Improve the production of information, based on both surveys of the population and systematization of administrative records.
- Have transparent and accessible mechanisms for facilitating governmental, political, and sectoral oversight of the system.
- Bring judicial decisions into line with supportive public policies.
- Improve judicial intervention through training courses, monitoring, and oversight.
- Generate broad-based debate of any legislative reforms or amendments that may be needed.
- Ensure sufficient and appropriate funding for initiatives addressing violence against women.

Regional strategies

- Coordinate the efforts of the various agencies, organs, and mechanisms for monitoring universal and regional human rights protection systems.
- Continue cooperating with national initiatives by providing financial and technical support.
- Promote access to public information as an essential ingredient of accountability.
- Help strengthen civil society.
- Help to place violence against women fairly and squarely on the Government agenda and prevent the debate over security from crowding out the specific peculiarities of violence against women.
- Support the carrying out and dissemination of empirical research into access to justice for women victims of violence.

Source: Own presentation based on Gherardi, Natalia (2012). "La violencia contra las mujeres en la región" [Violence against women in the region]. In Alméras, Diane and Calderón Magaña, Coral (coordinators) *Si no se cuenta, no cuenta. Información sobre la violencia contra las mujeres. Cuadernos de la CEPAL 99*, Santiago.



4. PROGRESS INDICATORS FOR MEASURING A LIFE FREE FROM VIOLENCE FOR WOMEN

The rule established for the preparation of reports reflecting progress in implementation of the rights enshrined in the Convention indicates that, for each right, the information requested from the State will be organized on the basis of the model composed of indicators classified into three conceptual categories (acceptance of the right, financial context and budgetary commitments, and State capacities), based on the articles of the Belém do Pará Convention.

For each right, Tables are included below as a reference point for the information that the State Party should include in its Report, which will serve as the basis for analysis by the Committee of Experts [of the degree of implementation of the Convention]. For calculation purposes, first we present each of the modules contained in the Tables with the requested indicators and signs of progress:

Module 1: Legislation indicators

Module 2: National plans indicators

Module 3: Access to justice indicators

Module 4: Information and statistics indicators

Module 5: Diversity indicators

Then two supplementary tools are presented:

- A more **detailed description of indicators** that are not derived from a statistical operation or relationship;
- **Technical specifications** describing the elements that make up the indicator and the procedure for its calculation, based on its definition, standards included, calculation methodology, sources of information already available or to be developed, and periodicity.

Regarding the **sources of information** referred to as suggested sources, we show those known to be available in certain States or, in other cases, possible sources of information to be developed. The above does not preclude States from adding other, methodologically well-founded, sources.

Preparation of the technical specifications is a process combining the various documents analyzed during the development of the progress indicators, including the recommendations of the Committee of Experts and certain other documents.⁷ For ease of understanding, accompanying each requested indicator column is a new column with a reference to its being either a technical specification or a more detailed description (shown in red in the Tables).

7. We have analyzed, inter alia, the following documents: MESECVI (2013) op. cit.; MESECVI (2012) Second Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém de Pará Convention, OAS; MESECVI; April 2012; United Nations (2006a), Report on Indicators for Monitoring Compliance with International Human Rights Instruments (HRI/MC/2006/7), and United Nations (2008), Report on Indicators for Promoting and Monitoring the Implementation of Human Rights (HRI/MC/2008/3). In the case of the inter-American system we analyzed the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (2008) document

General recommendations regarding use of the matrix in each module

1. For each right identified in the text of the Convention, tables are included as a reference for the information that States Party are required to include in their reports and which will serve as the basis for the review by the Committee of Experts. The States are requested to complete the matrices, preferably with the most recent information available, in particular on the basis of the last report presented to the Committee. In all cases, States are requested to identify the sources of the information they have cited.
2. The progress indicators are useful tools to the extent that they are viewed as multiple approaches to the status of realization of women's rights. It is recommended that the indicators be read horizontally and not taken in isolation, as they do not necessarily reflect a linear correlation with the degree of progress in the right to live free of violence, but rather constitute a collection of tools that, when interpreted systematically, can offer an overview of the materialization of the rights contained in the Convention.
3. Indicators set out in one part of the table need not be repeated elsewhere. Rather, a reference to their original location will suffice.
4. The table of indicators provides a broad description of various possible sources of information. This does not presuppose that States will have all—or even most—of these sources available. The purpose of the lengthy description is for States to keep in mind the variety of information sources to which they may turn and build up over time.
5. In all cases, it is important to specify whether the information provided refers to a particular jurisdiction or whether it is national in scope. In particular, in the case of federal States, it is recommended that the information from provinces/states be included, to the extent possible.
6. A lack of sufficient information to cover all the indicators requested will not preclude the submission of reports, with States undertaking gradually to include the necessary production and collection of data resources over time. Those States wishing to provide supplemental information may also include it as an annex to the report.
7. In the event that the required information is not available, it is requested that this be explicitly mentioned. If efforts are being made to obtain sources of information, this should also be mentioned and the degree of progress noted.
8. To the extent possible, States are requested to provide disaggregated information for different groups of women (adult women, adolescents and girls, older women), of diverse ethnic origin, Afro-descendants, persons with disabilities, people with different sexual preferences, sexual orientation, gender identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons, or persons deprived of their liberty. It is recommended that information also be disaggregated by level of educational achievement, socio-economic status, and

op. cit, and later the two “Protocol of San Salvador Indicators” documents op. cit., (OEA/Ser. L/XXV.2.1.GT/PSSI/doc.2/11). We also reviewed the proposals in ECLAC (2006) *Guía de asistencia técnica para la producción y el uso de indicadores de género*. Santiago de Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Almérás, D., Bravo, Milosavljevic, V.; Montaña, S., and Rico, M., (2002) *Violencia contra la mujer en relación de pareja*. América Latina y el Caribe. Una propuesta para medir su magnitud y evolución. Serie Mujer y Desarrollo N° 40, Santiago de Chile, ECLAC and the “Friends of the Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission on the indicators on violence against women”, E/CN.3/2009/13, adopted at the fortieth session, 24-27 February 2009; IIDH (2008) “Indicadores sobre violencia contra las mujeres. Sistematización y evaluación crítica”, Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, San José, Costa Rica, 2009’ IIDH (2010) *Sistema de Indicadores para evaluar desde la sociedad civil el cumplimiento estatal de la Convención Interamericana para Prevenir, Sancionar y Erradicar la Violencia contra la Mujer-Belém do Pará (SIBdP)* Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panamá. San José, IIDH. MERCOSUR Specialized Meeting on Women (REM) 2011. *Diagnóstico Regional. Indicadores en violencia doméstica basada en el género en el MERCOSUR*.

number of children. Technical data sheet 1.2. includes specifications of the age range, place of residence, and economic income, which are applicable to all the indicators listed in the matrix. This disaggregation should be done wherever possible, even when not expressly mentioned for each indicator. Note the need to verify the reliability of the information and the statistical representativeness of each category.

9. Quantitative information comes from two sources: surveys and administrative records, with information on services provided by institutions such as the police, the Attorney General's office, the judiciary, and health care facilities. These are not the only sources, however, and information can be provided from other sources as long as it conforms to internationally-validated methodological standards. For this reason, the matrices list "suggested sources," while respecting the decision of the State on the use and justification of the chosen sources.
10. It is suggested that rates be calculated for the indicators of violence, as listed in the matrices, with a view to improving the comparability of information in the region. It is recognized however that many countries express this information as percentages. In the event that this information is not available, the data from administrative registries may be used, though they do not allow for the calculation of rates or percentages.
11. It is essential to move forward with the standardization of surveys to ensure the necessary comparability within and among countries. However, for the purposes of the information requested in the table of indicators, countries are asked to identify all the available sources of information, even if they are not comparable for the time being.
12. It is also important to advance toward the unification of administrative records, remedying their shortcomings as an information source. However, for the purposes of the information requested in the table of indicators, countries are asked to include all available information on sources of administrative records, while stating how that information was collected in order to allow it to be appropriately weighed.
13. For the purposes of this document, femicide is defined as "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". Those countries that have defined this form of violence against women in a legal instrument are asked to identify any differences with the definition adopted by the MESECVI. In identifying femicides in different scenarios, States are requested to disaggregate information relating to the various scenarios in which women are killed, not provide the sum thereof.
14. In order to calculate the rate of femicide by determining the proportion of believed femicides to the number of homicides overall, it is suggested that official figures from administrative records and judicial investigations be used. In the absence of official data, the estimates contained in reports of National Machineries for the Advancement of Women and/or civil society organizations based on newspaper publications could be used as an approximation. In such cases, the sources of estimates should be clearly indicated.
15. With regard to information concerning budgets and prosecution costs, States should provide data for the most recent fiscal year.
16. The indications "R" (R1 to R42) refer to the recommendations made by the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI to the States Party to the Belém do Pará Convention, in the framework of the Second Multilateral Evaluation Round (2009-2012). These recommendations are contained in the Second Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention (MESECVI, 2012). Available in the following link: <http://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/docs/MESECVI-SegundoInformeHemisferico-EN.pdf>

STRUCTURAL

ACCEPTANCE OF THE RIGHT

Indicator

Incorporation of Belém do Pará in domestic law (at the constitutional, suprallegal, or legal level). **R1**

Incorporation of the concept of gender-based violence, as defined in the Convention, in the legislation against violence. **R1**

Indicate how high the ratification of international covenants and treaties ranks in the legal hierarchy. Year, scope **Suggested sources:** Constitutional framework, parliamentary information

Transcribe the concept of violence used in anti-violence legislation, referencing the provision, article, and year promulgated. Year passed and enabling regulations **Suggested sources:** Parliamentary information.

Indicate the law, legal status/ranking (whether national, local...), number of the law and specific articles categorizing the types of violence referred to and the women who are entitled to protection, broken down (disaggregated) by condition: children and adolescents, older adults, etc. That is to say, if the law includes these breakdowns. Year passed and enabling regulations **Suggested sources:** Parliamentary information. Criminal, civil, and property-related laws and appropriate procedural measures. Migration regulations. Scope. Jurisdiction.

Belém do Pará Convention ratification processes. Specific laws on violence in the country and at the federal, state, provincial, and local levels, according to the legislative division. **R1**

Number of reports presented by the country to international oversight agencies in connection with the right to a life without violence.

Number of shadow reports presented by civil society to international oversight agencies in connection with the right to a life without violence.

Number of state offices, secretariats, or mechanisms specializing in violence against women. Coverage by jurisdictions (national, state, provincial, local).

Indicate whether it was ratified by a law passed by Congress or Parliament, by another domestic provision, or by deposit of the instrument of ratification. Year passed and enabling regulations. **Suggested sources:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs or legislative/parliamentary information.

Number of reports presented to the Committee of Experts since ratification. **Suggested sources:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs or equivalent. The country's representative to the OAS. National Machineryes for Women

Number of counter-reports presented to the Committee of Experts since ratification. Name the nongovernmental organizations responsible. **Suggested sources:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs or Foreign Relations. The country's representative to the OAS. National Machineryes for Women

Give a breakdown of government departments, offices, or other units responsible for issues related to violence against women, first in terms of numbers and then with a description by jurisdiction (national, regional, local). Indicate the number of employees, their composition, position (technical staff, civil servants, ancillary personnel, broken down by sex), the budget at their disposal, and territorial and jurisdictional location.

OUTCOMES

Violence rate based on surveys: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women by age group who report being victims of any form of violence (physical, sexual, psychological; property-related, economic and others) at the hands of a partner, former partner over the past twelve months, divided by the total number of women in those same age groups, multiplied by 100,000. **R1, R40**

Technical data sheet 1.1.

Rate of violence against women in urban/rural areas, by socio-economic group, ethnicity and age, by different types of violence **R1, R40**

Technical data sheet 1.2.

Percentage of legal processes (penal, civil or administrative) on violence against girls, adolescents, adult women and older women, with regard to the number of total complaints filed on violence against women **R1, R40**

Technical data sheet 1.3.

Femicide and /or Violent Deaths of Women per 100,000 women: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women killed in the past twelve months through any form of femicide, multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the number of women living in the country. **R6, R40**

Technical data sheet 1.4.

Indicator	Process	Outcomes
<p>Enactment of specific legislation on different forms of violence, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Trafficking in girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women R2 ✓ Forced prostitution (as per Rome Statute) R2 ✓ Sexual harassment in the workplace, at school, at health facilities, etc. of public or private nature, in particular for indigenous women, considering also those who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, on account of their gender identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons, older persons, or deprived of their liberty. R3 ✓ Femicide either as an autonomous offense or as an aggravating factor in homicide. R6 ✓ Rape and sexual abuse within marriage and de facto unions. R4 	<p>Indicate the law, legal status/ranking (whether national, local...), number of the law and specific articles categorizing the types of violence referred to and the women who are entitled to protection, for each type of violence. Year passed and enabling regulations Suggested sources: Parliamentary/legislative information. Suggestion: indicate after each type of violence the laws that are in place for the type of violence referred to.</p> <p>Provisions in the Labor Code and labor laws on sexual harassment in the workplace. Scope, punishments. Year passed and enabling regulations: Types of measures. Suggested sources: Labor legislation. Collective Bargaining Agreements.</p> <p>If femicide has been typified as a crime and if this responds to the definition of the CEVI. If it is included in the Criminal Code or in specific laws. Extent, characterization and punishment foreseen. Suggested sources: Criminal code, penal regulations</p>	<p>Rate of conviction for femicide: number of penal processes initiated for the crime of femicide/ gender-related killing of women vs. the number of penal processes that end in a sentence (whether of conviction or absolution) for the crime of femicide/ gender-related killing of women R6, R40.</p> <p>Number and percentage of penal processes initiated for the crime of femicide, homicide, murder vs. number and percentage of penal processes that end in a sentence (whether of conviction or absolution) for femicide, homicide, murder</p> <p>Number and percentage of proceedings on reparation for collateral victims of femicide, by type of relationship with the victim. R40</p> <p>Mortality rate, by sex, through accidents, homicides, or suicides, broken down by cause. R6, R40</p> <p>Pregnancy rate in young and adolescent girls (10-14 years old) R9, R14</p> <p>Number and percentage of deliveries at term in young and adolescent girls. R9, R14</p>
<p>Number of public officials prosecuted and/or punished under criminal and/or administrative provisions for failing to enforce the regulations and/or national plan/action/strategy on violence against women. R17</p>	<p>Existence of systematic training, staff training and awareness courses for public sector officials on the legal tools of punishment, protection, and promotion of women's rights, particularly the right to a life free from violence. R19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Type of processes (nature, timing, content) ✓ Number and type of public sector entities that engage in these processes. ✓ Number of officials who have taken part in the processes. ✓ Mechanisms for exchanging, monitoring, and evaluating training processes. 	<p>Suggested sources: competent ministerial departments, administrative areas.</p> <p>Total number of officials punished for failing to comply with positive obligation in connection with the law on violence. Suggested sources: Judiciary/public prosecutors' offices, or National Machineries for Women</p>
<p>Training actions undertaken in the latest period (since the last report submitted to the Committee of Experts), number of participants, duration, and contents.</p> <p>Number of units involved (total and by sub-groups). Area and hierarchical rank of participating officials, by sex and age. Existence/non-existence of evaluations of participants. Evaluation results.</p> <p>Suggested sources: administrative areas of the units involved/National Machineries for Women.</p> <p>Description of curricular content on gender issues in educational programs for all academic levels. Approach to violence: whether or not it matches the contents of the Convention. Scope. How often the subject is taught. Coverages, in terms of pupils/students. Suggested sources: Education Directorates, Ministries of education. National Machineries for Women</p>	<p>Technical data sheet 1.4.1.</p> <p>Technical data sheet 1.5.</p> <p>Technical data sheet 1.6.</p> <p>Technical data sheet 1.7.</p> <p>Technical data sheet 1.8.</p> <p>Technical data sheet 1.9.</p>	

STRUCTURAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE RIGHT

PROCESS

OUTCOMES

Indicator	Process	Outcomes	
<p>✓ Rape, sexual abuse, sexual violence within the nuclear family or extended.</p> <p>✓ Sexual violence in armed conflicts, as a form of torture, war crime and/or crime against humanity. R7</p> <p>✓ Sexual violence in hospitals, places of learning, detention centers, and other state institutions,, in particular for indigenous women, considering also those who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, on account of their gender identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons, older persons or persons deprived of their liberty. R8, R9</p> <p>✓ Obstetric violence in hospitals and other State-run health institutions. R9</p>	<p>Legal and regulatory provisions on violence against indigenous and/ or ethnically diverse women. Scope, punishments, reparation. Enforcing authority. Year passed and enabling regulations. Suggested sources: anti-discrimination laws. Bodies/agencies specialized in discrimination issues.</p> <p>Mention police provisions or care protocols that cover specific ways to handle complaints of sexual violence or abuse. Year passed and enabling regulations. Suggested sources: The police, legal departments. Office of the Attorney General. Ministries of justice. Prison facilities: internal rules and provisions.</p> <p>Civil laws on marriage and de facto unions that contemplate the prohibition of violence and sexual violence. Suggested sources: parliamentary information.</p> <p>Migration laws. Explicit inclusion of situations of violence against female migrants, displaced women and female refugees. Scope. Enforcing authority. Year passed and enabling regulations. Suggested sources: Migration laws and provisions.</p> <p>Existence of an anti-discrimination charter or provisions Specific regulations on violence. Enforcing authority. Year passed and enabling regulations. Suggested sources: Parliamentary information. Bodies/agencies specializing in discrimination issues.</p>	<p>Number and percentage of abortions in young and adolescent girls. R10, R11, R14</p> <p>Maternal mortality rate in young and adolescent girls. R9, R10, R11, R14</p> <p>Number and percentage of young and adolescent girls whose births are attended by skilled health personnel versus midwife. R9</p> <p>Number and percentage of pregnant young and adolescent girls receiving pre-natal check-ups. R9</p> <p>Gap between femicides/ gender-based killing of women by their partners or ex-partners and the violent deaths of men cause by their partners or ex-partners. Rate of violent deaths by sex, age, ethnicity and socio-economic status. R6, R40</p>	
	<p>Existence of systematic educational processes in secondary school and university curricula and for the general public on the promotion and protection of women's rights, and the penalties for violation of the right to a life free from violence. R16</p> <p>Existence of regular and commemorative activities at the school level to promote women's rights, particularly the right to a life free from violence. R16</p> <p>✓ Nature of activities</p> <p>✓ Frequency</p> <p>✓ Mechanisms and tools for implementation.</p>	<p>Type, scope, and coverage of commemoration of the International Day of Non-violence against Women. Any other kinds of activities carried out. Scope. Show results (if available)</p> <p>Suggested sources: (Primary, secondary higher) Education Directorate, Ministries of education. National Machinerries for Women.</p> <p>Number of awareness campaigns, activities, workshops, participatory and sporting events linked to guarantees of a life free from violence, carried out in school environments in the past calendar year. Show jurisdictions and geographical location. Suggested sources: Ministry of Education, National Machinerries for Women</p>	<p>Technical data sheet 1.10</p> <p>Technical data sheet 1.11</p> <p>Technical data sheet 1.12.</p> <p>Technical data sheet 1.13</p> <p>Technical data sheet 1.14</p>

Indicator



In connection with sexual and reproductive rights, specific legislation that includes the punishment of obstetric violence, particularly in teenage pregnancies; that allows the legal interruption of pregnancy for therapeutic reasons; that allows the legal interruption of pregnancy for rape; that punishes forced sterilization; that guarantees access to contraception, including emergency oral contraceptives; that punishes non-consensual artificial insemination.
R9, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14

Indicate any administrative resolutions, health care protocols, internal provisions in the health sector that contemplate definitions of violence proper to health care environments in general and to specific health settings (obstetric violence, for instance). Year passed and enabling regulations. **Suggested sources:** Ministry of Health.

Indicate whether protocols exist for attending to pregnant women and women who have just given birth. Year passed and period of effect or validity. Enforcing authority. **Suggested sources:** Ministry of Health, Maternity Division.

Administrative rules or provisions or health programs that envisage providing contraceptives, specifying which methods are authorized and those that are provided or can be obtained free of charge. Year passed and enabling regulation. Enforcing authority. Periodicity of evaluations and/or monitoring. **Suggested sources:** Ministry of Health or similar institution, according to jurisdiction

**STRUCTURAL
ACCEPTANCE OF THE RIGHT**
PROCESS
OUTCOMES

<p>✓ Indicator Emergency prophylaxis treatments for HIV /AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases in the public health facilities, especially in cases of sexual violence. Attention protocols to determine treatment steps and the form of attending to the users especially in the cases of sexual violence. R15</p>	<p>Indicate whether there are care protocols for health care personnel in HIV/AIDS cases. Year passed and period of effect or validity. Suggested sources: Ministry of Health or similar institution, according to jurisdiction.</p>
<p>✓ Psychological violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women on account of their gender, their belonging to an ethnic group or their ethnic identity, their sexual preference, on account of their gender identity, in any public or private sphere, for any person/group of people. R1</p>	<p>Indicate whether mental health regulations (e.g., the existence of a broad mental health law) include situations of violence against women. Scope of the provision, enforcing authority. Year passed and enabling regulations. Suggested sources: parliamentary information. Ministries of health</p>
<p>✓ Alimony rights for indigenous, rural, children in case parents fail to comply with their obligations.</p>	<p>Legal or administrative regulations (specific programs) for granting benefits (<i>pensions</i>) to girl victims. Enforcing authority. Year passed and enabling regulations Suggested sources: Line ministries (Social Development, and others)</p>
<p>✓ Enactment of legislation that explicitly bans the use of such methods as conciliation, mediation, <i>probation</i>, suspended sentences, application of the opportunity, commutation of punishment and others intended to resolve cases of violence extra-judicially. R5</p>	<p>Law, regulation, or provision containing the prohibition. Scope. Enforcing authority. Year passed and enabling regulations. Suggested sources: Ministry of Justice, parliamentary information. Office of the Attorney General.</p>
<p>✓ Existence in legislation of criminal and/or administrative sanctions for public officials who fail to enforce the regulations and/or national plan/action/strategy on violence against women. R17</p>	<p>Administrative rules or provisions punishing administrative performance of government officials. Year passed and enabling regulation, scope, punishments, and enforcing authority. Suggested sources: Civil Servant Statutes. Office of the Attorney General. Ministries of justice.</p>

Qualitative signs of progress

Number and characteristics of civil society organizations engaged in promoting and protecting a life free from violence, taking into account, in particular, the organizations dealing with young and adolescent girls, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendant, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, on account of their gender identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or persons deprived of their liberty. Indicate manner and type of participation. **R17, R20**

Number of women's organizations, in particular, that work with young and adolescent girls, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendant, rural, persons with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, on account of their gender identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or persons deprived of their liberty, who participate in monitoring the rights of women to live free from violence.

Specify the number and characteristics of officially registered organizations whose mission includes the promotion of a life free of violence for women. **Suggested sources:** Department of corporations, interior ministries, records kept by National Machineries for Women or similar bodies

Monitoring of public agencies and by civil society and effective action to counteract legal action or other sectors intended to limit, prevent, or restrict the interpretation and enforcement of the provisions governing different forms of violence. **R6**

Identify and list government agencies for overseeing and monitoring implementation of actions to guarantee, for women and girls, a life free from violence. Scope, rank and functions. **Suggested sources:** Department of Corporations and records kept by National Machineries for Women, or the equivalent.

Same as above.

**STRUCTURAL
ACCEPTANCE OF THE RIGHT**
**Qualitative
signs of
progress**

National Mechanisms to the follow up of the Belém do Pará Convention, with participation of the State and the Civil Society. **R17, R31**

Existence of opportunities, mechanisms and tools that are recognized and enjoy legal status for interagency coordination between public entities and civil society organizations based on the promotion and protection of the right for women to a life free from violence. **R17, R31**

PROCESS

Existence of a mechanism or committee specifically established to follow up on the Convention. Institutional structure, year established, budget, staffing, ranking. **Suggested sources:** regulatory provisions. National Machineries for Women.

Identification and description of public and private entities devoted to guaranteeing and defending women's rights. Scope, jurisdiction, staffing, budget. **Suggested sources:** Department of Corporations, Government Administrative Coordination Units. Ministries or Coordination Directorates.

OUTCOMES

UNDERLYING FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS

Indicator	PROCESS	OUTCOMES
Specific laws on violence that include budgetary allocations. R1, R34	Norms, type, scope, year enacted General budget item corresponding to the provision, disaggregated expenditures. Suggested sources: Ministry of Economy General budget Program areas.	Budgets disaggregated by line items related to actions to guarantee life free of violence for women, in percentages. Suggested sources: Ministry of Finance/ Economy, Directorate of public spending
National budget law, with earmarks for the implementation of laws, programs, plans on violence. R1, R34, R35	Regulations and budget broken down by function, area, and budgetary allocations for actions aimed at guaranteeing a life free from violence. Suggested sources: Ministries of economy, Program areas.	Percentage of disbursement of the budget allocated to programs, plans and institutions linked to different forms of violence against women R35, R36
National budget law identifying funds allocated for women's mechanisms, specialized offices, health sector, education sector, etc. R34	Same as above.	Periodicity, scope, dissemination mechanisms, and access to budget information. Suggested sources: Ministry of Economy, Government Expenditure Department.
Publication of reports on budget allocations and their execution. R35	Publication of reports on budget allocations and their execution. R35	Publication of final reports on budgets and their disbursement R35

Qualitative signs of progress

Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution.

Specify the number of organizations that monitor budget execution. Existence of participatory budgeting. **Suggested sources:** Department of Corporations. Ministries of the interior, economy, and finance.

Publication and dissemination of public information on the budget and its execution. **R35**

Suggested sources: Available websites, official gazette and/or other sources on budget broken down into gender-related areas.

STRUCTURAL

PROCESS

OUTCOMES

STATE CAPACITIES

Indicator	Process	Outcomes
<p>Response protocols for ensuring enforcement of provisions enacted in connection with different forms of violence. R10, R11, R15, R27</p> <p>Action protocols for justice system operators, health care providers, teachers, and government officials in connection with different forms of violence. R7, R8, R10, R11, R12, R15, R27</p>	<p>Indicate whether there are comprehensive approaches to violence protocols, distinguishing between intervention and service protocols (direct victim care) provisions. Scope, contents, and areas of intervention. Distinguish between those directed at social policy circles and those directed at the police. Suggested sources: National Machinerías for Women, line ministries (Health, Education), the judiciary, ombudsperson's offices, and public prosecutors' offices. Ombudspersons' offices. Convention follow-up committee</p> <p>Participatory processes for the drafting of attention protocols for ensuring the enforcement of provisions. R7, R8, R10, R11, R12, R15</p>	<p>Periodic (annual or biennial) reports by the Follow-up Committee and/or Mechanism for the Advancement of Women on progress made with implementing the Belém do Pará Convention. Indicate whether they are presented to the Legislature (in parliamentary sessions), to the Executive, or the Judiciary. Say how they are publicized (in the media, websites, and publications). Suggested sources: National Machinerías for Women, parliamentary information, Annual Report of the Executive Branch/Judiciary.</p> <p>Reports monitoring knowledge, understanding, and implementation of specific protocols on women's rights, as part of regular evaluations, the results of which determine access to incentives, credits, and promotion (in the justice, health, and education sectors). R18, R20</p>
<p>Infrastructure, equipment and specialized personnel providing health services in indigenous, rural, communities. R9, R14</p>	<p>Publication and dissemination of protocols. (should include advertising and distribution in the various languages spoken in the country) R10, R11, R15, R21</p> <p>Statistics of offices, specific areas, human resources and the multicultural services budget. Suggested sources: National Machinerías for Women, health ministries. Bodies/agencies specializing in combating discrimination. Agencies specializing in indigenous or Afro-descendant affairs.</p>	<p>Description of the type of awareness campaigns conducted (written, leaflets, radio, television, web page), the extent to which they are publicized and disseminated (including the language used). Suggested sources: Mechanism for the advancement of women. Media oversight mechanism. National Plans to promote equal opportunities and the eradication of violence against women.</p>

UNDERLYING FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS

Qualitative signs of progress

Number and characteristics of civil society organizations engaged in preparing protocols and monitoring their implementation, taking into account, in particular, the organizations dealing with the young and adolescent girls, adult women and indigenous elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendant, rural, persons with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, on account of their gender identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or persons deprived of their liberty.

R17, R20

Specify the number of officially registered organizations whose mission includes the promotion of a life free of violence for women.
Suggested sources: Department of Corporations and records kept by National Machineries for Women, or the equivalent. Agencies specializing in indigenous or Afro-descendant affairs.

Records of actions undertaken to disseminate and apply the protocols developed **R10, R11, R15, R39**

Periodicity of the campaigns and background information on them, estimated coverage and scope. Indicate the number of awareness campaigns conducted in the past calendar year.
Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women, the media, and ministries of the interior. Media oversight mechanism. National Plans to promote equal opportunities and eradicate violence against women.

Existence and operation of a program using traditional knowledge, disseminating it and promoting coordination with the general health system.

Number of indigenous, rural, women satisfied with the health care received. **R9, R16**

Existence of indigenous user satisfaction surveys with respect to the various services provided for indigenous women and girls. Principle findings. **Suggested sources:** National Machineries for Women, health ministries. Indigenous affairs agencies

Acknowledgment and respect for traditional knowledge and practices by the general health system. **R9, R16**

Training courses, studies, or surveys conducted with health sector personnel on knowledge of diversity issues in health care. Analysis of the existence of training programs for health sector personnel. Scope, content. **Suggested sources:** National Machineries for Women, health and education ministries. Indigenous affairs agencies

Specify whether some kinds of actions are undertaken to cater to cultural diversity in health, especially indigenous medicine practices in the health sector. Scope and type of actions **Suggested sources:** National Machineries for Women; health ministries; actions undertaken in the past calendar year; Indigenous affairs agencies

Source: Own design based on "Progress Indicators for Measuring the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women 'Belém Do Pará Convention,'" OEA/Ser.L/V/II.7.10, MESECVI/CEVI/doc.188/13 rev.1, MESECVI, July 30, 2013, available at: <http://www.oas.org/en/mese cvi/indicators.asp>

4.1.1. MODULE 1 TECHNICAL DATA SHEETS

1.1. Indicator	Rate of partner and ex partner violence
Definition	It is calculated on the number of reports by women and girls (*) victims of any form of violence (psychological, physical, sexual, patrimonial, economic and others), at the hands of a partner or former partner over the past twelve months, divided by the total number of women multiplied by 100,000. It is recommended that this data be disaggregated by age group.
Formula	$\frac{\text{No. of reports by women victims in one year (per age)}}{\text{Total of women (of that same age)}} \times 100.000$
Suggested information sources	Surveys.
Periodicity of information	Annual/biennial/specific surveys
Years with data available	Specify
Comments	<p>Based on recommendations 1 and 40 of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI</p> <p>R1: Amend and/or harmonize the legal framework concerning the prevention and punishment of violence against women to bring it into line with the definition of violence against women established in articles 1 and 2 of the Belém do Pará Convention .</p> <p>R 40: Collect and make public information disaggregated by sex, age, civil status and geographic location, on the number of women victims of violence; prosecutions for violence against women; convictions for violence against women; victims of femicide and convictions for femicide.</p> <p>(*) In some countries information is only available as of 15 years of age. In others, under-age girls require a specific interview protocol.</p> <p>It would be preferable to present disaggregated information that shows the relation between victim and aggressor – partner/ex-partner, sharing a residence, if the woman is pregnant, the number of children, the employment status of the women (if she performs remunerated or non-remunerated care work within the home).</p> <p>In the event that information from specific surveys is used, this should indicate the coverage of the sample, the date the survey was conducted, the methodological design and the organization responsible (public or private).</p>
1.2. Indicator	Rate of violence against women by location (urban/rural, by socio-economic status, ethnicity and age group, by different types of violence
Definition	The calculation is based on the number of reports by women and girl victims of any form of violence, at the hands of a partner or former partner over the past twelve months, divided by the total number of women in those same age groups, multiplied by 100,000. Disaggregate by area of residence (urban/rural), age group, ethnicity, educational attainment and socio-economic status.
Formula	$\frac{\text{Number of reports, by age, ethnicity and socioeconomic status, rural / urban in a one-year period}}{\text{Total of women of that age, ethnicity and socioeconomic status}} \times 100.000$
Suggested information sources	<p>Surveys.</p> <p>Age group: the following are recommended: up to 19 years, 20 to 34 years, 35-49 years, 50-65 years, 65+ years.</p> <p>Area of residence: urban/rural residence, in accordance with national criteria (# of residents per municipality/location)</p> <p>Socio-economic status: in accordance with national criteria. Another option would be to consider the distribution of household income by quintiles. Each quintile corresponds to a fifth or 20% of the household, ordered from lowest to highest in terms of autonomous per capita household income, where the first (Quintile I) represents the 20% of poorest household members and the fifth (Quintile V) represents the richest 20%.</p> <p>Women with disabilities: Specify whether data refers to women with disabilities and, if possible, the type of disability (physical, mental, sensory, among others). The use of the International Classification of Functioning Disability and Health is suggested.</p> <p>If this information is available it would be helpful to specify whether the woman in pregnant.</p>

	Same as above in relation to the employment situation of the victim, if she is engaged in productive labour or non-remunerated care work.
	Types of violence: Art. 2 of the Convention considers physical, sexual and psychological violence, as well as associated forms suggested in subsequent articles. Nevertheless, the types of violence that have been included in national laws should be considered (or local laws in the case of federal States).
Periodicity of information	Annual/biennial/specific surveys
Years with data available	Specify
Comments	Based on recommendations 1 and 40 of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI

1.3. Indicator **Percentage of legal proceedings (criminal, civil or administrative) on account of violence against women**

Definition	Number of legal processes (criminal, civil or administrative) on violence against women and adolescents, adult women and older women, with respect to the total number of complaints filed for violence against women over the last year.
Formula	$\frac{\text{Number of proceedings due to violence in one year}}{\text{Total reported cases of violence in that same year}}$
Suggested information sources	Judiciary /Administrative records of the entities that receive complaints
Periodicity of information	Annual
Years with data available	Specify
Comments	Based on recommendations 1 and 40 of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI The diverse judicial proceedings will depend on legal norms applicable in each country. In general terms, criminal proceedings are linked to the prosecution of conducts defined as crimes in the Criminal Code or specific laws. Civil proceedings are linked to family law matters (divorce, separation, payment of allowances, situation of dependent children), as well as the precautionary measures of protection required by justice. Labour proceedings can be linked to situations of sexual harassment in the workplace, and workplace gender-based violence, among others.

1.4. Indicator **Femicide rate**

Definition	Femicide is constructed as the “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.” (CEVI, 2008). In the case of countries that regulate femicide, the national legal definition can be used.
Formula:	$\frac{\text{No. of femicides/gender-based killing of women} \times 100,000}{\text{Total number of woman}}$
Suggested information sources	Statistics kept by the Judiciary, Public Prosecution Services, or estimates made by National Machineries for Women
Periodicity of information	Annual Disaggregated by age group, educational level, socio-economic status, ethnicity.
Years with data available	Specify
Comments	Based on recommendations 6 and 40 of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI R6: Adopt measures to prevent and punish femicide, in both public and private spheres. Monitor enforcement of those measures by judges and prosecutors and remove any judicial obstacles that may prevent the victims' relatives from obtaining justice, or reduce the penalty where the aggressor claims to have acted under the force of “violent emotion”. R40: Collect and make public information disaggregated by sex, age, civil status and geographic location, on the number of women victims of violence; prosecutions for violence against women; convictions for violence against women; victims of femicide and convictions for femicide.

1.4.1 Indicator	Punishment of femicide / Rate of conviction
Definition	Number of criminal proceedings for the crime of femicide / gender-based killing of women versus number of criminal cases with judgment (conviction or acquittal) for the crime of femicide /gender-based killing of women. No. of criminal proceedings with convicting sentence in a one-year period, multiplied by 100 -----
Formula:	Total of criminal proceedings for femicide
Suggested information sources	Statistics kept by the Judiciary, Public Prosecution Services
Periodicity of information	Annual
Years with data available	Specify
Comments	Based on recommendations 6 and 40 of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI

1.5. Indicator	Gap in the rate of convictions for femicide Number of criminal proceedings initiated for the crime of femicide/homicide vs. Number and percentage of criminal proceedings with sentences (either of condemnation or absolution) for the crime of femicide or homicide
Definition	Number of judicial proceedings initiated for femicide/homicide compared with the number of sentences (either of condemnation or absolution) for femicide/homicide
Formula	Rate of sentencing for femicide ----- Rate of sentencing for total homicides
Suggested information sources	Justice sector statistics. National Machinery for Women statistics. Justice sector. Observatories.
Periodicity of information	Annual
Years with data available	Specify
Comments	Based on recommendations 6 and 40 of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI (*) Originally, the indicator requested is: “Number and percentage of criminal proceedings initiated for the crime of femicide, homicide vs. Number and percentage of criminal proceedings with sentence (either of condemnation or absolution) for the crime of femicide or homicide” but it is requested that the gap be calculated.

1.6. Indicator	Number and percentage of proceedings on reparation for victims of femicide, in relation to the total number of femicides (*)
Definition	Number of judicial proceedings for femicide initiated by parents, descendants or other relations of the dead woman, with the aim of obtaining reparation from the State and/or the killer, in relation to the total number of femicides.
Formula	Number of proceedings initiated for reparation of femicide by type of reparation and person registering the claim (parent, descendant or other relation – specify) <hr/> Expressed as total numbers and percentages
Suggested information sources	Statistics kept by National Machineries for Women. Judiciaries, Observatories.
Periodicity of information	Annual
Years with data available	Specify
Comments	Based on recommendation 40 of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI Define in the context of each country what constitutes a “reparation:” monetary indemnity, symbolic reparation, etc. (*)The indicator originally requested was: “Number and percentage of reparation proceedings to secondary victims of femicide, by relation to the victim.”

1.7. Indicator	Mortality rate, by sex, through accidents, homicides, or suicides, broken down by causes
Definition	Number of deaths for each of the causes in one year, by sex, divided by the total per group (for each age group) for every 100,000 inhabitants
Formula	Number of deaths by accident, by sex, age, ethnicity and socio-economic status in one year ----- x 100.000 Total number of deaths of women/men of that age, ethnicity and socio-economic status Number of deaths by suicide, by sex, age, ethnicity and socio-economic status in one year ----- x 100.000 Total number of deaths of women/men of that age, ethnicity and socio-economic status
Suggested information sources	Statistics kept by Ministry of Health, Morgue and forensic reports. Death certificates, Administrative records.
Periodicity of information	Annual
Years with data available	Specify
Comments	Based on recommendations 1 and 40 of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI

1.8. Indicator	Pregnancy rate or maternity rate in young and adolescent girls (10-19 years old) (*)
Definition	Number of adolescent women aged 10 to 19 who are pregnant or have had at least one live birth in the country under analysis
Formula	Quotient between the number of adolescent women aged 10 to 19 who are pregnant or have had at least one child in a particular territory and the total number of women of this group in the same territory, expressed by 100
Suggested information sources	Demographic and health surveys Vital statistics kept by the Ministry of Health
Periodicity of information	Annual
Years with data available	Specify
Comments	<p>Based on recommendations 9 and 14 of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI</p> <p>R 9: Adopt provisions to criminalize obstetrical violence. Define by all appropriate means the elements that constitute a natural process before, during and after childbirth, without neither arbitrary nor excessive medication; guaranteeing the free and voluntary consent of women to procedures related to their sexual and reproductive health. As well, adopt an intercultural perspective for including indigenous people and afro-descendants in health services and respecting their customs and cultural norms.</p> <p>R 14: Adopt provisions to guarantee the free distribution of emergency contraceptives in public health services without distinctions based on social class or membership to an ethnic group, and ensure their fulfillment by removing any obstacles to their full implementation.</p> <p>(*) The original indicator, "Rate of pregnancies among girl children and adolescents (aged 10 to 14)," is replaced in order to better capture and analyze the causes linked to health and gender, educational and socio-economic inequalities.</p> <p>It has been developed on the basis of the PAHO-proposed indicator for the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).</p> <p>Pregnancies in girls up to age 20 are considered high-risk by various organizations (UNICED, PAHO). The risk is measured in terms of the harm (death, illness or after-effects) that may befall the girl.</p>

1.9. Indicator	Number and percentage of deliveries at term in young and adolescent girls
Definition	This is the percentage of deliveries after 37 weeks of pregnancy in women aged 10 to 19
Formula:	Percentage: Ratio of the total number of deliveries from the 37th week among women aged 10 to 19, divided by the total number of births among women aged 10 to 19
Suggested information sources	Vital statistics kept by the Ministry of Health Surveys
Periodicity of information	Annual
Years with data available	Specify
Comments	<p>Based on recommendations 9 and 14 of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI</p> <p>A full-term birth is one that occurs between 37 and 41 weeks gestation.</p>

1.10. Indicador	Number and percentage of abortions in young and adolescent girls
Definition	Number of hospital discharges with a diagnosis of abortion in girls aged 9 to 19, as a percentage of total live births in girls and adolescents aged 9 to 19.
Suggested information sources	Vital statistics kept by the Ministry of Health. Prevalence surveys.
Periodicity of information	Annual
Years with data available	Specify
Comments	Based on recommendations 9 and 14 of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI

1.11. Indicador	Maternal mortality rate in young and adolescent girls
Definition	Number of young and adolescent girls (aged 10 to 19) who die for any cause related to or exacerbated by the pregnancy or the way it was assisted (excluding accidental and incidental causes) during pregnancy, delivery or within 42 days of termination of the pregnancy. Maternal mortality in general and in adolescents, in particular, is frequently under-estimated due to deficiencies in medical certification of the cause of death in the Statistical Report on the Death of the Individual.
Formula	This is the ratio between the number of maternity-related deaths in the young and adolescent girl population in a given year and the number of live births recorded in that same year, multiplied by 10,000.
Suggested information sources	Vital statistics kept by the Ministry of Health. Prevalence surveys.
Periodicity of information	Annual
Years with data available	Specify
Comments	Based on recommendations 9, 10, 11, and 14 of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI

1.12. Indicador	Births attended by skilled health personnel, by age group (*)
Definition	Percentage of births attended by midwives vs. those attended by qualified personnel, with regard to the total number of attended births during a specific period. Qualified personnel are medical professionals (physicians, nurses), licensed to work, with appropriate equipment and medicines, and incorporated into the health sector. Unqualified personnel include traditional assistants (midwife), even if they have received a brief training course or some other form of non-professional assistance. This can be used as an indicator of ethnic inter-cultural diversity and indigenous medicine.
Formula	Ratio of the total number of professionally assisted deliveries (by qualified personnel, non-qualified personnel, etc.) divided by the total number of live births It is calculated by placing the number of deliveries assisted by professional health care personnel as the numerator and the total number of births in the same period as the denominator. The result is multiplied by 100.
Suggested information sources	Vital statistics kept by the Ministry of Health. Birth registrations.
Periodicity of information	Annual
Years with data available	Specify
Comments	Based on recommendation 9 of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI (*) Originally, this indicator was requested as “Number and percentage of girls and adolescents whose births are attended by midwives vs. specialized medical personnel,” but in order to be more precise in terms of the care received, the current version is recommended.

1.13. Indicator	Number and percentage of pregnant women who receive prenatal care, by age group
Definition	The relative distribution of prenatal care per pregnant woman, by age group, according to whether or not they have accessed care and how often, with regard to the total number of pregnant women. Prenatal care consists of a series of meetings, interviews or scheduled visits by the pregnant woman with a health team, with a view to monitoring the progress of the pregnancy and adequately preparing for birth and child-rearing.
Formula	Quotient between the amount of prenatal visits by pregnant women, by age group, according to whether or not they have accessed care and how often, over the total number of pregnant women, multiplied by 100. The minimum number of suggested visits is four (4) throughout the pregnancy.
Suggested information sources	Vital statistics of the Ministry of Health, Population Censuses, Prevalence surveys.
Periodicity of information	Annual
Years with data available	Specify
Comments	Based on recommendation 9 of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI.

1.14. Indicator	Rate of decline of Violent Deaths of Women in relation to the rate of decline in Violent Deaths of Men
Definition	Quotient between femicides or gender-based killing of women caused by male partners or ex-partners, over violent deaths of men caused by their female partners or ex –partners, during one year
Formula	Number of women victims of femicide / violent death ----- in 1 year Number of men victims of violent death
Suggested information sources	Statistics by Judiciary. Vital statistics kept by the Ministry of Health.
Periodicity of information	Annual
Years with data available	Specify
Comments	Based on recommendations 6 and 40 of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI In this case, the original indicator is “Ratio of gender-based killings disaggregated by age group,” which has been specified by the calculation of the current gap.

4.2. MODULE 2: NATIONAL PLAN INDICATORS ART. 1, 2, 7 Y 8 C) Y D)

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	OUTCOME
ACCEPTANCE OF THE RIGHT		
Indicator		
National plan/policy/action/strategy for preventing, punishing, and eradicating violence against girls, adolescents, and adult and older women in its various forms. Scope and characteristics, taking into account girls, adolescents, and adult and older women of diverse ethnicities, including Afro-descendants, people living in rural areas, persons with disabilities, persons of diverse sexual orientation and identity, migrants, refugees and displaced persons, and persons deprived of their liberty. R17	Existence of plans on for eradication of violence. Scope: national/local/regional. Core characteristics Entities involved Target groups, disaggregated by the categories mentioned Coordinating/executing agency Budget Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women Line ministries (Health, Education, Social Development), immigration authority, and Afro-descendant Affairs Agencies for persons with disabilities R17	Records of activities, projects submitted, citizen initiatives in which civil society has participated. Description of the measure, potential target groups Specify type of participation and whether it was announced by the State or it was a spontaneous initiative by civil society organizations. If known, specify the participating organizations and their type (women's, human rights, etc.). Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women Line ministries (Health, Education, Social Development) Parliamentary information in the case of proposed laws or grassroots initiatives
Incorporation of actions and strategies for prevention, punishment, and eradication of violence against women in other national plans, taking into account girls, adolescents, and adult and older women of diverse ethnicities, including Afro-descendants, people living in rural areas, persons with disabilities, persons of diverse sexual orientation and identity, migrants, refugees and displaced persons, and persons deprived of their liberty. R18	Training activities and programs on women's rights, violence against women, and the Belém do Pará Convention for decision-making bodies and authorities in this field (including ministerial technical teams, legislators, justice sector operators, healthcare agents, security forces and police, and personnel at specialized care centers for violence against women, among others). R19	Monitoring and evaluation of the impact of policies, national plans, actions, strategies, both at the national, provincial, state, and local level, as well as of their various components. R17, R33
Existence of regular systematic assessments of plans, but preferably of the overall policy against violence. Specify if the assessment is internal or external, the evaluating agency, and principal findings. Year of assessment If a specific Convention follow-up mechanism exists; specify if reviews are carried out. Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women, offices of auditors-general, ombudspersons. Specialized United Nations agencies (UN Women, PAHO, etc.), line ministries (Health, Education, Social Development)	Type, modality (face-to-face or virtual) and frequency of training for officials in all areas (executive branch, legislature, judiciary, police, and military). Scope and content Financing Number of agents trained per agency Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women, offices of presidential chiefs of staff	Specify the quantity, rank, jurisdiction, and budget of specific offices devoted to women, detailing those whose mission includes action to counter violence against women. Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women, offices of presidential chiefs of staff
Number of state institutions with specific offices devoted to women, created, in operation, with an allocated budget, and with a budget under execution R36		

STRUCTURAL

PROCESS

OUTCOMES

STATE CAPACITIES

Indicator	PROCESS	OUTCOMES
Incorporation in official (public policy) documents of the definition of violence recognized in the Belém do Pará Convention R1	Identification in government actions whose objective has been the inclusion of violence against women, by type, scope, modality, periodicity agency responsible Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women Line ministries (Health, Education, Social Development, Labor)	Type, nature, coverage and Budget of each program. Evaluations conducted. Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women, Sectoral Ministries (Health, Education, Social Development)
Incorporation of the issue of violence against girls, adolescents, and adult and older women in the agenda of the National Machineries for Women.	Existence of social programs for women victims of violence or that provide priority assistance for such women.	Percentage of girls, adolescents, and adult and older women who know their rights R16, R38
Disaggregated by jurisdiction (national, state/provincial, local)	Number of qualified medical examiners, forensic psychologists, and criminologists for every 100,000 girls, adolescents, and adult and older women R19, R23	Surveys of boys, girls, adolescents, and adults and older women that measure the degree of knowledge of specialized services for violence against women, by jurisdiction and sample scope, disaggregated by sex, age, socioeconomic status, ethnicity, and disabilities (in percentages) Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women
Preparation and effective introduction of continuous training programs on the rights of girls, adolescents, and adult and older women; violence against women; and the Belém do Pará Convention for decision-making bodies and authorities in this field. R19	Same as above	Surveys of boys, girls, adolescents, and adults and older women that measure the degree of knowledge of specialized services for violence against women, by jurisdiction and sample scope, disaggregated by age, gender identity, socioeconomic status, ethnicity, and disabilities (in percentages, by type of service) Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women. Institute of statistics.
	Number of users served at different facilities for girls, adolescents, and adult and older women who have been victims of violence, taking into account ethnic diversity, including Afro-descendants; persons living in rural areas, with disabilities, persons of diverse sexual orientation and identity, migrants, refugees and displaced persons, pregnant women, persons in adverse socioeconomic circumstances, persons affected by situations of armed conflict, and people deprived of their liberty. R23, R40	Number and type of state programs (at university or higher level) providing systematic training for specialists in different disciplines on the problem of violence against women (medical examiners, forensic psychologists, criminologists, etc.) R19
	Existence of specific plans to raise awareness about the exercise of the right to a life free from violence, by age, jurisdiction, scope, and agency responsible. Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women Line ministries (Health, Education, Social Development, Labor)	Availability of academic courses specializing in violence, by type of course, academic level (undergraduate, specialization, master's, doctorate), length, target groups, status (state or private university). Date of creation. Number of graduates, if available. Suggested sources: Ministry of Education, Department of University Policies
	Existence of specific plans to raise awareness about the exercise of the right to a life free from violence, by age, jurisdiction, scope, and agency responsible. Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women Line ministries (Health, Education, Social Development, Labor)	Ratio of total victims to those who seek assistance. Demand is measured by volume of information queries or complaints made. Suggested sources: Police records, interior ministries, National Machineries for Women

Indicator	Process	Outcome
Design and implementation of campaigns on awareness and prevention of different forms of violence in the various languages spoken in the country. R16	Type, frequency, dissemination medium (written, fliers, television, radio, etc.) language, content and scope of prevention campaigns. By jurisdiction and agency responsible. Specify where campaigns involve several agencies. Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women Line ministries (Health, Education, Social Development, Labor)	Total graduates in a one-year period (year measured), by sex, age, ethnicity, Afro-descendants, persons with disabilities by gender identity, and by level attained (bachelor's degree, specialization, etc.) (in percentages). Suggested sources: Ministry of Education, Department of University Policies
	Average time taken to contact a care center, from the onset of violence to the first contact with the institution.	Annual percentage of persons who graduate from these special programs R19
	Specific questions in surveys or analysis of case histories or records of victim assistance organizations to estimate the amount of time that women take to seek help. Suggested sources: surveys, National Machineries for Women, Reports by agencies involved in victim assistance or civil society organizations	Percentage of specialists working in public-sector institutions involved in problems connected with violence against women R23
	Number and type of scholarship or exchange programs to make up the deficit of specialists in different disciplines on the problem of violence against women R19	Annual graduation rate of professionals with specific training, by university, sex, and geographic area. Specify the number of scholarships Suggested sources: Ministry of Education, Department of University Policies
	Annual percentage of persons who graduate from special programs and are placed in public-sector entities involved in problems connected with violence against women R19	Number of officials with specific training in violence-related issues in the public sector (in percentages and by jurisdiction, type of position, sex, and rank) Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women, sectoral and general human resources areas
	Number of comprehensive care services for women violence survivors created and operational at the national level with budgets allocated and under execution. R23	Quantity of exclusive facilities for gender-based violence victims, by jurisdiction, geographic location, budget, and type of services provided. Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women

STRUCTURAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE RIGHT

PROCESS

Qualitative signs of progress Number and characteristics of civil society organizations that participate in promotion and protection of the right to a life free from violence, taking into account, in particular, organizations involved with young and adolescent girls, adult and older women, indigenous peoples, including Afro-descendants, people living in rural areas, persons with disabilities, persons with different sexual preferences, different gender identities, migrants, refugees and displaced persons, and persons deprived of their liberty . Indicate manner and type of participation. **R20**

Specify the number of officially registered organizations whose mission includes the promotion of a life free from violence for women. By type of organization (regional, international, national, local), characteristics and institutional missions
Suggested sources: Department of corporations, interior ministries, records kept by National Machineries for Women or similar bodies

Existence of local support networks (community-based, national, regional) to provide emergency assistance and follow-up on problems related to violence against women. **R26, R30**

- ✓ Number and type of institutions (state, private, nature of institutional activities) that comprise the support network
- ✓ Interagency communication and coordination mechanisms established
- ✓ Separate mechanisms for emergency assistance and follow-up on problems related to violence against women

Existence and operation of a public institution (mechanism for the advancement of women) involved in oversight of compliance with laws on violence against women, taking into account also, girls, adolescents, and adult and older women, including those who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, living in rural areas, persons with disabilities, with different sexual preferences and gender identities, migrants, refugees and displaced persons, and persons deprived of their liberty. **R1, R17**

Existence and operation of a public institution involved in oversight of compliance with laws on indigenous children in rural areas and the rights of indigenous women in rural areas.

OUTCOMES

Preparation of a map of actors, services, and networks to respond to violence against women, by jurisdiction, type of service/response, coverage, scope, and degree of institutional development (if it is a public-sector agency with employees and a budget, if it is a network of civil society organizations and type of services that they offer)

Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women Civil society organizations, consortia of organizations International networks

Degree and frequency of participation by the women's advancement mechanism in cabinet meetings, parliamentary work; authority to present and/or request reports from other areas of the public administration. Type of actions carried out the previous year
Suggested sources: Statute and rules of procedure of the National Machineries for Women, Office of the chief of staff, parliamentary information

Degree of participation and type of initiatives by specialized agencies for indigenous affairs, people of African descent, or promotion of equality in violence-related matters.

Suggested sources: Agencies for indigenous affairs, people of African descent, and persons with disabilities, among others

Annual percentage progress in national coverage by comprehensive care services for women survivors of violence. **R26, R33**

Annual percentage over historic series in coverage by services specializing in violence. Estimated degree of progress per year and in this the series
Suggested sources: Ministry of economy, National Machineries for Women

UNDERLYING FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS

Indicator	PROCESS	OUTCOME
Percentage share of government expenditure on the various plans, strategies and programs addressing violence against women in the last fiscal year. R36	<p>Percentage share of government expenditure on plans of action to eradicate violence as a share of total government expenditure. (in percentages)</p> <p>Suggested sources: Ministry of Economy, Department of Government Expenditure</p>	<p>Percentage government expenditure during the last fiscal year on execution of programs on violence against women, by executing agency (public and/or private) and areas of expenditure or use of funds. R36</p> <p>Spending on violence in the last fiscal year as a percentage share of total expenditure Suggested sources: Ministry of Economy, Department of Government Expenditure</p>
Percentage share of government social spending on violence as a share (%) of total government spending	<p>Percentage share of government expenditure on: R36</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Actions, plans, strategies and programs on violence ✓ Infrastructure investment for cases of violence (shelters, prevention measures, availability of resources, etc.) ✓ Human resources training in violence in all three branches of government ✓ Sexual and reproductive health services ✓ Health care services ✓ Education sector ✓ Employment 	<p>Government social spending on violence as a share (%) of total government spending</p> <p>Suggested sources: Ministry of Economy, Department of Government Expenditure</p> <p>Share (%) of spending on measures on violence — disaggregated and by jurisdictions.</p> <p>Suggested sources: Ministry of Economy, Department of Government Expenditure</p>
Disaggregated budget of each of the entities mentioned in (women's police stations, etc.) as percentages and for the last fiscal year available. By levels of execution	<p>Suggested sources: Ministry of Economy, Department of Government Expenditure</p> <p>Specific agencies: Police, judiciary, National Machineries for Women Secondary studies (by academics or international agencies)</p>	<p>Share (%) of government social spending on violence disaggregated by jurisdictions</p> <p>Suggested sources: Ministry of Economy, Department of Government Expenditure</p>
Women's police stations and other institutions receiving complaints. Specialized offices reporting to the judiciary or attorneys general offices (prosecution units, public defense)	<p>Distribution of spending on ensuring a life free from violence and on health — both by jurisdictions (state, provincial, local) R35, R36</p>	<p>Share (%) of government social spending on violence disaggregated by jurisdictions</p> <p>Suggested sources: Ministry of Economy, Department of Government Expenditure</p>
Training for officials in different branches of government	<p>Public spending per capita on health care R36</p>	<p>Ratio of the total government health budget executed to the population with or without coverage in given period</p> <p>Formula: Total government expenditure for the entire population in a given period</p> <p>Total population with or without health care coverage in the same period</p> <p>Suggested sources: Ministry of Economy, Department of Government Expenditure, Ministry of Health</p>
Care programs for women victims of violence		
Prevention campaigns		
Monitoring and evaluation studies on different components of strategies, plans, programs, and measures		

STRUCTURAL

PROCESS

OUTCOMES

UNDERLYING FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS

<p>Qualitative signs of progress</p> <p>Relation between national economic growth and coverage in guarantees of a life free from violence.</p>	<p>Relation (%) between growth achieved and percentage coverage of measures in the area of violence against women</p> <p>Suggested sources: Ministry of Economy, Department of Government Expenditure</p>	<p>Regular reporting (semiannual or annual) to ensure accountability in management of the budget for implementing plans and programs on assistance and eradication of violence against women, which are made public.</p> <p>R17, R35</p>	<p>Number of reports presented by period, type of monitoring, and organizations involved in oversight of the budget for measures against violence</p> <p>Suggested sources: Ministry of Economy, National Machineries for Women</p>	<p>Introduction or institutionalization of accountability mechanisms and by state institutions and societal oversight of management of the budget for implementing plans and programs on assistance and eradication of violence against women R17</p>	<p>Type of monitoring, oversight, or internal audit bodies in agencies responsible for ensuring a life free from violence for women.</p> <p>Establishment of accountability channels for civil society</p> <p>Scope, frequency and OUTCOME s.</p> <p>Number of reports produced</p> <p>Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women</p> <p>Office of the chief of staff, parliamentary information</p>
<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations that participate in budget and government spending oversight initiatives, taking into account, in particular, organizations involved with young and adolescent girls, adult and older women, including those who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, people living in rural areas, persons with disabilities, persons with different sexual preferences and gender identities, migrants, refugees and displaced persons, and persons deprived of their liberty . R17, R18, R20, R42</p>	<p>Specify the number and type of organizations that monitor budget spending. Existence of participatory budget planning</p> <p>Suggested sources: Department of Corporations</p> <p>Ministries of the interior and economy</p>	<p>Societal oversight reports to ensure accountability in management of the budget for implementing plans and programs on assistance and eradication of violence against women. R17, R35</p>	<p>Audits conducted, their frequency, auditing body, and OUTCOME s in terms of use of financial resources for measures against violence</p> <p>Suggested sources: Ministry of Economy, National Machineries for Women</p>		

STATE CAPACITIES

Indicator	PROCESS	OUTCOME
Number of shelters and hostels for women victims of violence and their children. R26, R30	Number of shelters or equivalent, by jurisdiction. Specify installed capacity (number of beds), status (public, semipublic, or private), budget, accessibility. Suggested sources: NMA s(National Machineries for the Advancement of Women)	Number of women who have received care in the last 12 months, divided by the total female population, and multiplied by 1,000 Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women, health ministries, specialized offices, judiciary
Number of public or government-supported legal services specializing in assisting women victims of violence R23, R30	Number of women's information, complaints, and legal representation bodies by jurisdiction. Specify coordination, structure (number of employees and budget) and accessibility (territorial, cultural, physical). Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women, judiciary, office of the Attorney General	Rate of demand for care (number of women assisted in the last 12 months, divided by the total female population, and multiplied by 1,000): R33 ✓ for physical / psychological / sexual / property-related or economic violence caused by the partner, former partner, or a person known to the woman Rate of service use R33 ✓ by victims of different forms of violence ✓ telephone assistance ✓ legal assistance ✓ health care ✓ Availability of antibiotics, antiretroviral drugs, and emergency contraceptives in cases of rape
Number of facilities that provide care and psychological support before, during, and after the legal process R23, R30	Number of women's information and psychological treatment bodies by jurisdiction. Specify coordination, structure (number of employees and budget), accessibility (territorial, cultural, physical), and duration of treatment. Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women, health ministries	Number of centers and other entities for responding to women's problems, by jurisdiction, type of service, scope, and coverage Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women
	Existence of protocols of care at different public assistance and support services for girls, adolescents, and adults and older women victims of violence: R27, R30 ✓ Shelters ✓ Legal services ✓ Psychological support (individual, group, family) ✓ Telephone hotlines ✓ Healthcare ✓ Guidance, vocational training ✓ Training in women's rights	Type, subject matter, scope, and agency responsible for protocols of care for victims of violence against women Specified if they apply to the above-mentioned areas (shelters, legal services, etc) Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women Belém do Pará Convention committee Line ministries

STRUCTURAL

PROCESS

OUTCOMES

UNDERLYING FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS

Indicator	Process	Outcomes
Number of toll-free (national, state, and local coverage) telephone lines for women R30	Quantity of telephone lines in operation by jurisdiction, dissemination of numbers, multilingual assistance Suggested sources: Women's bureaus, communications regulators	Type, scope, quantity, jurisdiction, budget and coverage of the programs mentioned. Agency responsible Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women, health ministries, specialized offices, judiciary
Number of public health programs for women victims of different forms of violence, taking into account girls, adolescents, and adult and older women of diverse ethnicities, including Afro-descendants, persons living in rural areas, with disabilities, persons of diverse sexual orientation and gender identity, migrants, refugees and displaced persons, and people deprived of their liberty R30	Type, coverage, target groups (by age, ethnicity, gender identity, migrants, etc.) scope of healthcare services, budget, accessibility (physical, cultural, and territorial). Agencies responsible, evaluations Specify if measures are implemented in conjunction with other government areas. Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women, health ministries	Coverage, extent, jurisdiction, and financing: R33 ✓ of assistance programs for violence victims ✓ of assistance programs for older women ✓ of assistance programs for young and adolescent girls and adolescent girls of healthcare insurance plans, by sex, age, and geographic region, in terms of insurers or beneficiaries
Number of psychological counseling facilities R30	Number of psychological counseling facilities by jurisdiction, specify if public, semipublic, or private, as well as scope and budget. Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women, health ministries.	

STATE CAPACITIES

Qualitative signs of progress

Civil society organizations that participate in monitoring and evaluation, taking into account, in particular, organizations involved with young and adolescent girls, adult and older women of diverse ethnicities, including Afro-descendants, women in rural areas, persons with disabilities, persons with different sexual preferences and gender identities, migrants, refugees and displaced persons, and persons deprived of their liberty. **R31**

Characteristics, coverage, and periodicity of awareness campaigns on the right to a life free from violence **R32**

Characteristics, coverage, and periodicity of awareness campaigns against sexual harassment **R32**

Specify the number and type of organizations that monitor compliance with commitments on eradication of violence against women. Provide specific details on the categories requested (organizations for the protection of children and adolescents, persons with disabilities, etc.). If available, provide information on staffing, budget, coverage.

Suggested sources: National Machineryes for Women, Department of Corporations Interior ministries

Type, number and frequency of awareness campaigns on women's rights. Type of media used (written press, television, radio, websites, institutional pamphlets), agency responsible, budget. Measurement of OUTCOME s Specify in the case of campaigns with civil society organizations **Suggested sources:** National Machineryes for Women, specialized areas.

Same as above

User satisfaction studies on accessibility, availability, and quality of the various assistance services provided to violence victims **R33, R38**

Perception studies on identification of violence against women. **R33, R38**

Characteristics and coverage of mechanisms that disseminate information to girls, adolescents, and adults and older women about their rights in relation to assistance with respect to violence. **R21, R32**

Existence of permanent mechanisms for participation in drafting recommendations for design and implementation of policies on violence prevention and care. **R20**

Surveys and other qualitative studies that examine the quality, accessibility, and adaptability of responses from women violence victims. **Suggested sources:** National Machineryes for Women, Universities, gender observatories

Public opinion polls on violence. Scope **Suggested sources:** National Machineryes for Women, Universities, gender observatories, opinion polls

Type, frequency, and scope of campaigns, and media used to disseminate information about institutional responses to violence against women. **Suggested sources:** National Machineryes for Women, Universities, gender observatories, opinion polls

Regular civil society participation in state activities in response to gender-based violence. Scope, type of organizations, frequency and impact. **Suggested sources:** judicial strategic planning documents, National Machineryes for Women, Line ministries, Civil society organizations.

STRUCTURAL

STATE CAPACITIES

PROCESS

OUTCOMES

Indicator	PROCESS	OUTCOMES
Number of shelters and hostels for women victims of violence and their children. R26, R30	Number of shelters or equivalent, by jurisdiction. Specify installed capacity (number of beds), status (public, semipublic, or private), budget, accessibility. Suggested sources: NMA s(National Machineries for the Advancement of Women)	Number of centers and other entities for responding to women's problems, by jurisdiction, type of service, scope, and coverage Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women
Number of public or government-supported legal services specializing in assisting women victims of violence R23, R30	Existence of protocols of care at different public assistance and support services for girls, adolescents, and adults and older women victims of violence: R27, R30 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Shelters ✓ Legal services ✓ Psychological support (individual, group, family) ✓ Telephone hotlines ✓ Healthcare ✓ Guidance, vocational training ✓ Training in women's rights 	Rate of demand for care (number of women assisted in the last 12 months, divided by the total female population, and multiplied by 1,000): R33 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ for physical / psychological / sexual / property-related or economic violence caused by the partner, former partner, or a person known to the woman
Number of facilities that provide care and psychological support before, during, and after the legal process R23, R30	Number of women's information, complaints, and legal representation bodies by jurisdiction. Specify coordination, structure (number of employees and budget) and accessibility (territorial, cultural, physical). Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women, judiciary, office of the Attorney General	Rate of service use R33 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ by victims of different forms of violence ✓ telephone assistance ✓ legal assistance ✓ health care ✓ Availability of antibiotics, antiviral drugs, and emergency contraceptives in cases of rape
	Number of women's information and psychological treatment bodies by jurisdiction. Specify coordination, structure (number of employees and budget), accessibility (territorial, cultural, physical), and duration of treatment. Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women, health ministries	Number of women who have received care in the last 12 months, divided by the total female population, and multiplied by 1,000 Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women, health ministries, specialized offices, judiciary

STATE CAPACITIES

Indicator	Process	Outcome
Number of toll-free (national, state, and local coverage) telephone lines for women R30	Quantity of telephone lines in operation by jurisdiction, dissemination of numbers, multilingual assistance Suggested sources: Women's bureaus, communications regulators	Coverage, extent, jurisdiction, and financing: R33 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ of assistance programs for violence victims ✓ of assistance programs for older women ✓ of assistance programs for young and adolescent girls ✓ of healthcare insurance plans, by sex, age, and geographic region, in terms of insurers or beneficiaries
Number of public health programs for women victims of different forms of violence, taking into account girls, adolescents, and adult and older women of diverse ethnicities, including Afro-descendants, persons living in rural areas, with disabilities, persons of diverse sexual orientation and gender identity, migrants, refugees and displaced persons, and people deprived of their liberty R30	Type, coverage, target groups (by age, ethnicity, gender identity, migrants, etc.) scope of healthcare services, budget, accessibility (physical, cultural, and territorial). Agencies responsible, evaluations Specify if measures are implemented in conjunction with other government areas. Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women, health ministries	Type, scope, quantity, jurisdiction, budget and coverage of the programs mentioned. Agency responsible Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women, health ministries, specialized offices, Judiciary
Number of psychological counseling facilities R30	Number of psychological counseling facilities by jurisdiction, specify if public, semipublic, or private, as well as scope and budget . Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women, health ministries.	

STRUCTURAL		PROCESS		OUTCOMES		
STATE CAPACITIES						
Indicator	Legislation that explicitly bans the use of such methods as conciliation, mediation, suspended sentence (probation), application of the opportunity criterion, commutation of sentence or others intended to resolve cases of violence against women extrajudicially. R5	Legal provisions prohibiting the use of any method of conciliation/mediation. Case law enforcing this principle Suggested sources: Officially published legal provisions (laws, regulations, protocols). Published judgments	Percentage of protective orders issued in cases of violence against women, in proportion to the number of protective orders requested, disaggregated by type of crime and/or type of violence reported. R25, R40	Judicial decisions and resolutions ordering protection Suggested sources: Judicial statistics Empirical research and specific studies	Unreported violence rate: number of girls, adolescents, and adult and older women who have been victims of different forms of violence over the past twelve months and who did not report those acts of violence, divided by the total number of women in those age groups. R40	Technical data sheet 3.1.
	Existence of legislation on protective measures, at the request of the victim or third parties or on an ex officio basis, before and during administrative and/or judicial proceedings. R26	Legal provisions envisaging the application of protection measures Case law enforcing this principle. Suggested sources: Officially published legal provisions (laws, regulations, protocols) and judgments.	Judgments and opinions that rely on and include the Belém do Pará Convention. R28, R40	Judgments, opinions, and resolutions settling cases of violence in all forms. Suggested sources: Judicial statistics Empirical research and specific studies	Number and percentage of girls and adolescents, adult women and older women who access the emergency kit post sexual violence at care centers R39	Technical data sheet 3.2.
	Judicial proceedings provide mechanisms for enforcing protective measures and guarantee the safety of women victims of violence, their children, and their witnesses. These mechanisms include: Funds for transfers, mechanisms for rescuing women, change of identity, witness protection, safe-conduct passes to leave the country, safe referral networks, panic buttons. R26	Protocols on interagency cooperation for the effective application of protection measures (including the judiciary, executive branch, security forces). Suggested sources: Published protocols Judgments adopting such decisions	Number of judicial decisions or opinions on domestic violence or any other form of violence (psychological, physical, sexual, psychological, property related, economic, institutional, political, workplace violence, sexual harassment, political violence, etc.) disaggregated by sex, age, race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status. R29, 40	Judgments, opinions, resolutions awarding reparations in cases of violence. Suggested sources: Judicial statistics Empirical research and studies.	Number and percentage of cases reported to the investigating agency involving violence against women in its various manifestations and violent deaths of women, according to the stage of the process: R40 ✓ Investigation ✓ Indictment ✓ Judgments ✓ Dismissals ✓ Closures	Technical data sheet 3.3.

4.3. MODULE 3: ACCESS TO JUSTICE INDICATORS ART. 7 d), f), and 8 C), D)

STATE CAPACITIES

Indicator

Authority of ministries or supervisory offices to receive complaints from health system users **R23**

Specific mechanism to receive complaints from users regarding the justice system **R23**

Existence of actions for constitutional relief (protection, custody). **R23**

Availability of procedural guarantees in judicial proceedings involving violence: (i) independence and impartiality of the court; (ii) reasonable time; (iii) equality of arms; (iv) res judicata; (v) appeals to higher courts to review judgments. **R23**

Existence of criminal investigation protocols on crimes of violence against women, femicide and violent deaths of women, with a gender perspective. **R6**

Legislation and rapidly available mechanisms for protection of indigenous, rural, girls and adolescents, adult women and older women victims of violence, with particular attention to intercultural backgrounds. **R24**

Records of complaints and proposals made by health system users
Suggested sources: Protocols, books, systematization.

Records of complaints and proposals made by justice system users
Suggested sources: Protocols, books, specific studies.

Case law on actions for constitutional relief (protection, custody) granted
Suggested sources: Published judgments Judicial statistics.

Judgments enforcing judicial guarantees with respect to violence.
Suggested sources: Published judgments Judicial statistics Empirical research and specific studies.

Published and disseminated research protocols
Suggested sources: official websites

Legal provisions (laws, resolutions, protocols) containing available protection mechanisms. Perspective of inter-cultural inclusion
Suggested sources: Officially published legal provisions, official websites, empirical research evaluating their enforcement.

Existence of an office, rapporteurship, or other kinds of specific agency within trials and appeals courts and at the supreme court.

Policies on training for judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, lawyers, and justice operators, as well as in the law school programs, on violence. Thematic coverage and scope **R19**

Database records with relevant case law from superior federal and state courts on violence against women, including documentation of emblematic cases. **R28, R40**

Legal provision creating institutions on gender/ violence/women in judicial contexts
Suggested sources: Creating provision, management reports

Training plans, programs used
Suggested sources: judicial strategic planning documents, interior ministries, universities Management reports with data on scope and coverage Study programs

Observatories on judgments, databases with published case law.
Suggested sources: websites, specific publications, empirical studies analyzing cases

Number and percentage of cases heard by the criminal courts (regular and specialized) for different crimes: violence against women, femicide, attempted femicide; in relation to the number and percentage of judgments (convictions and/or acquittals) issued by the courts (regular and specialized) **R40**

Average time between the initial phase of a criminal proceeding for violence against women in its various manifestations and/or femicide and judgment (conviction or acquittal) **R6, R40**

Number and percentage of cases heard by the courts for reparation of women affected by violence or of collateral victims in the event of violent death of women **R6**

Technical data sheet 1.8. Module I

Technical data sheet 3.4.

Technical data sheet 3.5.

STRUCTURAL

PROCESS

OUTCOME

ACCEPTANCE OF THE RIGHT

Qualitative signs of progress	PROCESS	OUTCOME
Number and characteristics of civil society organizations that are involved as advisors or as complainants in criminal proceedings for violence against women and femicide.	Specify the number of officially registered organizations whose mission includes the promotion of a life free from violence for women. Suggested sources: Department of Corporations, records kept by the National Machinerries for Women or similar.	Identify and list public agencies for monitoring and oversight of judgments. Scope, rank and functions Suggested sources: Judicial observatories, Judiciary, National Machinerries for Women, specific studies.
	Publication of and access to information on judgments and opinions issues. R40	

UNDERLYING FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS

Indicator	PROCESS	OUTCOME
Funding of assistance services, free legal representation, and other services intended for girls and adolescents, adult women and older women who have been victims of violence, either state-managed or state-subsidized. R23, R30	Legal provisions, type, scope, year enacted General budget item corresponding to the provision, disaggregated expenditures. Suggested sources: Ministry of Economy General budget	Average investment of funds required for each stage of criminal proceedings, according to the institution involved. R40
	Periodic accountability reports on financial management of resources allocated for access to justice for women victims of violence. R23, R33	Suggested sources: Published reports on scope; information dissemination and access mechanisms, with disaggregated expenditures. Ministry of Economy, Department of Government Expenditure, National Machinerries for Women. Same as above.
	Financial resources allocated to free legal representation and judicial services for young and adolescent girls, adult and older women, including indigenous, Afro-descendants, women in rural areas, persons with disabilities, persons with different sexual preferences, by gender identities, migrants, refugees and displaced persons, and persons deprived of their liberty. R34, R40	Suggested sources: Available agencies, specialized social support services free legal assistance services or public defender offices).

Qualitative signs of progress

Disclosure and access to information on resource allocation and budget execution **R40**

Suggested sources: Available websites, official gazette and/or other sources on disaggregated budget

STATE CAPACITIES

Indicator	PROCESS	OUTCOME
Existence of agencies for receiving complaints. If they exist, their number and locations. R22, R39	Description of institutions, functions, scope, and geographic coverage, and themes. Information about their funding Suggested sources: Creating provisions, organizational structures, official website Same as above	Number of convictions for violence against women in proportion to total number of complaints made. R40 Number of victims of femicide in the past twelve months, by age, marital status, cause of death, and geographic location. R40
Existence of administrative agencies for filing complaints of noncompliance with obligations related to the right to a life free from violence R22, R39	Same as above	Number of convictions for femicide in the past twelve months in proportion to the total number of recorded cases. R40
Existence of legal representation services, either public or state-supported, specializing in women affected by violence. R23, R30	Same as above	Number of personnel in the justice system trained in a gender perspective and intercultural awareness. R19
Existence of nationwide toll-free telephone lines for women victims of violence. R30	Same as above	Number of cases solved involving indigenous and rural girls, adolescents, and adult women and older women as victims of violence. R24, R40
Existence of free and comprehensive legal services to protect the right to a life free from violence. R23, R30	Same as above	Number of women in decision-making positions for conflict resolution in indigenous communities and rural areas. Number of women in decision-making positions in prosecutors' offices, courts, and other justice administration bodies.
Existence of free and comprehensive legal services for young and adolescent girls, adult and older women, including indigenous, women in rural areas, taking care of interculturality, according to legislation in force. R24, R30	Training programs for justice operators from a gender and intercultural perspective. R19, R24 Suggested sources: strategic planning documents for training justice operators (judiciary, interior ministries, universities) Management reports with data on scope and coverage Study programs	Suggested sources: public records, official judiciary statistics, reviewed in relation to the total number of complaints made. Suggested sources: public records of prosecutors' offices, the judiciary, National Machineries for Women, and/or civil records Suggested sources: public records of the judiciary, National Machineries for Women
		Suggested sources: records of the judiciary, attorneys general offices, National Machineries for Women, ministry of justice and/or universities that impart training. Suggested sources: judicial records with information disaggregated by age, provenance, origin, place of residence. Data disaggregated by type of violence.
		Suggested sources: official information from the judiciary, attorneys general offices, National Machineries for Women, indigenous institutions, official records with gender maps, including information on women in decision-making positions, disaggregated by type of institution, rank.

Indicator

Number of public officials who have undergone training and awareness raising on the issue of violence against women. **R19**

Suggested sources: records of the judiciary, attorneys general offices, National Machineries for Women, ministry of justice and/or universities that impart training.

Number of public servants who work in positions in which they interact directly with women affected by any form of violence against women:

- ✓ Number and percentage of female police officers in relation to the number of cases reported to the institution
- ✓ Number and percentage of women psychologists and psychiatrists in relation to the number of cases reported to institutions responsible for dispensing justice
- ✓ Number and percentage of social workers in relation to the number of cases reported to institutions responsible for dispensing justice
- ✓ Number and percentage of women lawyers in relation to the number of cases reported to institutions responsible for counseling women in criminal proceedings (as aggrieved or accused)
- ✓ Number of interpreters with knowledge of women's rights

Suggested sources: official information from the judiciary, attorneys general offices, National Machineries for Women, police, specialized care/containment institutions, official records with gender maps, including information on women in decision-making positions, disaggregated by training, type of institution where they work, rank held.

STATE CAPACITIES

STATE CAPACITIES	PROCESS	OUTCOME
<p>Qualitative signs of progress</p> <p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in monitoring and control initiatives, taking into account, in particular, organizations involved with young and adolescent girls, adult and older women of diverse ethnic origin, including Afro-descendants, people living in rural areas, persons with disabilities, persons with different sexual preferences and gender identities, migrants, refugees and displaced persons, and persons deprived of their liberty. R20</p>	<p>Specify the number of officially registered organizations whose mission includes the promotion of a life free from violence for women, together with the diversity of populations with which they work, geographic range, etc.</p> <p>Suggested sources: Department of Corporations, records kept by the National Machineries for Women or similar</p>	<p>Suggested sources: Available website, official publications, wide-ranging studies in different languages, public information campaigns</p>
	<p>Disclosure of and access to information on girls, adolescents, and adult and older women victims of violence served, in the different languages spoken in the country. R24, R40</p>	

Source: Own presentation based on "Progress Indicators for Measuring the Implementation of the Inter American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women "Belém Do Pará Convention," OEA/Ser.L/V/II.7.10. MESECVI/CEVI/doc.188 /13 rev.1, MESECVI, July 30, 2013, available at: <http://www.oas.org/en/mesecvi/indicators.asp>

4.3.1. MODULE 3 TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Indicator 3.1.	Rate of unreported violence against women
Definition	Calculated by dividing the number of girls, adolescents, and adult and older women who have been victims of different forms of violence over the past twelve months and who did not report those acts of violence by the total number of women in those age groups
Formula	$\frac{\text{Number of women who experienced violence and did not register a complaint in the last 12 months}}{\text{Total number of women who experienced violence in the last 12 months}} \times 100.000$ Disaggregated by age, ethnicity, education and socio-economic status
Suggested information sources	Surveys
Periodicity of information	Annual/biennial / specific surveys
Years with data available	Specify
Observations	Based on recommendation 40 of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI

Indicator 3.2.	Percentage of girls and women who access emergency kits after sexual violence
Definition	Percentage of girls, adolescents, and adult and older women who access emergency kits after sexual violence at care centers in proportion to the total number of girls, adolescents, and women served. PEP generally contains: HIV antiretroviral prophylaxis, antibiotics, hepatitis B prophylaxis, prophylaxis for other sexually transmitted infections, emergency contraception, and rapid tests for HIV, pregnancy and hepatitis B
Formula	$\frac{\text{Number of treatments applied by age group}}{\text{Total number of women victims of sexual violence attended, by age group}} \times 100$ in one year
Suggested information sources	Ministries of health, health authorities, other competent agencies
Periodicity of information	Annual
Years with data available	Specify
Observations	Based on recommendation 39 of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI R 39: Keep records in entities receiving complaints, courts and prosecution offices and health centers, in order to have reliable data for understanding the scope of violence against women; protecting the privacy of the victims as well as estimating access and use of services by women affected by violence.

Indicator 3.3.	Percentage of cases brought to the attention of the investigating entity, by type of violence and stage of proceedings
Definition	Cases of violence against girls, adolescents, and adults and older women, according to type of violence (including violent death), that are brought to the attention of the investigating entity, according to the stage proceedings: investigation, indictment, conviction, cases dismissed, cases closed
Formula:	$\frac{\text{Number of cases (investigated / charged / sentenced / dismissed / archived) by age and type of violence}}{\text{Total number of cases identified by investigating institution, by age group and type of violence}}$ ----- in one year
Suggested information sources	Judiciary, attorneys general offices/Women's commissions or other official entities that receive complaints
Periodicity of information	Annual
Years with data available	Specify
Observations	<p>Based on recommendation 40 of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI</p> <p>The procedural norms of each country establish the different stages of the proceeding. In general terms, the recommendations of the Ibero-American Judicial Summit may be used (2008) :</p> <p>Cases: cases will only be considered as registered when they are new cases (generically described as well as "complaints" for these types of cases) admitted by a court without reference to requisitorials, suppliant commissions, incompetencies or other types of incident that derives from an action that is already being processed. Neither will a case be considered as new a file that might be opened in the context of an action that has already been entered, known in some countries as an "incident".</p> <p>Pending cases: Distinguish between active and inactive.</p> <p>Pending cases, also known as active or circulating cases, are made up of all those cases that at the end of certain period are awaiting a resolution (sentence or other type) to bring them to a conclusion. Mathematically, pending cases at the end of a period are those that were also pending at the end of a previous period, plus the cases registered during the current period, minus the cases concluded during the period.</p> <p>It is recommended that, where possible, a difference is made between pending cases that are waiting for a court to make some type of a decision, which are known as "active" or "in progress" pending, and those that are awaiting an event external to the court in order to be reactivated, for example the conclusion of a period or a request from one of the petitioners, which are known as "inactive pending."</p> <p>(Definitions adopted by the XIV Ibero-American Judicial Summit (2008). Ibero-American Plan for Judicial Statistics. Final Report. Brasilia, 2008)</p>

Indicator 3.4.	Percentage of cases heard by the criminal courts, by type of offense and outcome of proceedings
Definition	Number and percentage of cases heard by the criminal courts (regular and specialized) for different crimes: violence against women, femicide, attempted femicide; in relation to the number and percentage of judgments (convictions and/or acquittals) issued by the courts (regular and specialized)
Formula	$\frac{\text{Number of cases sentenced (whether condemnation or absolution), by crime}}{\text{Total number of cases sentenced}}$ ----- in 1 year State in numbers and percentage Judiciary, Ministry of Justice
Suggested information sources	Judiciary, Ministry of Justice
Periodicity of information	Annual
Years with data available	Specify

Observations

Based on recommendation 40 of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI

Though each justice system and procedure of the States Party to the Convention has its own estimations of duration, it may be useful to consider the Brasilia rules on Access to justice, which look at the following rates:

- Rate of congestion: quotient between the sum of the number of cases registered in the last year plus those pending from at the beginning of the period, divided by the number of cases resolved during the year
- Rate of resolution: Total number of cases resolved over the total number of cases registered for the period.
- Rate of pending cases. Total number of cases pending over the total number of cases of resolved.
- Rate of pending inactive: Total number of pending cases at the end of the period that had no movement over the last 6 months, over the total number of pending cases.
- Average duration of a case: Time elapsed from the moment a case is registered until its resolution.
- Average duration of sentence: Time elapsed from the moment the case is registered to the time that sentence is issued
- Percentage of cases whose duration is over the average
- Percentage of cases whose duration is more than 60 days in the first instance
- Percentage of cases whose duration is more than 30 days in the second instance
- Average duration of protection
- Rate of sentencing: Total number of sentences issued over the total number of cases resolved
- Percentage of sentences unopposed by the defendant
- Percentage of sentences with agreement of the defendant

On the level of appeal

- Rate of appeal (cases in the second instance in relation to total number of cases in the first instance)
- Rate of admissibility: Total number of resources admitted over total number of resources interposed before higher courts. Percentage of non-admissible cases over the total number of cases.
- Rate of appeal: Total number of resources interposed before higher courts, over the total number of cases resolved in the first instance.

Results of the resources interposed

- Total number of cases with different results (confirmation, revocation, cancellation or modification) over the total number of resources finished. Second and third instance.
- Rate of cancellation, rate of confirmation, rate of revocation, rate of modification
- Rate of final appeal (cases in the third instance in relation to sentencing in the second instance)
- Percentage of sentences that give rise to claim with request for suspension.
- Percentage of sentences with request for suspension accepted.

Source: Ibero-American Judicial Summit (2008). "integrated results document" and "Ibero-American Plan for Judicial Statistics." Brasilia, 2008).

Indicator 3.5.	Average length of criminal trials for violence, by type of offense
Definition	Average time from the start of proceedings for violence against women in different forms (including femicide) to the date of the judgment (conviction or acquittal), in relation to the average length of proceedings involving other offenses before a judgment (conviction or acquittal) is issued The rules of due process are used, based on criminal code proceedings
Formula	Average length of trials for violence before a judgment (conviction or acquittal) is issued ----- in a one-year period Average of other criminal proceedings before a judgment (conviction or acquittal) is issued
Suggested information sources	Judiciary, Ministry of Justice
Periodicity of information	Annual
Years with data available	Specify
Observations	Based on recommendations 6 and 40 of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI

4.4. MODULE 4: INFORMATION AND STATISTICS INDICATORS
ART. 8 H)

Indicator	PROCESS	OUTCOME
Regulations covering the State's obligation to conduct regular surveys on violence against girls, adolescents, and adult and older women in its various forms. that envisage both public and private spheres as settings where violence occurs R1, R38	Identification of legal provisions, date of enactment, scope of obligations established for conducting surveys, and obligated entities with respect to various forms of violence. Suggested sources: Parliamentary information and official gazettes.	Identification of legal provisions (including their date of enactment and scope) ensuring free access to public information gathered in surveys and administrative records. Suggested sources: Parliamentary information and official gazettes.
Regulations covering the State's obligation to keep administrative records (police, judiciary, prosecutors' offices, public defenders' offices, social services, health services, etc.) on cases of violence against girls, adolescents, and adult and older women in its various forms. R1, R39	Identification of legal provisions, date of enactment, scope of obligations established, and obligated entities with respect to administrative record keeping on various forms of violence. Suggested sources: Parliamentary information and official gazettes.	Detailed identification of national reports submitted to oversight agencies of the international and regional systems on access to justice Suggested sources: National Machineries for Women, ministry of foreign affairs, UN and OAS websites.
Regulations appointing the competent authority for coordinating efforts to ensure complete administrative records R1, R39	Identification of legal provisions, date of enactment, scope of obligations established, and obligated entities Suggested sources: Parliamentary information and official gazettes.	Detailed information of spaces, publications, and sites where surveys, records, and studies are regularly disclosed Suggested sources: websites, specialized magazines, official periodicals
Regulations covering the State's obligation to conduct regular research and studies to monitor and assess policies, plans, programs, strategies, and actions R1, R37	Identification of legal provisions, date of enactment, scope of obligations established, and obligated entities required to perform monitoring and evaluation studies Suggested sources: Parliamentary information and official gazettes.	Regular publication of statistics prepared and studies carried out. R37
Regulations that provide free access to information of statistical nature generated by public sector institutions R1, R37, R42	Same as above.	Number of surveys on violence against women. R38

STRUCTURAL

ACCEPTANCE OF THE RIGHT

Qualitative signs of progress Number and characteristics of public-sector institutions producing or generating statistical information on violence against women. **R42**

Number and characteristics of civil society organizations requesting access to public information considering organizations particularly working with girls, adolescents, and adult and older women of diverse ethnic origin, including afro-descendants, people living in rural areas, persons with disabilities, people with different sexual preferences and gender identities, migrants, refugees and displaced persons, and persons deprived of their liberty. **R20**

Identification of institutions, description of their institutional capacities, and position in the organizational structure of the public sector
Suggested sources: Laws on ministries and organization of the public sector.

Specify the number of officially registered organizations whose mission includes the promotion of a life free from violence for women, by specific area of work and geographic location.
Suggested sources: Department of Corporations, records kept by the National Machineries for Women or similar.

PROCESS

Periodic statistical reports on violence against women **R40**

Identification of reports published, as well as their authorship, methodology, periodicity, and availability
Suggested sources: official websites, newsletters and other specialized publications.

Qualitative reports that interpret and contextualize the statistics of violence against women. **R40**

Identification of reports published, as well as their authorship, methodology, periodicity, and availability
Suggested sources: official websites, newsletters and other specialized publications.

Number of parallel reports presented by civil society to international oversight agencies in connection with the right to a life free from violence, using official information, studies, and statistics. **R40**

Identification of reports submitted by civil society to international and regional systems, including their authorship and type of information presented
Suggested sources: OAS and UN websites.

OUTCOME

UNDERLYING FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS

Indicator

Specific laws including budgetary allocations for meeting information production obligations. **R1, R34**

National budget law with earmarks for meeting information production obligations. **R1, R34**

Legal provisions, type, scope, year enacted General budget item corresponding to the provision, disaggregated expenditures. **Suggested sources:** Ministry of Economy General budget.

Same as above

Publication of reports on budget appropriations and execution. **R35, R36, R37**

Suggested sources: Published reports on scope; information dissemination and access mechanisms, with disaggregated expenditures. Ministry of Economy, Department of Government Expenditure, National Machineries for Women.

Same as above

Percentage of public spending assigned to the development of databases with information on different forms of violence. **R36**

Percentage execution of budget allocated for programs, plans, and institutions related to different forms of violence against women. **R35, R36, R37**

Suggested sources: Published reports on budget execution, including disaggregated expenditures. Ministry of Economy, Department of Government Expenditure, National Machineries for Women.

Qualitative signs of progress

Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution.

Specify the number of officially registered organizations whose mission includes the promotion of a life free from violence for women; by specific area of work and geographic location, and which participate in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution. **Suggested sources:** Department of Corporations, records kept by the National Machineries for Women or similar.

Transparency and public information on the budget and its execution. **R35, R37**

Processes that encourage participation by civil society and other actors in access to public information **Suggested sources:** websites and public information disclosure mechanisms on budgets and their execution

Publication of final reports on the budget and its execution. **R37**

Suggested sources: websites and public information disclosure mechanisms on budgets and their execution Disclosure of specialized periodic reports

STRUCTURAL STATE CAPACITIES	PROCESS	OUTCOME
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<p>Indicator</p> <p>Agreements and/or cooperation ties between NMA, authorities with responsibilities in the area of violence (at different public agencies), and the national agency responsible for official statistics used to produce quality information on different forms of violence against girls, adolescents, and adult and older women. R18, R42</p>	<p>Processes for negotiating agreements and/or cooperation technical ties between the national women's mechanism and authorities with responsibilities in the area of violence (at different public agencies). R42</p>	<p>Existence and availability of regular databases or other sources of information on different forms of violence. R38, R40</p>
<p>Existence of offices, secretariats, or specialized state mechanisms for producing information, studies, and statistics. Coverage by jurisdictions (national, state, provincial, local). R39, R41</p>	<p>Legal provisions creating offices, secretariats, and other specialized state mechanisms, including their date of enactment, scope of functions, and resources Suggested sources: Parliamentary information and official gazettes Official websites</p>	<p>Disclosure of processes that encourage technical cooperation Suggested sources: websites and public information disclosure mechanisms on joint actions and permanent collaboration initiatives.</p>
<p>Existence of studies on sentences and opinions that contains stereotypes, prejudices, myths and customs in the cases of women victims of violence, and the use of the personal history of the victim and/or her sexual experience to deny her justice. R29</p>	<p>Suggested sources: websites and public information disclosure mechanisms Disclosures of specialized periodic reports</p>	<p>Number of the public sector institutions that have specific units on generation of statistical information. R40, R42</p>
<p>Production reports, specialized studies from various disciplines on violence against women and femicide with statistical bases. R40</p> <p>Periodic reports about studies on sentences and opinions that contains stereotypes, prejudices, myths and customs in the cases of women victims of violence, and the use of the personal history of the victim and /or her sexual experience to deny justice to her. R29</p>	<p>Existence of mechanisms for access to updated statistical information (accessible and timely) R40, R42</p> <p>Existence of mechanisms for mass dissemination of national statistics on violence against women. R40</p>	<p>Disclosure of processes that encourage access to public information Suggested sources: websites, public information disclosure mechanisms, up-to-date statistics. <i>Same as above</i></p>
<p>Qualitative signs of progress</p>	<p>Suggested sources: identification of databases and specialized studies posted on official websites, and specialized publications <i>Same as above</i></p>	<p>Periodic reports on social perceptions of the issue of violence against women. R38</p> <p>Periodic reports about studies on identification of specific reports and studies posted on official websites and specialized publications</p>

4.5. MODULE 5: DIVERSITY INDICATORS

Article 9

With respect to the adoption of the measures in this Chapter, the States Party shall take special account of the vulnerability of women to violence by reason of among others, their race or ethnic background or their status as migrants, refugees or displaced persons. Similar consideration shall be given to women subjected to violence while pregnant or who are disabled, of minor age, elderly, socio-economically disadvantaged, affected by armed conflict or deprived of their freedom.

STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	OUTCOME
ACCEPTANCE OF THE RIGHT		
Indicator		
Law or national policy on guarantees of a life free from violence that takes account of ethnic diversity (indigenous, aboriginal peoples), rural populations, and Afro-descendants.	Year of enactment, scope, definition of ethnic diversity, Afro-descendants. Enforcing authority Suggested sources: Laws, specialized agencies (indigenous affairs, Afro-descendant affairs)	Violence rate among salaried women, by type of violence, age, ethnicity, country of origin, and socioeconomic status.
Law incorporating/ including the right to gender identity, and sexual diversity	Same as above with respect to the definition of gender identity and sexual diversity Suggested sources: Laws, National Machineries for Women.	Violence rate among women who work exclusively in the home (reproductive work), by type of violence, age, ethnic origin, country of origin, and socioeconomic level.
Law or national policy guaranteeing a life free from violence for girls, adolescents, and adult and older women with physical or psychosocial disabilities.	Same as above with respect to persons with disabilities Suggested sources: Laws, agency or committee for persons with disabilities.	Violence rate by educational level, race, ethnicity, country of origin, and socioeconomic status.
Law or national policy on mental health that specifically addresses the right to a life without violence.	Same as above with respect to mental health Suggested sources: Laws, Ministry of Health, mental health departments.	Violence rate among pregnant women, by age.
Law or national policy to ensure a life free from violence for girls, adolescents, and adult and older women who are migrants, displaced persons, or deprived of their freedom.	Same as above for persons deprived of liberty Suggested sources: Criminal laws, attorneys general offices, prisons, women's advancement mechanism.	Violence rate among older women.
Regulatory recognition and incorporation of principles and processes of indigenous justice, in ways that respect human rights and are compatible with the Belém do Pará Convention .	Same as above with respect to the rights of indigenous peoples Suggested sources: Constitution Laws, indigenous affairs agency, judiciary, attorneys general offices.	Violence rate among girls, adolescents, and adult and older women with diverse sexual preferences and gender identities.
		Violence rate among women married to their assailants.
		Violence rate among women whose partner is the assailant.
		Rate of violence and hate crimes in girls, adolescents, and adult and older women who are lesbians and/or against persons with diverse gender identities.
		Violence rate among women married to their assailants.
		Violence rate among women whose partner is the assailant.

STRUCTURAL

ACCEPTANCE OF THE RIGHT

PROCESS

OUTCOME

Indicator	Process	Outcome
<p>Acknowledgment of intercultural citizenship in domestic laws, taking into account the rights of indigenous and rural communities with regard to their practices and knowledge.</p> <p>Existence of laws/regulations penalizing public officials and educators in cases of sexual violence against female students from indigenous communities and in rural areas.</p>	<p>Same as above</p> <p>Suggested sources: Constitution Laws, indigenous affairs agency.</p> <p>Same as above</p> <p>Suggested sources: administrative penalties, civil service laws, laws on teachers, criminal laws</p>	<p>Number of reports presented by the country to international oversight agencies on the right to a life free from violence with detailed information about girls, adolescents, and adult and older women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, or live in rural areas; the situation of girls, adolescents, and adult and older women with disabilities, have different sexual preferences and gender identities, or are migrants, refugees, socio-economically disadvantaged, displaced, or deprived of their liberty.</p> <p>Number of parallel reports presented by civil society to international oversight agencies on the right to a life free from violence with detailed information about girls, adolescents, and adult and older women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, or live in rural areas, have disabilities, have different sexual preferences and/or gender identities, or are migrants, refugees, socio-economically disadvantaged, displaced, or deprived of their liberty.</p> <p>Number of legal instruments, programs and projects guaranteeing intercultural citizenship of women from indigenous communities and who live in rural areas.</p>
	<p>Same as above</p> <p>Suggested sources: administrative penalties, civil service laws, laws on teachers, criminal laws</p>	<p>Number of reports from each group to international monitoring bodies.</p> <p>Suggested sources: Foreign Ministry, National Machineries for Women, the country's missions to the United Nations and the OAS.</p>
	<p>Same as above</p> <p>Suggested sources: administrative penalties, civil service laws, laws on teachers, criminal laws</p>	<p>Percentage of rural indigenous women keeping the knowledge and culture within their communities.</p> <p>Women that maintain indigenous language and respect for traditions.</p> <p>Suggested Sources: population census, specific surveys, administrative records.</p>

Qualitative signs of progress
Number and characteristics of civil society organizations with specific knowledge of each of the areas involved in design, enforcement, and monitoring.

Identification of institutions, description of their institutional capacities, and position in the organizational structure of the public sector
Suggested sources: Interior ministries, indigenous affairs agency, Afro-descendants agency.

Characteristics and frequency of the general population studies on perceptions of different forms of violence.

Studies carried out on the actions of different forms of violence, providing details about the sample, location, and principal findings
Suggested sources: opinion polls, qualitative studies, universities.

Public policy, plans and programs to eradicate violence, proposed by indigenous, rural, women's movement, considering organizations particularly working with girls, adolescents, and adult and older women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, live in rural areas, with disabilities, people with different sexual preferences and gender identities, migrants, refugees and displaced persons, and persons deprived of their liberty.

Type of policy and scope of the recommendation or subsequent inclusion in the government agenda proposed by the women's movement.
Suggested sources: reports on dialogue with civil society, documents, petitions, proposed laws.

UNDERLYING FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS

Indicator
Specific laws that include budget and appropriations for meeting the obligations for ensuring the adoption of the measures enshrined in the Belém do Pará Convention and national laws, without discrimination

National budget law with earmarked expenditures for meeting the obligations for ensuring the adoption of measures enshrined in the Belém do Pará Convention and national laws, without discrimination

Laws specifically establishing budget commitments with respect to guarantees against violence, without discrimination.

Suggested sources: Laws, budget law, Ministry of Economy.

Number of reports prepared and published with information on effective budget execution.

Number, type and agency in charge of budget information, by jurisdiction.
Suggested sources: Ministry of Economy, Department of Government Expenditure.

Same as above.

STRUCTURAL

PROCESS

OUTCOME

UNDERLYING FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS

Qualitative signs of progress	PROCESS	OUTCOME
<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations with specific knowledge of each area that take part in allocation, monitoring, and oversight of budget execution.</p>	<p>Same as above.</p> <p>Characteristics and frequency of perception surveys in relation to different forms of violence.</p> <p>Public policies, plans and programs to eradicate violence proposed by the movement of indigenous, rural women, organizations especially considering working with children and adolescents, adults and elderly women of different ethnicity, descent, rural people disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their gender identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons deprived of their liberty.</p>	<p>Type, scope, coverage studies with qualitative methodology to inquire about perception of violence. Suggested Sources: open surveys, interviews, focus groups.</p> <p>Such proposals, bills or other activities proposed by women's movements that incorporate the rights to non-violence, tutored subjects (NNA, sexual diversity, etc.). Suggested Sources: parliamentary information, e-community relations, ombudsman.</p>
<p>Existence of protocols of comprehensive care in cases of violence against women (in its different forms) prepared in the relevant languages and in a format accessible for visually impaired people, that set specific criteria for data collection and for sensitive, quality care for victims of violence, and that are for use by the police, the health care system, the courts, and the other branches of government.</p> <p>Design and implementation of mechanisms for the incorporation of principles and processes of indigenous justice, in ways that are respectful and compatible with the Belém do Pará Convention.</p>	<p>Specific protocols in indigenous languages for persons with visual or other disabilities and migrants in order to provide comprehensive responses to violence. Suggested sources: Indigenous affairs agencies, organizations for protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, National Machineryes for Women, line ministries, ombudspersons.</p> <p>Number of interpreters for girls, adolescents, and adult and older women from indigenous communities and rural areas or who do not speak the official language.</p> <p>Number of interpreters for migrant and refugee girls, adolescents, and adult and older women, or who otherwise do not speak the official language.</p> <p>Number of officials in different agencies trained to provide/facilitate the necessary support mechanisms for girls, adolescents, and adult and older women with disabilities.</p> <p>Percentage of the population that uses indigenous or alternative systems of health care and/or access to justice.</p>	<p>Number of enrolled boys, girls, and adolescents, by attendance, level of educational attainment, sex, and geographic location. Suggested sources: population censuses, ministry of education, educational statistics</p> <p>Indigenous affairs agencies</p> <p>Percentage of indigenous, rural, girls and boys attending intercultural schools.</p> <p>Availability of translators/interpreters in the women's native languages. Suggested sources: Indigenous affairs agencies</p> <p>Availability of translators/interpreters in other languages for women migrants/refugees Suggested sources: National Machineryes for Women, Ombudsperson.</p> <p>Type of training bodies for public-sector employees of different ranks, by type of activity, subject (ethnic, sexual diversity, etc.), duration, frequency, and number of personnel trained.</p> <p>Number of users/as indigenous health systems and access to justice. In percentage and sex and area (urban / rural). Suggested Sources: Indigenous affairs agencies and population census.</p>
<p>Indicator</p>		

STATE CAPACITIES

Indicator

Percentage of older women who regularly receive medical attention/monitoring and measures to prevent or provide care in cases of violence.

Number of women aged 65 and more for health coverage percentage.
Suggested Sources: health statistics, statistics of violence, population census.

Percentage of girls, adolescents, and adult and older women with different sexual preferences and identities, who regularly receive medical attention/monitoring and measures to prevent or provide care in cases of violence.

Same as above, for various sexual preferences or gender identity in percent.

Training activities and plans for pertinent decision-makers and authorities (including technical staff at ministries, lawmakers, justice operators, health care personnel, security and police forces, and personnel at centers providing specialized assistance for violence against women, among others) with particular emphasis on girls, adolescents, and adult and older women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, living in rural areas, with disabilities, people with different sexual preferences and gender identities, migrants, refugees and displaced persons, and persons deprived of their liberty.

Type, duration, number of officials and government agents were trained on gender identity, NNA, specificities elderly, cultural and ethnic identity, etc. Suggested Sources: National Machinery for Women, indigenous affairs offices, ministries.

Qualitative signs of progress

Number and characteristics of civil society organizations with specific knowledge of each of the areas involved in design, enforcement, and monitoring

Same as above

4.5.1. MODULE 5 TECHNICAL DATA SHEETS. DIVERSITY

Indicator 5.1.	Violence rate among salaried women, by type of violence, age, ethnicity, country of origin, and socioeconomic status
Definition	Number of adult and older salaried women who have reported violence in the last 12 months, divided by the total number of women in those age groups, multiplied by 100,000
Formula	$\frac{\text{Number of salaried women who claimed to have been victims of violence in the last 12 months, by age, ethnicity, country of origin and socioeconomic status}}{\text{Total of women of that age, ethnicity, country of origin and socioeconomic status}} \times 100,000$
Suggested information sources	Surveys
Periodicity of information	Annual
Years with data available	Specify
Indicator 5.2.	Violence rate among women who work exclusively in the home (reproductive work), by type of violence, age, ethnicity, country of origin, and socioeconomic status
Definition	Number of adult and older women dedicated to reproductive work who, in the past 12 months, have reported violence, divided by the total number of women in those age groups, multiplied by 100,000.
Formula	$\frac{\text{Number of women dedicated exclusively to reproductive work who claimed to have been victims of violence in the in a one year period, by age, ethnicity, country of origin and socioeconomic status}}{\text{Total of women of that age, ethnicity and socioeconomic status who report reproductive violence multiplied by 100,000}} \times 100,000$
Suggested information sources	Surveys
Periodicity of information	Annual
Indicator 5.3.	Violence rate by education level, race, ethnicity, country of origin, and socioeconomic status (*)
Definition	Is the ratio of violence on women and girls victims of any form of violence with lower education (poverty level) divided by rate of violence in women and girls with more education (by level of poverty) in women in the same age in one year .
Formula	$\frac{\text{Ratio of violence against women and girls, by age, ethnicity and socioeconomic status that report violence in educational environments in 1 year}}{\text{Ratio of violence against women and girls of those age, ethnicity and socioeconomic status}}$
Suggested information sources	Surveys
Periodicity of information	<p>Annual/</p> <p>To consider the educational attainment of the boys, girls and adolescents and women is recommended to sort by the following levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low: Up to 7 years of education approved -Half: between 7 and 12 years of education approved -High: 12 and more years of education approved - No education: where ever attended an educational establishment. <p>For the calculation of poverty, it is recommended that by income quintiles, since each quintile groups together 20% of the population and sort by lowest (quintile 1) a higher income (quintile 5).</p> <p>(*) Originally the indicator is defined as “Rate of violence by educational level, race, ethnicity, country of origin, and socioeconomic status.”</p>
Indicador 5.4.	Violence rate among pregnant women, by age
Definition	Number of pregnant girls and women victims of violence divided by the total number of pregnant girls and women in those age groups, multiplied by 100.000
Formula	$\frac{\text{Number of pregnant girls and women who claimed to have been victims of violence in a one-year period, by age, ethnicity and socioeconomic status}}{\text{Total of pregnant women of that age, ethnicity and socioeconomic status}} \times 100.000$

Suggested information sources	Surveys
Periodicity of information	Annual/biennial

Indicador 5.5 Violence rate among older women

Definition	Number of older women (aged 65 or older) who have been victims of any form of violence divided by the total number of women in those age groups, multiplied by 100,000
Formula	Number of women (aged 65 or older) who claimed to have been victims of violence in a one-year period.
Suggested information sources	----- x 100.000
Periodicity of information	Total number of women of that age, ethnicity and socioeconomic status

Indicador 5.6. Rate of violence in women, children and adolescents, older adults with disabilities

Definition	Formula No. age women with disabilities victims of violence in one year Number of women with disabilities victims of any form of violence by age divided by the total number of women in the same age group, multiplied by 100,000
Formula	Number of women with disabilities victims of violence by age in one year ----- x 100.000 Total of women of that age
Suggested information sources	Surveys
Periodicity of information	Annual
Suggested information sources	Women with disabilities: record women with disabilities, and to the possible extent, the type of disability (physical, mental, sensory, etc.). The use of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF-WHO-PAHO) is suggested.

Indicador 5.7. Rate of violence in women with different sexual orientations / gender identity

Definition	Number of women with diverse sexual orientations/ gender identity by age victims of any form of violence in one year divided by the total number of women of the same age multiplied by 100,000
Formula	Number of women with diverse sexual orientations / gender identity by age victims of violence in one year ----- x 100.000 Total of women of that age
Suggested information sources	Surveys
Periodicity of information	Annual/ biennial

Indicador 5.8 Violence rate among women married to their assailant/ Violence rate among women whose partner is the assailant

Definition	Number of women married/partnered with their assailant divided by the total number of women in those age groups, multiplied by 100,000
Formula	Number of women married/partnered with their assailant who were victims of violence in a one-year period ----- x 100.000 Total of women of that age
Suggested information sources	Surveys
Periodicity of information	Annual/ biennial.



5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APPLYING THE PROGRESS INDICATORS

One of the main aspects of using progress indicators to measure the guarantees of a life free from violence for women and girls in the region is that it has to do with a *process* that involves various steps, moments, and political, social and technical actors. This complex and multifaceted measurement and evaluation process needs to be set up as a *system*.

Experience in the region following two decades since the Belém do Pará Convention came into force leaves little doubt that the main thrust of government responses should be organized around institutional plans that make up interdependent, universal, and indivisible state initiatives in accordance with the central characteristics of human rights. That is the framework for the necessary review of states' fulfillment of their positive and negative obligations.

States should address the obligations arising from rights as part of coordinated responses on two separate planes—inter-sectoral and intra-sectoral—that involve the relevant institutions according to their specific areas of responsibility. Moreover, these state obligations should be delineated and implemented on the basis of sufficient, methodologically validated empirical information.

It is important to remember the emphasis of the recommendations made by the MESECVI to the states; namely, the need to strengthen information systems in countries that already have them and to develop them in those that as yet do not. This aspect, which involves production, systematization, and public dissemination of information is not only a demand of human rights monitoring mechanisms, but a fundamental requirement on the way to meeting the obligations contained in the Convention, as the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI has reiterated in its reports.

Therefore, the process of applying indicators entails a review of the mechanisms and *modi operandi* of the three branches of government (executive, legislative, and judicial). The aim is a comprehensive review of the commitments implemented to date, gaps to be addressed, and how the structures of power are organized within the State.

This process proposes to call on each women's advancement mechanism, bearing in mind the key role that they play in spearheading national efforts. However, it will not rely exclusively on those mechanisms. On the contrary, the aim is a wide-ranging initiative that calls on all areas of the State in order to have a sense of the interdependence, universality, and indivisibility that should guide states' measures. For that, the indicators on state capabilities will provide very clear answers that will enable each State Party to begin to evaluate and modify institutional responses, bearing in mind the overarching aim of enhancing measures to tackle all the different forms of violence.

These are not pending obstacles or future challenges; they are enforceable legal obligations that states must fulfill to guarantee a life free from violence for women.

Reviewing the obligations of states will require implementing strategies on different levels, both local and regional.

The recommendations that follow, whose aim is to improve how the system of progress indicators is applied, are intended as a contribution for states in carrying out their reviews as well as for civil society organizations that demand effective exercise of the right of women and girls to enjoy a life free from violence.

Strategies at the micro/local level

- Design a coordinated, inter-/intra-sectoral comprehensive intervention system to examine and promote holistic policies to be instituted with strong political leadership, technical capacity, and sustained, adequate funding. Leadership of the system could be entrusted to the national machinery for women, which would be desirable as long as the way in which it acts is revised and transformed, enabling it to drive the system forward with the necessary mainstreaming across all areas of state administration.
- The idea is not to promote a return to National Machineries for Women that are merely in charge of gender affairs but, on the contrary, based on these mechanisms, to transect all state structures in order to achieve a comprehensive response to the problem of violence against women. What is needed is not greater concentration, but more leadership across the entire public administration.
- Promote the design and collection of statistical information as well as the development of qualitative research methodologies this is an essential requirement for expanding the collection and construction of periodic series of data that monitor progress, or perhaps setbacks, in measures intended to ensure a life without violence for women. There should be broad development of clearly defined crosscutting information systems, based not only on population surveys and the systematization of administrative records, but also including new forms of information gathering.
- Strengthen not only statistics agencies in general, but also the national machinery for women, judicial operators, health personnel, and other service providers, so as to enhance their awareness and train them in the production and use of information under a gender-aware and rights-based approach.
- Implement awareness-raising measures and evaluations of the role of judiciary, so as to develop operational indicators for this branch of government, with a view, at a second stage, to coordinating judicial interventions with comprehensive public-policy responses.
- Promote access to public information as an essential human rights standard for ensuring accountability.
- Generate broad-based discussions on such legislative reforms as may be necessary to meet the requirements of a mainstreamed approach.
- Ensure sustained, adequate, and sufficient funding for all measures aimed to eradicate violence against women in girls.
- Promote the strengthening of civil society organizations for the protection of the rights

of women and girls.

- Empower women and girls—in all their diversity—as persons with rights under the Belém do Pará Convention, in the sense both of holding the State to its obligations and of judicially enforcing those rights.

Strategies at the macro/regional level

- Promote the inclusion of a rights-based and gender-responsive public-policy approach, while also seeking to tie in the efforts of the different monitoring agencies, organs, and mechanisms of the universal and regional human-rights protection systems.
- Comprehensively include all types of violence against women in government agendas, not only for the purpose of raising awareness, but also for delivering coordinated responses as outlined above.
- Enhance national and cooperation efforts to the greatest possible extent, inter alia, through dialogue, not only among countries, but also, in particular, with civil society.
- Make available the budget appropriations and the financial, human, and technical resources needed to carry out the above process.
- Contribute to empirical research in the area of access to justice for women victims of violence.

Only if comprehensive systems for monitoring and evaluating obligations under the Belém do Pará Convention are consolidated, and these processes then harnessed in order to move beyond mere information gathering and/or reporting, will it be possible to show the level of fulfillment of the State's obligations to women. That would be progress in effectively implementing rights. The aim, then, is to move past mere rhetorical references to rights in order to effectively implement the content of every single one.

Progress indicators have enormous potential as a tool, provided that the efforts of the State are meaningfully evaluated. However, their potential is also extremely useful for civil society organizations pressing for comprehensive change and reform. The object is to progress beyond “challenges,” to implementation of legal obligations. The lives of women and girls of the Hemisphere demand it.

ANNEX

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS OF THE MESECVI TO THE STATES PARTY⁹

LEGISLATION

Articles 1, 2 and 7(c), (e), and (g) of the Belém do Pará Convention

1. Amend and/or harmonize the legal framework concerning the prevention and punishment of violence against women to bring it into line with the definition of violence against women established in articles 1 and 2 of the Belém do Pará Convention.
2. Criminalize trafficking in persons and forced prostitution in accordance with the standards of the “Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime” known as the Palermo Protocol, and the Elements of Crimes of the Rome Statute creating the International Criminal Court, and adopt measures to protect and provide care for victims, their relatives and witnesses.
3. Punish sexual harassment in the workplace, in health and education centers and in any other sphere, as provided in article 2 of the Belém do Pará Convention. Repeal any provision that revictimizes victims or blocks their attempts to obtain punishment for those responsible and to seek adequate reparation.
4. Criminalize sexual violence and rape committed within a marriage or de facto union, and revise the rules of criminal procedure in order to remove obstacles that could prevent women from seeking justice in these cases.
5. Forbid the use of conciliation, mediation and other methods for out-of-court settlement, as well as the use of the “principle of opportunity” in cases of violence against women, and harmonize proceedings legislation in accordance with said prohibitions. If they are already forbidden only in cases of family or domestic violence, the ban should be expanded to other cases of violence against women.
6. Adopt measures to prevent and punish femicide, in both public and private spheres. Monitor enforcement of those measures by judges and prosecutors and remove any judicial obstacles that may prevent the victims’ relatives from obtaining justice, or reduce the penalty where the aggressor claims to have acted under the force of “violent emotion”.
7. Adopt provisions to prevent and punish sexual violence committed in armed conflicts and in natural disasters.
8. Adopt provisions to punish sexual violence committed in State institutions, either as an independent crime or an aggravating factor to the sexual crimes included in the Penal Code. In the case said violence is covered by the figure of ‘institutional violence’, ensure that measures are adequate to prevent and punish such violence.
9. Adopt provisions to criminalize obstetric violence. Define by all appropriate means the elements that constitute a natural process before, during and after childbirth, without arbitrary or excessive medication and guaranteeing the free and voluntary consent of wo-

9. MESECVI-CEVI (2012) Segundo Informe Hemisférico sobre la Implementación de la Convención de Belém do Pará, Washington, OEA documentos oficiales ; OEA/Ser.L

men to procedures related to their sexual and reproductive health. Adopt an intercultural perspective for including indigenous and afro-descendant people in health services and respecting their customs and cultural norms.

10. Legalize interruption of pregnancy on therapeutic grounds, that is to say, to save the life of the mother or avoid serious or permanent injury to her physical and mental health. Implement the services in hospitals and health centers and establish care protocols or guidelines to guarantee women's access to such procedures.
11. Legalize the interruption of pregnancy caused by rape. Implement that service in hospitals and health centers and establish care protocols or guidelines to guarantee women's access to such procedures.
12. Adopt provisions to penalize forced sterilization as a crime and an act tantamount to genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.
13. Adopt regulations on artificial insemination and punish those who perform it without the consent of the victim.
14. Adopt provisions to guarantee the free distribution of emergency contraceptives in public health services without distinctions based on social class or membership to an ethnic group, and ensure their fulfillment by removing any obstacles to their full implementation.
15. Adopt provisions to offer emergency prophylactic treatment for HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases in public health services, especially for cases of sexual violence. Adopt protocols defining the treatment steps and the manner of providing care for users.
16. Conduct awareness and prevention campaigns on violence against women and knowledge and promotion of their rights, preferably within a stable time frame, without distinctions based on sex, social class or membership to an ethnic group, and establish mechanisms for evaluating the results.

NATIONAL PLANS

Articles 1, 2, 7 and 8(c) and (d) of the Belém do Pará Convention

17. Adopt national intersectoral plans to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women, together with mechanisms for their monitoring, evaluation and dissemination, ensuring civil society, organized communities and social movements' participation in the different stages of said plans. Establish penalties for government officials who fail to implement them.
18. Define and implement actions or strategies relating to violence against women within the national plans for other sectors, with particular reference to education, employment and income generation; poverty eradication; gender equity and equality; health; HIV/AIDS; and public security and crime prevention.
19. Develop ongoing training plans on violence against women and on women's rights under the Belém do Pará Convention for decision-makers and authorities, especially for government officials and agencies responsible for enforcing legislation or policies to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women. These include legislators, justice and health workers, educators, the military and police forces, social and community women's organizations, and specialized centers for dealing with violence.

20. Institutionalize the participation of civil society, organized communities and social movements in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national plans on violence against women, through the mechanisms deemed most appropriate, such as participation in high-level commissions, thematic roundtables and broadbased consultative processes, among others of a binding nature.
21. Include in national plans on violence against women strategies for cooperation with the media and advertising agencies in order to publicize women's rights, in particular the Belém do Pará Convention. Ensure that they have sufficient budgetary funding for continuity as well as an impact evaluation mechanism.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Articles 7(d), (f) and 8(c) and (d) of the Belém do Pará Convention

22. Increase the number of entities receiving complaints, especially in non-urban areas with indigenous or afro-descendant populations, as well as their effectiveness and inclusive, intercultural nature.
23. Ensure women's access to justice by guaranteeing, as a minimum, the availability of specialized personnel to serve victims and handle their cases throughout the procedural stages; areas that offer privacy within police stations, courts and health centers; free legal services specialized in violence against women, provided by the State nationwide; interpretation services in indigenous languages for victims from ethnic communities who turn to the judicial system; and confidentiality and data protection both for victims and for their relatives and witnesses.
24. Provide information to the Committee on access to justice for indigenous women, especially regarding the organs and procedures available, the benefits and obstacles they entail, and the national and customary provisions used to administer justice.
25. Ensure that protection orders are applied in all cases of violence against women. Monitor their application as well as conduct evaluations and studies of their implementation and effectiveness in order to take corrective measures or reinforce them as necessary.
26. Implement mechanisms to ensure compliance with protection orders granted in favor of women, their relatives and witnesses. Ensure funds for transfers; rescue mechanisms; change of identity for victims; witness protection; safe conduct to leave the country; secure referral networks; and others that the country may deem appropriate.
27. Adopt and implement protocols for dealing with victims of violence against women in police stations or entities receiving complaints, prosecution offices and health services. When appropriate, said protocols shall be translated into indigenous languages.
28. Conduct studies or compilations on the use of the Belém do Pará Convention and other international standards relating to violence against women in legal judgments and opinions, for use as tools in the work of judges, prosecutors, and the judiciary and law students.
29. Conduct studies on judgments and opinions containing stereotypes, prejudices, myths and customs in cases involving women victims of violence, as well as the use of the victim's personal history or sexual experience to deny her justice.

SPECIALIZED SERVICES

Article 8(d) and (f) of the Belém do Pará Convention

- 30.** Establish free specialized services for women victims of violence and their children, including the creation of more shelters, safe houses and comprehensive care centers; pre-trial legal assistance; legal representation during the trial; integral health services that include sexual and reproductive health care as well as legal interruption of pregnancy; and psychological counseling, therapeutic support and self-help groups.
- 31.** Establish mechanisms of cooperation with civil society organizations, especially women's organizations that have experience in administering shelters and safe houses and in providing services to women victims of violence.
- 32.** Design strategies, preferably on the basis of national plans on violence against women, for coordinated dissemination of specialized State services for women victims of violence, either as part of campaigns for prevention and punishment of violence against women or for promoting women's rights, or as part of an organized, intersectoral dissemination plan.
- 33.** Conduct evaluations of specialized services for women victims of violence and their children, and take the corrective actions necessary to improve the care provided to women.

NATIONAL BUDGET

Article 7(c) of the Belém do Pará Convention

- 34.** Approve sufficient budget appropriations for the execution of public policies and plans on the prevention, response, punishment and progressive eradication of violence against women in the public and private spheres.
- 35.** Establish mechanisms that allow the provision of information on the percentage of budgets allocated to national women's mechanisms.
- 36.** Identify national budget figures or percentages earmarked for services for women victims of violence, including: women's police stations, prosecution offices and other entities receiving complaints; training for government officials; specialized services such as shelters and safe houses, telephone hot lines, free legal advice, free legal representation and free psychological counseling; campaigns for the prevention of violence against women and health services for women affected by violence.

INFORMATION AND STATISTICS

Article 8(h) of the Belém do Pará Convention

- 37.** Include in national plans on violence against women research and studies on this topic in order to determine the budget allocated, and the dissemination and promotion of results and publications.
- 38.** Conduct surveys on violence against women, women's knowledge of their rights, and knowledge of services available to women affected by violence, or include modules on the topic in general surveys or censuses.
- 39.** Keep records in entities receiving complaints, courts and prosecution offices and health centers, in order to have reliable data for understanding the scope of violence against

women; protecting the privacy of the victims as well as estimating access and use of services by women affected by violence.

- 40.** Collect and make public information disaggregated by sex, age, civil status and geographic location, on the number of women victims of violence; prosecutions for violence against women; convictions for violence against women; victims of femicide and convictions for femicide.
- 41.** Institute registries in police stations and in the judiciary, at the national level, to keep statistics on femicides, with data disaggregated by age, civil status and geographic location.
- 42.** Establish the rules for proper coordination between national statistics agencies and women's institutes.

