



Organization of
American States



**PROGRESS INDICATORS FOR MEASURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
INTER AMERICAN CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION, PUNISHMENT AND
ERADICATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
“BELÉM DO PARÁ CONVENTION”**

I. PROGRESS INDICATORS FOR MEASURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BELÉM DO PARÁ CONVENTION¹

III.1. Legislation

Art. 1, 2, 3 y 7 c), e) y g)

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	<p>Incorporation of Belém do Pará in domestic law (at the constitutional, supralegal, or legal level). R1</p> <p>Incorporation of the concept of gender-based violence, as defined in the Convention, in the legislation against violence. R1 <i>Belem Do Para has been ratified, but it not been used in the prosecution of case</i></p> <p>Incorporation of psychological, physical, sexual, patrimonial, economic, institutional, political and other forms of violence into antiviolenence legislation, considering girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, pregnant, socio-economically disadvantaged, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants or affected by armed conflicts, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R1 <i>Universal Periodic Review Report presented in 2016</i> <i>CEDAW Report and CRC Report to be completed in 2017</i></p>	<p>Convention of Belém do Pará ratification processes.</p> <p>Bills or enactment of specific laws on violence in the country and at the federal, state, provincial, and local levels, according to the legislative division. R1 <i>The criminal law amendment Act no 8 of 2009</i> <i>The 2002 Amendment of the offences against the persons Act, The trafficking in persons Act (2008</i></p> <p>Number of reports presented by the country to international oversight agencies in connection with the right to a life without violence.</p> <p><i>The human rights report CEDAW and CRC Reports</i></p> <p>Number of parallel reports presented by civil society to international oversight agencies in connection with the right to a life without violence. <i>No parallel reports available</i></p>	<p>Violence rate based on surveys: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women by age group who report being victims of any form of violence (physical, sexual, psychological; patrimonial, economic and others) at the hands of a partner, former partner over the past twelve months, divided by the total number of women in those same age groups, multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the number of women living in the country. R1, R40 <i>No survey was done</i></p> <p>Violence rate based on surveys: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women by age group who report being victims of any form of violence (physical, sexual, psychological; patrimonial, economic and others) at the hands of a partner, former partner throughout the life, divided by the total number of women in those same age groups, multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the number of women living in the country. R1, R40 <i>No survey was done</i></p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Enactment of specific legislation on different forms of violence, including: Trafficking in girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women R2 <i>The criminal law amendment Act no 8 of 2009</i> <i>The 2002 Amendment of the offences against the persons Act , The trafficking in persons Act (2008</i></p> <p>✓ Forced prostitution (per Rome Statute) R2 <i>The trafficking in person act of 2008</i></p> <p>✓ Sexual harassment in the workplace, at school, at health facilities, etc. of public or private nature, in particular for indigenous women, considering also those who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons, senior citizens or deprived of their freedom. R3</p> <p><i>The civil service legislation prove Training for government official</i></p>	<p>Number of state offices, secretariats, or mechanisms specializing in violence against women. Coverage by jurisdictions (national, state, provincial, local).</p> <p><i>Department of gender affairs and the special victims unit</i></p> <p>Number of public officials prosecuted and/or punished under criminal and/or administrative provisions for failing to enforce the regulations and/or national plan/action/strategy on violence against women. R17 <i>there is no existing laws , however the department of gender affairs is an advocate for such assistance</i></p>	<p>Violence rate based on surveys: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women by age group who report being victims of any form of violence by a perpetrator other than a partner or former partner (physical, sexual, psychological, patrimonial, economic, institutional, political and others) over the past twelve months, divided by the total number of women in those same age groups, multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the number of women living in the country. R1, R40</p> <p><i>No surveys has been done</i></p> <p>Violence rate based on surveys: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women by age group who report being victims of any form of violence by a perpetrator other than a partner or former partner (physical, sexual, psychological, patrimonial, economic, institutional, political and others) throughout the life, divided by the total number of women in those same age groups, multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the number of women living in the country. R1, R40 <i>No survey has Been done</i></p> <p>Violence rate broken down by urban/rural areas, socioeconomic strata, ethnic groups and age groups, by different types of violence. R1, R40 <i>No data available</i></p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Femicide as the “the violent death of women based on gender, whether it occurs within the family, a domestic partnership, or any other interpersonal relationship; in the community, in their workplace, in public space, by any person or group of persons known or unknown to the victim, or when it is perpetrated or tolerated by the state or its agents, by action or omission,” either as an autonomous offense or as an aggravating factor in homicide. R6 <i>No information available</i> ✓ Rape and sexual abuse within marriage and de-facto unions. R4 <i>No data available</i> ✓ Rape, sexual abuse, sexual violence within the nuclear family or extended. ✓ Sexual violence in armed conflicts, as a form of torture, war crime and/or crime against humanity. R7 <i>No data available</i> ✓ Sexual violence in hospitals, places of learning, detention centers, and other state institutions, in particular for indigenous women, considering also those who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons, senior citizens or deprived of their freedom. R8, R9 <i>No data available</i> 	<p>Existence of systematic training, staff training and awareness of the public sector officials on the legal tools of punishment, protection and promotion of women's rights, particularly the right to a life free of violence. R19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Type of processes (nature, timing, content) ✓ Number and type of public sector entities that assume these processes. ✓ Number of officials and officers who accessed the processes. ✓ Exchange mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation of training processes. <p><i>No specific information available</i></p> <p>Existence of systematic education school curricula in secondary education, university and the general public on the promotion and protection of women's rights, and the penalties for violation of the right to a life free of violence. R16 <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Existence of systematic educational processes in the school curricula of primary, secondary, and university education and in society in general regarding gender stereotypes, gender equality, and the promotion and protection of women's rights, as well as penalties for violating the right to a life free of violence. R1 <i>No data available</i></p>	<p>Percentage of legal cases (criminal, civil or administrative) of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women that were prosecuted in proportion to the total number of reports of violence against women. R1, R40 <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Femicide and /or Violent Deaths of Women (VDW) rate per 100,000 women: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women killed in the past twelve months through any form of femicide, multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the number of women living in the country. R6, R40 <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Estimated femicide² of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women rate per 100,000 women: number of killings in the past twelve months multiplied by 100,000 and by the percentage of women's killings deemed to be femicides, then divided by the number of women living in the country. R6, R40 <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Mortality rate, by sex, through accidents, homicides, or suicides cause broken down. R6, R40 <i>No data available</i></p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Obstetric violence in hospitals and other health institutions in the States. R9 ✓ In connection with sexual and reproductive rights, specific legislation that includes the punishment of obstetric violence, particularly in teenage pregnancies; that allows the legal interruption of pregnancy for therapeutic reasons; that allows the legal interruption of pregnancy for rape; that punishes forced sterilization; that guarantees access to contraception, including emergency oral contraceptives; that punishes non-consensual artificial insemination. R9, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14 <i>No information available</i> ✓ Emergency prophylaxis treatments for HIV / AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases in the public health services, especially in cases of sexual violence. Attention protocols to determine treatment steps and the form of attention to the users especially in the cases of sexual violence. R15 ✓ Psychological violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women by their gender, for their belonging to an ethnic group or their ethnic identity, their sexual preference, by their sexual identity, in any public or private, for any person/group of people. R1 <i>No specific information available</i> 	<p>Existence of periodical or commemorative activities at school level, aimed at eliminating gender stereotypes and the promotion of women's rights, in particular the right to a life free of violence. R16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nature of activities - Scope of Application and Coverage - Periodicity - Mechanism and tools for its implementation <p><i>No information available</i></p> <p>Existence of law and/or public policies to prevent and eradicate cultural or discriminatory conducts or practices based on the subordination or inferiority of women. <i>No existing legislation</i></p> <p>Existence of laws governing the right of individuals in educational institutions to be educated in an environment free of violence and discrimination. R16 <i>There is the existence of the Education Act of 1975</i></p> <p>Existence of capacity-building in gender stereotypes and violence prevention for educators at all levels of education.</p> <p><i>Training is provided by the department of gender affairs on Gender sensitization including stereo typing and gender base violence</i></p>	<p>Number and percentage of criminal proceedings for the crime of femicide, homicide, murder versus number and percentage of criminal cases with judgment (conviction or acquittal) for the crime of femicide, homicide, murder. R6, R40 <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Number and percentage of repair processes on collateral victims of femicide by type of relationship with the victim. R40 <i>no data available</i></p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>✓ Alimony rights for indigenous, rural, children in case parents fail to comply with their obligations.</p> <p>Enactment of legislation that explicitly bans the use of such methods as conciliation, mediation, <i>probation</i>, suspended sentences, application of the opportunity, commutation of punishment and others intended to resolve cases of violence extra-judicially. R2 <i>There I no existing legislation</i></p> <p>Existence in legislation of criminal and/or administrative sanctions for public officials who fail to enforce the regulations and/or national plan/action/strategy on violence against women. R17 <i>No existing legislation</i></p>	<p>Existence of a specific educational content with regard to gender equality and mainstreaming in journalism schools and universities. <i>No information available</i></p> <p>Existence of state offices in charge of evaluating the specific educational content regarding gender equality, gender stereotypes, and violence prevention in school materials, processes, and practices. <i>The ministry of education has responsibility for the development of the curriculum</i></p> <p>Existence of combined participatory mechanisms aimed at evaluating the sexist content in publicity and advertising. <i>No Mechanism available</i></p>	
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in the promotion and protection of the right to a life without violence, considering organizations particularly involved with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. Indicate forms and type of participation. R16</p>	<p>Monitoring of public agencies and by civil society and effective action to counteract legal action or other sectors intended to limit, prevent, or restrict the interpretation and enforcement of the provisions governing different forms of violence. R6</p>	<p>Pregnancy rate in children and adolescents (10-14 years old) R10, R11, R14</p> <p>Indicate rate of pregnancies, pregnant women attending antenatal care, deliveries that are attended by skilled health personnel versus midwife, term deliveries, abortions and maternal mortality in children and adolescents.</p> <p>Number and percentage of deliveries at term in children and adolescents. R10, R11, R14</p> <p>Number and percentage of abortions in children and adolescents. R10, R11, R14</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p><i>civil society organizations involved in the promotion and protection of the right to a life without violence include the chamber of Industry and Commerce, the Business and professional women and the sexual and Domestic violence support group</i></p> <p>Number of women’s organizations particularly working with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom, involved in monitoring women’s rights to live free from violence.</p> <p>National Mechanisms to the follow up of the Belém do Pará Convention, with participation of the State and the Civil Society. R17, R31</p> <p><i>the Business and professional women and the sexual and Domestic violence support group are civil society that are involved in monitoring women’s rights to live free from violence</i></p> <p>Existence of spaces, mechanisms and tools with recognition and legal status for interagency coordination between the public and civil society organizations based on the promotion and protection of the right to a life free of violence for women. R16, R31</p>		<p>Maternal mortality rate in children and adolescent. R9, R10, R11, R14</p> <p><i>The maternal mortality rate are the same for adult women and adolescence regardless of age. (Source: W.H.O ICD-10 volume II 10th revision. Page 134 section 5.8.1. maternal mortality rate is 0</i></p> <p>Number and percentage of children and adolescents whose births are attended by skilled health personnel versus midwife. R9 <i>No information available</i></p> <p>Number and percentage of girls and young pregnant women attending antenatal. R9 <i>No information available</i></p> <p>Ratio between the increased of VDW (violent death of women) and the increase of VDM (Violent death of men) in the past twelve months. R6, R40 <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Rate of decline of VDW in relation to rate of decline VDM. R6, R40 <i>No data available</i></p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	<p>Specific laws on violence that include budgetary allocations. R1, R34 <i>No specific laws available</i></p> <p>National budget law, with earmarks for the implementation of laws, programs, plans on violence. R1, R34, R35 <i>Laws exist that authorize government to develop annual budgetary allocations for the public sector</i></p> <p>National budget law identifying funds allocated for women’s mechanisms, specialized offices, health sector, education sector, etc. R1, R34</p> <p><i>Laws exist that authorize government to develop annual budgetary allocations for the public sector</i></p>	<p>Publication of reports on budget allocations and execution. R35 <i>Ministry of finance has specific responsibility for the publication and budgetary allocation for execution of reports</i></p>	<p>Percentage of budget spending allocated to programs, plans, and agencies related to different forms of violence against women. R35 No data available</p>
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution.</p>	<p>Publication and dissemination of public information on the budget and its execution. R35 <i>The ministry of finance and the federal parliament are responsible for the execution and dissemination of public information on the budget</i></p>	<p>Publication of final reports on the budget and its execution. R35 <i>Ministry of finance has specific responsibility for the publication and budgetary allocation for execution of reports</i></p>
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>Attention protocols for ensuring the enforcement of provisions enacted in connection with different forms of violence.</p>	<p>Participatory processes for the drafting of attention protocols for ensuring the enforcement of provisions. R10, R11, R15</p>	<p>Monitoring reports of knowledge, understanding and application of specific protocols and regulations on the rights of</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>R10, R11, R15, R27 <i>No information available</i></p> <p>Action protocols for justice operators, health (service provider), teachers, and public officials in connection with different forms of violence. R10, R11, R15, R27 <i>There are no specific official protocols on the difference forms of violence Action is taken base on custom and practice</i></p> <p>Infrastructure, equipment and specialized personnel providing health services in indigenous, rural, communities. R9</p> <p><i>Infrastructure, equipment and specialized personnel providing health services are located in communities across the country</i></p>	<p><i>No information available</i></p> <p>Publication and dissemination of protocols. (should include advertising and distribution in the various languages spoken in the country) R10, R11, R15</p> <p>Records of actions taken to disseminate and enforce the protocols designed. R10, R11, R15, R39 <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Existence of implementation and care protocols to deal with violations of the right of women and girls to be educated, at (public and private) educational institutions, free of stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts.</p> <p><i>Women and girls in St. Kitts & Nevis have free access to education</i></p> <p>Existence of administrative agencies for filing complaints of noncompliance with obligations related to the right to an education free from discrimination. <i>Ministry of Education exist for this purpose</i></p> <p>Existence of training processes for journalists, communication professionals, and media representatives on the right of women and girls to be free from all forms of discrimination and stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts.</p>	<p>women, as part of regular assessments to access incentives, credits, ranks (the justice, health, education). R10, R11 <i>No report of this nature exist</i></p> <p>Existence of materials to foster gender equality and empowerment of women and girls and promotion processes at private and private educational institutions. <i>No information available</i></p> <p>Existence of state offices in charge of evaluating the educational content free of gender stereotypes. <i>Ministry of education is responsible</i></p> <p>Number of curricular review and revision to eliminate gender stereotypes by subject and academic level. <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Number of cases heard and decided by public or private educational institutions concerning violation of the right of women and girls to be education free of stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on concepts of inferiority or subordination. <i>No data available</i></p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<i>No information available</i>	
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in preparing protocols and monitoring their enforcement, considering organizations particularly involved with indigenous girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women, who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R10</p> <p><i>The following civil society organizations involved in preparing protocols and monitoring their enforcement include the chamber of Industry and Commerce, the Business and professional women and the sexual and Domestic violence support group</i></p>	<p>Existence and operation of a program using traditional knowledge, disseminating it and promoting articulation with the general health system. <i>No information available</i></p>	<p>Number of indigenous, rural, women satisfied with the health care received. R9</p> <p><i>No data available</i></p> <p>Acknowledgment and respect for traditional knowledge and practices by the general health system. R9</p> <p><i>No information available</i></p>

III.2. National Plans

Art. 1, 2, 7 y 8 c), d) y f)

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	<p>National plan, policy, action, strategy for the prevention, attention, and eradication of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women in its different forms. Scope and characteristics considering girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly</p>	<p>Civil society participation in the design, monitoring, and evaluation of the national plan/action/strategy. R20, R31</p>	<p>Monitoring and impact assessment of policies, national plans, actions, strategies, in terms of their different components, at the national, provincial, state, and local levels. R17, R33</p> <p>Number of public institutions with specific</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R17 <i>Information unavailable</i></p> <p>Incorporation of actions and strategies for the prevention, punishment, and eradication of violence against women in the national plans of other sectors, considering girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R18 <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Incorporation in official documents (public policy) of the concept of violence according to the Convention of Belém do Pará. R1 <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Incorporation of the topic of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women on the agenda of the mechanism for the advancement of women. Broken down by jurisdictions (national, state/provincial, local).</p> <p>Preparation and implementation of permanent training plans on the rights of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women, violence against women, and the Convention of Belém do Pará for the pertinent decision-</p>	<p>Training actions and plans on the rights of women, violence against women, and the Convention of Belém do Pará for pertinent decision-makers and authorities (including technical staff at ministries, lawmakers, justice operators, health practitioners, security and police forces, and personnel at centers providing specialized attention for violence against women, among others). R19 <i>The department of Gender affairs conduct ongoing training and consultation</i></p> <p>Existence of social programs for women victims of violence or with a priority for attending to such women.</p> <p><i>Social programmes exist within the department of social services and the department of gender affairs</i></p> <p>Number of legal or forensic physicians, forensic psychologists, criminologists trained per 100,000 girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women. R19, R23 <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Number of users attended to by the various services for girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are victims of violence, considering those who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons, pregnant, socio-</p>	<p>dependencies on women, created, operating with budget and budget execution. R36</p> <p>Percentage of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are aware of their rights R16, R38 <i>No data available on percentage</i></p> <p>Percentage of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are aware of the existence of specialized services for different manifestations of violence, considering girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R16, R33, R38 <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Number and type of programs from the government (college level or above) for the systematic training of specialists in different disciplines on the problem of violence against women (legal medical, forensic psychologists, criminologists, etc.) R19 <i>No information available</i></p> <p>Annual percentage of people graduated from these special programs. R19 <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Percentage of specialists working in public sector institutions linked to the issue of</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>makers and authorities. R19 <i>The department of gender affairs prepare training plans annual for women and girls</i></p> <p>Design and implementation awareness and prevention campaigns about different forms of violence in the various languages spoken in the country. R16</p> <p><i>Prevention campaign is designed and implemented on gender base violence on an ongoing basis</i></p> <p>Existence of a national, state, or municipal policy to eliminate gender stereotypes in education. <i>No policy exist</i></p>	<p>economically disadvantaged or affected by armed conflict or deprived of their freedom. R23, R40 information is yet to be compiled</p> <p>Percentage of women victims of violence who seek attention in proportion to the total number of women who suffer violence, taking shortcomings in records and other statistical defects into account. R23, R40 No data available</p> <p>Average time that passes between the first manifestation of violence and the victim's first contact with an agency or establishment that provides attention and services. <i>No data available</i></p>	<p>violence against women. R23</p> <p>Number and types of scholarships and exchange programs to meet the absences of expertise in different disciplines on the problem of violence against women. R19 <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Annual percentage of people graduated from these special programs and placed on public sector bodies linked to the issue of violence against women. R19 <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Number of comprehensive care services for women survivors of violence created and operating nationwide, with budget and running. R23 No data available</p>
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in the promotion and protection of the right to a life without violence, considering organizations particularly involved with indigenous girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. Indicate forms and type of participation. R20</p>	<p>Existence of support networks in the local level (community, national, regional) for emergency care and follow-up to the problem of violence against women. R26, R30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Number and type of institution (public, private, nature of institutional activities) that make up the support network. ✓ Established mechanisms for interagency communication and coordination. ✓ Distinct mechanisms for emergency and for monitoring the problem of VAW. <p><i>No data available</i></p>	<p>Annual percentage on the progress of the national coverage of comprehensive care services for women survivors of violence. R26, R33 No data available</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p>Existence and operation of a public institution (mechanism for the advancement of women) involved in monitoring compliance with legislation regarding violence against women, also considering girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R1, R17</p> <p><i>No information available</i></p> <p>Existence and operation of a public institution involved in monitoring compliance with legislation regarding indigenous, rural, children's and indigenous, rural, women's rights.</p> <p><i>No information available</i></p>	
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	<p>Percentage of public spending allocated to the different plans, strategies, and programs on violence against women in the last fiscal period. R36</p> <p><i>No data available</i></p>	<p>Percentage of social public spending allocated to ensuring a life without violence R36</p> <p><i>No information available</i></p>	<p>Percentage of public spending allocated in the last fiscal period for the implementation of programs of violence against women by implementing institution (public and/or private) or the expenditure items. R36</p> <p><i>No data available</i></p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Budgets assigned in the last fiscal period to: R36</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Police stations for women or other agencies where complaints can be lodged ✓ Specialized offices attached to the judiciary or prosecution service (attorneys' offices, defence offices) ✓ Training for officials from different branches of government ✓ Programs for attending to women affected by violence ✓ Prevention campaigns ✓ Studies to monitor and assess the different components of strategies, plans, programs, actions <p>Allocation of sufficient resources for programs aimed at eliminating gender stereotypes.</p> <p><i>No data available</i></p>	<p>Percentage of public spending allocated to: R36</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ actions, plans, strategies, and programs to address violence ✓ Infrastructure investments for cases of violence (shelters, preventive measures, availability of mechanisms, etc.) ✓ training in violence for personnel from the three branches of government ✓ sexual and reproductive health services ✓ health services ✓ in the education sector ✓ in the employment sector <p><i>No information available</i></p> <p>Spending on ensuring life without violence and spending on health, both broken down by jurisdictions (state, provincial, local). R36</p> <p><i>No information available</i></p> <p>Per capita public spending on health care. R36</p> <p><i>Per capita public spending on health care for 2016 was \$1335.82</i></p>	
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Ratio between national economic growth and coverage of the guarantee of a life without violence.</p> <p><i>No information available</i></p>	<p>Regular reports (semi-annual or annual) public access to management accountability in the budget for the implementation of plans and programs for the treatment and eradication of violence against women. R17</p> <p><i>No information available at this time</i></p>	<p>Establishment and institutionalization of accountability mechanisms by state institutions and social audit on the management of budgets for the implementation of plans and programs for the treatment and eradication of violence against women. R17</p> <p><i>No information available</i></p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution, considering organizations working in particular with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R17, R20</p> <p><i>civil society organizations involved in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution include the chamber of Industry and Commerce, the Business and professional women and the sexual and Domestic violence support group</i></p>	<p>Social audit reports to account for the management of the budget for the implementation of plans and programs for the treatment and eradication of VAW. R17</p> <p><i>No reports available</i></p>	
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>Number of shelters and homes for victims of violence against women and their children. R26, R30</p> <p><i>No shelters available</i></p> <p>Number of public or state-supported legal services specializing in women affected by violence. R23, R30</p> <p><i>legal aid department</i></p> <p>Number of services that provide care and psychological support before, during and after the legal process. R23, R30</p> <p><i>No specific data available</i></p>	<p>Accessibility and availability of care services for victims of different forms of violence, by jurisdiction and geographical region. R23, R33</p> <p><i>No information available</i></p> <p>Existence of care protocols for the implementation of various public care and support to girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women victims of violence: R27, R30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Shelters ✓ Legal advice ✓ Psychological support (individual, group, family) ✓ Phone support ✓ Health care 	<p>Rate of demand for attention (number of women served over the past twelve months, divided by the total female population, multiplied by 1000): R33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ For physical / psychological / sexual / patrimonial or economic violence at the hands of the partner, former partner or acquaintance of the woman. <p><i>No data available</i></p> <p>Service usage rate: R33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ By victims of different forms of violence ✓ Telephone assistance ✓ Legal assistance ✓ Health care services ✓ Supply availability of antibiotics, anti-

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Number of toll-free telephone lines, with national, state, and/or local coverage, for women. R30 <i>No information available</i></p> <p>Number of public health programs for women victims of violence in the different forms it can take, considering girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R30 <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Number of psychological counselling services R30 <i>There is one government run counselling centers available</i></p>	<p>✓ Orientation, job training ✓ Training on women's rights <i>There is accessibility to all of the above services for girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women victims of violence</i></p> <p>Existence of public or private observatories on discriminatory institutional conducts or practices against women or which endeavor to reverse them in all areas, with a special focus on education, health, and justice. <i>No existence of observatories</i></p> <p>Existence of study plans, textbooks, and educational material free of gender-based stereotypes for all levels of teaching. <i>No information available</i></p> <p>Existence of campaigns on what gender stereotypes in education are and what produces them. <i>No information available</i></p> <p>Existence of human rights education programs that include the gender dimension in all levels of teaching. <i>Information not available</i></p>	<p>retrovirals and emergency contraception in cases of rape. <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Coverage, scope, jurisdiction, and funding: R33</p> <p>✓ of attention programs for victims of violence ✓ of assistance programs for elderly women ✓ of assistance programs for girls and adolescents ✓ of health insurance plans, by sex, age, and geographical region, as subscribers or beneficiaries <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Number of journalists and media professionals and representatives who have participated in educational processes on the right of women and girls to be free from all forms of discrimination and stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts. <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Number of study plans, textbooks, and educational material prepared free of gender-based stereotypes for all levels of teaching. <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Number of codes of conduct for media organizations and advertising agencies, which include the right of women to be free from all forms of discrimination, and the</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p>Existence of professional guidelines and codes of conduct in the media and in advertising as well, with respect to materials containing violent and stereotyped content against women.</p> <p><i>None official guidelines exist</i></p>	<p>right of women to be valued and educated free of stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts.</p> <p><i>No data available</i></p> <p>Existence of human rights education programs that include the gender dimension in all levels of teaching.</p> <p><i>No data available</i></p> <p>Number of programs specially designed to deal with the right of women and girls to be valued and educated free of stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ At school ✓ At home ✓ In territorial areas and in local government ✓ In Public Prosecution ✓ Ministries of Health ✓ In the Police Force ✓ In the media ✓ In religious places <p><i>No data available</i></p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
			Number of agents trained in gender construction and deconstruction and stereotypes against women and girls, in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Schools ✓ Homes ✓ Municipal government and territorial places ✓ Public Prosecution ✓ Ministries of Health ✓ The Police Force ✓ The Media ✓ Religious Places <i>No data available</i>
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Civil society organizations involved in monitoring and evaluation, considering in particular organizations working with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R31</p> <p>Characteristics, coverage, and schedule of outreach campaigns dealing with the right to a life without violence. R32</p> <p>Characteristics, coverage, and schedule of outreach campaigns against the sexual harassment. R32</p>	<p>User satisfaction studies on the accessibility, availability, and quality of the different attention services for victims of violence. R33</p> <p>Perception studies on the identification of violence against women. R33</p> <p>Characteristics and coverage of the means used to provide girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with information on their violence attention rights. R32</p> <p>Existence of permanent mechanisms for participation in offering recommendations on the design and implementation of violence prevention and attention policies. R20</p>	

III.3. Access to justice
Art. 7 d), f) y 8 c) y d)

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	<p>Legislation that explicitly bans the use of such methods as conciliation, mediation, suspended sentences, probation, application of the opportunity, commutation of sentences and others intended to resolve cases of violence against women extra-judicially. R5</p> <p>Existence of legislation on protective measures, at the request of the victim or third parties or on an ex officio basis, before and during administrative and/or judicial proceedings. R26</p> <p>Judicial proceedings provide mechanisms for enforcing protective measures and guarantee the safety of women victims of violence, their children, and their witnesses. These mechanisms include: R26</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation funds • Mechanisms for rescuing women • Changes of identity • Witness protection • Safe-conducts to leave the country • Safe reference networks • Panic buttons <p>Competence of ministries or supervisory offices to receive complaints from health system users. R23</p> <p>Specific mechanism to receive complaints from users regarding the justice system R23</p>	<p>Percentage of protective orders issued in cases of violence against women, in proportion to the number of protective orders requested, broken down by the type of crime and/or type of violence reported. R25, R40</p> <p>Judgments and rulings that make use of and include the Convention of Belém do Pará R28, R40</p> <p>Number of judicial sentences or rulings on domestic violence or any other form of violence (physical, sexual, psychological, patrimonial, economic, institutional, political, workplace violence, sexual harassment, political harassment, obstetric violence, etc.) broken down by sex, age, race, ethnic origin, and socio-economic status. R40</p> <p>Number of judgments or resolutions related to reparation of victims, type of reparation. R40</p> <p>Existence of an office, rapporteurship, or other kinds of specific agency within the trials and appeals courts and at the supreme court.</p> <p>Policies to train judges, prosecutors, defence attorneys, lawyers, and justice operators, as well as in the law schools programs, on the topic of violence. Thematic coverage and scope R19</p> <p>Database registers with relevant case law of</p>	<p>Unreported violence rate: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who were victims of different forms of violence over the past twelve months and who did not report those acts of violence, divided by the total number of women in their age groups. R40</p> <p>Number and percentage of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who access the emergency kit in institutions. R39</p> <p>Number and percentage of Cases reported to the investigating agency, for violence against women in its various manifestations and violent deaths of women, according to the process status: R40</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Research ✓ Accusation ✓ Judicial decisions ✓ Dismissed ✓ Archived <p>Number and percentage of cases heard by the Criminal Courts (routine and specialized) for different crimes: violence against women, femicide, attempted femicide, in relation to the number and percentage of judgments (convictions and / or acquittals) issued by the courts (ordinary and specialized) R40</p> <p>Average time between the initial phase of a</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Existence of constitutional relief (amparos, protective actions, custody). R23</p> <p>Availability of procedural guarantees in judicial proceedings involving violence: (i) independence and impartiality of the court; (ii) reasonable time; (iii) equality of arms; (iv) res judicata; (v) appeals to higher courts against judgments. R23</p> <p>Existence of criminal investigation protocols on crimes of violence against women, femicide and violent deaths of women, with a gender perspective. R6</p> <p>Legislation and rapidly available mechanisms for protection of indigenous, rural, girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women victims of violence, with particular attention of intercultural backgrounds. R24</p>	<p>federal and confederate high courts concerning violence against women, including documentation of reference cases, especially those based on gender stereotypes or those that endeavor to reverse them. R28, R40</p> <p>Existence of research on the impact of gender stereotypes in judicial investigations and in prosecutions.</p> <p>Existence of investigation and prosecution protocols with a gender perspective.</p>	<p>criminal trial for violence against women in its various manifestations and/or femicide and judgment (conviction or acquittal). R6, R40</p> <p>Number and percentage of cases known by the jurisdictional entities of the justice system for reparation of women affected by violence or collateral victims in case of violent death of women. R6</p>
Qualitative signs of progress	Number and characteristics of civil society organizations that are involved as advisors or as complainants in criminal proceedings for violence against women and femicide.	Publication of and access to information on judgments and rulings enacted. R40	
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	Funding of assistance services, free legal representation, and other services intended for girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who have suffered different forms of violence, either publicly managed or with state subsidies. R23, R30	<p>Periodic reports of accountability for the financial management of resources for access to justice for women victims of violence. R23, R33</p> <p>Financial resources destined to fund free legal representation and judicial services, intended for indigenous girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women, afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual</p>	Average investment funds involving each of the stages of criminal proceedings according to the institution involved. R40

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R24, R40	
Qualitative signs of progress		Publication of and access to information on budget allocations and spending. R40 <i>There is access to publication and budgetary information</i>	
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>Existence of agencies for receiving complaints. If they exist, their number and locations. R22, R39 <i>Agencies receiving complaints. Include the department of gender affairs and the special victims unit of the Royal St. Christopher & Nevis Police force</i></p> <p>Existence of administrative agencies for filing complaints regarding failing to abide by obligations related to the right to a life without violence. R22, R39 <i>There is existence of administrative agencies for filing complaints</i></p> <p>Existence of legal representation services, either public or state-supported, specializing in women affected by violence. R23, R30 <i>A legal aid department exist</i></p> <p>Existence of nationwide toll-free telephone lines for women victims of violence. R30 <i>No existence of nationwide toll free telephone for victims of violence</i></p>	<p>Number of women lodging complaints for violence with the police. R40 <i>The information is unavailable at this time</i></p> <p>Number of women victims of sex crimes, by age, racial or ethnic origin, and socio-economic status. R40 <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Number of users served by the telephone lines. R40 <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Number of complaints involving violence received, investigation, and resolved by competent national human rights institutions in the country. R23, R40 <i>No data available at this time</i></p> <p>Number of users of free legal representation services, be they public or private, with or without state subsidies. R23, R40 <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Training programs for justice operators from a gender perspective and inter-culturality. R19</p>	<p>The number of convictions for violence against women in proportion to the total number of reports. R40 <i>Information unavailable</i></p> <p>The number of victims of femicide in the past twelve months, by age, marital status, cause of death, and geographic location. R40 <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Number of femicide prosecutions with sentences in the past twelve months in proportion to the total number of recorded cases. R40 <i>No data available on femicide</i></p> <p>Number of trained personnel in the justice system with a gender perspective and taking care of inter-culturality. R19 <i>No personnel trained in the area of inter-culturality.</i></p> <p>Number of cases solved involving indigenous, rural, girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women as victims of violence. R24, R40 <i>No current data available</i></p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Existence of free and comprehensive legal services to protect the right to a life without violence. R23, R30 <i>Legal aid is available to victims of violence</i></p> <p>Existence of free and comprehensive legal services intended for indigenous, rural, girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women, taking care of inter-culturality, according to legislation in force. R24, R30</p> <p><i>Legal aid is available to women who experience Violence</i></p>	<p><i>The department of gender Affairs conduct ongoing training in gender sensitization awareness for officials from the public & Private sectors and civil society</i></p>	<p>Number of indigenous, rural, women holding decision-making positions for conflict resolution in indigenous, rural, communities. <i>No information available</i></p> <p>Number of women in positions of decision on prosecution, courts and other administrative bodies of justice. <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Number of civil servants and public officials who have accessed training processes, awareness and training on the issue of violence against women. R19 <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Number of public servants who work in positions that have direct interaction with women affected by violence against women in all its manifestations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Number and percentage of female officers in relation to the number of cases reported to the institution. ✓ Number and percentage of women

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
			<p>psychologists and psychiatrists in relation to the number of cases reported to the institutions responsible for dispensing justice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Number and percentage of social workers in relation to the number of cases reported to the institutions responsible for dispensing justice. ✓ Number and percentage of women lawyers in relation to the number of cases reported to institutions responsible for counseling women in criminal proceedings (as aggrieved or accused of crimes) ✓ Number of interpreters with knowledge of the rights of women. <p><i>There is no data available</i></p>
<p>Qualitative signs of progress</p>	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in monitoring and control initiatives, considering organizations particularly working with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women of diverse ethnic origin, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R20</p> <p><i>Civil society organizations, including the business & professional women, the Christian council and the chamber of industry & commerce, are civil society organizations that have monitoring and control initiatives, which work with women girls</i></p>	<p>Publication of and access to information of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women victims of violence served, in the different languages that are spoken in the country. R24, R40</p> <p><i>Information is available at the special victims unit</i></p>	

III.4. Information and Statistics

Art. 8 h)

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	<p>Regulations covering the State's obligation to conduct regular surveys on different manifestations of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women. Consider both the private and the public as a scenario where violence happens. R1, R38</p> <p><i>There is no regulation Regulations covering the State's obligation to conduct regular surveys on different manifestations of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women</i></p> <p>Regulations covering the State's obligation to keep administrative records (police, judicial, prosecution service, defence offices, social services, health, etc.) on the different cases of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women in its various manifestations. R1, R39</p> <p><i>The legal department has responsibility for ensuring Regulations covering the State's obligation to keep administrative records</i></p> <p>Regulations appointing the competent authority for coordinating efforts to ensure complete administrative records. R1, R39</p>	<p>Number of reports presented by the country to international oversight agencies in connection with the right to a life without violence, using official information, studies, and statistics. R24</p> <p><i>The country submit the Human Rights and CEDAW reports to international oversight agencies on request</i></p> <p>Number of reports presented by the country to international oversight agencies in connection with the access to justice for all women, especially on organs and procedures available, the advantages and obstacles that present and the both national and customary standards used to administer justice.</p> <p><i>The CEDAW and Human Rights reports are presented by the country to international oversight agencies in connection with the access to justice for all women,</i></p>	<p>Legislation covering public access to the information gathered (through surveys and administrative records). R38</p> <p><i>No specific legislation exist</i></p> <p>Regular publication of statistics prepared and studies carried out. R37</p> <p><i>No survey available</i></p> <p>Number of surveys on violence against women. R38</p> <p><i>No surveys available</i></p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p><i>No regulation exist</i></p> <p>Regulations covering the State’s obligation to conduct regular research and studies to monitor and assess policies, plans, programs, strategies, and actions. R1, R37</p> <p><i>There is no existing regulation</i></p> <p>Regulations that provides free access to information of statistical nature generated by public sector institutions. R1, R37</p> <p><i>No specific regulations available</i></p>		
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of public sector institutions producing or generating statistical information on violence against women.</p> <p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations requesting access to public information considering organizations particularly working with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women of diverse ethnic origin, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.</p> <p><i>Civil society organizations requesting access to public information include the Business and Professional Women, The Sexual Violence and domestic violence Support Group</i></p>	<p>Periodic statistical reports on violence against women. R40</p> <p><i>The special victims unit provide an Periodic statistical reports on request on Domestic violence against women</i></p> <p>Qualitative reports that interpret and contextualize the statistics of violence against women. R40</p> <p><i>No information available</i></p> <p>Number of parallel reports presented by civil society to international oversight agencies in connection with the right to a life without violence, using official information, studies, and statistics. R40</p> <p><i>No parallel reports have been presented by civil society</i></p>	
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	Specific laws including budgetary allocations	Publication of reports on budget allocations	Percentage of the execution of the budget

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>for meeting information production obligations. R1, R34</p> <p><i>The ministry of finance has specific responsibility for budgetary allocations</i></p> <p>National budget law with earmarks for meeting information production obligations. R1, R34 <i>No information available</i></p>	<p>and execution. R35, R36, R37</p> <p><i>The ministry of finance has specific responsibility to publish an annual budget document</i></p> <p>Percentage of public spending assigned to the development of databases with information on different forms of violence. R36</p> <p><i>No data available</i></p>	<p>allocated for programs, plans, and institutions related to different forms of violence against women. R35, R36, R37</p> <p><i>No data available</i></p>
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution.</p> <p><i>There is an existing Government budget oversight committee which has oversight initiatives and budget execution.</i></p>	<p>Transparency and public information on the budget and its execution. R35, R37</p> <p><i>The stake-holher national consultative process, provides transparency on the budget, as well as the parliamentary oversight committee</i></p>	<p>Publication of final reports on the budget and its execution. R37</p> <p><i>The ministry of finance publish and execute a report annually</i></p>
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>Agreements and/or cooperative ties between the national women's mechanism / the competent authorities in the area of violence (at different public agencies) and the national agency responsible for the official statistics used to produce quality information on different forms of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women. R18, R42</p> <p><i>There is Cooperation between the special victim unit and the department of gender affairs that has responsible for statistics on different forms of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women</i></p>	<p>Processes for negotiating agreements and/or cooperative technical ties between the national women's mechanism / the competent authorities for violence (at different public agencies). R42</p> <p><i>Cooperative technical ties exist between the special victims unit and the department of gender affairs through processes laid out in the Domestic Violence Protocol</i></p>	<p>Existence and availability of regular databases or other sources of information on different forms of violence. R40</p> <p><i>No information available</i></p> <p>Number of the public sector institutions that have specific units on generation of statistical information. R40</p> <p><i>A single Government Department of statistic exist however most of the requested information is unavailable at this department</i></p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Existence of offices, secretariats, or specialized state mechanisms for producing information, studies, and statistics. Coverage by jurisdictions (national, state, provincial, local). R39, R41</p> <p><i>The specialized state mechanisms is the department of gender Affairs</i></p> <p>Existence of studies on sentences and opinions that contains stereotypes, prejudices, myths and customs in the cases of women victims of violence, and the use of the personal history of the victim and / or her sexual experience to deny justice to her. R29</p> <p><i>No studies have been done</i></p>		
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Production reports, specialized studies from various disciplines on violence against women and femicide with statistical bases. R40</p> <p><i>No data available</i></p> <p>Periodic reports about studies on sentences and opinions that contains stereotypes, prejudices, myths and customs in the cases of women victims of violence, and the use of the personal history of the victim and / or her sexual experience to deny justice to her. R29</p>	<p>Existence of mechanisms for access to updated statistical information (accessible and timely) R40</p> <p><i>There is no official specific mechanism available</i></p> <p>Existence of mechanisms for mass dissemination of national statistics on violence against women. R40</p> <p><i>No specific mechanism exist</i></p>	<p>Periodic reports of social perception on the issue of violence against women. R38</p> <p><i>No data available</i></p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<i>No information available</i>		

III.5. Diversity ³

Art. 9

With respect to the adoption of the measures in this Chapter, 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

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	<p>Law or national policy on the guarantees of a life without violence that addresses ethnic diversity (indigenous, aboriginal peoples, campesinos) rural and Afro-descendants.</p> <p><i>The domestic violence legislation addresses the issue of a life without violence</i></p> <p>Law addressing / including the right of gender identity⁴, sexual identity and sexual diversity.</p> <p><i>No existing legislation available</i></p> <p>Law or national policy guaranteeing a life without violence for girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with physical or psychosocial disabilities.</p> <p>There is no national policy but Existing legislation include the Domestic Violence Act of 2000</p>	<p>Processes for preparing laws or national policies guaranteeing a life without violence that take into account ethnic diversity (indigenous, aboriginal peoples, campesinos), rural and Afro-descendants, girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with disabilities, migrants, refugees, displaced persons, deprived of their freedom or diverse sexual preferences and diverse sex-gender identities.</p> <p><i>No information available</i></p> <p>Legislative bills and national plans.</p> <p><i>There are no specific existing legislative bills, or national policy</i></p> <p>Number of reports presented by the country to international oversight agencies on the right to a life without violence with detailed information of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, situation of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly</p>	<p>Violence rate among salaried women, by type of violence, age, ethnic origin, country of origin, and socioeconomic level.</p> <p><i>No data available</i></p> <p>Violence rate among women who work exclusively in the home (reproductive work), by type of violence, age, ethnic origin, country of origin, and socioeconomic level.</p> <p><i>No data available</i></p> <p>Violence rate by level of schooling, race, ethnic origin, country of origin, and socioeconomic level.</p> <p><i>No data available</i></p> <p>Violence rate among pregnant women, by age.</p> <p><i>No data available</i></p> <p>Violence rate among elderly women.</p> <p><i>No data available</i></p> <p>Violence rate among girls and adolescents,</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Law or national policy on mental health that specifically addresses the right to a life without violence.</p> <p>Law or national policy to guarantee a life without violence for girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are migrants, displaced persons, or deprived of their freedom.</p> <p><i>No specific legislation available</i></p> <p>Regulatory recognition and incorporation of principles and processes of indigenous justice, in ways that respect human rights and are compatible with the Convention of Belém do Pará.</p> <p><i>No information available</i></p> <p>Acknowledgment of intercultural citizenship in domestic legislation, considering the indigenous, rural, communities' rights to their practices and knowledge.</p> <p><i>No existing data available</i></p> <p>Existence of legislation / regulations imposing sanctions for public officials and educators in cases of sexual violence against indigenous, rural, female students.</p> <p><i>No existing legislation specific to the above</i></p>	<p>women with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, socio-economically disadvantaged, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.</p> <p><i>The CEDAW and Human rights reports have been presented to International Oversight Agencies</i></p> <p>Number of parallel reports presented by civil society to international oversight agencies on the right to a life without violence with detailed information of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, socio-economically disadvantaged, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.</p> <p><i>No parallel report has ever been presented</i></p> <p>Number of legal instruments, programs and projects guaranteeing intercultural citizenship of indigenous, rural, women.</p> <p><i>No data available</i></p>	<p>adult women and elderly women with disabilities. <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Violence rate in girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are lesbians and/or against women with diverse gender identity. <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Violence rate among women married to their assailants. <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Violence rate among women in a relationship with their assailants. <i>No data available</i></p> <p>Full exercise of cultural rights by women and indigenous, rural, communities, in a context of intercultural citizenship. <i>No available data</i></p> <p>Percentage of indigenous, rural, women keeping the knowledge and culture within their communities.</p> <p><i>No data available</i></p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations with specific knowledge on each of the areas involved in the design, enforcement, and monitoring agencies.</p> <p><i>There is no data available however a number of civil society organizations, including the business & professional women, the Christian council and the chamber of industry & commerce, are civil society organizations that have specific knowledge on each of the areas involve in the design, enforcement and monitoring agencies</i></p>	<p>Characteristics and frequency of perception studies among the general population in connection with different forms of violence.</p> <p>Public policy, plans and programs to eradicate violence, proposed by indigenous, rural, women's movement, considering organizations particularly working with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women of diverse ethnic origin, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.</p>	<p>No studies have been done</p> <p>Existing public policy to eradicate include the domestic violence legislation including the DV Protocol. There is also ongoing training in DV by civil society organizations</p>
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	<p>Specific laws that include budgetary allocations for meeting the obligation of ensuring the adoption of the measures enshrined in the Convention of Belém do Pará and national law, free of discrimination.</p> <p>National budget law with earmarked allocations for meeting the obligations of ensuring the adoption of the measures enshrined in the Convention of Belém do Pará and national law, free of discrimination.</p>	<p>Number of reports prepared and published with information on effective budget execution.</p>	<p>A financial document is prepared and publish annually, by the Ministry of finance</p> <p>The government provide budgetary allocation for activities for activities which forms part of Belem do Para Convention</p>
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations with specific knowledge of each of the areas involved in the allocation, monitoring, and oversight of budget execution.</p>		<p><i>There is no data available however a number of civil society organizations, including the business & professional women, the christian council and the chamber of industry & commerce, are civil society organizations that have specific knowledge on each of the areas involve in the design, enforcement and monitoring agencies</i></p>
STATE CAPACITIES			

Indicator	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Existence of protocols for the comprehensive attention of cases of violence against women (in its different forms), prepared in languages and in a format accessible for people with visual disabilities, that set specific criteria for data collection and for sensitive, quality attention for victims of violence, to be used by the police, the justice system, the healthcare system, and other state agencies.</p> <p>Design and implementation of mechanisms for the incorporation of principles and processes of indigenous justice, in ways that respect human rights and are compatible with the Convention of Belém do Pará.</p>	<p>Number of interpreters for indigenous, rural, girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women or those who do not speak the official language.</p> <p>Number of interpreters for migrant and refugee girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women or for those who not speak the official language.</p> <p>Number of officials in different agencies trained to provide / facilitate the necessary support mechanisms for girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with disabilities.</p> <p>Percentage of the population that uses indigenous or alternative systems for health care and/or access to justice.</p> <p>Percentage of older women who regularly receive medical attention / monitoring and measures to attend to or prevent violence. Percentage of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, who regularly receive medical attention / monitoring and measures to attend to or prevent violence.</p>	<p>Percentage of indigenous, rural, girls and boys attending intercultural schools. <i>No data available</i></p> <p><i>No data available</i></p> <p><i>No data available</i></p> <p><i>No data available</i></p> <p><i>No data available</i></p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		Training actions and plans for pertinent decision makers and authorities (including technical staff at ministries, lawmakers, justice operators, health practitioners, security and police forces, and personnel at centers providing specialized attention for violence against women, among others) with particular emphasis on girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.	<i>There is no data available , however action taken include ongoing training in Gender base violence for decision makers</i>
Qualitative signs of progress	Number and characteristics of civil society organizations with specific knowledge on each of the areas involved in the design, enforcement, and monitoring agencies.		<i>There is no data available however a number of civil society organizations, including the business & professional women, the christian council and the chamber of industry & commerce, are civil society organizations that have specific knowledge on each of the areas involve in the design, enforcement and monitoring agencies</i>

Source: Own work based on *Indicators for Follow-up to the Committee of Experts' (CEVI) Recommendations*, adopted at the Fourth Meeting of CEVI, held on August 15, 2008 (OEA/Ser.L/II.7.10 (MESECVI/CEVI/doc.86/08 rev. 3); *Follow-up Report on the Recommendations made by the CEVI in the Evaluation Stage of the First Multilateral Evaluation Round*, Third Conference of States Parties, Antigua, Guatemala, March 24 to 25, 2011 (OEA/Ser.L/II.7.10, MESECVI-III/doc.57/11). (CEVI) (2012) *Draft Indicators of the Second Multilateral Evaluation Round to follow-up of Committee of Experts' (CEVI) Recommendations*, OEA/Ser.L/II.7.10, MESECVI/CEVI/doc.176/12, June 27, 2012, MESECVI (2012) *Second Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of Belém do Pará*, OAS; April 2012; MESEVI (2012) *Responses to questionnaires / Country reports*, and on the proposed progress indicators; Foro Internacional de Mujeres indígenas (FIMI) *Resumen sobre el proceso de construccion de indicadores para monitoreo de violencia contra mujeres indígenas, 2009 a 2010*.

¹ Matrix approved by the Committee of Experts-CEVI, the May 21, 2013
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² For the purpose of these indicators we take as concept of "femicide" as follows: *"the violent death of women based on gender, whether it occurs within the family, a domestic partnership, or any other interpersonal relationship; in the community, by any person, or when it is perpetrated or tolerated by the state or its agents, by action or omission."* According with the Declaration on Femicide adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Committee of Experts of the Mechanism to Follow-up on the Implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará (CEVI). Document MESECVI/CEVI/DEC. 1/08, on 15 August 2008.

For those countries that have regulated this form of violence against women in any legal instrument, it is requested to record the differences regarding the operational definition used by MESECVI.

³ Adicionalmente se desarrollaron estos indicadores específicos en Diversidad. Estos indicadores serán utilizados en la siguiente ronda.

⁴ Gender identity, as defined by Argentina's Law 26743/12, for example, is "the internal and individual living of gender as each person feels it, which may or may not correspond to the sex assigned at the moment of birth, including the personal living experience of the body. This may involve modifications to the body's appearance or functions through pharmacological, surgical, or other means, provided that they are chosen freely. It also includes other expressions of gender, such as clothing, form of speech, and manners."