



Organization of
American States
More rights for more people



**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”**

SURINAME

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>The Law on Combating Domestic Violence (approved in June 2009). This law aims to protect victims of domestic violence at an early stage through a fast procedure. The protection takes place by the imposition of orders and prohibitions to the defendant, which are contained in a protection order. This law protects women as well as men including children, parents, grandparents, family members and the needy against domestic violence.</p> <p>The Penal Code regarding sexual crimes has also been revised in July 2009. With the revision rape within marriage and rape of men, child pornography, and child prostitution among other things have been penalized. The penalties have also been extended.</p> <p>The Law on Stalking (approved in April 2012). According to this law preventive</p>	<p>Convention of Belém do Pará ratification processes.</p> <p>Suriname has ratified the Convention of Belem do Para in 2002. The Convention has been published in January 2004 in the Treaty Paper of Suriname (2003 No. 1).</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 (see information under III.1 Legislation under reception of the right).</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>Number of parallel reports presented by civil society to international oversight agencies in connection with the right to a life without violence.</p> <p>Number of state offices, secretariats, or mechanisms specializing in violence against women. Coverage by jurisdictions (national,</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</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</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</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>measures may be taken by the public prosecutor to protect a possible victim.</p> <p>Apart from this specific legislation the Penal Code has been simultaneously amended in 2012. A new provision of stalking has been added (article 345b) which punishes the stalker with a maximum of 4 years of prison and a fine of maximum SRD 50.000.</p> <p>Revision of the Penal Code, namely the First, Second and Third Book, by National Parliament in March 2015. Important to mention is that the prison sentences in cases of assault and grievous bodily harm may be increased by one third for the perpetrator who commits the crime against his or her mother, or her father, his or her spouse or partner, wife or partner or his or her child (article 364.1 of the Penal Code).</p> <p>Incorporation of the concept of gender-based violence, as defined in the Convention, in the legislation against violence. R1 The concept of gender-based violence, as defined in the convention is not incorporated as a whole in the legislation. Only partly in the Law on Domestic Violence in which domestic violence is defined as: “any form of physical, sexual, psychological or financial violence that is committed by a person against a partner, child, elder, member of the family or needy irrespective where the violence takes place”.</p>	<p>state, provincial, local).</p> <p>(also see information under III.1 Legislation under reception of the right, qualitative signs of progress).</p> <p>At the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing women victims of violence are referred to the Ministry of Justice and Police, while their children are guided / counseled by the Dienst Jeugdzorg (= Department Youth Care) of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing.</p> <p>At the Ministry of Justice and Police there are several offices that are involved with violence against women such as: the Bureau Women and Child Policy, the bureaus for victims care in Paramaribo and Nickerie, the police stations, public prosecutor’s office, and the cantonal courts.</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 Public Prosecutor’s Office: information not available.</p> <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</p>	<p>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>No surveys on this subject. See annex information from Corps Police Suriname: the information is not based on surveys, but on the basis of reports at the police.</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</p> <p>No surveys on this subject. See annex information from Corps Police Suriname: the information is not based on surveys, but on the basis of reports at the police.</p> <p>Violence rate broken down by urban/rural</p>

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	<p>Incorporation of psychological, physical, sexual, patrimonial, economic, institutional, political and other forms of violence into anti-violence 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</p> <p>In the Law on Combating Domestic Violence, “domestic violence” has been defined as follows: “any form of physical, sexual, psychological or financial violence that is committed by a person against a partner, child, elder, member of the family or needy irrespective where the violence takes place”.</p> <p>Enactment of specific legislation on different forms of violence, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Trafficking in girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women R2 <p>The Penal Code regarding Trafficking in Persons has been revised in 2006 and further in 2015. The revision has taken place in conformity with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the two protocols 1.</p>	<p>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>The ministry of Home Affairs / the Bureau Gender Affairs has trained around 400 of her personnel (permanent secretary/ deputy directors/ policy advisors / policy officials, heads of bureaus/ divisions and personnel) in gender and gender related violence / domestic violence during January – June 2016. The following concepts were addressed: gender, gender roles, gender equality, gender stereotypes, gender discrimination, violence against women, causes of partner violence, why women stay in violent relationships, the Law on Combating Domestic Violence.</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</p> <p>Existence of systematic educational processes in the school curricula of primary, secondary, and university education and in society in</p>	<p>areas, socioeconomic strata, ethnic groups and age groups, by different types of violence. R1, R40</p> <p>No surveys on this subject. See annex information from Corps Police Suriname: the information is not based on surveys, but on the basis of reports at the police.</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</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1458 826 1960 1351"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1458 826 1637 1321">Period</th> <th data-bbox="1637 826 1809 1321">Number of reports of the police of which the result of the investigation is documented in a process file and submitted at the Public Prosecutor's Office (criminal cases)</th> <th data-bbox="1809 826 1960 1321">Number of cases that are concluded at the court (criminal cases)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1458 1321 1637 1351">2013 (Oct –</td> <td data-bbox="1637 1321 1809 1351">16</td> <td data-bbox="1809 1321 1960 1351">3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Period	Number of reports of the police of which the result of the investigation is documented in a process file and submitted at the Public Prosecutor's Office (criminal cases)	Number of cases that are concluded at the court (criminal cases)	2013 (Oct –	16	3
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	<p>The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in persons especially women and children and 2. the Protocol against the smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air. Through the amendment both sexes are protected against trafficking and the penalties have been extended especially when minor victims are involved. Except for the sexual exploitation other purposes of trafficking are included such as labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery and removal of organs.</p> <p>✓ Forced prostitution (per Rome Statute) R2 Forced prostitution has been punished in the revision of the Penal Code regarding Trafficking in Persons in 2006. Youth (from the age of sixteen but not yet reached the age of 18) prostitution has also been punished in the revision of the Penal Code regarding sexual crimes in July 2009.</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,</p>	<p>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</p> <p>At the University of Suriname within the subjects "Gender and Development" of the study branch Sociology; "Gender in International Relations" of the study branch Public Administration; and "Gender in International Perspective" of the Master program in Education, Research and Sustainable Development (MERSD) the following are addressed: gender, gender equality, international women conferences and treaties.</p> <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>The Bureau Gender Affairs of the Ministry of Home Affairs organized on the 11th of October 2013 within the framework of International Girls' Day an information session for the pupils of the Louise School (a junior secondary school for girls). Through</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="1458 268 1957 491"> <tr> <td>Dec)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>195</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>170</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016 (Jan-July)</td> <td>52</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>433</td> <td>54</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage</td> <td colspan="2">54/433 x 100%=12,5%</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: Public Prosecutor's Office</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</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1458 1029 1957 1125"> <thead> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>Cases of femicide</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jan – Dec 2015</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan – July 2016</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Public Prosecutor's Office</p> <p>See also annex: information from Corps Police Suriname</p> <p>Estimated femicide² of girls and adolescents,</p>	Dec)			2014	195	24	2015	170	21	2016 (Jan-July)	52	6	Total	433	54	Percentage	54/433 x 100%=12,5%		Period	Cases of femicide	Jan – Dec 2015	7	Jan – July 2016	0
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	<p>displaced persons, senior citizens or deprived of their freedom. R3</p> <p>There is no special law that regulates sexual harassment that takes place at the workplace. A draft has initially been formulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs and is with financial support from the Ministry of Home Affairs currently being reformulated by the Stichting Ilse Henar – Hewit Juridische Bijstand voor Vrouwen (= Foundation Ilse Henar – Hewit Legal Assistance for Women).</p> <p>✓ 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 There is no specific legislation on femicide. However article 364.1 of the Penal Code as revised in 2015 states that the prison sentences in cases of assault and grievous bodily harm may be increased by one third for the perpetrator who commits the crime against his or her mother, or her father, his or her spouse or partner, wife or partner or his or</p>	<p>creative and educative method information about gender, gender discrimination, gender roles, the position of women and girls in society (national and international level) and violence against women was provided. The aim of the information session was: to give publicity to International Girls’ Day; to make girls able to resist against gender discrimination and violence against women; and to raise/increase awareness regarding violence against girls and women.</p> <p>The Bureau Gender Affairs of the Ministry of Home Affairs organized on the 20th of November 2013 within the framework of International Child Rights Day an information session for the pupils of the Henar School in district Nickerie (a junior secondary school). Through a creative and educative method information about child rights, gender, gender equality, gender discrimination, and violence against women was provided. A teambuilding session was also held.</p> <p>In 2015 within the framework of Sixteen Days of Activism against Gender Violence an essay competition was held for students of the junior secondary schools in District Nickerie. Students were given the opportunity to think about human rights and how to combat violence against women. 37 students (21 males / 16 females) took part in this competition.</p>	<p>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</p> <p>See annex: information from Corps Police Suriname</p> <p>Mortality rate, by sex, through accidents, homicides, or suicides cause broken down. R6, R40</p> <p>See annex: information from Corps Police Suriname</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</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1458 1013 1960 1356"> <thead> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>Description</th> <th>Total Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="5">2014</td> <td>Murder</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Homicide</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Femicide</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Criminal proceedings</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Judgement</td> <td>3 femicide cases are concluded in court</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Period	Description	Total Number	2014	Murder	20	Homicide	3	Femicide	3	Criminal proceedings	23	Judgement	3 femicide cases are concluded in court
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	<p>her child.</p> <p>Rape and sexual abuse within marriage and de-facto unions. R4</p> <p>With the revision of the Penal Code in 2009 rape and sexual abuse within marriage is punishable under article 295. The requirement of “out of marriage” has been removed with the result that rape within marriage and in de-facto unions is punishable. In addition this provision has been made gender neutral with the result that rape of males is also punishable.</p> <p>✓ Rape, sexual abuse, sexual violence within the nuclear family or extended. There is no specific legislation. However there are legal provisions that are applicable. For example the Law on combating domestic violence (2009) defines domestic violence as “any form of physical, sexual, psychological or financial violence that is committed by a person against a partner, child, elder, member of the family or needy irrespective where the violence takes place”.</p> <p>Article 295 of the Penal Code as revised in 2009 which makes rape committed by anyone punishable.</p> <p>Further article 304 of the Penal Code which was revised in 2009, punishes the one who commits illicit sexual acts /</p>	<p>In March 2015 an awareness project on teenage pregnancy was carried out at the technical school (at junior secondary level), LTS 2. Information on sexuality and the prevention of teenage pregnancy, gender and the position of men in parenting, a sexual relation and as economically independent person was provided to the students (males/ females) of the 3rd and 4th school year. Gender equality and taking responsibilities was also addressed. Tools for being able to value and respect themselves and the other person were also provided to the students.</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.</p> <p>There is no specific law or public policy, but awareness activities on discriminatory conducts or practices based on the subordination or inferiority of women have been carried out at different levels by government and NGOs.</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</p> <p>Existence of capacity-building in gender stereotypes and violence prevention for educators at all levels of education.</p>		<p>and the suspects are sentenced.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1608 391 1803 454">Description</th> <th data-bbox="1803 391 1971 454">Total Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1608 454 1803 486">Murder</td> <td data-bbox="1803 454 1971 486">23</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1608 486 1803 518">Homicide</td> <td data-bbox="1803 486 1971 518">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1608 518 1803 550">Femicide</td> <td data-bbox="1803 518 1971 550">7</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1608 550 1803 614">Criminal proceedings</td> <td data-bbox="1803 550 1971 614">21</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1608 614 1803 1045">Judgement</td> <td data-bbox="1803 614 1971 1045">2 femicide cases are concluded in court and the suspects are sentenced, while the other 5 cases are still pending in court.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1608 1045 1803 1109">Description</th> <th data-bbox="1803 1045 1971 1109">Total Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1608 1109 1803 1141">Murder</td> <td data-bbox="1803 1109 1971 1141">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1608 1141 1803 1173">Homicide</td> <td data-bbox="1803 1141 1971 1173">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1608 1173 1803 1204">Femicide</td> <td data-bbox="1803 1173 1971 1204">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1608 1204 1803 1268">Criminal proceedings</td> <td data-bbox="1803 1204 1971 1268">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1608 1268 1803 1359">Judgement</td> <td data-bbox="1803 1268 1971 1359">1 case of femicide still</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Description	Total Number	Murder	23	Homicide	5	Femicide	7	Criminal proceedings	21	Judgement	2 femicide cases are concluded in court and the suspects are sentenced, while the other 5 cases are still pending in court.	Description	Total Number	Murder	8	Homicide	4	Femicide	1	Criminal proceedings	2	Judgement	1 case of femicide still
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	<p>sexual abuse with his/ her minor child, stepchild, foster child, pupil etc.</p> <p>✓ Sexual violence in armed conflicts, as a form of torture, war crime and/or crime against humanity. R7</p> <p>✓ Sexual violence in hospitals, places of learning, detention centers, and other state institutions, in particular for indigenous women, considering also those who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons, senior citizens or deprived of their freedom. R8, R9</p> <p>Revision of the Penal Code 2009: article 304.2: Punishable is also:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The civil servant who commits illicit sexual acts / sexual abuse with a person who is subjected to his/her authority or entrusted / recommended to his/ her vigilance. 2. Everyone who is working in or for the benefit of any establishment such as a prison, children’s home, orphanage, hospital, insane asylum, or institution of charity in which the culprit is not admitted, commits sexual acts/ sexual abuse with a 	<p>Existence of a specific educational content with regard to gender equality and mainstreaming in journalism schools and universities.</p> <p>The Institute for Women, Gender and Development Studies of the Anton de Kom University of Suriname has organized from March to July 2015 a course “Gender as analytical instrument”. This course consisted of 3 modules: 1. Gender, Culture, and Sexuality; 2. Gender Mainstreaming: the integration of gender in policy; 3. Gender analysis. 25 participants from the public sector, private sector, NGOs, and tertiary education took part in this course.</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.</p> <p>Existence of combined participatory mechanisms aimed at evaluating the sexist content in publicity and advertising.</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="1458 268 1960 331"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1458 268 1608 331"></td> <td data-bbox="1608 268 1800 331"></td> <td data-bbox="1800 268 1960 331">pending in court</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: Public Prosecutor’s Office</p> <p>Number and percentage of repair processes on collateral victims of femicide by type of relationship with the victim.R40</p>			pending in court
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	<p>person who is admitted there.</p> <p>3. The one who, working in the health care or social care, commits illicit sexual acts / sexual abuse with patients or clients that are entrusted to his/her help or care.</p> <p>✓ Obstetric violence in hospitals and other health institutions in the States. R9 There is no specific legislation. However article 356 of the Penal Code is applicable which states that the one who intentionally aborts the foetus without permission of the woman is punishable. Article 358 of the Penal Code states that in case it is a doctor, midwife or medicine preparer who commits the abortion without permission of the woman, the sentences under article 356 may be increased with one third and he/she may be expelled from the profession in which the crime is committed.</p> <p>✓ 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</p>		

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	<p>access to contraception, including emergency oral contraceptives; that punishes non-consensual artificial insemination. R9, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14 No specific legislation. See above. Abortion is included in the Penal Code as a crime. Article 355 of the Penal Code states that women who intentionally abort the foetus themselves or by others with permission are punishable.</p> <p>✓ 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 No specific legislation. Article 306b of the Penal Code (as revised in 2009) states that when the culprit of sexual penetration related crimes knows or has serious reasons to suspect that by these acts the other person may be infected with HIV, the sentences of sexual penetration related crimes may be increased .</p> <p>✓ 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</p>		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>private, for any person/group of people.</p> <p>R1</p> <p>No specific legislation. However the Law on Combating Domestic Violence covers also psychological violence. Domestic violence is defined in this law as: “any form of physical, sexual, psychological or financial violence that is committed by a person against a partner, child, elder, member of the family or needy irrespective where the violence takes place”.</p> <p>Further also article 345b of the Penal Code (as revised in 2012) regarding stalking “The one who unlawfully systematically intentionally infringes the personal privacy of another person with the purpose to force the other person to do something , not to do something or to tolerate or to intimidate, is guilty of stalking and may be punished with a prison sentence of not more than four years and a fine of up to SRD 50,000=”</p> <p>✓ Alimony rights for indigenou, rural, children in case parents fail to comply with their obligations.</p> <p>No specific legislation. Alimony is regulated in articles 314a, 314b, and 314c of the Penal Code (as revised in 2015). These articles are intended to guarantee the fulfillment of alimony obligations in favour of minors. Alimony rights are also regulated in</p>		

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	<p>the Civil Code (article 283b and 283c). In case parents fail to comply with the alimony obligations, the cantonal judge may order that the alimony is paid to the Bureau Familierechtelijke Zaken (Bureau Family Law Affairs). In case such a cantonal judge order is lacking the Bureau Family Law Affairs may enforce the alimony for the children in a court law.</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 No specific legislation</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 No specific legislation</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</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>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. Indicate forms and type of participation. R16</p> <p>There are a number of NGOs dealing with domestic violence / violence against women. The NGOs that were mentioned in the 2nd evaluation round still exist such as: the Stichting Stop Geweld tegen Vrouwen (= Foundation Stop Violence against Women), the Stichting De Stem (Foundation De Stem), the Women's Rights Centre, the Foundation Ilse Henar – Hewitt Juridische Bijstand voor Vrouwen.</p> <p>Other NGOs that are dealing with domestic violence/ violence against women are:</p> <p>The Stichting Sari (Foundation Sari): established in 2001. Target group: in general the population (disadvantaged families) of district Nickerie, particularly women of district Nickerie.</p> <p>Purpose: to carry out and stimulate social, cultural, educative and sport activities in order to raise awareness with the result that the target group is able to participate determinately in society and economically empower themselves. Foundation Sari is an easy accessible social assistance organization, multi-cultural, is represented in all 5 resorts of the District Nickerie, and works with national and international organizations / donors.</p> <p>Stichting (Foundation) Moederhart is</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> <p>Maternal mortality rate in children and adolescent. R9, R10, R11, R14</p> <p>Number and percentage of children and adolescents whose births are attended by skilled health personnel versus midwife. R9</p> <p>Number and percentage of girls and young pregnant women attending antenatal. R9</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 See also annex: information from Corps Police Suriname</p> <p>Rate of decline of VDW in relation to rate of decline VDM. R6, R40 See also annex: information from Corps Police Suriname</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>established in 2006 and is operational in district Nickerie. The purpose of the foundation is to reduce poverty by: learning the youth and women how to produce market-oriented in order to be able to have an income; starting up with micro-businesses in various areas in district Nickerie in order to create employment; organizing agriculture training programs; stimulating women and youngsters to export the cultivated crops; providing childcare services for working women; and by providing information to youngsters on sexually transmitted diseases, AIDS and the prevention of teenage pregnancy. The target group: women and youngsters.</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><u>Foundation Sari:</u> Foundation Sari is a multi-cultural organisation and excludes no one. The foundation provides psychological assistance and refers in case needed. The foundation has not gathered the total number of persons assisted. As Sari is easy accessible both men and women make use of</p>		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>the services since 2001.</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>The Bureau Gender Affairs (previously named as the National Bureau for Gender Policy) of the Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for among other things the monitoring of the implementation of the Belem do Para Convention. This bureau was established in 1997 in Paramaribo. A branch office is established in 2006 in district Nickerie. Currently the staff of the head office is composed of 7 persons including the administrative staff and the branch office has two officials. The bureau involves civil society in the development and implementation of plans.</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,</p> <p>The ministry of Justice and Police has set up a Steering Committee “Domestic Violence” in 2008 in which officials of 6 ministries namely Justice and Police, Home Affairs, Public Health, Education and Community Development, Regional</p>		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS										
	<p>Development, Social Affairs and Housing participated. During 2008 and 2014 the term of steering committee has been extended several times. A Platform consisting of NGOs and some government institutions dealing with domestic violence was also established in 2010 and till 2014 the term was also several times extended. Currently both mechanisms are not officially operational. The main task of the Steering Committee was to formulate a policy plan on domestic violence with the support of the Platform. A draft policy plan is developed and presented to the minister of Justice and Police for approval.</p>												
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS													
Indicator	<p>Specific laws on violence that include budgetary allocations. R1, R34 There are no specific laws on violence that include budgetary allocations.</p> <p>National budget law, with earmarks for the implementation of laws, programs, plans on violence. R1, R34, R35</p> <p>National budget law identifying funds allocated for women's mechanisms, specialized offices, health sector, education sector, etc. R1, R34</p> <p>Each year each ministry submits the yearly budget to the National Parliament for approval. For e.g. budget of the Bureau Gender Affairs is included in the total</p>	<p>Publication of reports on budget allocations and execution. R35</p> <p>Each year the approval of the budget of the ministries is published in the Law Gazette of the Republic of Suriname.</p>	<p>Percentage of budget spending allocated to programs, plans, and agencies related to different forms of violence against women. R35 The budget of the Bureau Gender Affairs in which funds for violence against women are included.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Amount in SRD (x 1000)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>1169</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>995</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Amount in SRD (x 1000)	2013	1169	2014	995	2015	500	2016	500
Year	Amount in SRD (x 1000)												
2013	1169												
2014	995												
2015	500												
2016	500												

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	budget of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The same is the case for the health sector: the Ministry of Health submits the budget for approval. In the budget of the ministry of Justice and Police there is a policy measure youth, moral and gender policy in which funds for programs, plans on violence are allocated every year.		
Qualitative signs of progress	Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution.	Publication and dissemination of public information on the budget and its execution. R35	Publication of final reports on the budget and its execution. R35
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>Attention protocols for ensuring the enforcement of provisions enacted in connection with different forms of violence. R10, R11, R15, R27</p> <p>Corps Police Suriname: no information available</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 No information from Corps Police Suriname</p> <p>Infrastructure, equipment and specialized personnel providing health services in indigenous, rural, communities. R9</p>	<p>Participatory processes for the drafting of attention protocols for ensuring the enforcement of provisions. R10, R11, R15</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</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>Monitoring reports of knowledge, understanding and application of specific protocols and regulations on the rights of women, as part of regular assessments to access incentives, credits, ranks (the justice, health, education). R10, R11</p> <p>Existence of materials to foster gender equality and empowerment of women and girls and promotion processes at private and private educational institutions.</p> <p>Existence of state offices in charge of evaluating the educational content free of gender stereotypes.</p> <p>Number of curricular review and revision to eliminate gender stereotypes by subject and academic level.</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p>Existence of administrative agencies for filing complaints of noncompliance with obligations related to the right to an education free from discrimination.</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 behaviour and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts.</p> <p>The Bureau Gender Affairs of the Ministry of Home Affairs organized in December 2015 a four day intervention domestic violence training for communication officials of the government, media workers and artists. 11 males and 20 females participated in the training. The purpose was to provide insights in the total cycle of domestic violence and an appropriate treatment of victims and perpetrators of domestic violence.</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.</p>
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.</p> <p>R10</p>	<p>Existence and operation of a program using traditional knowledge, disseminating it and promoting articulation with the general health system.</p>	<p>Number of indigenous, rural, women satisfied with the health care received. R9</p> <p>Although numbers are not available, it may be stated that most of these groups of women are not satisfied with the health care they received (source: Ministry of Regional Affairs).</p> <p>Acknowledgment and respect for traditional knowledge and practices by the general health system. R9</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 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</p> <p>As reported during the 2nd evaluation round the Bureau Gender Affairs has formulated a Gender Work Plan 2013. In this work plan 5 priority themes are addressed: education and schooling, labour, income and poverty reduction, violence, health, control and decision – making. Under the theme violence the focus was on domestic violence and sexual violence. Various actions were in this regard included and carried out by several ministries and NGOs.</p> <p>The Integral policy plan for children and adolescents is addressed from five perspectives and one is combating violence.</p> <p>For addressing sexual harassment at the workplace the ministry of Justice and Police</p>	<p>Civil society participation in the design, monitoring, and evaluation of the national plan/action/strategy. R20, R31</p> <p>As reported during the 2nd evaluation round the Bureau Gender Affairs has formulated a Gender Work Plan 2013. During the design and monitoring civil society organizations were involved.</p> <p>The platform to combat domestic violence in which several NGO’s and other institutions were participating contributed to the formulation of the draft policy plan for the structural approach to domestic violence.</p> <p>NGOs are also hired as consultants by various ministries to carry out projects.</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 See information of Ministry of Home Affairs / Bureau Gender Affairs.</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 The implementation of the Gender Work Plan 2013 was evaluated in the period October 2015 – March 2016 by a consultant under authority of the Bureau Gender Affairs / Ministry of Home Affairs. It was an external evaluation. The main findings are: 1. that the plan was not methodically designed which made monitoring and evaluation difficult; 2. Certain working structures were not in place or were weak which had consequences for implementation of the actions.</p> <p>Number of public institutions with specific dependencies on women, created, operating with budget and budget execution. R36 Bureau Gender Affairs of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Detail info see information above.</p> <p>Percentage of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are aware of their rights R16, R38</p> <p>Percentage of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are aware of</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>has developed a Policy Memorandum and a complaint mechanism.</p> <p>Currently the Ministry of Justice and Police is drafting a policy plan in which domestic violence is included.</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</p> <p>In abovementioned plans, actions on violence against different target groups are included.</p> <p>Incorporation in official documents (public policy) of the concept of violence according to the Convention of Belém do Pará. R1</p> <p>The concept of violence according to Convention of Belem do Para is not incorporated in official documents. But parts of the definition for e.g. domestic violence are used in laws and documents. Further in the Law on Combating Domestic Violence specifically in the consideration and explanatory memorandum reference is made to the convention. Further in folders</p>	<p>No information from Corps Police Suriname</p> <p>Existence of social programs for women victims of violence or with a priority for attending to such women.</p> <p>The ministry of Social Affairs does not have social programs for women victims of violence.</p> <p>The foundation Stop Violence against women has various programs such as: psycho-social assistance and guidance for victims (female / male); psycho-social guidance for perpetrators (voluntarily; on victims' request or obligatorily by an order of a judge in case of protection order); guidance when applying for and obtaining legal protection through protection orders; training and information at various locations in Paramaribo and districts; self help groups consisting of victims and perpetrators separately. Data of the various programs are regularly gathered and the programs are evaluated. The costs of each program vary.</p>	<p>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</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</p> <p><u>The Anton de Kom University of Suriname:</u></p> <p>Within the following branch of studies the problem of violence against women is addressed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Branch of Study Psychology: in the subject “developmental psychology”, “children as witness of domestic violence” is addressed. 2. Branch of Study Law: in the subject “human rights” 3. Branch of Study Master in Law: in the subject “Capita Selecta” domestic violence and the procedure to judicial process is addressed.

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>and flyers of the Bureau Gender Affairs the definition of violence against women according to the Belem do Para Convention is included.</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). See information above.</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-makers and authorities.</p> <p>Foundation Sari: Only incidental programs in cooperation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Foundation Projekta. In December 2015 Foundation Sari organized within the framework of International Family Day with financial support from the Bureau Gender Affairs / Ministry of Home Affairs an educative day for 20 families of district Nickerie. Gender equality in parenting was addressed through theatre, singing, sport and games.</p> <p>.</p> <p>Design and implementation awareness and</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</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-economically disadvantaged or affected by armed conflict or deprived of their freedom. R23, R40 BIZA/</p> <p><u>Foundation Stop Violence against Women</u></p> <p>In the period 2012- 2014 around 6500 people made use of the services of the foundation (psycho-social guidance, information and training).</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, Corps Police Suriname: no information</p>	<p>The Institute of Women, Gender and Development Studies of the Anton de Kom University of Suriname has organized in the framework of 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence in 2014 and 2015 trainings on domestic violence for students of the university. These training projects resulted in the designation of 33 ambassador’s domestic violence for awareness building.</p> <p>Annual percentage of people graduated from these special programs. R19 No information available at the university of Suriname.</p> <p>Percentage of specialists working in public sector institutions linked to the issue of violence against women. R23 At the Bureau Women and Child Policy of the Ministry of Justice and Police 4 female officials are employed.</p> <p>At the Bureau Gender Affairs 7 female officials including the administrative staff are employed. At the branch office two female officials are employed. In general all these officials are to some extent involved with the subject of violence against women.</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</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>prevention campaigns about different forms of violence in the various languages spoken in the country. R16</p> <p><u>Ministry of Home Affairs</u></p> <p>An awareness campaign in the framework of HeForShe, Orange Day and Sixteen Days of Activism against Gender Violence was launched on the 24th of November 2015. The purpose of the campaign is: 1. To take action against gender inequality; 2. To strengthen the position of women and girls; 3. To eliminate violence against women; and 4. To make understand the whole community the importance of gender equality for the overall progress of Suriname. Several activities have been carried out: 1. Statements and slogans regarding gender equality and violence against women in the languages Dutch and Sranan Tongo were included in the invoices of utility companies and pay slips of the government officials during the year 2015/2016; 2. A four day intervention domestic violence training for communication officials of the government, media workers and artists in December 2015 (more information see above); 3. Training in gender and gender related violence for around 400 officials of the Ministry of Home Affairs during January – June 2016 (more information see above); 4. A 5 km march “Say No To Violence” in May 2016 in District Nickerie. In the</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Foundation Sari: differs, within one day up to a week.</p> <p>Corps Police Suriname: The average time differs. It can vary between months or years before the victim reports at the police.</p> <p>Foundation Stop Violence against Women: The time varies for each woman. Some women contact the foundation in an early stage (whether or not on advice or pressure of family and friends, while others (various reasons) are waiting longer before they reach the foundation for help.</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.</p> <p>Number of comprehensive care services for women survivors of violence created and operating nationwide, with budget and running. R23</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>supporting program members of Parliament and other prominent men (in total 11 males) of this district committed themselves as HeforShe agent. In advance of the march folders in Dutch were disseminated in schools. The folders contained information about gender, gender equality, violence against women / domestic violence, Orange Day and HeForShe. A similar march but with a greater organizational set-up will be held in November 2016 in Paramaribo, the capital of Suriname.</p> <p><u>Ministry of Justice and Police / Bureau Women and Child Policy</u></p> <p>Several awareness programs on domestic violence (theatrical performance) and violence against children (in Moengo, district Marowijne) are implemented through the radio and at schools (primary and secondary schools) through drawing competitions. From the best drawings of the competitions information posters are designed which we will be used in future awareness programs. Information folders about the law on domestic violence were developed and distributed to several stakeholders/ students. The following languages were used in the above mentioned programs: Dutch, Sranang Tongo and Aucaans.</p>		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p><u>Foundation Sari</u> The foundation Sari has not developed such a campaign, but has implemented such campaigns in cooperation with other national and international actors. With support of the American Embassy in Suriname within the framework of International Women’s Day 2014 a movie on violence against women was broadcasted and also a training regarding gender equality was organized for head of departments of various ministries, companies and NGOs. In 2013 a training on gender equality was organized with support from the Ministry of Home Affairs for men and women of various ministries, companies and organizations.</p> <p><u>Foundation Moederhart</u> During 2012 – 2016 the foundation has provided information about domestic violence and the Law on Domestic Violence to the local community (in district Nickerie). Through visits to families in disadvantaged areas the information was provided in the languages Dutch, Sarnami and Sranan Tongo. In February 2014 a workshop for women “vrouwen sta op” (= (“women stand up”) has been held by the foundation in cooperation with the Women’s Rights Centre. In November 2015, two panel discussions “violence against women and girls” have been held for respectively</p>		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>women and youngsters at senior secondary level.</p> <p><u>The Foundation Stop Violence against Women</u></p> <p>The Foundation Stop Violence against Women has carried out prevention and awareness campaigns in Dutch (orally and in writing) and in Sranan Tongo (orally). Information folders are also developed in English.</p> <p>Existence of a national, state, or municipal policy to eliminate gender stereotypes in education.</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><u>Foundation Sari:</u> Promotes and protects the right to a life without violence at any occasion. For example at each meeting with contacts the</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><u>Foundation Sari:</u> The Foundation Sari cooperates with the</p>	<p>Annual percentage on the progress of the national coverage of comprehensive care services for women survivors of violence. R26, R33</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>right to life without violence is addressed. During such a meeting the contacts inform the experiences in their regions. The Foundation Sari on her turn examines the cases and refers the case, if needed, to another organization. In a training in March 2016 which was organized together with Vrouwen Beweging (= Women's Movement) from the Netherlands the right to life without violence was addressed. During incidental meetings this right is also addressed.</p> <p><u>Projekta:</u> Projekta is an NGO established in 1993. Projekta promotes good governance, participation and gender equality through programs, projects and activities from a rights approach of development. The strategies are awareness, training, coaching, lobby, advocacy and dialogue. Projekta is a more issue –based than a representative (group-based) organization. Projekta does not work with a specific target Group. Together with other organizations of the Burgerinitiatief voor Participatie en Goed Bestuur (= Citizen's Initiative for Participation and Good Governance), Projecta is involved with the promotion and protection of the right to life without violence. One of the policy priorities included in the document "Voor onze toekomst" (= "For our Future") is to combat gender related violence. The Citizen's Initiative for Participation and</p>	<p>agencies of the Ministry of Justice and Police that are present in District Nickerie in cases of referral for periodical shelter and guidance in home for the elderly and children's home. In 2015 two drifters and one paralytic single woman were identified by Foundation Sari and referred to the Ministry of Justice and Police for medical assistance and shelter in a home for the elderly and this ministry further mediates with the family about the aftercare.</p> <p><u>The Stichting Stop Geweld tegen Vrouwen:</u></p> <p>The Stichting Stop Geweld tegen Vrouwen (= Foundation Stop Violence against Women) has established in the past 5 years as a result of various training programs on domestic violence, Networks Domestic Violence. These networks consist of teachers, police agents, health workers, social workers, civil servants and others. The networks are present in the districts Wanica, Saramacca, Commewijne, and Nickerie and they operate as emergency care. Beside these networks, an assistance network exists in Paramaribo (capital of Suriname) which is composed of social workers of mainly the government and coordinated by the Foundation Stop Violence against Women. To guarantee the continuation of the networks, empowering meetings are held on monthly/ quarterly basis. Under guidance of a psychosocial worker / trainer of the foundation among</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Good Governance consists of 18 organizations and 7 individuals of which Projekta is the “Puller”.</p> <p><u>Foundation Moederhart</u> Promotes and protects the right to a life without violence by holding information sessions for women and youngsters in disadvantaged areas.</p> <p><u>The foundation Stop Violence against Women</u></p> <p>The Foundation Stop Violence against Women is a non – profit NGO. Since 1992 the foundation contributes actively to the prevention and elimination of (domestic) violence against women and promotes gender equality. Together with the government and other institutions the foundation has a prominent role in the development and influence of national policy. A (relatively small) team of experts works with a system oriented approach on counseling and guidance of victims and perpetrators. On the basis of the gained knowledge and experience from the counseling and guidance, awareness and training programs on domestic violence are developed. The foundation promotes the right to a life without violence whether or not in cooperation with government institutions and other NGOs.</p>	<p>other things cases of domestic violence that are taken place in the districts, are addressed. To increase solidarity among the members of the networks and to be informed about the nature of domestic violence in the districts, half-yearly/ yearly meetings are held preferably outside Paramaribo. With financial support of the Ministry of Home Affairs / Bureau Gender Affairs the Foundation Stop Violence against Women organized trainings during February 2014 – January 2015 for the networks. These networks have been trained in the application of methods and techniques of assistance in practice and how to educate neighborhood and other organizations.</p> <p><u>Ministry of Justice and Police</u></p> <p>The ministry of Justice and Police has various departments that provide assistance in cases of violence and they operate that national and also at local level. And these departments are: Bureaus for Victim’s Aid (Paramaribo and Nickerie); Bureau Rechtszorg Paramaribo(among other things for legal advice); Afdeling Justitie Nickerie (Department Justice and Police Nickerie); Police Stations (including the Units Domestic Violence); Meldpunt (= complaints office) Apoera (in district Sipaliwini), where victims of violence, sexual abuse and other kinds of family affairs can go for help.</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>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>Bureau Gender Affairs of the Ministry of Home Affairs in general for legislation regarding gender.</p> <p>Within the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing there is a monitoring mechanism for the implementation of the child rights policy named as "Monitoring Implementation Integral Child Rights Policy".</p>	
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	Percentage of public spending allocated to the	Percentage of social public spending allocated	Percentage of public spending allocated in the

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>different plans, strategies, and programs on violence against women in the last fiscal period. R36</p> <p>Budgets assigned in the last fiscal period to: R36</p> <p>Although various activities are carried out with regard to violence against women by several ministries, specific budgets are not assigned by all of them for this.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Police stations for women or other agencies where complaints can be lodged <p>No information available</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Specialized offices attached to the judiciary or prosecution service (attorneys' offices, defence offices) There was no specific budget assigned for violence against women for the Prosecutor's Office. ✓ 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>to ensuring a life without violence R36</p> <p>There is no budget assigned for this in the budget of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing.</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>Spending on ensuring life without violence and spending on health, both broken down by jurisdictions (state, provincial, local). R36</p> <p>Per capita public spending on health care. R36</p>	<p>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>
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Ratio between national economic growth and coverage of the guarantee of a life without violence.</p> <p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution, considering organizations working in particular with girls</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>Social audit reports to account for the</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>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	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	management of the budget for the implementation of plans and programs for the treatment and eradication of VAW. R17	
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>Number of shelters and homes for victims of violence against women and their children. R26, R30</p> <p>There is one government shelter for women victims of domestic violence and their children up to 12 years of age.</p> <p>Number of public or state-supported legal services specializing in women affected by violence. R23, R30</p> <p>Number of services that provide care and psychological support before, during and after the legal process. R23, R30</p> <p>Number of toll-free telephone lines, with national, state, and/or local coverage, for women. R30</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</p>	<p>Accessibility and availability of care services for victims of different forms of violence, by jurisdiction and geographical region. R23, R33</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 <p>There is a Kinder Jeugd Telefoonlijn 123 (= Child Youth Phone Line 123) which listens to the clients calling and provides guidance if possible through conversations or refers to other instances for guidance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Health care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Orientation, job training ✓ Training on women's rights <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</p>	<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>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-retrovirals and emergency contraception in cases of rape. <p>Coverage, scope, jurisdiction, and funding: R33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Number of psychological counseling services R30</p> <p>Within the Ministry of Social Affairs there are 4 services/ departments:</p> <p>1. Dienst Jeugdzorg (= Department Youth Care, target group children and youth); 2. Dienst Gehandicaptenzorg (= Department Care for people with disabilities, target group people with a disability); 3. Dienst Bejaardenzorg (= Department Elderly Care, target group the elderly); 4. Dienst Algemeen Maatschappelijk Werk (=Department General Social Work, target group families).</p>	<p>on education, health, and justice.</p> <p>Existence of study plans, textbooks, and educational material free of gender-based stereotypes for all levels of teaching.</p> <p>Existence of campaigns on what gender stereotypes in education are and what produces them.</p> <p>Existence of human rights education programs that include the gender dimension in all levels of teaching.</p> <p>In the study branch Law of the Anton de Kom University of Suriname gender equality is incorporated in the subject human rights.</p> <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>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.</p> <p>Number of study plans, textbooks, and educational material prepared free of gender-based stereotypes for all levels of teaching.</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 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>Existence of human rights education programs that include the gender dimension in all levels of teaching.</p> <p>In the study branch Law of the Anton de Kom University of Suriname gender equality is incorporated in the subject human rights.</p> <p>Number of programs specially designed to deal with the right of women and girls to be valued and educated free of stereotyped</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
			<p>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 No programs have been designed by and for the Public Prosecutor's Office. ✓ Ministries of Health ✓ In the Police Force Corps Police Suriname: No information available ✓ In the media ✓ In religious places BIZA See information under the next indicator. <p>Number of agents trained in gender construction and deconstruction and stereotypes against women and girls, in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Schools ✓ Homes ✓ Municipal government and territorial places ✓ Public Prosecution In 2003/2004 a training was conducted for the Public Prosecutor's Office in which gender stereotypes were addressed. No number of agents trained available. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ministries of Health ✓ The Police Force

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Media ✓ Religious Places <p>In November 2014 in the framework of International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, Sixteen Days of Activism against Gender Violence and International Human Rights Day a three day information session regarding gender, religion, domestic violence and human rights was held by the Bureau Gender Affairs of the Ministry of Home Affairs for youngsters of religious organizations. In this session 48 youngsters (21 males and 27 females) were trained by 10 priests (5 males / 5 females). These priests (persons involved in religious work within religious organizations) were selected from the group of trainees of 2013 (see information that was provided during the 2nd evaluation round) and for this information session guided by professionals during 4 days to provide the information to the youngsters. The aim of this project was on the one hand to enable priests to provide information on above mentioned topics independently in and outside the religious organization and on the other hand to provide information to the youngsters.</p> <p>In January 2016, a “come back / impetus for evaluation” meeting was held for the</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
			trainees of the 2013 Intervention Program on Domestic Violence for priests. The purpose of the meeting was to find out to what extent the gained knowledge on gender, domestic violence, human rights from a religious perspective was applied in practice and to share the field experiences regarding domestic violence with one another. 41 trainees took part in this meeting.
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>Projekta is not specifically involved with the monitoring and evaluation of compliance with commitments on eradication of violence against women, but paid attention to the CEDAW commitments during their March of the Woman and other projects. Projekta consists of 9 permanent / full time staff members and a corps of freelancers (who are available for a short period). Projekta has no special budget for this, but carries out this from their own general budget. Projekta is officially registered in the Stichtingenregister of Suriname (=</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><u>Foundation Sari:</u> Awareness has been raised by information. In 2015 the foundation Sari has established in two resorts in district Nickerie fellow-sufferer groups “Lotusgroepen”. These groups meet bi-weekly and address their needs and furthermore organize fun activities such as cooking, jogging , health information sessions.</p> <p><u>Foundation Stop Violence against Women:</u></p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Foundation Registry) and registered as NGO in consultative status with the Economic and Social Commission (ECOSOC) of the United Nations.</p> <p>Characteristics, coverage, and schedule of outreach campaigns dealing with the right to a life without violence. R32</p> <p>The ministry of Justice and Police is currently implementing awareness programs on violence against children and sexual abuse in schools and other institutions in Moengo (district Marowijne) and Apoera (district Sipaliwini). The program started in 2015 in Moengo and Apoera and is still ongoing. The intention is to set up “meldpunten” (= hot lines) for violence/ sexual abuse in all districts.</p> <p>The foundation Stop Violence Against Women has organized congresses and workshops in Paramaribo, and the districts: Nickerie, Commewijne and Saramacca. The focus was on an integral approach of domestic violence and on the laws which provide legal protection to victims. Further the foundation has carried out information and training programs in schools (pupils and teachers), vocational training, courses in the health sector etc.</p> <p>Further the foundation is currently preparing an outreach project in two</p>	<p>On March 2014, the Foundation Stop Violence against Women organized with financial support from the Ministry of Home Affairs / Bureau Gender Affairs an educative march. The purpose of the march was on an alternative and sporty way to: 1. To address domestic violence; 2. To aware the community (especially youth) on the consequences of domestic violence; 3. To inform the community about the activities / services of the organizations that are directly/ indirectly involved with the prevention and combating of domestic violence. Around 250 persons took part in the educative walk.</p> <p>The Foundation Stop Violence against Women has participated in youth information fairs and provided folders, posters to school – age youth and gave interviews to the media.</p> <p>Existence of permanent mechanisms for participation in offering recommendations on the design and implementation of violence prevention and attention policies. R20</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>disadvantaged resorts in Paramaribo South and district Wanica. The focus will be on guidance, information, training, and data gathering. An integral approach will be used: all active relevant government institutions, NGOs and CBOs from those resorts will be involved. The target group: from school – age youth to the elderly.</p> <p>Characteristics, coverage, and schedule of outreach campaigns against the sexual harassment. R32</p> <p>In March 2015 Projekta has published a series of 4 blog messages on her blog about sexual harassment as part of the project “Maart van de Vrouw” (= March for the woman). Projekta has also contributed to the formulation of a statement for the Commission on the Status of Women in 2015 on behalf of NGOs.</p>		

III.3. Access to justice

[Art. 7 d\), f\) y 8 c\) y d\)](#)

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	Legislation that explicitly bans the use of such	Percentage of protective orders issued in cases	Unreported violence rate: number of girls and

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>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>The Law on Combating Domestic Violence and the Law on Stalking include such provisions.</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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>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>Information not available at the Public Prosecutor's Office.</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>Within the Court of Justice there is no office, rapporteurship or other specific agency for violence against women.</p> <p>Policies to train judges, prosecutors, defence attorneys, lawyers, and justice operators, as well as in the law schools programs, on the</p>	<p>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>Source: Public Prosecutor's Office: see information above.</p> <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 criminal trial for violence against women in its</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>As per February 2016 a specific mechanism is operational at the Public Prosecutor’s Office whereby the complaints are received through the mail box and dealt with.</p> <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 No information available from the Corps Police Suriname There are no investigation protocols with a gender perspective at the Public Prosecutor’s Office.</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 No specific legislation. But the Law on Combating Domestic Violence and the Law on Stalking which is applicable for all citizens may be applied.</p>	<p>topic of violence. Thematic coverage and scope R19 There is no specific course regarding violence against women for judges. Within the course “criminal law” of the RAIIO (this is a course for becoming a judge), violence against women is addressed.</p> <p>During the reporting period no specific training on the topic of violence was provided to the mentioned target groups by the Ministry of Justice and Police. This Ministry tries to carry out every year general capacity building/ training programs for different target groups.</p> <p>Database registers with relevant case law of 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. No research exists (source Public Prosecutor’s Office)</p> <p>Existence of investigation and prosecution protocols with a gender perspective. No information available from the Corps Police Suriname There are no investigation and prosecution</p>	<p>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>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		protocols with a gender perspective at the Public Prosecutor's Office.	
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 The information on judgments and rulings is not published. Information may be obtained under certain conditions (for e.g. scientific purposes) through access to the publicly pronounced judgments. Requests may be submitted at the Registrar of the Court of Justice.	
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	Periodic reports of accountability for the financial management of resources for access to justice for women victims of violence. R23, R33 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 preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R24, R40	Average investment funds involving each of the stages of criminal proceedings according to the institution involved. R40 Corps Police Suriname: No information available.
Qualitative signs of progress		Publication of and access to information on budget allocations and spending. R40	
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	Existence of agencies for receiving complaints. If they exist, their number and locations. R22, R39	Number of women lodging complaints for violence with the police. R40	The number of convictions for violence against women in proportion to the total number of reports. R40

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS						
	<p>At any police station in the country complaints may be received. But some Police stations have special domestic violence units: in district Wanica: police station De Nieuwe Grond; district Commewijne – police station Meerzorg; Paramaribo: police station Uitvlugt (also guidance to the shelter for victims of domestic violence), police station Latour, police station Nieuwe Haven; in district Para: police station Rijdsijk; in district Nickerie: police station Nieuw Nickerie.</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</p> <p>Existence of legal representation services, either public or state-supported, specializing in women affected by violence. R23, R30</p> <p>Existence of nationwide toll-free telephone lines for women victims of violence. R30</p> <p>Existence of free and comprehensive legal services to protect the right to a life without violence. R23, R30</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>Number of women victims of sex crimes, by age, racial or ethnic origin, and socio-economic status. R40 See annex: information from Corps Police Suriname</p> <p>Number of users served by the telephone lines. R40</p> <p>Number of complaints involving violence received, investigation, and resolved by competent national human rights institutions in the country. R23, R40</p> <p>Number of users of free legal representation services, be they public or private, with or without state subsidies. R23, R40</p> <p>Training programs for justice operators from a gender perspective and inter-culturality. R19</p>	<p>The number of victims of femicide in the past twelve months, by age, marital status, cause of death, and geographic location. R40 See annex: information from Corps Police Suriname</p> <p>Number of femicide prosecutions with sentences in the past twelve months in proportion to the total number of recorded cases. R40 See information above from Public Prosecutor’s Office.</p> <p>Number of trained personnel in the justice system with a gender perspective and taking care of inter-culturality. R19</p> <p>Number of cases solved involving indigenous, rural, girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women as victims of violence. R24, R40 No information available at the Public Prosecutor’s Office.</p> <p>Number of indigenous, rural, women holding decision-making positions for conflict resolution in indigenous, rural, communities.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1458 1161 1960 1348"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1458 1161 1731 1225">Position</th> <th data-bbox="1731 1161 1960 1225">Number of Women</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1458 1225 1731 1289">Granman (= paramount chief)</td> <td data-bbox="1731 1225 1960 1289">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1458 1289 1731 1348">Stamhoofd (=tribal chief, headman)</td> <td data-bbox="1731 1289 1960 1348">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Position	Number of Women	Granman (= paramount chief)	0	Stamhoofd (=tribal chief, headman)	0
Position	Number of Women								
Granman (= paramount chief)	0								
Stamhoofd (=tribal chief, headman)	0								

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS										
	<p>The service that the Foundation Stop Violence against Women provides is free of charge. The legal services of the Foundation till now include only the protection orders on the basis of the Law on Combating Domestic Violence. For legal aid, clients are referred to private lawyers or to the Bureau Rechtszorg (= Bureau Legal Care) of the Ministry of Justice and Police.</p>		<table border="1" data-bbox="1458 268 1960 614"> <tr> <td>Hoofdkapitein (= head village chief)</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kapitein (= village chief)</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hoofdbasja (= head administrative assistant)</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Basja (= administrative assistant)</td> <td>735</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Totaal</td> <td>824</td> </tr> </table> <p>Number of women in positions of decision on prosecution, courts and other administrative bodies of justice.</p> <p>The entire management of the registry of the Court of Justice is composed of 2 women, namely the registrar and the acting deputy clerk. The Court of Justice is composed of 11 judges (3 males and 8 females) including the acting president (male) and 8 (2 males and 6 females) substitute judges.</p> <p>The public prosecutor's office is composed of fourteen females and 4 males (including the Attorney General). The management team at the Public Prosecutor's Office is composed of 3 females and 2 males.</p> <p>Within the Corps Police Suriname there is female leadership. Female employees took part in various leadership courses. A number of departments are led by females.</p>	Hoofdkapitein (= head village chief)	0	Kapitein (= village chief)	75	Hoofdbasja (= head administrative assistant)	14	Basja (= administrative assistant)	735	Totaal	824
Hoofdkapitein (= head village chief)	0												
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Hoofdbasja (= head administrative assistant)	14												
Basja (= administrative assistant)	735												
Totaal	824												

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
			<p>The superintendant of the police force is a female.</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</p> <p>Although civil servants have been trained on the issue of violence against women, the number is not available for each organizing institution. For e.g. at the ministry of Regional Development at the district level various officials have been trained but the numbers are not available.</p> <p>The ministry of Home Affairs / the Bureau Gender Affairs has trained around 400 of her personnel (permanent secretary/ deputy directors/ policy advisors / policy officials, heads of bureaus/ divisions and personnel) in gender and gender related violence / domestic violence during January – June 2016. The following concepts were addressed: gender, gender roles, gender equality, gender stereotypes, gender discrimination, violence against women, causes of partner violence, why women stay in violent relationships, the Law on Combating Domestic Violence.</p> <p>The Foundation Stop Violence against Women have trained with financial support from the Ministry of Home Affairs / Bureau Gender Affairs during November 2013 – December 2014 around 100 teachers (senior</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
			<p>secondary, junior secondary and primary education level), primary education coordinators and some police officers. The purpose of the training was: 1. To provide information and insight in domestic violence with the result that the trainees are able to recognize and address the signals of domestic violence and to refer victims of domestic violence to professional assistance organizations; 2. To set up a network “approach domestic violence at schools” composed of the trainees. “Return Days” were also coupled to the training.</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. No information available from the Corps Police Suriname ✓ Number and percentage of women psychologists and psychiatrists in relation to the number of cases reported to the institutions responsible for dispensing justice. ✓ Number and percentage of social workers in relation to the number of cases reported to the institutions responsible for dispensing justice. <p>There are social workers employed at the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing (the departments Youth Care,</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
			<p>and General Social Work). But the numbers and percentage are not available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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>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>Projekta is not specifically involved in the promotion of the right to life free of violence, but strives for gender equality in general in which inequality as basis for violence is addressed. Further details of Projecta see above.</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>	

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>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>Article 19.2 of the Law on Combating Domestic Violence: “It is the duty of every law enforcement officer who responds to a notification or reporting of domestic violence to draw up a domestic violence registration form as determined by the Minister of Justice and Police, which form is included in the National Domestic Violence Register, which is established by State Decree and kept by the Corps Police Suriname”.</p> <p>On the basis of this article the Ministry of Justice and Police is currently developing a standard form for the registration of domestic violence.</p>	T	<p>Legislation covering public access to the information gathered (through surveys and administrative records). R38</p> <p>Regular publication of statistics prepared and studies carried out. R37</p> <p>The statistics prepared by the Department Criminal Information Gathering of the Corps Police Suriname are not published.</p> <p>Number of surveys on violence against women. R38</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Regulations appointing the competent authority for coordinating efforts to ensure complete administrative records. R1, R39</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>Regulations that provides free access to information of statistical nature generated by public sector institutions. R1, R37 There are no regulations for the Corps Police Suriname that provide free access to information of statistical nature.</p>		
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of public sector institutions producing or generating statistical information on violence against women. Within the Corps Police Suriname the Department Criminal Information Gathering (Dienst Criminele Informatie Verzorging van het Korps Politie Suriname) is producing statistical information on the basis of reports at the various police stations, but these are not published.</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,</p>	<p>Periodic statistical reports on violence against women. R40 No periodical statistical reports at the Public Prosecutor’s Office. There are periodic statistical reports at the Corps Police Suriname.</p> <p>Qualitative reports that interpret and contextualize the statistics of violence against women. R40</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>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom</p> <p>Projekta is calling for years for access to public information, especially for a law regarding publicity of governance and in addition a law for an ombuds institution and a anti – corruption law. Further details of Projekta see above.</p>		
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	<p>Specific laws including budgetary allocations for meeting information production obligations. R1, R34</p> <p>National budget law with earmarks for meeting information production obligations. R1, R34</p>	<p>Publication of reports on budget allocations and execution. R35, R36, R37</p> <p>Percentage of public spending assigned to the development of databases with information on different forms of violence. R36</p>	<p>Percentage of the execution of the budget allocated for programs, plans, and institutions related to different forms of violence against women. R35, R36, R37</p>
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in budget oversight initiatives and budget execution.</p>	<p>Transparency and public information on the budget and its execution. R35, R37</p>	<p>Publication of final reports on the budget and its execution. R37</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>The Bureau Gender Affairs of the Ministry of Home Affairs cooperates with the</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>Existence and availability of regular databases or other sources of information on different forms of violence. R40</p> <p>Number of the public sector institutions that have specific units on generation of s statistical information. R40</p> <p>- the Department Criminal Information Gathering of the Corps Police Suriname; the General Bureau for Statistics</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>General Bureau of Statistics in case of any data the GBS need and with the Department Criminal Information Gathering of the Corps Police Suriname in case of information on violence against women or gender based violence. The cooperation is of practical nature.</p> <p>Existence of offices, secretariats, or specialized state mechanisms for producing information, studies, and statistics. Coverage by jurisdictions (national, state, provincial, local). R39, R41</p> <p>Within the Corps Police Suriname the Department Criminal Information Gathering. See more information above.</p> <p>The Institute for Women, Gender and Development Studies of the Anton de Kom University of Suriname is established in December 2006. This institute provides information to and guides students with their thesis regarding domestic violence and international treaties related to domestic violence. The theses are available at the library of the Anton de Kom University. Since march 2014 various awareness activities (training, discussions, dissemination of information) regarding domestic violence have been carried out with the assistance of the United Nations Population Fund and Pan American Health Organization.</p> <p>Existence of studies on sentences and opinions</p>		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	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		
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Production reports, specialized studies from various disciplines on violence against women and femicide with statistical bases. R40</p> <p>Periodic reports about studies on sentences and opinions that contains stereotypes, prejudices, myths and customs in the cases of women victims of violence, and the use of the personal history of the victim and / or her sexual experience to deny justice to her. R29</p>	<p>Existence of mechanisms for access to updated statistical information (accessible and timely) R40</p> <p>Existence of mechanisms for mass dissemination of national statistics on violence against women. R40</p>	Periodic reports of social perception on the issue of violence against women. R38

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	Law or national policy on the guarantees of a life without violence that addresses ethnic diversity (indigenous, aboriginal peoples, campesinos) rural and Afro-descendants.	Processes for preparing laws or national policies guaranteeing a life without violence that take into account ethnic diversity (indigenous, aboriginal peoples, campesinos),	Violence rate among salaried women, by type of violence, age, ethnic origin, country of origin, and socioeconomic level. See annex: information from Corps Police

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Law addressing / including the right of gender identity⁴, sexual identity and sexual diversity.</p> <p>Article 500a of the Penal Code (as revised in March 2015): “The one who in the performance of duties, profession, or business discriminates persons because of their race, religion, life principles, sexual orientation, will be punished with not more than 2 months imprisonment and a fine of the second category, either with one of both penalties”</p> <p>“Sexual Orientation” is also mentioned as ground for insult for a group of persons (article 175 of the Penal Code as revised in March 2015) and ground for discrimination of a group of persons (article 175a, 176, 176b of the Penal Code as revised in March 2015), and ground for discrimination of one or more persons (176c of the Penal Code as revised in March 2015).</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>The National Action Plan for children (NAP) 2009 – 2014 contains 12 themes including the elimination of all forms of violence against children (including girls). Ten key ministries were the implementing partners. The implementation of this plan was monitored by the monitoring</p>	<p>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>Legislative bills and national plans.</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 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>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>Number of legal instruments, programs and projects guaranteeing intercultural citizenship of indigenous, rural, women.</p>	<p>Suriname</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>See annex: information from Corps Police Suriname</p> <p>Violence rate by level of schooling, race, ethnic origin, country of origin, and socioeconomic level.</p> <p>Source: Corps Police Suriname</p> <p>Most of the female victims have a low level of schooling and to a lesser extent a secondary level education. The high educated women are the lowest in number. Both low and high educated female victims experience violence (on the basis of reports at the police).</p> <p>Violence rate among pregnant women, by age.</p> <p>Violence rate among elderly women.</p> <p>See annex: information from Corps Police Suriname</p> <p>Violence rate among girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>mechanism “Monitoring Implementation Integral Child Rights Policy”. In 2014 this plan was evaluated and the intention is to develop a new National Action Plan in 2017 on the basis of the recommendations of the UN Child Rights Committee.</p> <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>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>Acknowledgment of intercultural citizenship in domestic legislation, considering the indigenous, rural, communities’ rights to their practices and knowledge.</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>No specific legislation. The following provision may be applicable in this case. Revision of the Penal Code 2009: article</p>		<p>disabilities.</p> <p>No information available (Source: Corps Police Suriname)</p> <p>Violence rate in girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are lesbians and/or against women with diverse gender identity.</p> <p>No information available (Source: Corps Police Suriname)</p> <p>Violence rate among women married to their assailants.</p> <p>Violence rate among women in a relationship with their assailants.</p> <p>See annex: information from Corps Police Suriname</p> <p>Full exercise of cultural rights by women and indigenous, rural, communities, in a context of intercultural citizenship.</p> <p>Percentage of indigenous, rural, women keeping the knowledge and culture within their communities.</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>304.2: Punishable is also:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The civil servant who commits illicit sexual acts / sexual abuse with a person who is subjected to his/her authority or entrusted / recommended to his/ her vigilance. 2. Everyone who is working in or for the benefit of any establishment such as a prison, children’s home, orphanage, hospital, insane asylum, or institution of charity in which the culprit is not admitted, commits sexual acts/ sexual abuse with a person who is admitted there. 3. The one who, working in the health care or social care, commits illicit sexual acts / sexual abuse with patients or clients that are entrusted to his/her help or care. 		
<p>Qualitative signs of progress</p>	<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>Projekta has gained knowledge on design, enforcement, and monitoring of policy of the government through activities, projects and programs of their own or others at regional, sectoral and national level.</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</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.	
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>	Number of reports prepared and published with information on effective budget execution.	
Qualitative signs of progress	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.		
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<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>No such protocols at the Public Prosecutor's Office.</p> <p>Design and implementation of mechanisms for</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</p>	Percentage of indigenous, rural, girls and boys attending intercultural schools.

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>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>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.</p> <p>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>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.</p>	
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. STG</p>		

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 construcción 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

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."*

Annex

Violence rate broken down by urban/rural areas, socioeconomic strata, ethnic groups and age groups, by different types of violence.R1, R40

Source: Dienst Criminele Informatie Verzorging / Korps Politie Suriname / Department Criminal Information Gathering of the Corps Police Suriname

Social economic status: most of them have no occupation or belong to the low income class and to a lesser extent to the middle class.

4th Quarter 2013 (October - December) Cases of violence against women broken down by area and type of violence

Misdrijf/ type of violence	Paramaribo	Wanica	Commewijne	Coronie	Marowijne	Saramacca	Para	Nickeri	Sipaliwini	Brokopondo
Afpersing / blackmail	1									
Bedreiging / intimidation	42	23	3				7	6		
Belaging/ stalking	4	3								
Beroving/ robbery	6	1								
Diefstalbijnacht / theft at night	2									
Diefstaldmvbraak/ burglary	1	1								
Diefstal uit/vanaf auto / theft out of car	1									
Diefstal dmv valse sleutel / theft by false key	1	1								
Diefstal / theft	7	2	1		1					
Diefstal middels verbreking / theft by breaking		1		1						
Feitelijke aanranding / actual assault								2		
Gemeenschap met minderjarige / sexual intercourse with minor	6	2	1							
Mishandeling/ bodily harm	76	44	1				14	14		
Ontrekking minderjarige/ shirking of minor	1									
Ontucht/ illicit sexual acts	1							2		

Opzet.vrijheidsberoving/ intentional deprivation of liberty	1									
Poging doodslag/ attempted manslaughter	2	1								
Poging moord / attempted murder	1						1			
Poging verkrachting / attempted rape	2				1		2	1		
Poging zelfmoord / attempted suicide	2	7						2		
Poging zware mishandeling./ attempted grievous bodily harm	7	3					3	2		
Pornografie / pornography	5									
Verduistering / embezzlement	3	1	1					2		
Verkrachting / rape	3		1					1		
Vernieling / devastation	2									
Moord / murder		1								
Zelfmoord / suicide	2									
Zware mishandeling / grievous bodily harm	3	2								
Brandstichting / arson			1							
Totaal / total	186	94	9	1	2	0	27	32	0	0

4th quarter 2013 Cases of violence against women broken down by ethnicity and type of violence.

Misdrijf/ type of violence	Chinese	creole	Mix	Hindostani	Indigenous	Javanese	Maroon	others
Afpersing /blackmail		1				10		
Bedreiging / intimidation	1	30	5	26	2		7	
Belaging / stalking		3		3		2	1	
Beroving / robbery		4		1				

Diefstal bij nacht/ theft by night		2						
Diefstal dmv braak / burglary		1					1	
Diefstal dmv valse sleutel / theft by false key		1		1				
Diefstal / theft		8		2		1	2	
Diefstal middels verbreking / theft by breaking		1	1	1				
Feitelijke aanranding / actual assault		1		2			1	
Gemeenschap met minderjarige / sexual intercourse with minor		3	1	2		1	2	
Mishandeling / bodily harm	1	57		54	5	4	16	3
Ontrekking minderjarige / shirking minor			9				1	
Ontucht / illicit sexual acts		1		2				
Opzettelijke vrijheidsberoving / intentional deprivation of liberty		1						
Poging doodslag / attempted manslaughter		2	1				1	
Poging moord / attempted murder		1	2					
Poging verkrachting / attempted rape		1		1	1		1	
Poging zelfmoord/ attempted suicide		3		6	1		1	
Poging zware mishandeling / attempted grievous bodily harm		11		2	1	1		
Pornografie / pornography		4			1			

Verduistering / embezzlement		2		4			1	
Verkrachting / rape				4				1
Vernieling / devastation		2		1				
Moord / murder				1				
Zelfmoord / suicide		1		1				
Zware mishandeling / grievous bodily harm		2	1	1			1	
Brandstichting / arson						1		
Totaal / total	2	143	2	115	11	20	36	4

4th quarter 2013 Number of cases of violence against women broken down by age and type of violence

Misdrijf / type of violence	0 – 10 y	11-20 y	21-30 y	31-40 y	41-50 y	51-60 y	60 - older	Not listed
Afpersing / blackmail	1							
Bedreiging / intimidation	1	5	15	25	21	9	5	
Belaging / stalking		1	2	3	3	-	-	
Beroving/ robbery					1			
Diefstal bij nacht / theft by night				1	1			
Diefstal dmv braak / burglary			1			2		
Diefstal dmv valse sleutel / theft by false key					1	1		
Diefstal / theft				5	4	2	2	
Diefstal middels verbreking / theft by breaking					1		1	
Feitelijke aanranding / actual assault	1	3						
Gemeenschap met minderjarige / sexual intercourse with minor	3	4	1					1
Mishandeling / bodily harm	1	26	53	33	23	10	3	1

Ontrekkings minderjarige / shirking minor	1							
Ontucht / illicit sexual acts	1	2						
Opzettelijke vrijheidsberoving / intentional deprivation of liberty			1					
Poging doodslag / attempted manslaughter			1	2	1			
Poging moord / attempted murder			1					
Poging verkrachting / attempted rape	1	2		1				
Poging zelfmoord / attempted suicide		1	5	2	2	3		
Poging zware mishandeling / attempted grievous bodily harm		3	2	5	1	1	2	
Pornografie / pornography		1	4					
Verduistering / embezzlement		1	4			1	1	
Verkrachting / rape		3	1					1
Vernieling / devastation			1	1	1			
Moord / murder					1			
Zelfmoord / suicide			1	1				
Zware mishandeling / grievous bodily harm			3	2	1			1
Brandstichting / arson						1		
Totaal / tota/	10	52	100	81	63	30	14	4

2014 Number of cases of violence against women broken down by area and type of violence.

Misdrijf / type of violence	Paramaribo	Wanica	Commewijne	Coronie	Marowijne	Saramacca	Para	Nick	Sipaliwini	Brokopondo
Bedreiging / intimidation	197	89	11	4	16	7	11	41		1
Belaging / stalking	18	2	2			1	1	1		

Beroving / robbery	6	2						1		
Brandstichting / arson	1									
Diefstal bij nacht/ theft by night		1								
Diefstal dmv braak / burglary	7	2						3		
Diefstal / theft	28	11	5	1			1	6		
Diefstal middels verbreking / theft by breaking	2	1								
Feitelijke aanranding / actual assault	15	5			2	1		3		
Gemeenschap met jeugdige / sexual intercourse with youth	27				2		3	1		
Gemeenschap met bewusteloze / sexual intercourse with unconscious person	1									
Mishandeling / bodily harm	294	157	32	6	6	10	26	57		
Misbruik van gezag/ abuse of authority								1		
Moord / murder	3	2								1
Ontucht / illicit sexual acts	5				2					
Openlijke geweldpleging / overt violence	5							1		
Opzettelijke gemeenschap HIV / intentional sexual intercourse HIV	2									
Opzettelijke vrijheidsberoving / intentional deprivation of liberty	4	1						1		
Oplichting / fraud		1								
poging doodslag / attempted manslaughter	6	5	2			2	1			

poging moord / attempted murder	1	1	1				1			
poging verkrachting / attempted rape	2		1			1				
Poging zelfmoord / attempted suicide	5	17	2			2		12		
Poging zware mishandeling / attempted grievous bodily harm	59	25	5		7	3	8	9	2	1
Pornografie / pornography	2							1		
Schaking / abduction		1								
Schennis eerbaarheid / public indecency	2									
Verduistering/ embezzlement	16	8								
Verkrachting / rape	15	3			1	2	1			
Vernieling / devastation	21	10				2	1	7		
Zelfmoord / suicide	1	2	1							
Zware mishandeling / grievous bodily harm	21	5			1	1		2		
Totaal	766	351	62	11	37	32	54	147	2	3

2014 Number of cases of violence against women broken down by ethnicity and type of violence

Misdrijf/ type of violence	Chinese	Creole	Mix	Hindostani	Indigenous	Javanese	Maroon	other
Bedreiging/ intimidation	1	120	11	161	9	20	47	8
Belaging/ stalking		8	2	12	1		2	
Beroving/ robbery		7		1				
Brandstichting/ arson		1						
Diefstal bij nacht/ theft by night				1				
Diefstal dmv braak / burglary			1	2			1	
Diefstal dmv valse sleutel / theft by false key							2	
Diefstal / theft		26		15		3	9	1

Diefstal middels verbreking / theft by breaking				1		1		
Feitelijke aanranding / actual assault	1	11	2	6	1	1	4	
Gemeenschap met jeugdige / sexual intercourse with youth		21		3	5		7	
Gemeenschap met bewusteloze / sexual intercourse with unconscious person		1						
Mishandeling / bodily harm		213	27	220	20	27	81	13
Moord / murder				4			2	1
ontrekking minderjarige / shirking minor						1		
Ontucht/ illicit sexual acts				1	1		5	
Openlijke geweldpleging/ overt violence		2		2			3	
Opzettelijke vrijheidsberoving / intentional deprivation of liberty	1	1		2	1			
Opzettelijke Gemeenschap HIV / intentional sexual intercourse HIV					2			
Oplichting / fraud				1			1	
poging doodslag / attempted manslaughter		3		8	1	1	1	1
poging moord / attempted murder		1			1	1		
poging verkrachting / attempted rape					3	1		
poging zelfmoord / attempted suicide		10	1	26			4	

Poging zware mishandeling / attempted grievous bodily harm		39	6	35		5	31	3
Pornografie / pornography				1		3		
Schaking / abduction				1				
Schennis der eerbaarheid / public indecency				1			1	
Verduistering / embezzlement		12	2	2			2	4
Verkrachting / rape	1	9	2	5	2		1	
Vernieling / devastation		19		9	1	4	3	
Zelfmoord / suicide				2	1			1
Zware mishandeling / grievous bodily harm		13	3	11		3	8	
Totaal / total	4	517	57	527	49	71	215	32

2014 Number of cases of violence against women broken down by age and type of violence

Misdrijf/ type of violence	0 – 10 y	11-20 y	21-30 y	31-40 y	41-50 y	51-60y	60 - older	Not listed
Bedreiging / intimidation		22	115	89	81	36	32	1
Belaging/ stalking		2	11	9	5	1		
Beroving / robbery			5	3	2			
Brandstichting / arson				1				
Diefstal bij nacht / theft by night			1			1		
Diefstal dmv braak/ burglary			5			2		
Diefstal dmv valse sleutel / theft by false key			2		7	1		
Diefstal / theft			10	12		7	13	
Diefstal middels verbreking/ theft by breaking							3	
Feitelijke aanranding / actual assault	8	13	2	2				1
Gemeenschap met jeugdige / sexual intercourse with youth	18	19	1					2

Gemeenschap met bewusteloze / sexual intercourse with unconscious person			1					
Mishandeling / bodily harm	5	96	219	141	81	25	20	4
Moord / murder			3	1	1		1	1
ontrekking minderjarige / shirking minor		1						
Ontucht / illicit sexual acts	5	3						
Openlijke geweldpleging / overt violence			1	2		1		
Oplichting / fraud				2				
Opzettelijke vrijheidsberoving / intentional deprivation of liberty	1	3						
Opzettelijke gemeenschap met HIV / intentional sexual intercourse HIV		2						
poging doodslag / attempted manslaughter			3	7	4	1		
poging moord / attempted murder			3		2			
poging verkrachting/ attempted rape		3		1				
poging zelfmoord / attempted suicide		12	14	7	1	1	2	2
poging zware mishandeling/ attempted grievous bodily harm	2	8	42	36	16	9	1	4
Pornografie / pornography		2	1	1				
Schennis der eerbaarheid/ public indecency		1						

Verduistering / embezzlement		2	8	4	4	5	1	
Verkrachting / rape	2	9	4	2				
Vernieling/ devastation		4	14	9	8	6	2	
Zelfmoord / suicide			2	1				
Zware mishandeling/ grievous bodily harm	1	2	9	9	7	1	1	
Totaal	42	204	476	339	219	97	76	15

2015 Number of cases of violence against women broken down by area and type of violence.

Misdrijf / type of violence	Paramaribo	Wanica	Commewijne	Coronie	Marowijne	Saramaaca	Para	Nickeri	Sipaliwini	Brokopondo
Bedreiging / intimidation	151	94	11	1	4	10	19	22		1
Belaging / stalking	10	3					2			
Beroving / robbery	6	1								
Brandstichting / arson	1									
Diefstal bij nacht/ theft by night	2	3	1			1	1			
Diefstal uit voertuig/ theft out of car		1								
Diefstal dmv braak / burglary		2	1							
Diefstal middels valse sleutels / theft by false keys	1	1								
Diefstal / theft		15	2				3	4		
Diefstal middels verbreking / theft by breaking	1									
Diefstal van vee / theft of animals		1								
feitelijke aanranding/ actual assault	7	1	1		1	1	2			
Gemeenschap met jeugdige/ sexual intercourse with youth								3		
Mishandeling / bodily harm	212	138	21	7	5	18	53	57		1
Moord / murder	2	2	1						1	
Ontucht / illicit sexual acts	4						1			

Ontrekking minderjarige / shirking minor	1									
Openlijke geweldpleging / overt violence	3	4		1	1					
Opzettelijke Gemeenschap HIV / intentional sexual intercourse HIV	3									
Opzettelijke vrijheidsberoving / Intentional deprivation of liberty	3	1	1			1	1			
Oplichting / fraud	1									
Overval / raid	1									
poging doodslag/ attempted manslaughter	3	6				1				
Poging brandstichting / attempted arson	2									
poging moord / attempted murder		4						1		
poging verkrachting / attempted rape		2	1			1	1			
Poging zelfmoord / attempted suicide	2	13	4					9		
Poging zware Mishandeling/ attempted grievous bodily harm	51	28	1		2	1	5	3		4
Pornografie / pornography	7	1								
Valsheid in geschrifte / forgery			1					1		
Verduistering / embezzlement	15	10	2			1	1	2		
Verkrachting / rape	11	6			1	1	7			1
Vernieling/ devastation	28	14			2	2	1	5		1
Vruchtafwijving / abortion		1						1		

Vleselijke gemeenschap minderjarige/ sexual intercourse minor							1			
Zelfmoord / suicide	1									
Zware mishandeling / grievous bodily harm	12	2								
Totaal	541	354	48	9	16	38	98	108	1	8

2015 Number of cases of violence against women broken down by ethnicity and type of violence

Misdrijf / type of violence	Chinese	Creole	Mix	Hindostani	Indigenous	Javanese	Maroon	overige
Bedreiging / intimidation	2	114	11	128	6	13	29	10
Belaging / stalking		4		7			1	1
Beroving / robbery		4						1
Brandstichting / arson		1						
Diefstal bij nacht / theft by night)				3			1	
Diefstal dmv braak / burglary		2			1		1	
Df dmv valsleutel		1				1		
Diefstal / theft		26		22				
Diefstal uit auto / theft out of car		1		1			1	
Df middels verbreking		1				1		
Diefstal van vee / theft of animal				1				
Feitelijke aanranding / actual assault		2	3	4	1	1	2	2
Gemeenschap met jeugdige / sexual intercourse with youth		3	2	5	1	1	3	
Gemeenschap met meisje / sexual intercourse with girl					1			
Mishandeling / bodily harm	2	108	19	211	18	14	61	10
Moord / murder				2	1	3		
ontrekking minderjarige / shirking minor			1					

Ontucht / illicit sexual acts		2		1	1		1	
Openlijke geweldpleging / overt violence		1		7			2	
Opzettelijke vrijheidsberoving / intentional deprivation of liberty		7		3				
Opzettelijke Gemeenschap HIV / intentional sexual intercourse HIV		1					1	
Oplichting / fraud		1						
Overval / raid		1					1	
Poging brandstichting / attempted arson				1				
poging doodslag / attempted manslaughter		2		3			2	
poging moord/ attempted murder		2		5		1	1	
poging verkrachting / attempted rape								
poging zelfmoord / attempted suicide		2		23		1	3	1
Poging zware Mishandeling/ attempted grievous bodily harm		29	9	23	6	1	25	3
Pornografie / pornography		3	1				1	
Valsheid in geschrifte / forgery			1	1				
Verduistering / embezzlement		8	1	14	2	2	6	
Verkrachting/ rape		7	2	5		2	12	
Vernieling / devastation		25		22		1	8	
Vruchtafrijving / abortion		1		1				
Zelfmoord/ suicide						1		

Zware mishandeling / grievous bodily harm		8		3			2	1
Totaal	4	367	50	496	38	43	164	29

2015 Number of cases of violence against women broken down by age and type of violence.

Misdrijf/ type of violence	0 – 10 y	11-20 y	21-30 y	31-40 y	41-50 y	51-60y	60 - older	Not listed
Bedreiging / intimidation		18	87	83	81	27	12	1
Belaging / stalking		1	7	4	4			
Beroving/ robbery		4	3			1		
Brandstichting / arson				1	1	1		
Diefstal bij nacht / theft by night			2	3	2			
Diefstal dmv braak / burglary			2		2			
Theft by false keys				1				
Diefstal / theft			13	10	16	14	14	
Diefstal middels verbreking / theft by breaking			2					
Feitelijke aanranding / actual assault	4	11		1				
Gemeenschap met jeugdige/ sexual intercourse with youth	6	9						
Gemeenschap met meisje / sexual intercourse with girl		1						
Mishandeling / bodily harm	6	59	181	142	68	25	10	6
Moord/ murder	1		2	1		2		
ontrekking minderjarige / shirking minor	1							
Ontucht / illicit sexual acts	3	2						
Openlijke geweldpleging / overt violence		1	6	3				
Oplegging / fraud				1				

Opzettelijke vrijheidsberoving / intentional deprivation of liberty			3	2	5			2
Opzet. Gemeenschap met HIV / Intentional sexual intercourse HIV		1	1					
Overval / raid		1						
Poging brandstichting/ attempted arson					2			
poging doodslag/ attempted manslaughter		1	4	4				
poging moord / attempted murder			5	2	2			
poging verkrachting/ attempted rape	1	2	2					
poging zelfmoord/ attempted suicide		7	8	7	2			3
poging zware mishandeling / attempted grievous bodily harm	1	11	35	25	10	8	2	2
Pornografie / pornography		4	4					
Valsheid in geschrifte / forgery							2	
Verduistering/ embezzlement		3	4	9	8	4	4	
Verkrachting / rape	5	17	2					1
Vernieling/ devastation		5	15	13	10	6	4	1
Vruchtafdrijving / abortion				1				
Zelfmoord/ suicide					1			
Zware mishandeling / grievous bodily harm		2	4	7		1		
Totaal / total	28	160	392	320	214	89	48	16

Jan-31 July 2016) Number of cases of violence against women broken down by area and type of violence.

Misdrijf / type of violence	Paramaribo	Wanica	Commewijne	Coronie	Marowijne	Saramacca	Para	Nickeri	Sipaliwini	Brokopondo
Bedreiging/ intimidation	64	29	13	1		3	9	18		1
Belaging/ stalking	5	1	1					1		
Beroving/ robbery	2		8							
Diefstal bij nacht/ theft by night	1					1	1			
Diefstal dmv braak/ burglary	1		1					1		1
Diefstal / theft	15	5					1	4		
Feitelijke aanranding/ actual assault	7	3					3			
Gemeenschap met jeugdige / sexual intercourse with youth	47	8					3	3		3
Gemeenschap met bewusteloze/ sexual intercourse with unconscious person		1								
Mishandeling / bodily harm	96	60		1		8	13	32		1
Moord / murder	2	1								1
Kindermoord/ child-murder	1						1			
Openlijke geweldpleging / overt violence	1									
Onttrekking aan gezag / shirking guardianship	3									
Opzettelijke vrijheidsberoving / intentional deprivation of liberty	2	3								
Oplichting / fraud	1									
Poging brandstichting/ attempted arson							1			
poging doodslag/ attempted suicide	3	1								
poging moord / attempted murder	2									

Poging zelfmoord/ attempted suicide	5	9	2				1	7		
Poging zware mishandeling / attempted grievous bodily harm	15	2	2				2	2		
Pornografie / pornography	1									
Schaking / abduction	3	1								
Schennis eerbaarheid / public indecency	1									
Valsheid in geschrifte / fraud	1									
Verduistering / embezzlement	3	1					1	1		
Verkrachting / rape	15	1	1					1		
Vernieling/ devastation	8	5	1				1	2		
Zelfmoord / suicide		1				1				
Zware mishandeling / grievous bodily harm	17	1	3				2	2		1
Totaal / total	322	133	22	2	0	13	39	74	0	8

Jan-31 July 2016 Number of cases of violence against women broken down by ethnicity and type of violence

Misdrijf / type of violence	Chinese	Creole	Mix	Hindostani	Indigenous	Javanese	Maroon	other	Not listed
Bedreiging / intimidation	1	138	7	70	4	8	3	3	5
Belaging / stalking		3		2				2	
Beroving / robbery		1		1					
Diefstal bij nacht / theft by night		1					1		
Diefstal dmv braak / burglary		1		2		1			
Diefstal / theft		12		16	1		1		
Feitelijke aanranding / actual assault		6	2	2		1	1	1	
Gemeenschap met jeugdige / sexual intercourse with youth		39	2	9	4	6	2		1

Gemeenschap met bewusteloze / sexual intercourse with unconscious person				1					
Mishandeling / bodily harm		82	7	101	6		7	2	5
Moord / murder			1	1		1			1
Kindermoord / child - murder				1					
ontrekking minderjarige / shirking minor		4							
Openlijke geweldpleging / overt violence		1							
Opzettelijke vrijheidsberoving / intentional deprivation of liberty				5					
Oplichting / fraud							1		
poging brandstichting / attempted arson		1							
poging doodslag / attempted manslaughter		2		1				2	
poging moord / attempted murder		1					1		
poging zelfmoord / attempted suicide		4	2	16		1		1	
Poging zware mishandeling / attempted grievous bodily harm		10	3	6		1	3		
Pornografie / pornography									1
Schaking / abduction		3		1					
Schennis der eerbaarheid / public indecency		1		1					
Valsheid In geschrifte /forgery		1							

Verduistering / embezzlement		2		3		1			
Verkrachting / rape		9	5	4		1			
Vernieling/ devastation	1	3	1	9	1		1	1	1
Zelfmoord / suicide				1					
zware mishandeling / bodily harm		12	2	9	1	1	1		
Totaal / total	2	337	32	262	17	22	22	12	14

Jan – 31 July 2016 Number of cases of violence against women broken down by age and type of violence

Misdrijf / type of violence	0 – 10 y	11-20 y	21-30 y	31-40 y	41-50 y	51-60y	61 - oldr	Not listed
Bedreiging / intimidation	1	8	18	37	24	27	8	5
Belaging / stalking	1		3	3				
Beroving / robbery			2					
Diefstal bij nacht / theft by night			2	1				
Diefstal dmv braak/ burglary				2		2		
Diefstal / theft		3	5	5	7	5	5	
Feitelijke aanranding/ actual assault	2	6			1	1		
Gemeenschap met jeugdige / sexual intercourse with youth	9	52	1		1			1
Gemeenschap met bewusteloze / sexual intercourse with unconscious person							1	
Mishandeling / bodily harm	5	27	80	61	24	14	4	4
Kindermoord / child-murder	1							
Moord / murder		1	1			1		
ontrekking minderjarige shirking minor	3							
Openlijke geweldpleging / overt violence			1					
Oplichting / fraud			1					

Opzettelijke vrijheidsberoving / intentional deprivation of liberty		1	1		2			1
Poging brandstichting / attempted arson					1			
poging doodslag / attempted manslaughter				3				1
poging moord / attempted murder			1	1				
poging zelfmoord / attempted suicide		11	6	3		1		3
poging zware mishandeling / attempted grievous bodily harm		3	7	9	1	1	2	
Pornografie / pornography			1					
Schaking / abduction		4						
Schennis der eerbaarheid / public indecency		1					1	
Valsheid in geschrifte / forgery				1				
Verduistering / embezzlement			2	1	2	1		
Verkrachting / rape	8	9	1			1		
Vernieling / devastation		1	1	9	5	2		
Zelfmoord / suicide			1					
Zware mishandeling / grievous bodily harm		6	9	4	3	4		
Totaal / total	30	133	144	140	71	60	21	15

Data on femicide

Source: Dienst Criminele Informatie Verzorging / Korps Politie Suriname / Department Criminal Information Gathering of the Corps Police Suriname

01 October - 31 December 2013 / 4th quarter

Gewest/ressort / Area / ressort	Doodslag / Manslaughter	Moord / Murder	Leeftijd/ age	Burgerlijke staat / marital status	Oorzaak / cause
Sipaliwini	1		21	Vriend/(in) / boy / girlfriend	Relational sphere
Houttuin		1	47	Gehuwd / married	Relational sphere
Totaal/ total	1	1			

Jaar 2014

Gewest/Ressort Area / ressort	Doodslag/ Manslaughter	Moord/ murder	Leeftijd/ age	Burgerlijke staat/ Marital status	Oorzaak / cause
BNH		1	38	Gehuwd / married	Relational sphere
Geyersvlijt		1	28	Vriend/vriendin Boy/ girlfriend	Relational sphere
Livorno	1		77	Gehuwd / married	Domestic problem
SantoBoma	1		28	Vriendin /girlfriend	Relational sphere
Santodorp		1	42	Gehuwd/ married	Relational sphere
Groningen		1	28	Vriendin / girlfriend	Relational sphere
Nw-Nickerie		1	34	Vriend/vriendin Boy/girlfriend	Relational sphere

Brokopondo		1	Not mentioned	Vriendin / girlfriend	Relational sphere
Totaal	2	6			

2015					
Gewest/Ressort/ area/ resort	Doodslag/ manslaughter	Moord/ murder	Leeftijd/ age	Burgerlijke staat / marital status	Oorzaak/Motief / cause
Geryersvljijt		1	28 jr	Vriend/vriendin Boy/ girlfriend	Relational sphere
Geryersvljijt		1	50jr	Gehuwd / married	Relational sphere
Geyersvljijt		1	n.v.	Ex-vriend(in) Ex girl/boyfriend	Relational sphere
Latour	1		30	Vriend/vriendin/ Boy/girlfriend	Relational sphere
Flora		1	29 jr	Gehuwd/ married	Relational sphere
Munder		1	30 jr	Vriend/vriendin Friend / girlfriend	Relational sphere
Kwatta	1		14 jr	Zus/zus Sister/sister	Mental problems
Kwatta		1	54 jr	Gehuwd/married	Relational sphere
NieuwA'dam	1		61jr	Concubinaat / concubinage	Relational sphere
Sipaliwini		1	23 jr	Vriend/(in) / boy/girlfriend	Relational sphere
Nw-Nickerie		1	54 jr	Gehuwd/ married	Relational sphere
Totaal	3	8			

01 January - 31 July 2016

Politie Stations	Doodslag/ manslaughter	Moord/ murder	Leeftijd/ age	Burgerlijke staat/ Marital status	Oorzaak/ cause
Geyersvljht		1	50	Gehuwd/ married	Relational sphere
Livorno		1	17	Vriend(in)/ boy/girlfriend	Relational sphere
Lelydorp		1	33	Gehuwd/ married	Relational sphere
Nwgrond		1	50	Gehuwd/ married	Relational sphere
Rijsdijk		1	33	Vriend(in) / boy/girlfriend	Relational sphere
NwA'dam		1	38	Vriend(in) / boy/girlfriend	Relational sphere
Nw-Nickerie		1	42	Ex-vriend(in)/ ex boy / girlfriend	Relational sphere
Brokopondo		1	26	Vriendin / girlfriend	Relational sphere
Totaal / total	0	8			

Number of women victims of violence by a perpetrator other than a partner or former partner, broken down by age.

Source: Dienst Criminele Informatie Verzorging / Korps Politie Suriname / Department Criminal Information Gathering of the Corps Police Suriname

4th quarter 2013 (October - December)

Fysiek geweld/ Physical violence	Sexueel geweld/ sexual violence	Economisch geweld / economic violence	Psychisch geweld / psychological violence
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Leeftijd/ age	Aantal/ number	Leeftijd / age	Aantal / number	Leeftijd / age	Aantal / number	Leeftijd/age	aa nta l / number
00-10	2	00-10	6	00-10	0	00-10	1
11-20	10	11-20	11	11-20	1	11-20	1
21-30	0	21-30	6	21-30	0	21-30	2
31-40	0	31-40	1	31-40	1	31-40	3
41-50	4	41-50	1	41-50	4	41-50	3
51-60	2	51-60	0	51-60	5	51-60	5
61-70	1	61-70	0	61-70	1	61-70	2
71-80	0	71-80	0	71-80	1	71-80	0
81 and older	1	81 and older	0	81 and older	0	81 and older	1
		Not listed	2	Not listed			
Total	20	Total	27	Total	13	Total	18

Year 2014

Fysiek geweld /physical violence		Sexueel geweld / sexual violence		Economisch geweld / economic violence		Psychisch geweld / psychological violence	
Leeftijd / age	Aantal/ number	Leeftijd/ age	Aantal/ number	Leeftijd / age	Aantal/ number	Leeftijd / age	aa nta l / number
00-10	9	00-10	33	00-10	0	00-10	0
11-20	40	11-20	45	11-20	4	11-20	12
21-30	30	21-30	4	21-30	10	21-30	21
31-40	26	31-40	3	31-40	20	31-40	27
41-50	22	41-50	1	41-50	13	41-50	23
51-60	11	51-60	0	51-60	15	51-60	21
61-70	7	61-70	0	61-70	13	61-70	20
71-80	8	71-80	0	71-80	4	71-80	6
81 and older	2	81 and older	0	81 and older	0	81 and older	5
Not listed	3	Not listed	3	Not listed		Not mentioned	3
Total	158	Total	89	Total	79	Total	138

Year 2015

Fysiek geweld / physical violence		Sexueel geweld / sexual violence		Economisch geweld / economic violence		Psychisch geweld / psychological violence	
Leeftijd / age	Aantal / number	Leeftijd / age	Aantal / number	Leeftijd / age	Aantal / number	Leeftijd / age	Aantal / number
00-10	10	00-10	19	00-10	0	00-10	0
11-20	30	11-20	43	11-20	3	11-20	9
21-30	42	21-30	3	21-30	15	21-30	17
31-40	27	31-40	2	31-40	13	31-40	27
41-50	21	41-50	0	41-50	22	41-50	29
51-60	16	51-60	1	51-60	22	51-60	13
61-70	8	61-70	0	61-70	15	61-70	4
71-80	3	71-80	0	71-80	7	71-80	2
81 and older	0	81 and older	0	81 and older	2	81 and older	1
Not listed	4	Not listed	2	Not listed		Not listed	
Total	161	Total	70	Total	99	Total	102

Jaar 2016 (januari tot juli)

Fysiek geweld / physical violence		Sexueel geweld/ sexual violence		Economisch geweld / economic violence		Psychisch geweld / psychological violence	
Leeftijd / age	Aantal / number	Leeftijd/age	Aantal / number	Leeftijd/age	Aantal / number	Leeftijd / age	Aantal / number
00-10	6	00-10	14	00-10	0	00-10	1
11-20	17	11-20	17	11-20	9	11-20	7
21-30	14	21-30	0	21-30	10	21-30	3
31-40	11	31-40	0	31-40	11	31-40	10
41-50	8	41-50	1	41-50	8	41-50	8
51-60	10	51-60	1	51-60	10	51-60	15
61-70	4	61-70	1	61-70	0	61-70	7
71-80	0	71-80	0	71-80	3	71-80	3
81 and older	0	81 and older	0	81 and older	0	81 and older	0
Not listed		Not listed		Not listed		Not listed	
Total	70	Total	34	Total	51	Total	54

Mortality rate, by sex, through accidents, homicides, or suicides cause broken down. R6, R40

Source: Dienst Criminele Informatie Verzorging / Korps Politie Suriname / Department Criminal Information Gathering of the Corps Police Suriname

Strafbare feiten / Criminal offence	2013 (4th quarter)		2014		2015		01 January -31 July 2016	
	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f
Manslaughter	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0
Murder	1	1	1	6	1	8	2	8
Suicide	13	6	18	2	33	5	4	2

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

Rate of decline of VDW in relation to rate of decline VDM. R6, R40

Strafbare feiten / Criminal offences	2013 (Oct - Dec)		2014		2015		Jan - 31 juli '16	
	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f
Doodslag / manslaughter	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0
Moord /murder	1	1	1	6	1	8	2	8

Number of women victims of sex crimes, by age, racial or ethnic origin, and socio-economic status. R40

Source: Dienst Criminele Informatie Verzorging / Korps Politie Suriname / Department Criminal Information Gathering of the Corps Police Suriname

Number of women victims of sexual offences broken down by age and ethnicity

Misdrijven / sexual crime	Leeftijd Cat. / age	Etniciteit/ ethnicity	Tot. / female	Tot. 2014	Tot. 2015	Tot 2016 1 Jan -31 July
Feitelijke Aanranding/ Actual Assault	0 - 10	Creole	1	4	1	
		Hindoestani		3	1	
		Mix		1	1	
		Javanese			1	
		Maroon			1	
		other			1	
Gemeenschap met jeugdige / Sexual intercourse with youth	00 - 10	Creole	1	11	2	4
		Hindoestani	1	1	3	
		Maroon		7	2	1
		Javanese		2		
		Indigenous	1	3		
Onttrekking minderjarige/ shirking minor	00 - 10	Creole	1	1		2
		mix			1	
Ontucht met minderjarige / illicit sexual acts with minor	00 - 10	Maroon	1	5		
		Hindoestani	2		2	
		Creole		2	1	
		mix				
		Indigenous			1	
Verkrachting/ rape	00-10	Indigenous		1		

		Creole		1		
		Maroon		2	3	
Poging verkrachting / attempted rape	00-10	Hindoestani			2	
Feitelijke Aanranding / actual assault	11 - 20	Creole		6		
		Hindoestani	2	2	1	1
		Javanese		2	1	
		Indigenous		2	1	2
		Maroon	1	1	1	
		Mix		1	1	
Gemeenschap met jeugdige / sexual intercourse with youth	11 - 20	Creole	2	9	1	13
		Hindoestani	1	1	2	6
		Javanese			1	2
		Mix			1	
		Maroon	1		1	1
		Indigenous			2	2
Ontucht met onmachtige / illicit acts with helpless	11 - 20	Hindoestani	1	1		
		Indigenous	1	1		
		Maroon		1		
Ontucht minderjarige /illicit sexual acts with minor	11-20	Creole			1	
		Marron		1		
Onttrekking minderjarige / shirking minor	11-20	Creole				1
		Javanese		1		
Poging Verkrachting / attempted rape	11 - 20	Indigenous		1		
		Hindoestani	1	2	1	
		Javanese		1		
		Maroon	1			

Misbruik van gezag / Misuse of authority		Creole		1		
		Javanese		1		
Pornografie / pornography	11 - 20	Indigenous	1		1	
		Hindoestani		1		
		Creole			2	
Verkrachting / rape	11-20	Creole		3	4	2
		Hindoestani	2		3	3
		Maroon			3	
		Mix			1	1
		Javanese			1	1
		other	1			
Schennis der eerbaarheid / public indecency	11 - 20	Hindoestani		1		
		Creole				1
Opzettelijke gemeenschap HIV / intentional sexual intercourse HIV	11 - 20	Indigenous		2	1	
Feitelijk aanranding / actual assault	21-30	Creole		1		
Gem. bewust/onmachtig / sexual intercourse with unconscious / helpless person	21 - 30	Creole		1		
Gemeenschap met jeugdige / sexual intercourse with youth	21 - 30	Mix	1			
Pornografie / pornography	21 - 30	Creole	4		1	1
		Hindoestani			1	
		Maroon			1	
Verkrachting / rape	21 - 30	Hindoestani	1	1		
		Creole		1		
		Mix				
		Maroon		1		
Schennis der eerbaarheid / public indecency	21 - 30	Maroon		1		

Feitelijke Aanranding / actual assault	31-40	Javanese		1		
		Mix			1	
Poging Verkrachting / attempted rape	31 - 40	Creole	1			
		Hindoestani	1			
Verkrachting / rape	31-40	Creole		1		
		Mix		1		
Poging verkrachting /attempted rape	31-40	Indigenous		2		
Feitelijke Aanranding / actual assault	31- 40	Hindoestani		1		
Pornografie / pornography	31-40	Javanese		2		
		Mix			1	
Opzettelijke gemeenschap HIV / intentional sexual intercourse HIV		Hindoestani			2	
		Maroon			1	
		Creole		1		1
Verkrachting/ rape	41-50	Maroon		1		
		Creole		1		
Feitelijke Aanranding / actual assault	51-60	Other				1
Schennis der eerbaarheid / public indecency	61-70	Hindoestani				1
Gem. metbew./onmachtige / sexual intercourse with unconscious / helpless person	71-80	Hindoestani				1

Violence rate among salaried women, by type of violence, age, ethnic origin, country of origin, and socioeconomic level.

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.

Source: Dienst Criminele Informatie Verzorging / Korps Politie Suriname / Department Criminal Information Gathering of the Corps Police Suriname (on the basis of reports at the police stations).

Number of salaried women broken down by age

4th quarter. 2013			Year 2014		Year 2015		Year 2016	
Age	Occupation	No occupation	occupation	No occupation	occupation	No occupation	occupation	No occupation
16-20	5	23	74	76	62	59	13	42
21-30	42	43	280	242	215	207	202	105
31-40	49	27	213	112	214	111	69	48
41-50	15	9	138	65	99	83	48	21
51-60	15	9	60	40	36	11	20	14
61-70	0	7	5	32	0	8	0	10
71-80	0	3	1	16	1	0	0	4
81 and older	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	3
Total	126	121	771	587	413	482	352	247

Number of salaried women by ethnicity

4th quarter 2013			year 2014		Year 2015		year 2016 (Jan- 31 July)	
Etniciteit/ ethnicity	occupation	No occupation	occupation	No occupation	occupation	No occupation	occupation	No occupation
Creole	64	58	201	176	318	339	108	96
Hindoestani	47	47	194	187	153	165	95	91
Maroon	14	11	71	87			21	19
Mix	9	5	35	17	85	5	17	15
Javanese	11	5	32	21			17	4
Indigenous	5	5	12	20			10	6
Chinese	2	0	0	1	2	2	2	0
Other	3	1	11	2			2	3

Total	155	132	556	511	558	511	272	234
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Number of salaried women by country of origin

4th quarter 2013		Year 2014		Year 2015		Year 2016 (Jan – 31 July)		
Country of origin	occupation	No occupation	occupation	No occupation	occupation	No occupation	occupation	No occupation
Suriname	141	120	36	530	470	445	231	120
Guyana	5	5	28	38	15	9	11	18
Fr-Guyana	0	1	1	2	7	31	1	3
Brazil	2	0	7	7	9	4	2	0
China	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	0
Netherlands	1	3	6	7	9	0	3	0
Curacao	0	0	0	0	1	2		
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	2		
Haiti	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Colombia	0	0	0	1	0	1		
S-Dominica	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	150	130	79	587	512	497	252	141

Number of salaried women by type of violence

4th quarter 2013	Year 2014		Year 2015		2016 (Jan – July)	
Misdrijven	Occupation	No occupation	Occupation	No occupation	Occupation	No occupation
Afpersing / blackmail	1	0	1	1	0	0
Bedreiging / intimidation	43	28	161	99	164	236
Belaging/ stalking	7	2	9	5	33	2
Beroving/ robbery	3	1	3	3	21	1
Brandstichting/ arson	0	1	0	1		0
Diefst bij nacht/ theft by night	2	0	1	0	36	2
Diefstal dmv.braak/ burglary	1	1	3	5	15	4

Diefstal dmv.verbreking / theft by breaking	1	0	0	2	3	5	1	0
Diefstal uit /vanaf auto / theft out of car	0	1	0	1	4	0	1	0
Diefstal dmv .valse sleutel/ theft by false keys	1	1			7	1	1	1
Diefstal / theft	8	3	28	14	86	44	14	9
Doodslag / manslaughter					3			
Feitelijke aanranding / actual assault	1	3	2	13	13	2	2	5
Gemeenschap met jeugdige / sexual intercourse with youth	0	4	1	13			1	9
Mishandeling / bodily harm	65	58	222	253	239	162	111	89
Moord / murder	0	1	1	2	8		1	1
Ontrekking minderjarige / shirking minor	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Ontucht / illicit sexual acts	1	1		6	1	0	1	1
Openlijk geweldpleging / overt violence			3	3	8	1	0	1
Opzettelijk vrijheidsberoving/ intentional deprivation of liberty	1	0	3	2	4	0	1	0
Opzettelijk Gemeenschap HIV / intentional sexual intercourse HIV	0	0	0	1	1	0		
Oplichting / fraud				2	2	0		
Poging doodslag / attempted manslaughter	4	0	2	10	4	0	4	1
Poging moord / attempted murder	1	0	4	7	1	0	1	1
Poging verkrachting / attempted rape	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	2

Poging zelfmoord / attempted suicide	3	5	7	8	15	2	10	14
Poging zware mishandeling / attempted grievous bodily harm	5	10	46	52	40	15	7	15
Pornografie / pornography	2	4	4	2	6	1	3	2
Schennis der eerbaarheid / public indecency	0	0	0	1	0	0		
Valsheid in geschrifte / forgery							0	1
Verduistering / embezzlement	3	1	23	6	17	10	5	4
Verkrachting / rape	1	2	5	7	6	2	0	5
Vernieling/ devastation	1	2	20	16	23	11	2	4
Zelfmoord / suicide	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
Zware mishandeling/ grievous bodily harm	1	0	2	7	2	0	3	4
Total	159	130	552	548	764	501	251	222

Violence rate among elderly women.

Source: Dienst Criminele Informatie Verzorging / Korps Politie Suriname / Department Criminal Information Gathering of the Corps Police Suriname (on the basis of reports at the police stations).

Number of elderly women (65 years and older) who are victims of violence

Strafbaarfeit / type of violence	4th quarter 2013	year 2014	year 2015	Jan-31 July16
Bedreiging / intimidation	5	32	15	8
Diefstal / theft	2	13	12	5
Diefstal bij nacht / theft by night		1	1	

Diefstal dmv braak / burglary		1	1	
Diefstal door verbreking / theft by breaking	1	3		
Diefstal van vee / theft of cattle			1	
Gemeenschap met bewusteloze/ sexual intercourse with unconscious person				1
Mishandeling/ bodily harm	3	20	12	4
Poging doodslag / attempted manslaughter			1	
Poging zelfmoord / attempted suicide		1		
Poging zware Mishandeling / attempted grievous bodily harm	2			2
Schennis der eerbaarheid / public indecency				1
Vernieling/ devastation		2	6	
Zware mishandeling/ grievous bodily harm		1		
Moord / murder				
Poging zware mishandeling/ attempted grievous bodily harm		1	2	
Valsheid in geschrifte / forgery			2	
Verduistering / embezzlement	1	2	6	
Total	14		59	21

Violence rate among women in a relationship with their assailants

Source: Dienst Criminele Informatie Verzorging / Korps Politie Suriname / Department Criminal Information Gathering of the Corps Police Suriname (on the basis of reports at the police stations).

Number of women in a relationship (married / concubinage) with their assailants y age

Age	4th quarter 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Jan-31 July 2016
16-20	7	15	10	4
21-30	23	119	117	27
31-40	34	113	130	45
41-50	28	75	71	22
51-60	7	17	19	10
61-70	2	5	5	0
71-80		0	3	0
81-90		1	0	0
Not listed	1	8	7	2
Total	102	380	362	110