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**FOLLOW-UP MECHANISM TO THE  
BELÉM DO PARÁ CONVENTION (MESECVI)  
SECOND SPECIAL CONFERENCE OF  
STATES PARTY TO THE BELÉM DO PARÁ CONVENTION**  
February 21<sup>st</sup>, 2018  
Washington, DC

## **REPORT ON THE STATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN OF THE MESECVI 2014-2017**

Article 1 of the Mechanism's Statute states: the Mechanism should follow up on the commitments undertaken by the States Parties to the Belém do Pará Convention; the purpose of the MESECVI is to promote the implementation of the Convention and contribute to the achievement of the objectives established therein; and, the Mechanism shall establish a system of technical cooperation among the States Parties, which shall be open to other Member States and Permanent Observer States.<sup>1</sup>

Based on the document "Performance and impact of the First Multilateral Evaluation Round of the MESECVI: An examination based on the opinions of key players," submitted at the Third Conference of States Parties (MESECVI-III/doc.56/11), the present Strategic Plan has as an objective the dissemination of the Convention of Belém do Pará, along with its historical significance, the rights enshrined in the Convention, and the mechanisms to promote and protect them.

In this sense, the present Strategic Plan was developed taking into consideration the importance of: 1) strengthening the institutionalism of the MESECVI; 2) strengthening the technical capacities of the national mechanisms on women's affairs; 3) providing an intersectoral answer to problems regarding violence against women; and 4) raising societal awareness about these problems, as well as promote the Belém do Pará Convention.

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<sup>1</sup> **Article 1. Purposes / objectives**

1.1 The purposes of the mechanism shall be:

- a. To follow up on the commitments undertaken by the states parties to the Convention and review how they are being implemented;
- b. To promote the implementation of the Convention and contribute to achievement of the objectives established therein;

Based on Agreement 14 of the Seventh Conference of States Parties, held on November 29 and 30, 2017, in which it was agreed to "extend the period of validity of the Strategic Plan of the MESECVI 2014-2017 until the process of elaboration and approval of a new one is completed. For this purpose, request that the Technical Secretariat of the MESECVI prepare a report on the status of implementation of the current Strategic Plan, collaborating jointly with the States Party in the development of a proposal for a new Strategic Plan to be submitted for consideration in the first half of February 2018". The Technical Secretariat of the MESECVI presents the follow-up on compliance, processes and challenges of the Strategic Plan 2014-2017.

Goals	Actions	Outcome indicators (annual frequency unless otherwise indicated)	Status of Completion	Responsible/ Coordinators	Results
1 Institutional strengthening of the MESECVI	1.1 Institutionalize dialogues between the organs of the MESECVI according to the document (MESECVI/GT/doc.6)	1.1 Number of meetings developed	Complete	NCA and CEVI with TS support	<p>Meetings of the CEP (3):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First Extraordinary Conference of States Party from 23 and 24 of October 2014, Mexico City, Mexico: Consideration and approval of the "Guidelines for carrying out dialogues between the ANC and the CEVI".</li> <li>• Sixth Conference of States Party 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> of October, 2015, Lima, Peru: Participation of the President of the CEVI in the Inaugural Session; Celebration of the "Dialogue between Competent National Authorities and the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI", including the participation of CEVI Experts in the Panel "Latin America and the Caribbean: building bridges for the implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará" and in the Panel "Regional examination of structural violence against women".</li> <li>• Seventh Conference of States Party November 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup>, 2017, Panama City, Panama: Presentation of the Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará by the President of the CEVI; Participation of Experts of the CEVI and ANC in "Dialogue on general and special prevention of violence against women in the Third Multilateral Evaluation Round".</li> </ul>

	<p>1.2 Strengthen the dialogue between the organs of the MESECVI regarding measurement indicators for the elaboration of hemispheric reports.</p>	<p>1.2 Number of meetings held and agreements reached.</p>	<p>Complete</p>	<p>NCA and CEVI with TS support</p>	<p>Meetings of the CEVI (1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fourteenth Meeting of the CEVI (November 27-28, 2017) in Panama City, Panama: Exchange between the Competent National Authorities and the Committee of Experts on the progress and challenges in the implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará and the strengthening of the MESECVI.</li> </ul> <p>Total number of meetings: 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First Extraordinary Conference of States Party from 22 to 24 of 2014, Mexico City, Mexico: Presentation of the Second Follow-up Report on the Recommendations of the Committee of Experts.</li> <li>• Seventh Conference of States Party November 28 and 29, 2017, Panama City, Panama: Presentation of the Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará; Presentation of the Hemispheric Report on Sexual Violence and Child Pregnancy in the States Parties to the Convention of Belém do Pará.</li> </ul> <p>Conducted workshops on the Progress Indicators System for the Measurement of the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention in 9 States Party. The workshop in Grenada was sub-regional and included representatives of 12 Caribbean States in 2015 (see point 2.1); <a href="#">the participation of the ANC or their representatives was included in the workshops.</a></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Paraguay (November 3-4, 2014); Attendees: 41 (36 women and 5 men)</li> <li>2. Ecuador (November 20-21, 2014); Attendees: 34 (27 women and 7 men)</li> <li>3. Argentina (December 1, 2014); Attendees: 36 (34 women and 2 men)</li> <li>4. Colombia (26-27 January 2015); Attendees: 43 (39</li> </ol>
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	<p>1.3 Appointment and effective participation of experts in the activities and meetings of the CEVI.</p>	<p>1.3 Experts appointed and number of experts that have participated in the CEVI meetings</p>	<p>Work in progress</p>	<p>NCA</p>	<p>women and 4 men)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. El Salvador (February 17-18, 2015)</li> <li>6. Guatemala (19-20 February 2015)</li> <li>7. Grenada, with the participation of representatives from Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. (March 24-25, 2015)</li> <li>8. Chile (April 15-16, 2015); Attendees: 56 (52 women and 4 men)</li> <li>9. Peru (23-24 April 2015); Attendees: 35 (33 women and 2 men)</li> </ol> <p>30 Experts appointed as of December 2017 (See Annex I)</p> <p>Number of Experts participating in CEVI meetings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eleventh Meeting of the CEVI (September 18-19, 2014): 14 Experts</li> <li>• Twelfth Meeting of the CEVI (13-15 October 2015): 20 Experts</li> <li>• Thirteenth Meeting of the CEVI (11-13 October 2016): 18 Experts</li> <li>• Fourteenth Meeting of the CEVI (27-28 November 2017): 22 Experts</li> </ul>
	<p>1.4 Promote the participation of civil society under the framework of the “Guidelines</p>	<p>1.4 Number of civil society organizations that participate in the forums, workshops, and other MESECVI</p>	<p>Work in progress</p>	<p>NCA with TS support</p>	<p>On January 28, 2015, the MESECVI had a meeting with non-governmental organizations that defend the women’s rights in Colombia. The purpose of the meeting was to present the Mechanism and how it functions, to inform them about possible forms of participation and establish a relationship between NGOs with the Mechanism; and to present the "Guide for the application of the Convention of Belém do</p>

	<p>for the participation of Civil Society Organizations in the activities of the OAS”, as appropriate.</p> <p>Disseminate at the national level the</p>	<p>events</p>	<p>Complete</p>	<p>TS in consultation</p>	<p>Pará". The activity was attended by 22 organizations.</p> <p>The participation of civil society organizations was included in the workshops on the MESECVI Indicator System (see point 2.1) held in 2015 in 7 States Party and one sub-regional workshop involving representatives of 12 Caribbean States; 27 civil society organizations in total participated in the workshops.</p> <p>The Technical Secretariat of the MESECVI, in coordination with the corresponding Competent National Authorities, invited 7 civil society organizations to a meeting in Chile (April 16, 2015), and 6 in Peru (April 22, 2015). The objectives were: i) to present the Mechanism and its function; ii) debate, exchange opinions and analyze the situation of the Human Rights of Women in Colombia, focused on violence issues; iii) report possible mechanisms of participation and relationship with the Mechanism; iv) to present the "Guide for the interpretation of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women".</p> <p>The Secretariat held a Virtual Seminar on June 30, 2016, called "<a href="#">Shadow Reporting: Participation of CSOs in the Third Evaluation Round of the MESECVI</a>". As a result of this campaign, in August 2016 the Secretariat received a total of 25 shadow Reports.</p> <p>Participation of the Technical Secretariat of the MESECVI in a meeting with civil society organizations in Argentina for the dissemination of the Progress Indicators System for Measuring the Implementation of the Convention, with the participation of representatives of 11 organizations (August 11, 2016).</p> <p>In June 2014, the MESECVI developed a campaign to provide information and assistance to women’s human rights</p>
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	<p>guidelines for civil society participation in the OAS, in order to promote the registration of a large number of women's organizations.</p> <p>Disseminate the mandate of the MESECVI at the national level and through electronic media</p>		<p>Work in progress</p> <p>Work in</p>	<p>with NCA</p> <p>NCA and TS</p> <p>NCA and TS</p>	<p>organizations interested in accrediting themselves through the OAS. The campaign consisted in the preparation of electronic bulletins, effective dissemination on the MESECVI website and social networks. Likewise, invitations have been sent to civil society organizations registered with the OAS to participate in the Conference States Party to the Convention of Belém Do Pará and in the Meetings of the CEVI.</p> <p>In March 2016, MESECVI launched a campaign inviting civil society organizations registered with the OAS to participate in the Third Multilateral Evaluation Round, presenting specific information directly related to the "Indicators of progress for the measurement of the Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women - Convention of Belém do Pará "(March 17, 2016).</p> <p>The MESECVI makes use of different means of communication to disclose its mandate and function:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Networks: Facebook of the CIM <a href="https://www.facebook.com/ComisionInteramericanaDeMujeres/">https://www.facebook.com/ComisionInteramericanaDeMujeres/</a></li> <li>• Facebook of the OAS <a href="https://www.facebook.com/OEAoficial/">https://www.facebook.com/OEAoficial/</a> Twitter of the MESECVI <a href="https://twitter.com/MESECVI">https://twitter.com/MESECVI</a> Twitter of the CIM <a href="https://twitter.com/CIMOEA">https://twitter.com/CIMOEA</a> and Twitter of the OAS <a href="https://twitter.com/OEA_oficial">https://twitter.com/OEA_oficial</a></li> <li>• Institutional web pages: MESECVI <a href="http://www.oas.org/es/mese cvi/nosotros.asp">http://www.oas.org/es/mese cvi/nosotros.asp</a> CIM <a href="http://www.oas.org/es/cim/nosotros.asp">http://www.oas.org/es/cim/nosotros.asp</a> and OAS <a href="http://www.oas.org/en/">http://www.oas.org/en/</a></li> <li>• Portal of Belém do Pará: <a href="http://www.belemdopara.org">www.belemdopara.org</a></li> </ul> <p>Carried out workshops on the Progress Indicators System for</p>
	<p>Develop</p>		<p>Work in</p>	<p>NCA and TS</p>	<p>Carried out workshops on the Progress Indicators System for</p>

	workshops and virtual forums		progress		<p>Measuring the Implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará (see point 2.1)</p> <p>The Secretariat held a Virtual Seminar on June 30, 2016, called "Shadow Reporting: Participation of CSOs in the Third Evaluation Round of the MESECVI". As a result of this campaign, in August 2016 the Secretariat received a total of 25 shadow Reports.</p> <p>Training workshop on the use of the progress indicators system to measure the implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará, sponsored by the National Commission to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women in Mexico (CONAVIM) of the Ministry of the Interior and aimed at guiding the institution in the use of the system and its incorporation into national processes for the preparation of plans, programs and reports on human rights and violence against women (Washington DC, May 3 and 4, 2016).</p> <p>Virtual seminars (Webinars) held:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Virtual Seminar (Webinar) on sexual and reproductive rights (May 1, 2015)</li> <li>• Virtual Seminar (Webinar): "The use of the Belem do Para Convention to improve access to justice" (March 6, 2015)</li> <li>• Virtual Seminar (Webinar) for the preparation of national reports for the CEVI Experts (March 9, 2017 in Spanish, April 4, 2017 in English)</li> </ul>
	1.5 Set concrete goals for development and cooperation with the Inter-	1.5 Number of ongoing activities/cooperation projects	Work in progress	NCA and TS	<p>Total activities and projects: 21</p> <p>The fifth agreement of the Fifth Conference of States Parties seeks to promote international cooperation for the exchange of ideas and experiences and the implementation of programs aimed at protecting women subjected to violence such as</p>

	<p>American Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights as well as other international organs or organisms.</p>			<p>those established in the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Council of Europe and the MESECVI, to strengthen alliances with the Council of Europe, sharing their contributions for future entry into implementation of the Convention to Prevent and Combat Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention).</p> <p>In the framework of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women in the United Nations (CSW), held in New York from 9 to 20 March 2015, representatives of the Technical Secretariat met with representatives of 3 organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council of Europe: The meeting was held with Marja Ruotanen and Liri Kopaci-Di Michele. The meeting followed the CSW'58 meeting and the monitoring indicators.</li> <li>• International Juvenile Justice Observatory (OIJJ): The meeting was attended by Cristina Goñi. The topics discussed were the BdP / OECD monitoring indicators - Social Institutions &amp; Gender Index and the upcoming meetings.</li> <li>• Emakunde: Together with Noemi Gonzalo-Bilbao and Director Emakunde Izaskun Landaida. They deepened conversation related to the strengthening of the CIM and the MESECVI, on indicators and on legislative incidence.</li> </ul> <p>Between June 1 and 2, 2015, the Technical Secretariat of the MESECVI participated in the VIII Conference on Femicide-Feminicide, within the framework of the bi-regional dialogue on Gender between the European Union and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC).</p> <p>On October 19 and 22, 2015, the Cooperation Program of the European Union with Latin America (Eurosocial) held its annual meeting in Madrid, Spain. The Technical Secretariat</p>
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				<p>of the MESECVI presented the main advances made in the last four years of work in the region, as well as the challenges in compliance with the Convention.</p> <p>In the framework of the sixtieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women in the United Nations (CSW'60), held in New York from March 14 to 24, 2016, the representatives of the Technical Secretariat met with 5 organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council of Europe: Marja Ruotanen, Director of Human Dignity and Equality and Liri Kopaçi-Di Michele, Head of the Division of Gender Equality;</li> <li>• Kazakhstan: Secretary of State Gulshara Abdykalikova, President of the National Commission for Women, Family and Demographic Policy;</li> <li>• Community of Democracies: General Secretary Maria Leissner;</li> <li>• Norway: Solveig Horne, Minister for Children and Gender Equality;</li> <li>• Argentina: María Fabiana Tuñez, President of the National Council of Women</li> </ul> <p>On April 11, 2016, the Technical Secretariat received a consultation from Dubravka Šimonovic, the UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, addressed to the President of the CEVI. The Secretariat directed the consultation to the Steering Committee, which elaborated the response to the questions raised in the letter of the Special Rapporteur. On June 9, the Secretariat informed all the members of the Committee about the response sent. On October 5, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights for the United Nations announced that the response of the CEVI reflected in the report that the Special Rapporteur presented to the General Assembly.</p> <p>Participation of the Technical Secretariat in a meeting of</p>
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				<p>experts on violence against women in preparation for the Thirteenth Regional Conference of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) held in the city of Montevideo, Uruguay (May 16 and 17, 2016).</p> <p>On March 23, 2017, the <a href="#">launching</a> of the "Hemispheric Report on Sexual Violence and Child Pregnancy in the States Party to the Convention of Belem do Para" was held in Washington, D.C. It was attended by the Rapporteur on Women's Rights of the IACHR and the former Commissioner and Rapporteur on the Rights of the Child of the IACHR.</p> <p>On March 30 and 31, 2017, the then Vice-President of the CEVI, Sylvia Mesa, accompanied the delegation of the <a href="#">Rapporteurship on the Rights of the Child of the IACHR to Guatemala</a> as an observer, in the framework of the follow-up of the implementation of Precautionary Measure No. 958/16.</p> <p>Consultation between regional and international mechanisms of women in CSW61 on March 16, 2017 in New York, convened by Dubravka Simonovic, Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women. This consultation was followed by a meeting of the Technical Secretariat of the MESECVI with the high authorities of the regional and international mechanisms on violence against women with the Secretary General of the United Nations António Guterres, to establish the joint strategies of these Mechanisms with the UN.</p> <p>On September 13, 2017, the European Parliament issued the resolution "<a href="#">EU political relations with Latin America</a>" (2017/2027 (INI)) in which it called on States to implement gender equality, and to combat femicide, among others issues. It also called for the MESECVI Secretariat to play a more significant role, within the framework of the entry into implementation of the Istanbul Convention, and called on the States to sign it.</p>
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				<p>In the World Bank's 2017 <a href="#">Week of Law, Justice and Development</a>, held from November 6 to 10, 2017, the Panel "International and Regional Mechanisms on Violence against Women" was held. It was attended by Sylvia Mesa of the CEVI, Feride Acar, President of GREVIO and Dubravka Šimonović, Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences.</p> <p>On December 4, 2017, the Executive Secretary of the CIM participated in the Debate Table "Gender, health, discrimination and diversity: risks and vulnerabilities" organized by the IACHR and the Inter-American Court, within the framework of the Forum of the Inter-American System of Human Rights held in Washington, DC. On that same date, the Technical Secretariat of the MESECVI, participated in the Discussion Table "Sexual and reproductive rights from a DESCA approach", organized by Amnesty International, the Center for Reproductive Rights, the O'Neil Institute for National and Global Health Law at Georgetown, Planned Parenthood Global and the CIM, within the framework of the same Forum.</p> <p>Cooperation with the UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Dubravka Šimonovic, has continued. Along these lines, a joint communiqué was issued on January 12, 2018. In this, the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI made a Joint Appeal with the Special Rapporteur and the UN Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women both in legislation and in practice, and expressing their concern about the sentence that denied freedom to Teodora Vázquez. In the statement, the experts expressed their concern over the decision of the Second Court of San Salvador, which on December 13, 2017 resolved to deny Teodora Vázquez her freedom when she was imprisoned after suffering an obstetric emergency. In addition, the Special Rapporteur requested the</p>
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	<p>1.6 Identify effective fundraising plans to increment the raise of funds, including the request to the General Secretariat of the OAS to grant additional regular funds to the MESECVI.</p>	<p>1.6 Variation of raised funds</p>	<p>Work in progress</p>	<p>NCA and TS</p>	<p>participation of MESECVI in CSW62 (2018) in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A half-day conference to discuss an action plan to enhance operational cooperation (March 12, 2018)</li> <li>• A panel with the Secretary General or the Assistant Secretary General to discuss the respective work of the mechanisms and discuss the institutionalization of cooperation between global and regional mechanisms on violence against women (March 13, 2018)</li> <li>• A parallel event on political violence against women.</li> <li>• During the week prior to CSW62: Invitation to participate in a group meeting on political violence against women, held with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and UN Women, in order to provide contributions to the rapporteur's annual report to the United Nations General Assembly.</li> </ul> <p>The Technical Secretariat, during 2015, carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and listing of international cooperation agencies whose focal themes include women's rights and gender violence.</li> <li>• Identification of CEO's of companies in the United States; list of CEO's and sending letters of introduction.</li> <li>• Development and submission of projects on violence against women to the Ford Foundation.</li> <li>• Identification of international foundations and donors. Submission of projects</li> </ul> <p>In 2016, the OAS approved the project "Strengthening the capacities of OAS members to advance in the implementation of the Belem do Para Convention."</p> <p>On May 25, 2017, a meeting was held with potential donors for the CIM/MESECVI that included the participation of several Permanent Missions to the OAS and Permanent</p>
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					<p>Observers, such as France, Spain, Italy, Liechtenstein and the Vatican City.</p> <p>At the General Assembly of the OAS, held from June 19 to 21, 2017, it decided to request that the CAAP increase the budget allocation of the OAS regular budget for the CIM, mentioning that this increase would be included in the resolution on OAS financing and in the program-budget for 2018.</p> <p>2014-2017 Funds (see Annex III for specifics):</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Year</u></th> <th><u>Donor</u></th> <th><u>Amount</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3"><u>2014</u></td> <td>Argentina</td> <td>15,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mexico</td> <td>34,529.59</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nicaragua</td> <td>6,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2"><u>2015</u></td> <td>Mexico</td> <td>29,717.87</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nicaragua</td> <td>6,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2"><u>2016</u></td> <td>Mexico</td> <td>30,253.85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trinidad and Tobago</td> <td>15,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2"><u>2017</u></td> <td>Mexico</td> <td>25,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Panama</td> <td>78,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>2014</u>	Argentina	15,000.00	Mexico	34,529.59	Nicaragua	6,000.00	<u>2015</u>	Mexico	29,717.87	Nicaragua	6,000.00	<u>2016</u>	Mexico	30,253.85	Trinidad and Tobago	15,000.00	<u>2017</u>	Mexico	25,000	Panama	78,000
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2. Strengthening national mechanisms on women's affairs' technical capacities for the prevention, punishment, and eradication of violence	2.1 Formulate technical assistance programs to:	2.1 Number of States that have received technical assistance from the MESECVI.	Work in progress	TS in consultation with NCA and CEVI	<p>Development of a subregional comparative study on violence against women, in 6 countries belonging to the OECS, in order to identify and address gaps in the matter. This included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compilation of information of each country of the OECS</li> <li>• Creating focus groups</li> <li>• Validation workshop (Saint Lucia, 23-24 September 2014)</li> <li>• Subregional report with recommendations in the process of development</li> </ul>																									

<p>against women</p>				<p>Carried out workshops on the Progress Indicators System for Measuring the Implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará in 9 countries. One workshop was subregional, with representatives of 12 countries present:</p> <p>Additionally, between January 29 and 30, 2015, the MESECVI, with the support of the National Gender Commission of the Judicial Branch, met with representatives of the Judicial Branch in Colombia; rapporteurs; Assistant Magistrates of the High Courts of Colombia (Supreme Court, Constitutional Court and State Council); and under the coordination and support of the National Directorate of Public Policies of the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation, with representatives of the Office of Management and Technical Cooperation, of the Office of the National Directorate of Public Policies (Office of Gender) and of the Office of Constitutional Affairs, with the objective of introducing the work on the monitoring of indicators of access to justice, to present the advances of the MESECVI in relation to the justice sector for the Colombian State, and to debate the initiatives to strengthen the access of women and girls in the Americas for 2015 - 2016.</p> <p>In order to generate technical cooperation processes for the States Parties to the Convention of Belém do Pará, the MESECVI, in coordination with the Office of Women of the Supreme Court of Justice of Argentina, held the seminar "Gender and Justice" aimed at members of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Puebla in Mexico, between June 22 and July 3, 2015. 55 judges and 30 secretaries were trained.</p> <p>XVI International Meeting on Gender Statistics "Statistical challenges towards the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda" - Aguascalientes Mexico: The XVI International Meeting on Gender Statistics was held in Aguascalientes, Mexico on September 9, 10 and 11, 2015. It</p>
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					<p>was a space to reflect on how to adopt and adapt the Available Development Objectives to the needs, priorities and possibilities of the countries of the region, availability of the data and their levels of disaggregation, but also to contribute to the discussion on the necessary development of capacities and the strengthening of methodologies for the production and use of information, as well as the elaboration of gender indicators related to human rights and the advancement of women and girls in topics such as poverty, access to productive, financial and technological assets, unpaid care work, statistics on Violence against women and girls, participation of women in decision-making, among others.</p> <p>Approval of the System of Progress Indicators for the Measurement of the Implementation of the Convention as part of the National System of Prevention, Attention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women in Mexico, within the framework of the XXVIII Ordinary Session of the System (10 March 2016).</p> <p>On November 16 and 17, 2016, with the support of the National Electoral Institute (INE) of Mexico, the "Regional Dialogue: The Role of Electoral Institutions in the Face of Political Violence against Women" was organized in Mexico City. The objective of the meeting was to discuss the actions that the administrative electoral institutions have carried out and the challenges presented in the attention to political violence against women within the framework of their competencies, based on a dialogue between regional experts and people who are members of autonomous electoral organizations, with the aim of contributing to the elaboration of a work agenda that allows them to respond effectively to cases of political violence. The main result of the meeting was the identification of a wide range of problems and concrete recommendations for their approach.</p>
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	Incorporate and use the indicators for the measurement of violence against woman in States Parties	Number of States that present their indicators on time and in proper form before the MESECVI.	Work in progress	TS in consultation with NCA and CEVI	Technical assistance in compiling and systematizing statistical information on access to justice for women victims of gender-based violence in Mexico, carried out within the framework of the agreement concluded with CONAVIM (project April-December, 2017).  Participation of 27 States in the Third Evaluation Round. See Annex II.
	Strengthen national capacities in the design of indicators and data collection.	Number of countries whose data are statistically comparable and/or number of initiatives implemented for that purpose	Work in progress	TS in consultation with NCA and CEVI	See Hemispheric Report of the Third Multilateral Evaluation Round (2016 - 2017) and National Reports of the Third Evaluation Round, in which 27 States Parties participated. See point 2.1.
	Strengthen or develop mechanisms to advance in homogeneous and comparable indicators		Work in progress	TS in consultation with NCA and CEVI	See Matrix of Progress Indicators for Measuring the Implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará.
	2.2 Develop a needs-based analysis to	2.2 Information available on the needs of	Work in progress	TS in consultation with NCA	Information contained, updated and analyzed in the Hemispheric Report of the Third Multilateral Evaluation Round (2016 - 2017) and in the National Reports



	<p>continue strengthening the technical capacities of national mechanisms of women's affairs.</p>	<p>existing technical cooperation in States Parties.</p>		<p>and CEVI</p>	<p>corresponding to the Third Evaluation Round.</p>
	<p>2.3 Compile, publish, and exchange of good practices and public policies between competent authorities of respective countries for the prevention, punishment, and eradication of violence against women.</p>	<p>2.3 Number of publications compiling good practices</p> <p>Exchange forums about best practices that have been developed.</p>	<p>Work in progress</p> <p>Work in progress</p>	<p>TS in consultation with NCA and CEVI</p> <p>TS in consultation with NCA and CEVI</p>	<p>(2):</p> <p>See Portal <a href="http://www.belemdopara.org">www.belemdopara.org</a></p> <p>Elaboration of the Compendium of Legislative Framework and Good Practices to Combat the Trafficking of Women for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation (Compendium of Legislative Framework and Promising Practices to Address Trafficking of Women and Girls for Sexual Exploitation) in collaboration with the World Bank (Project-November 2017).</p> <p>In commemoration of the 20 years of the Convention of Belém do Pará, on March 10, 2014, a side event was held at the UN 58th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW'58), transmitted live, dedicated to "The Convention of Belém do Pará and the Istanbul Convention of the Council of Europe: A universal response to violence against women", in the city of New York. In this event, the publication "Regional tools for combating violence against women: The Convention of Belém do Pará and the Istanbul Convention" was presented, jointly prepared by the Technical Secretariat of the MESECVI and the Council of Europe.</p> <p>On July 14, 2014, the Technical Secretariat participated in the Conference to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women in Venezuela. In this event, the Secretary</p>

					<p>delved into progress, challenges and shared best practices in terms of access to justice for women.</p> <p>Seminar on Access to Justice for Women Victims of Gender Violence - Buenos Aires, Argentina: on December 2, 2014, the Procurator General of the Argentine Republic and the MESECVI held the Seminar on Access to Justice for Women Victims of Gender Violence.</p> <p>On December 4, 2014, the Foreign Ministry of Argentina and the MESECVI organized the Reflection Day "20 years of Belem do Pará": With the aim of commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the Convention of Belém do Pará.</p> <p>Celebration of two events related to political violence against women (February 25, 2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting of experts to analyze challenges in the region, particularly in regulations</li> <li>• <a href="#">Round table "Political violence against women: A hemispheric challenge"</a></li> </ul> <p>Dialogue on Violence, Health and Sexual and Reproductive Rights - Washington DC: On June 19, 2015, the MESECVI, together with other international organizations, held a <a href="#">debate on the relationship between violence against women, health and sexual rights and reproductive rights</a>, with a view to advancing the guarantee and protection of women's rights.</p> <p>International Seminar on Best Practices of the Justice Centers for Women 2015 - Oaxaca de Juárez, Mexico: On September 2 and 3, 2015, the seminar was held, organized by the National Commission to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women (Conavim) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), through the PROJUSTICIA program. The priority of the initiative was the issue of gender equity and it focused on the construction of public policies that would allow access to justice</p>
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					<p>procurement tools.</p> <p>II Hemispheric Seminar "Best Practices of Gender Justice: Justice and Gender Violence: A Differential View", held from November 4 to 7, 2015 in Medellín, Colombia.</p> <p>Celebration of a conversation with experts in political parties in the framework of the VIII Latin American Congress of Political Science (July 2015), in collaboration with International IDEA.</p> <p>International Congress "Vulnerabilities, Victims and Survival" - Costa Rica: The Supreme Court of Justice through the Office of Cooperation and International Relations with the Coauspice of the Faculty of Law of the University of Costa Rica, the Association of Lawyers and Lawyers of Costa Rica, INAMU and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation held the congress to discuss the victims' problems, their situation and vulnerability. The meeting was held on September 23, 24 and 25, 2015 in San José, Costa Rica.</p> <p>On September 29, 2016, the Technical Secretariat of the MESECVI was invited by the Technical Secretariat for Human Rights and Gender Equality of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation of Mexico to make a presentation on "progress and challenges in the implementation of the Inter-American Convention to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women (Belém do Pará) 22 years after its promulgation "in the Federal Judicial Institute belonging to the Judicial School.</p> <p>On May 15 and 16, 2017, the event "Empowerment and Political Leadership of Women in the Americas: Advances, Challenges and the Future Agenda" was held in Mexico City. In this event, the launching of the Inter-American Model Law of Political Violence against Women was carried out.</p>
3. Intersectoral	3.1. Strengthen	3.1. Number of actions	Work in	NCA	8 cooperation agreements with courts of:

<p>answer to problems regarding violence against women</p>	<p>communication channels between the national competent authorities of the MESECVI and other relevant national sectors, particularly in justice, education, health, public security, and authorities responsible for migrant women and authorities responsible for combating poverty, among others, as appropriate.</p> <p>3.2 Promote intersectoral initiatives for the elaboration</p>	<p>taken to institutionalize communication channels, like meetings, agreements or other actions.</p> <p>3.2. Public policies implemented and advances made on the adequacy of norms and</p>	<p>progress</p> <p>Work in progress</p>	<p>NCA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supreme Court of Justice of Argentina (September 25, 2013)</li> <li>• Supreme Court of Justice of the Republic of El Salvador (February 10, 2014)</li> <li>• Judicial Power of the Republic of Costa Rica (April 25, 2014)</li> <li>• Judicial Branch and the Supreme Court of Justice of Guatemala (December 2015)</li> <li>• Superior Court of Justice of the State of Puebla, Mexico (2015)</li> <li>• National Gender Commission of the Judicial Branch of Colombia (February 27, 2015)</li> <li>• (2) Electoral Court of the Federal Judicial Branch, Mexico (July 15, 2016 and August 16, 2017, respectively)</li> </ul> <p>3 Agreements with various public bodies and levels of government of the States Parties to the Convention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government of the State of Hidalgo, Mexico (May 30, 2012)</li> <li>• Inmujeres, Mexico (September 6, 2013)</li> <li>• (2) CONAVIM, Mexico (November 12, 2015 and April 17, 2017)</li> </ul> <p>In the framework of the workshops on the MESECVI Indicator System carried out in 9 countries, one of which was a sub-regional workshop with representatives of 12 countries, (see point 2.1), <a href="#">the main actors involved in each participating State Party were guided, in order to institutionalize the communication channels between them.</a> These activities</p>
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	<p>and application of public policies oriented to follow up on obligations under the Belém do Pará Convention</p>	<p>standards of Inter-American protection and jurisprudence.</p>		<p>sought the participation of the National Women's Mechanisms, Ministries of Justice, Health, Education, Economy, National Statistical Offices, National Planning/Budget Offices, women's organizations, among others. Ministers and/or those responsible for mechanisms for the advancement of women, ministers of justice, Public Ministries, and prosecutors, among others, participated in the workshops. In total, 7 workshops were held, one of which included representatives of 12 Caribbean countries with multiple participants from various public entities.</p> <p>In the Seventh PEC, held on November 29 and 30, 2017, it was agreed to promote, within the framework of the monitoring work of the Mechanism, the implementation of the Belem do Para Convention on various topics, including "the prevention of violence in order to guarantee the right of women to be valued and educated free of stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on concepts of inferiority or subordination "(Agreement 4).</p> <p>Model Inter-American Law to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women in Political Life.</p> <p>Comprehensive Model Law to prevent, punish and eradicate the violent death of women due to gender (Femicide/Feminicide) (draft)</p> <p>Second Follow-up Report (2014): <a href="http://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/docs/MESECVI-SegundoInformeSeguimiento-ES.pdf">http://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/docs/MESECVI-SegundoInformeSeguimiento-ES.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="#">Declaration on Violence against Women, Girls and Adolescents and their Sexual and Reproductive Rights</a> (MESECVI, 2014).</p> <p>Declaration of Pachuca: "<a href="#">Strengthening efforts to prevent violence against women</a>" (MESECVI, 2014).</p>
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	<p>3.3 Adequate progressively national norms on protection standards and Inter-American jurisprudence</p>	<p>3.3. Advancement in adequate national norms on protection standards and Inter-American jurisprudence.</p>	<p>Work in progress</p>	<p>NCA</p>	<p>Declaration on Gender Equality.</p> <p><a href="#">Declaration on Violence and Political Harassment against women</a> (MESECVI, 2015).</p> <p>Model Inter-American Law to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women in Political Life (2016)</p> <p>Comprehensive Model Law to prevent, punish and eradicate the violent death of women due to gender (Femicide/Feminicide) (draft)</p> <p>Second Follow-up Report (2014): <a href="http://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/docs/MESECVI-SegundoInformeSeguimiento-ES.pdf">http://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/docs/MESECVI-SegundoInformeSeguimiento-ES.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="#">Declaration on Violence against Women, Girls and Adolescents and their Sexual and Reproductive Rights</a> (MESECVI, 2014).</p> <p>Declaration of Pachuca: "<a href="#">Strengthening efforts to prevent violence against women</a>" (MESECVI, 2014).</p> <p>Use of figures and statistics of the MESECVI referring to femicides in the context section of the <a href="#">Velázquez Paiz judgment and others v. Guatemala</a> of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (November 19, 2015)</p> <p>On November 25, 2015, the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation of Argentina presented the First National Registry of Femicides. The registry includes all the causes for homicide of women (girls, adolescents and/or adults) that occurred in 2014 perpetrated by men for reasons related to their gender, whether or not they have been classified as femicide. The</p>
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					<p>report "Statistical data of the judiciary on femicide 2014", recognizes that in addition to specific guidelines on femicide, the obligations are outlined in the conventions signed by the Argentine State, including the Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women (Convention of Belem do Pará) that imposes the duty to implement public policies to eliminate all manifestations of discrimination and violence against women: <a href="http://www.cij.gov.ar/nota-19113-La-Corte-Suprema-present-el-Primer-Registro-Nacional-de-Femicides-de-la-Justicia-Argentina.html">http://www.cij.gov.ar/nota-19113-La-Corte-Suprema-present-el-Primer-Registro-Nacional-de-Femicides-de-la-Justicia-Argentina.html</a></p> <p>In Peru, through Legislative Decree No. 1323, published in the Official Gazette El Peruano on January 6, 2017, a series of reforms on gender violence have been approved. Several aspects are the subject of various legislative initiatives, including some of the penal reform already predicted by the Commissions on Women and Family and Justice and Human Rights. For example, the wording of the family aggravation section has been improved, although the full extent of Law 30364, the Law to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women and Family Group Members, has not been followed up on; In the Penal Code in force as of today, only the "ascendant, descendant, spouse or partner" is mentioned. This initiative is part of the State's commitment to ratify the Convention of Belém do Pará: <a href="http://legis.pe/resumen-decreto-legislativo-1323-violencia-genero/">http://legis.pe/resumen-decreto-legislativo-1323-violencia-genero/</a></p> <p>In November 2017, the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP) presented a model law project to eradicate femicides, which seeks to eliminate legal loopholes that allow aggressors to evade justice. The proposed model law against femicide was the measure proposed during the recent Meeting of Experts of the Follow-up Mechanism of the Convention of Belém do Pará (MESECVI) of the Organization of American States (OAS): <a href="https://publimetro.pe/news/news-ministry-woman-present-">https://publimetro.pe/news/news-ministry-woman-present-</a></p>
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	<p>3.4 Disseminate good practices and public policies for the prevention, punishment, and eradication of violence against women in all relevant sectors, particularly in justice, education, health, public security, and authorities responsible for migrant women and authorities responsible for combating poverty, among others.</p>	<p>3.4. Number of actions taken, including disseminated publications, training materials that have been produced and distributed, designed and developed workshops, number of people that have been trained, disaggregated by sex and kind of personnel among which the training has been implemented and the training materials have been disseminated</p>	<p>Work in progress</p>	<p>NCA</p>	<p><a href="#">project-law-model-against-femicide-66928</a></p> <p>10 actions performed:</p> <p><a href="#">Practical guide for the application of the Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women " Convention of Belém do Pará" (MESECVI, 2014).</a></p> <p>Second Follow-up Report on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI (MESECVI, 2014).</p> <p><a href="#">Practical Guide for the Application of the System of Progress Indicators for Measuring the Implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará (MESECVI, 2015).</a></p> <p><a href="#">Declaration on Violence and Political Harassment against women (MESECVI, 2015).</a></p> <p>Infographics on the state of violence in the region</p> <p><a href="#">Hemispheric report on sexual violence and child pregnancy in the States Parties to the Convention of Belém do Pará (October 13, 2016)</a></p> <p>Higher Diploma in "Justice, Gender and Violence" in conjunction with the Supreme Courts of Argentina and Mexico, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OACNUDH) and the Latin American Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO). First edition launched on September 8, 2014, concluding in June 2015. 25 qualified and 43 certified participants graduated in one or more of the seminars in which the course was distributed. In follow-up to this training process, on August 11 and 12, 2016, the Technical Secretariat attended an inter-institutional coordination meeting with the Latin American</p>
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	<p>Design and development of workshops and training materials for personnel from the relevant sectors mentioned before.</p>		<p>Work in progress</p>	<p>NCA</p>	<p>Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO) and the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) in which the academic content was elaborated upon in order to give continuity to the Diploma and transform it into a form of specialization.</p> <p>As a result of this effort, on March 13, 2017, the "Specialization and International Course in Public Policies and Gender Justice" was launched in virtual format, organized by the OAS, CLACSO and Flacso Brazil, with the academic coordination of Magdalena Valdivieso Ide., PhD in Political Science from the University of Chile and Luz Patricia Mejía as Technical Secretary of the MESECVI. The specialization includes 52 credits acquired during 480 hours of lectures, while the international course has 12 credits acquired in 120 hours of lectures.</p> <p>In January 2017 the call for scholarships for the "Higher Diploma of Communication, Gender and Human Rights" was held.</p> <p>Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará.</p> <p>26 National Reports delivered to the Technical Secretariat of the MESECVI.</p> <p>See Portal <a href="http://www.belemdopara.org">www.belemdopara.org</a>: As a result of the "Hemispheric Seminar on Women's Human Rights: Best Practices in Gender Justice", held in the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina from September 25 to 27, 2013, organized by the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) together with the Women's Office, the Office of Domestic Violence and the Office of Access to Justice of the Supreme Court of Justice of Argentina (CSJN), the Portal of the Convention of Belém do Pará was developed, with the objective of sharing and disseminating all issues related to</p>
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	<p>Strengthen capacities in educational systems in the development of programmatic contents and curricula about the Belém do Pará Convention.</p>		<p>Work in progress</p>	<p>NCA</p>	<p>the Convention, including the Follow-up Mechanism (MESECVI), best practices to eradicate violence against women, reports, publications, news, events, etc.</p> <p>Held meetings with experts on political violence (see point 2.3).</p> <p>On November 5 and 6, 2015, the Technical Secretariat participated in a workshop in Medellín, Colombia, on public policies and the implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará, in preparation for the XXV General Assembly of the Latin American Council of Social Sciences ( CLACSO).</p> <p>2012 and 2013: Inclusion of the Declaration of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI on the Celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the Convention of Belém do Pará and of the Second Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Convention of Belem do Para in Violence Against Women Research Database of the <a href="#">Carr Center for Human Rights Policy of Harvard Kennedy School</a>.</p> <p>At the Fourteenth Meeting of the CEVI (November 27 and 28, 2017), it was agreed to promote, within the framework of the Third Multilateral Evaluation Round, the application of the Belém do Pará Convention, the declarations and recommendations of the CEVI on different topics, particularly the inclusion of comprehensive education on sexual and reproductive health, as well as the promotion and guarantee of the right of women to live free of violence, with the perspective of education free of gender stereotypes.</p> <p>In the Seventh CEP, held on November 29 and 30, 2017, the States Party agreed to promote, within the framework of the monitoring work of the Mechanism, the implementation of the Belem do Para Convention on various topics, including "the prevention of violence in order to guarantee the right of</p>
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					<p>women to be valued and educated free of stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on concepts of inferiority or subordination" (Agreement 4).</p> <p>The CIM/MESECVI will co-sponsor the Specialization in Integral Education of Sexuality: Challenges for its implementation in the Latin America and the Caribbean region, taught by the Civil Association Communication for Equality.</p> <p>Inclusion of the MESECVI <a href="#">in the web page of the Center for Women Peace and Security of the London School of Economics (LSE), referring to "Tackling violence against women", section of the Americas.</a></p>
4. Awareness and sensitization about the situation of violence against women and promotion of the Belém do Pará Convention.	4.1 Disseminate information about the situation of violence against woman in the region, taking into consideration, among others, the situations of vulnerability mentioned in art.9 of the Convention <sup>2</sup> .	4.1 Circulated publications, including materials to sensitize and to raise awareness that have been produced, workshops that have been held, and type and number of participants	Work in progress	NCA and TS	<p>22 actions carried out:</p> <p>Campaign "Dress in Red for Women to prevent and eradicate violence against women", which was held on May 2, 2014, in the Hall of the Americas of the OAS Main Building.</p> <p>From May 14 to 16, 2014, the Belém do Pará +20 Hemispheric Forum was held: "The prevention of violence against women: Best practices and proposals for the future" in the city of Pachuca, Hidalgo, Mexico.</p> <p>In the framework of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women in the United Nations (CSW), held in New York from 9 to 20 March 2015, representatives of the Technical Secretariat met with representatives of different organizations, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Planned Parenthood</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> Art. 9 Convention of Belém do Pará: "(...) the States Parties 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."

					<p>Federation/Western Hemisphere Region (IPPF/WHR): The meeting was finalized with Maria Antonieta Alcalde. The main issue dealt with was the Declaration on sexual violence and sexual and reproductive rights, the dissemination strategy and the legislative advocacy project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Women Lobby. EWL Observatory on Violence against Women: The meeting was held with Joanna Pierrette Pape. The themes were the monitoring indicators and the Access to Justice indicators project.</li> <li>• Emakunde: Together with Noemi Gonzalo-Bilbao and Director Emakunde Izaskun Landaida. They deepened conversation on issues related to the strengthening of the CIM and the MESECVI, on indicators and on legislative incidence.</li> <li>• Center for Reproductive Rights: The meeting was held with Paula Avila-Guillén. The topics discussed were the Declaration on sexual violence and sexual and reproductive rights, dissemination strategies and legislative advocacy project, Side-event OAS General Assembly. Project of the CRR and French Embassy.</li> </ul> <p>Virtual Seminar "The use of the Convention of Belém do Pará to improve access to justice": This seminar was held on March 6, 2015, in order to present the resources offered by the MESECVI for strengthening the work of organizations and institutions working on access to justice, with special emphasis on the Guide for the implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention.</p> <p>Virtual Seminar "Violence and sexual and reproductive rights": It took place on April 23, 2015.</p> <p>Round Table: "Political violence against women: A hemispheric challenge" - Washington DC: Within the</p>
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				<p>framework of International Women's Day, the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) held this event on Wednesday, February 25, 2015, entitled "Political violence against women: A hemispheric challenge".</p> <p>On October 19 and 22, 2015, the Cooperation Program of the European Union with Latin America (Eurosocial) held its <a href="#">annual meeting</a> in Madrid, Spain. The Technical Secretariat of the MESECVI presented the main advances made in the last four years of work in the region, as well as the challenges in compliance with the Convention.</p> <p>On November 2, 3 and 4, 2015, the MESECVI participated in the IV Legal Congress on Reproductive Rights held in Lima, Peru and organized by the Association of Judges for Justice and Democracy (JUSDEM) and the Andean Commission of Jurists (CAJ). In the event, the Declaration on violence against girls, women and adolescents and their sexual and reproductive rights was presented.</p> <p>On March 8, 2016, the Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL) and the MESECVI called a contest called "<a href="#">ICTs to prevent and eradicate violence against women</a>", open to individuals and legal entities, governmental and non-governmental organizations, of civil society and private nature.</p> <p>Within the framework of the 2016 International Women's Day, the event "Breaking the barriers to justice and an end to violence against women in the Americas" was organized, which took place on March 8 in the Hall of the Americas. Americas of the OAS.</p> <p>On July 26 and 27, 2016, the MESECVI, together with the Secretary of the Interior of the United Mexican States, National Institute of Women; the National Commission to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women; The</p>
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					<p>Government of the State of Hidalgo and other convening entities organized the Regional Dialogue "Exchange of Best Practices: Challenges and new challenges for the eradication of violence against women" in Pachuca, Mexico.</p> <p>On November 29, 2016, at the OAS headquarters, in the framework of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, the CIM and the MESECVI organized an international forum on early and forced child marriage and maternity in the Americas, entitled Forced Marriage and Early Childhood Maternity in the Americas, with the aim of identifying the gaps in our knowledge of both issues and make specific recommendations for legislative reform and public policy.</p> <p>Within the framework of International Women's Day, the MESECVI and the CIM organized an event called "<a href="#">Sexual violence and child pregnancy in Latin America and the Caribbean: A regional panorama</a>", which took place on March 23, 2017 at the OAS Room of the Americas, for the launching of the "Hemispheric Report on Sexual Violence and Childhood Pregnancy in the States Party to the Convention of Belem do Para".</p> <p>Participation of the Technical Secretariat in the Interregional Workshop organized by International IDEA and the Community of Democracies to discuss the topic of Regional Organizations and the Promotion of Gender Equality and Women's Political Empowerment (March 17, 2016).</p> <p>On May 23, 2017, the event "<a href="#">Trafficking in Women and Girls in Latin America and the Caribbean: Regional Challenges for its Approach</a>" was held in Washington, DC, co-sponsored by the Permanent Observer Mission of Italy and Women's Link Worldwide.</p> <p>On November 5, 2017, the MESECVI participated in the</p>
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	4.2 Promote communication strategies about the right of women to live without	4.2 Number of activities, elaborated and disseminated communication materials with	Work in progress	NCA and TS	<p>Forum on Child Marriage in which the experiences of the Hemispheric Report on Sexual Violence and Childhood Pregnancy in Mexico were shared.</p> <p>On November 7, 2017, the MESECVI organized the panel "Regional and International Mechanisms for the Comprehensive Approach to Violence against Women and Girls" in Washington DC.</p> <p>With the aim of raising awareness in society regarding violence against women and making the Convention of Belém do Pará more visible, two informative videos were made, which have been disseminated through the various media outlets of the CIM, the MESECVI and the OAS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Video on the Convention of Belém do Pará: The video seeks to report on the Convention of Belém do Pará, its Monitoring Mechanism and the situation of women victims of violence in the region, published in November 2014.</li> <li>• Video on sexual and reproductive rights: Within the framework of the publication of the Declaration on Violence against Women, Girls and Adolescents and their Sexual and Reproductive Rights (MESECVI, 2014), the Technical Secretariat organized an awareness-raising video on sexual and reproductive rights of women in the region, published in May 2015.</li> </ul> <p>Article 3 of the Statutes of the MESECVI establishes that one of the functions of the Committee is to make recommendations, when deemed appropriate, to the States Party, so that they may adopt the necessary measures in favor of women's human rights when specific situations arise that merit special pronouncement. For this purpose, the Technical Secretariat is to send pertinent information. In this context,</p>
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	<p>violence, aimed at the deconstruction of cultural stereotypes causing violence against women</p>	<p>media, journalists and television channels</p>			<p>the Technical Secretariat of the MESECVI has prepared a series of communiqués and written documents on different cases related to the implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará. In total, 25 communication materials were issued:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. On August 13, 2015, the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI spoke on the situation of victims of sexual violence in Colombia. The Committee, through a letter addressed to the President of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Colombia, Judge María Victoria Calle Correa, expressed concern about the guarantee of access to justice for victims of sexual violence, due to the modification introduced by Article 23 of Law 1719 to guarantee access to justice for victims of sexual violence, of June 18, 2014, which made the implementation of the Protocol and Model of Comprehensive Health Care for Victims of Sexual Violence optional<sup>3</sup>.</li> <li>2. In June 2015, the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI expressed its concern about the human rights situation of girls and adolescents in the region. In addition, the Committee urged the States Party to the Convention to adapt their regulations to international standards on the protection of the right of girls and adolescents to live in a world free of violence.</li> <li>3. On July 12, 2015, the Committee of Experts ruled on the case of the 10-year-old pregnant girl in Paraguay, through a letter addressed to the President of the Republic, Horacio Cartes, and the President of the</li> </ol>
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<sup>3</sup> In 2012, the Protocol and Model of Comprehensive Health Care for Victims of Sexual Violence (VS) was adopted as a mandatory measure of compliance in relation to the care of victims of VS by Lending Institutions of Health. The Ministry of Health and Social Protection contributed to the review of the constitutionality of Article 23, Law 1719, regarding the optional implementation of the Protocol and the Model of Care. In 2015, this successfully resulted in the Constitutional Court declaring the unconstitutionality of the “optional term”, reaffirming the obligatory nature of implementation (Judgment C-754/15).



					<p>Chamber of Deputies, Hugo Velázquez.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. On August 3, 2015, the Committee of Experts celebrated the promulgation of the law against femicide in Colombia and highlighted that the country joins the list of countries in the region that typifies this figure in their respective penal codes or legislations.</li> <li>5. On March 3, 2016, the MESECVI condemned the murder of the indigenous leader Berta Cáceres, allegedly murdered by two armed men, and urged Honduras, State Party to the Convention, to strengthen measures to prevent, punish and punish eradicate violence against women.</li> <li>6. At the end of the same month, on March 30, the MESECVI applauded the judgment of the Higher Risk Court of Guatemala in condemning former Army soldiers responsible for crimes against humanity during the internal armed conflict, in the case known as "Sepur Zarco", where said soldiers acted as perpetrators of crimes of murder, forced disappearance and sexual and domestic slavery. This was the first sentence to condemn crimes of sexual slavery in an armed conflict in the country where the events took place, and constitutes a significant step forward in the search for justice for women victims of sexual violence in armed conflicts and in the eradication of impunity.</li> <li>7. On July 14, 2016, the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI published a statement expressing its concern about the threat to the freedom of María Teresa Rivera, arguing for a new appeal of the decision adopted by the Supreme Court of El Salvador to annul a sentence that sentenced her to 40</li> </ol>
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					<p>years in prison for a miscarriage. The Committee recalled that the State is mandated to follow up on the full implementation of the obligations derived from the Convention, as well as to promote that the States Party consecrate in their legislation adequate protection for women in accordance with international standards for the protection of women and girls and make the necessary recommendations for compliance.</p> <p>8. On August 9, 2016, the Secretariat sent a letter addressed to Lorena Guadalupe Peña Mendoza, President of the Legislative Assembly of the Republic of El Salvador, showing their concern about the proposed law to equalize the penalties for interruption of pregnancy to that of aggravated homicide, even raising the penalties to up to 30 to 50 years in prison, also implying an increase in the penalties for health personnel and those who sell or provide methods that can be used for abortion. In its communication, the Committee recalled the international obligations to protect the human rights of women and girls in El Salvador, the recommendations made by the Committee of Experts and invited the President of the Assembly to consider this opportunity to take all measures at their disposal to harmonize the legislation of El Salvador with the provisions of the Belém do Pará Convention, the recommendations of the Committee and other national and international legislation on Human Rights.</p> <p>9. In December 2016, the Committee of Experts declared a violation of the right of all women to live free of violence and discrimination after representatives of the Association of Chilean Exporters and Manufactures (Asexma) at their annual</p>
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					<p>dinner gave an inflatable sex doll to the Minister of Economy, Luis Felipe Céspedes, with the inscription "to stimulate the economy." The CEVI emphasized that this explicit reference to the reduced body of a woman was a violation of Article 6 of the Convention of Belém do Pará, as well as a direct affront to the moral integrity of all women in the country by governmental authorities and the representatives of Chilean business.</p> <p>10. In December 2016, the CEVI welcomed the comments of the President of the Dominican Republic, Danilo Medina, who protested the new Penal Code approved by the legislative chambers, asking them to reject the absolute penalization of voluntary interruption of pregnancy. The Committee emphasized that President Medina's remarks represented an advance in the international obligations of the State in relation to guaranteeing the right to life, health and physical and mental integrity of all women, as well as guaranteeing their sexual and reproductive rights.</p> <p>11. In January 2017, through a letter sent to the President of the Senate, Ricardo Lagos Weber, the CEVI acknowledged the State of Chile for the process of legislative reform on the bill that sought to decriminalize the termination of pregnancy on three grounds: life-threatening danger for the woman, fetal unfeasibility of lethal character and pregnancy as a result of rape, cases that until that date were absolutely prohibited in the country. However, the Committee also expressed its concern regarding the harmonization of those laws that did not allow the interruption of pregnancy under any circumstances, as was the case in Chile. In August 2017, as specified in the following points, the CEVI welcomed the</p>
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					<p>approval of said law.</p> <p>12. In February 2017, through a letter sent to the President of the General Assembly in Uruguay, Raúl Sendic, the Committee expressed its concern about the maintenance of discriminatory and stereotyped provisions in the Penal Code, in particular, under the section "Crimes against good manners and family order", where concepts such as modesty, honesty and public scandal were seen in the classification of sexual crimes. Additionally, the Committee regretted that the State did not acknowledge marital rape.</p> <p>13. In March 2017, the CEVI expressed its concern over the case of the 12-year-old girl who was pregnant as a result of an alleged violation by her father in Costa Rica. The Committee was emphatic in pointing out that any sexual contact with girls under the age of 14 constitutes a crime, and that consent is not valid. The CEVI stressed that every pregnancy of a girl under 14 years of age should be considered non-consensual and, therefore, a product of sexual violence.</p> <p>14. In March 2017, the CEVI expressed its concern over the case of the 35 girls who died in a fire at the Seguro Hogar Virgen de la Asunción in Guatemala. The Committee noted that this situation highlighted the vulnerability and consequences that girls face in the country in the face of serious violations of their human rights. The CEVI expressed special concern for underage girls, because sexual violence against them carries greater medical and psychosocial risks.</p> <p>15. On June 14, 2017, the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI expressed its concern about the human rights situation of girls and adolescents in Chile, and urged the State to adapt its regulations to</p>
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					<p>international standards regarding the protection of the right of girls and teenagers to live in a world free of violence.</p> <p>16. In August 2017, the CEVI welcomed the approval of the law that decriminalizes abortion in three circumstances in Chile. The CEVI highlighted that this law was a tremendous advance in the international commitments of Chile, especially those emanating from the Convention of Belém do Pará.</p> <p>17. In December 2016, through a letter sent to the President of the Legislative Assembly, Guillermo Gallegos Navarrete, the CEVI acknowledged the State of El Salvador for the proposed law presented before the Assembly, which would allow abortion when the life of a woman was at risk, when the pregnancy was the result of rape or trafficking in persons, or when there was a malformation of the fetus that made extrauterine life unfeasible, cases that are currently penalized in El Salvador with up to 30 years in prison. The CEVI expressed that the approval of said project would be a significant advance in the international obligations of the country in relation to guarantee the full enjoyment of the rights to life, health and physical and mental integrity of all women, as well as to guarantee their sexual and reproductive rights. However, the CEVI also expressed its concern regarding the harmonization of those laws that do not allow the interruption of pregnancy under any circumstances, as is the case of El Salvador at present.</p> <p>18. In December 2016, the CEVI expressed its concern, through a letter sent to the President of the Congress of Guatemala, Mario Taracena Díaz-Sol, over the possibility of the approval of a bill that sought to</p>
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					<p>regulate a special procedure that established that reports of violence filed by women victims would be suspected of falsehood. The CEVI highlighted that this situation distorted the terms of the Convention of Belém do Pará and impeded effective access to justice for victims of violence. Consequently, the right of every victim of violence to have equal protection before the law, as well as the right to a simple and rapid appeal before the competent courts, would be violated.</p> <p>19. In January 2017, through a letter sent to the President of the Republic of Colombia, Juan Manuel Santos, the CEVI welcomed the initiative to include a gender perspective in the Peace Process, as well as the Government's efforts to guarantee participation of women in the different stages of this process. For the Committee, the initiative showed the state's progress in fulfilling its international commitments to protect women and girls - in particular, what is established in the Convention of Belém do Pará.</p> <p>20. In January 2017, the Committee of Experts welcomed the enactment of Law No. 5777 on the Comprehensive Protection of Women against all forms of violence in Paraguay, better known as #PORELLAS law. The Committee noted that the law provided a series of requirements to protect women victims of violence and their families, among them, it establishes the criminal offense of femicide with penalties ranging from 10 to 30 years. For the Committee, this law constituted a significant advance in the international commitments of the State of Paraguay in relation to guaranteeing the full enjoyment of the right of all women to live free of violence.</p>
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					<p>21. In February 2017, through a letter sent to the President of the Republic of Paraguay, Horacio Cartes, the CEVI expressed its concern about the situation of indigenous women and girls in the context of conflict, who could be suffering additional consequences. The Committee emphasized that this situation could cause or increase psychological, physical or sexual violence, health problems related to maternity, problems to access basic health and hygiene products and services, discrimination and revictimization due to their indigenous status, among other types of violence and/or insecurities that could arise in situations of conflict.</p> <p>22. Within the framework of November 25, 2017, International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, an open letter from the President of the CEVI was disseminated under the title "Women and girls cannot keep waiting". The President reminded us that no country in the region has managed to guarantee the right of all women to live free of violence, and noted that prevention involves a set of comprehensive measures aimed at reducing risk factors and eliminating the structural causes that support violence against women. Finally, in the press release, the president said that she hopes that the States will impart an education free of violence and gender stereotypes; establish an environment that respects the right to equality in political, economic and social spaces; promote cultural transformations towards a society that condemns violence against women; and commit budgets that guarantee the operation of the integral protection system, among other challenges.</p> <p>23. In November 2017, the CEVI expressed its concern about the lack of protection measures in relation to</p>
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					<p>the situation of risk of the human rights defender Ángela Patricia Guerrero Acevedo, legal adviser of the League of Displaced Women (LMD), who suffers from constant threats because of her work as a defender of the human rights of displaced women. The CEVI emphasized that any modification to the security schemes established by the inter-American organizations is a threat and a violation of the human rights of the defender. In addition, the Committee stressed the lack of protection and lack of due diligence to the orders issued by international organizations that protect the right to life, liberty, physical integrity and security of the defender.</p> <p>24. Within the framework of the International Human Rights Day, in December 2017, the Committee of Experts expressed its concern about the proliferation of hate campaigns and speeches that hinder the exercise of women's human rights. The Committee noted that these campaigns refer disparagingly to the analytical category "gender" as an ideology. The Committee was emphatic in pointing out that these groups justify discrimination and harmful practices against women mainly through moral judgments about life and hate speech, confusing the population, deepening machismo and misogyny, reinforcing and perpetuating stereotypes and discriminatory gender roles, and fostering a culture of intolerance that affects democratic coexistence and legitimizes violence against women.</p> <p>25. On January 12, 2018, the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI made a Joint Appeal with the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women and the UN Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in legislation and in practice, in order to express their concern over the</p>
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	<p>4.3 Organize public information campaigns in order to increase the visibility of the importance of the Belém do Pará Convention and the work of the MESECVI.</p>	<p>4.3 Number of actions including, among others, elaborating training materials and number of annual workshops to sensitize journalists and media outlets.</p>	<p>Work in progress</p>	<p>NCA and TS</p>	<p>sentence that denies freedom to Teodora Vázquez. In the statement, the experts expressed their concern over the decision of the Second Court of San Salvador, which on December 13, 2017 resolved to deny Teodora Vázquez the freedom, when she was imprisoned after suffering an obstetric emergency. On January 30, 2018, Teodora filed a new appeal to her sentence.</p>
	<p>Develop of a media directory of national and hemispheric relevance.</p>		<p>Work in progress</p>	<p>NCA and TS</p>	<p>The CIM/MESECVI co-sponsor the Diploma of Communication, Gender and Human Rights taught by the Civil Association Communication for Equality.</p>
	<p>Strengthen relations with the media and journalists</p>		<p>To be completed</p>	<p>NCA and TS</p>	<p>See list of Media in Mailchimp: This includes a specific list of media outlets, including 179 media in the region.</p>

	<p>sensitive to this issue.</p> <p>Design of training and awareness workshops for journalist and media outlets</p> <p>Promote partnerships with universities, film schools, and other arts schools, in order to include the issue of violence against women in their workshops, performances, contests, and other activities that could be taken as the centerpiece of the creative process, so that they constitute instances of awareness and dissemination, with multiplying effects.</p>		<p>Work in progress</p> <p>Work in progress</p>	<p>NCA and TS</p> <p>NCA and TS</p>	<p>The CIM/MESECVI co-sponsors the Diploma of Communication, Gender and Human Rights taught by the Civil Association Communication for Equality.</p> <p>The Technical Secretariat of the MESECVI sent materials to different universities in the United States, such as the Practical Guide for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women "Convention of Belém do Pará" (MESECVI, 2014) and the Second Follow-up Report on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI (MESECVI, 2014).</p>

ANNEX I

**Status of appointment of Experts and Competent National Authorities Multilateral Evaluation Rounds**

COUNTRY	EXPERTS			ANC		
	1 MER	2 MER	3 MER	1 MER	2 MER	3 MER
1. Antigua y Barbuda	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
2. Argentina	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
3. Bahamas	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
4. Barbados	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
5. Belize	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
6. Bolivia	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
7. Brasil	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
8. Chile	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
9. Colombia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
10. Costa Rica	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
11. Dominica	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
12. Ecuador	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
13. El Salvador	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
14. Grenada	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
15. Guatemala	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
16. Guyana	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
17. Haiti	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
18. Honduras	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
19. Jamaica	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
20. Mexico	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
21. Nicaragua	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
22. Panamá	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
23. Paraguay	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
24. Perú	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
25. Dominican Republic	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
26. Saint Kitts y Nevis	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
27. Saint Lucía	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
28. St Vicente y las Granadinas	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
29. Suriname	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
30. Trinidad & Tobago	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
31. Uruguay	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

COUNTRY	EXPERTS			ANC		
	1 MER	2 MER	3 MER	1 MER	2 MER	3 MER
32. Venezuela	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30</b>

## ANNEX II

Second/Third Round of Multilateral Evaluation Comparison:

Answers to the questionnaire, preliminary reports, comments from the CNA, final reports and final observations to the country reports adopted by the CEVI

Country	II EVALUATION ROUND (2010-2014)					FOLLOW-UP (2015)	III EVALUATION ROUND (2016)	III EVALUATION ROUND (2016)
	Response to the Questionnaire	Preliminary Report	CNA Comments	Final Report	Final CNA Comments	Final Report	Response to the Questionnaire	Final Report
1. Antigua y Barbuda	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES
2. Argentina	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
3. Bahamas	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
4. Barbados	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
5. Belize	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
6. Bolivia	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
7. Brasil	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES <sup>4</sup>
8. Chile	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
9. Colombia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
10. Costa Rica	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
11. Dominica	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
12. Ecuador	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

<sup>4</sup>. Based on shadow reports provided by CLADEM Brasil.

<b>13. El Salvador</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>14. Grenada<sup>5</sup></b>	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
<b>15. Guatemala</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>16. Guyana</b>	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO <sup>6</sup>
<b>17. Haití</b>	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
<b>18. Honduras<sup>7</sup></b>	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
<b>19. Jamaica</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
<b>20. México</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>21. Nicaragua</b>	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES <sup>8</sup>
<b>22. Panamá</b>	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>23. Paraguay</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
<b>24. Perú</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>25. Dominican Republic</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>26. Saint Kitts y Nevis</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
<b>27. St Lucía</b>	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
<b>28. St Vicente y las Granadinas</b>	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES
<b>29. Suriname</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>30. Trinidad &amp; Tobago</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES

<sup>5</sup>. The Competent National Authority of Grenada presented its response to the questionnaire of the CEVI after the Seventh Meeting of the Committee, for which reason it could not be analyzed at that meeting.

<sup>6</sup>. The MESECVI received shadow report from SASOD Guyana.

<sup>7</sup>. The General Assembly of the OAS lifted the suspension of the government of Honduras in June 2011.

<sup>8</sup>. The Matrix of Indicators to Follow Up on the Implementation of the Convention, adopted by the CEVI, was sent to Nicaragua through its Permanent Mission on February 12, 2016, with a deadline to answer the Matrix until May 12 of the same year. Subsequently, an extension was given for sending replies until December 15, 2016, without receiving a response from the State. Because the CEVI, at its Thirteenth Meeting held from October 11 to 13, 2016, agreed to "acknowledge the pronouncements that may arise, such as the preparation of reports; declarations or other manifestations even in the States that have not provided information to the Committee", in these tasks, the experts consult public information, reports presented to CEDAW and shadow reports exhibited by civil society. For this purpose, and because the last report of Nicaragua for CEDAW is outdated since it is from 2007, the report was prepared with inputs derived from public information and from the Alternative Report for the Third Multilateral Evaluation Round conducted by CLADEM Nicaragua in 2016 .

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<b>31. Uruguay</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>32. Venezuela</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>

ANNEX III  
MESECVI funds for the period 2014-2017

**2014**

Nicaragua: 6,000.00

Product	Amount
Design contract - "Preparation of informative materials on the Convention of Belém do Pará and the status of its implementation in the States Party" Total	1,000.00
Meeting of Experts of the MESECVI in Uruguay, September 18-19. Travel a day early to participate in the preparations for the meeting Total	2,660.60
Translation - BOLIVIA IMPLEMENTATION REPORT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF CEVI SECOND ROUND	
Total	2,097.79
Translation - COSTA RICA  IMPLEMENTATION REPORT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF CEVI SECOND ROUND	
Total	131.92
Translation - UNITED MEXICAN STATES REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CEVI RECOMMENDATIONS - SECOND ROUND Total	109.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,000.00</b>

Mexico, 34,529.59

Product	Amount
CSW Total	51.00

<sup>9</sup> The Competent National Authority of Trinidad and Tobago presented its response to the CEVI questionnaire on June 5, 2015

ICR Total	3,798.25
HEMISPHERIC REPORT ON CHILD PREGNANCY IN THE STATES PARTY OF THE CONVENTION OF BELÉM DO PARÁ	71.25
Preparatory meetings, National Meeting of Women, and XI CEVI Meeting, September 15 - 19, Uruguay.Total	1,728.00
Translation - Calendar of Activities 1st Extraordinary Conference MESECVI	92.15
Translation - Calendar of Activities 1st Extraordinary Conference MESECVI	92.15
Translation - Information Bulletin Eleventh Meeting of the Committee of Experts of the CEVI Total	243.77
Translation - Calendar of activities - Fifth Conference of States Party Total	662.34
Translation - Follow-up report Total	2,396.04
Translation - Hemispheric Report	2,847.34
Translation - PARAGUAY REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF CEVI SECOND ROUND Total	1,395.36
Translation - PERU REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CEVI SECOND ROUND Total	2,998.96
Translation - FIRST EXTRAORDINARY CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTY ACTA Total	817.18
Translation - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CEVI SECOND ROUND Total	986.29
Translation - Second Monitoring Report of the CEVI BARBADOS Recommendations Total	438.52
Translation - UNITED MEXICAN STATES REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CEVI RECOMMENDATIONS - SECOND ROUND Total	629.44
Translation - VENEZUELA REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CEVI SECOND ROUND Total	1,473.83
Webinars MESECVI Total	295.36
Eleventh meeting of the CEVI in Uruguay, September 18 and 19. Total	13,604.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,529.59</b>

Argentina, 15,000.00

Product	Amount
Twentieth Anniversary Commemoration Convention to prevent, sanction and eradicate violence against women, Convention of Belém do Pará to be held in Buenos Aires,	1,308.93

Argentina on December 4.Total	
Declaração de Pachuca “Fortalecer os esforços de prevenção da violência contra as mulheres” Total	665.95
Development of a project for the Course "Justice, Gender and Violence" Total	6,000.00
IMPLEMENTATION REPORT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF CEVI SECOND ROUND Total	1,510.12
FIRST EXTRAORDINARY CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTY OF THE FOLLOW-UP MECHANISM TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION TO PREVENT, PUNISH AND ERADICATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, CONVENTION OF BELÉM DO PARÁ FINAL ACT Total	611.62
Draft Declaration on Violence against Women, Girls and Adolescents and their Sexual and Reproductive Rights Total	617.88
Seminar on Gender and Justice Training for Operators of Justice - June 22 to July 3, Puebla, Mexico - Annex document certifying expenses to be covered by organizers Total	267.20
XI Meeting of the Committee of Experts (CEVI) in Montevideo Uruguay on September 18 and 19, and preparatory meetings on September 17. total	4,008.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,990.42</b>

## 2015

Nicaragua, 6,000.00

<b>Product</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Preparation of information, communication and dissemination tools on the implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará	3,200.00
ICR	660.00
Meetings seeking to establish alliances with strategic partners - Brussels, Stockholm Total	2,799.45
Translation - HEMISPHERIC REPORT ON CHILD PREGNANCY IN THE STATES PARTY OF THE BELÉM DO PARÁ CONVENTION - Annex EAR and quotation Total	0.55



<b>Total</b>	6,000.00
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Mexico, 29,717.87

<b>Product</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Bank fees	7.18
Bank fees Total	7.18
International Conference on Vulnerabilities, Victims and Survival, to be held from September 23 to 25, 2015 in San José, Costa Rica Total	1,232.93
Contract - Communications and Project Advisor for “Strengthening the capacities of OAS Member States to advance the implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention” Total	329.11
Contract - Regional Conference “Gender and Justice: Access to Justice For Women in the Americas” Follow Up Total	11,511.64
Contract - Research and Project Advisor “Enhancing the capacity of OAS Member States to implement the Belem do Para Convention” Total	4,478.96
ICR Total	3,268.97
II Hemispheric Seminar on Good Practices in Gender Justice, in Medellin, Colombia, from November 4 to 7. Total	852.17
Meeting of specialists, violence against women and the interrelation with their economic autonomy 9 and 10 May 2016 at ECLAC Total	376.00
Hemispheric Seminar Good Practices Gender Justice, Medellín, Nov. 6 Total	2,161.40
International Seminar on Measuring Violence against Women by Surveys - May 10 - 13	136.20
International Seminar on Measuring Violence against Women by Surveys - May 10 – 13 Total	136.20
Translation HEMISPHERIC REPORT ON CHILD PREGNANCY IN THE STATES PARTY OF THE CONVENTION OF BELÉM DO PARÁ - Annex EAR and quotation Total	3,263.25
Translation - Report on the MESECVI Total	2,100.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,717.87</b>

2016

Trinidad and Tobago, 15,000.00

<b>Product</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Committee of Experts of the MESECVI, October 11 - 13 of 2016, in Mexico Total	4,500.04
Contract - Regional Conference "Gender and Justice: Access to Justice For Women in the Americas" Follow Up Total	10,334.66
Translations GUIDELINES TO REGULATE THE VIRTUAL PARTICIPATION OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS AND AGREEMENTS OF THE THIRTEENTH MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS OF THE FOLLOW-UP MECHANISM FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION, PUNISHMENT AND ERADICATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, "CONVENTION OF BELÉM DO PARÁ "(CEVI)	51.87
Translations GUIDELINES TO REGULATE THE VIRTUAL PARTICIPATION OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS AND AGREEMENTS OF THE THIRTEENTH MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS OF THE FOLLOW-UP MECHANISM FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION, PUNISHMENT AND ERADICATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, "CONVENTION OF BELÉM DO PARÁ "(CEVI)	113.43
Translations GUIDELINES TO REGULATE THE VIRTUAL PARTICIPATION OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS AND AGREEMENTS OF THE THIRTEENTH MEETING OF THE EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE FOLLOW-UP MECHANISM FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION TO PREVENT, PUNISH	165.30
<b>Total</b>	15,000

Mexico, 30,253.85

<b>Product</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Contract - Regional Conference "Gender and Justice: Access to Justice For Women in the Americas" Total	22,665.34
Event "Pending Courses of the Argentine Justice Administration System in Cases of Violence against Women" 10-14 Aug Total	3,304.73
ICR Total	3,327.92
Translation - Proposal for an Inter-American Model Law on Political Violence against Women Total	955.89
<b>Total</b>	30,253.88

**2017**

Panama, 78,000

<b>Product</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Printing Third Hemispheric Report MESECVI; Law on Political Violence; Guide for the Electoral Institutions; and Legal Framework Application Guide Total	1,500.00
VII Conference of States Parties and XIV Meeting of Experts MESECVI to be held in Panama from November 27 to 29 Total	55,208.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,708.95</b>

Mexico, 25,000

<b>Product</b>	<b>Amount</b>
56th Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean to be held on October 4 and 5, Havana Total	1,459.16
Contract - Preparation of reports on the exercise of women's right to live free of violence Total	3,900.00
MESECVI Interviews Total	109.11
Event on Femicide in Panama, October 25 and 26 of 2017 Total	10,634.12
ICR Total	3,251.81
Printing Third Hemispheric Report MESECVI; Law on Political Violence; Guide for the Electoral Institutions; and Legal Framework Application Guide Total	1,500.00
IX Conference on Femicide - El Salvador Total	720.00
Presentation of the Inter-American Model Law to eradicate Political Violence against Women - San José - December 6 Total	2,569.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,143.98</b>