



**FOLLOW-UP MECHANISM  
TO THE BELÉM DO PARÁ CONVENTION (MESECVI)  
Thirteenth Meeting of the Committee of Experts**  
October 11-13, 2016  
Mexico City, Mexico

OEA/Ser.L/II.7.10  
MESECVI/CEVI/doc.232/16  
14 September 2016  
Original: Spanish

**REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT OF THE MESECVI TO  
THE THIRTEENTH MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS**  
**(Draft)**

REPORT ON THE MECHANISM TO FOLLOW UP ON IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION, PUNISHMENT, AND  
ERADICATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN,  
“CONVENTION OF BELÉM DO PARÁ”

The Permanent Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), in its capacity as Technical Secretariat for the Mechanism to Follow Up on Implementation of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women (MESECVI), presents this report on the work performed from the Twelfth Meeting of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI (CEVI), held in Lima, Peru, on October 13 and 14, 2016, until September 2016, to the Thirteenth Meeting of the CEVI. All of the documents and records referred to herein have been published on the CIM web page, under MESECVI.

## **I. BACKGROUND**

### **1.1. Creation of the Mechanism to Follow Up on Implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará**

The CIM, in compliance with the mandates from resolutions CIM/RES. 224/02 (XXXI-O/02), AG/RES. 1942 (XXXIII-O/03), and CIM/REMIM-II/RES. 6/04, undertook actions aimed at developing the draft Follow-Up Mechanism to the Convention of *Belém do Pará*. The Permanent Secretariat of the CIM drafted a working document that proposed a follow-up mechanism, and held a prior consultation with the member states, specialized international organizations, and civil society.

In June 2004, continuing the process that began in 2002, a meeting of government experts was convened to examine the mechanism proposed and make recommendations to the States Parties; it was held from July 20 to 21, 2004. At the end of the meeting, the experts indicated that the mandate of the OAS General Assembly, contained in resolution AG/RES. 2021 (XXXIV-O/04), had been fulfilled, and requested the meeting’s rapporteurship to submit the draft Statute of the Mechanism to Follow Up on the Implementation of the Convention for adoption.

In compliance with the mandate of the General Assembly, the Secretary General of the OAS convened the Conference of the States Parties on October 26, 2004, which approved the “Statute of the Mechanism to Follow Up on Implementation of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women, ‘Convention of *Belém do Pará*’” (MESECVI).

By adopting this Statute, the States Parties expressed their political will to create a consensus-based and independent system to which they would submit the progress made in fulfillment of the Convention, and agreed to implement the recommendations thereof.

### **1.2. Characteristics of the MESECVI**

The MESECVI was designed to ensure follow-up on the commitments made by the States Parties to the Convention, to contribute towards achieving the purposes established therein, and to facilitate technical cooperation among the States Parties, as well as with other OAS member states and permanent observers. It is based on the principles of sovereignty, non-intervention, and legal equality of the States, and must observe the principles of impartiality and objectivity in its operation, in order to guarantee fair application and egalitarian treatment among the States Parties.

The Mechanism consists of two bodies: the Conference of the States Parties, which is the political body comprised of the representatives of the States Parties; and the Committee of Experts (hereinafter CEVI), which is the technical body, comprised of specialists in the field covered by the Convention. Although the Experts are appointed by the governments, they carry out their duties in a personal capacity. The competent national authorities serve as the link between the States Parties and the Secretariat of the MESECVI. The Secretariat of the Conference and of the Committee is held by the Permanent Secretariat of the CIM, where the MESECVI headquarters are also established.

The Multilateral Evaluation Round consists of two stages: first, an evaluation stage, and then, a follow-up stage. In the first stage, the competent national authorities for each State Party respond to the questionnaire adopted by the CEVI. Based on these responses, the CEVI prepares preliminary reports that are sent to the competent national authorities for comments. After reviewing them again, the Committee approves the final country reports and the Hemispheric Report. Both contain recommendations, the former specific ones for the States Parties, and the latter general ones for improving implementation of the Convention. Finally, these reports are presented to the Conference of States Parties of the MESECVI for adoption and publication.

## II. OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS

The forty-sixth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) was held from June 13 to 15, 2016, in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. The authorities gathered there adopted resolution AG/RES. 2887 (XLVI-O/16), “Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,” which, in section xxii, includes an express reference to “Strengthening the Mechanism to Follow Up on Implementation of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women (MESECVI).”

The MESECVI annual report<sup>1/</sup> was prepared and then presented to the General Committee of the Permanent Council of the OAS at the General Assembly preparatory meeting, in Washington, D.C.

The resolution agreed the following:

RECALLING that the Convention of Belém do Pará established that the States Parties condemn all forms of violence against women and the duty of the States Parties to adopt by all appropriate means and without delay policies designed to prevent, punish, and eradicate discrimination and violence against them in the public and private spheres;

BEARING IN MIND the importance of and need to strengthen the Mechanism to Follow Up on Implementation of that Convention (MESECVI), as well as the results of the Sixth Conference of States Parties of the Convention of Belém do Pará, held in Lima, Peru, October 15 and 16, 2015, and, especially, of the adoption of the “Declaration on Political Harassment and Violence against Women” and of the publication of the Second Follow-up Report on Implementation of the Recommendations of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI, as applicable;

RESOLVES:

- 
1. Annual reports: <http://www.oas.org/en/cim/reports.asp>.

1. To continue to support the work of the MESECVI as a hemispheric referent for preventing, punishing, and addressing violence against women and for monitoring the full implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará, including adjustment of their legislation and implementation, as applicable, of the recommendations of the Multilateral Evaluation Rounds conducted by the Mechanism.

2. To urge the Secretary General to provide the Executive Secretariat of the CIM with sufficient human and financial resources to enable it to optimize its operation as the Technical Secretariat of the Mechanism to Follow Up on Implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará (MESECVI).

### **III. PROGRESS ON THE THIRD MULTILATERAL EVALUATION ROUND**

#### **A. Thirteenth Meeting of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI**

The Twelfth Meeting of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI was held on October 13 and 14, 2015, in Lima, Peru, with appointed experts from 22 States Parties in attendance.<sup>2/</sup> The following individuals also participated in the opening ceremony: Marcela Patricia María Huaita Alegre, Minister for Women and Vulnerable Populations, Peru; Ana María Sánchez, Chancellor of the Republic of Peru; Pablo Zúñiga, OAS Representative, Peru; Flor de María Díaz, President of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI, Colombia; and Luz Patricia Méjía, Technical Secretary of the MESECVI.

In accordance with Article 27 c) of the Rules of Procedure of the CEVI, the Experts engaged in a dialogue with civil society organizations, focusing on subjects including sexual violence, teenage pregnancy, and symbolic violence. This dialogue included presentations by the civil society organizations Flora Tristán, Demus, Casa de la Mujer, and Promsex. In the course of their own presentations, the Experts had the opportunity to ask questions and share comments with the representatives of these and other organizations in attendance.

In the panel discussions that followed, the Experts exchanged information on social and institutional tolerance of gender violence; education on gender stereotypes; new types of masculinity; and challenges in the implementation of the CEVI's recommendations in Latin America and the Caribbean.

On the second day of the meeting, reports were presented on the activities of the CEVI President and of the Technical Secretariat of the MESECVI, as was the annual work plan for 2016. Following the general discussion, the CEVI adopted the agreements of its twelfth meeting (MESECVI/CEVI/doc.225/15.rev. 1), thus approving the CEVI work plan for 2015-2017 (MESECVI/CEVI/doc.224/15) and the table of contents of the thematic report on teenage pregnancy and sexual and reproductive rights (MESECVI/CEVI/doc.222/15), and introducing indicators on education on stereotypes in the Third Multilateral Evaluation Round, adjusting the Committee's legal framework by revising its Rules of Procedure, and agreeing to promote the application of the

---

2. Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ecuador, Grenada, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Dominican Republic, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, The Bahamas, and Uruguay.

Convention of Belém do Pará in the following areas: a) prevention and treatment of sexual violence, teenage pregnancy, and forced pregnancy; b) stereotype-free education; c) access to justice; d) social and institutional tolerance of gender violence; and e) political violence.

The CEVI also elected new officers: Diana González Perrett, Expert of Uruguay, as President; Miselle O'Brien, Expert of Saint Kitts and Nevis, as First Vice President; and Sylvia Mesa, Expert of Costa Rica, as Second Vice President.

All of the meeting documents have been published by the Secretariat and are available at <http://www.oas.org/en/mesecvi/meetingofExperts.asp>.

## **B. Sixth Conference of the States Parties of the MESECVI**

The Sixth Conference of States Parties to the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women was held on October 15 and 16, 2015, at the Sheraton Hotel in the city of Lima, Peru, to analyze the Mechanism's progress and challenges in the region, adopt the Declaration on Political Harassment and Violence against Women, and engage in a dialogue with the CEVI Experts.

Twenty competent national authorities, two observer states, twenty-one CEVI Experts, and representatives of several international organizations participated in the Sixth Conference, which elected the following officers: President, Marcela Patricia Maria Huaita, Minister for Women of Peru; First Vice President, Liriola Leoteau, Director of the Panama's National Institute for Women; and Second Vice President, Ana Maria Baiardi, Minister for Women of Paraguay. Sonia Margarita Díaz, Vice Minister for Women of the Dominican Republic, acted as rapporteur.

The first day was devoted to a dialogue among the competent national authorities and the CEVI Experts. CEVI President Diana González Perrett reported on the items discussed at the CEVI's twelfth meeting held on October 13 and 14 in Peru and on the launch of the Third Multilateral Evaluation Round, which would lead to the publication of the Third Hemispheric Report. The dialogue was followed by three panel discussions on the international responses to violence against women, the need for ongoing dialogue between Latin America and the Caribbean to strengthen the implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará, and structural violence against women in the region, during which the authorities and Experts shared experiences and recommendations on the panel topics. Ending the day, the competent national authorities adopted the Declaration on Political Harassment and Violence against Women by acclamation.

On October 16, the progress and challenges in the implementation of the agreements of the Fifth Conference of States Parties and the First Special Conference of the States Parties were presented. MESECVI Secretary Luz Patricia Mejía Guerrero presented a report on the activities of the MESECVI Technical Secretariat and the MESECVI funding plan. Martha Ordóñez, Colombian Presidential Advisor on Women's Equality, presented the report of the outgoing president in her capacity as outgoing vice president.

The competent national authorities ended the working sessions by adopting the agreements of the Sixth Conference of the States Parties (MESECVI-VI/doc.118/15.rev. 1), which set forth, among other points, their commitment to continue to support the exchange, among all States Parties, of good practices in and challenges to implementing the Convention of Belém do Pará, thus encouraging synergies for sharing experiences among Latin American and Caribbean countries, and to further the following issues: a) prevention and treatment of sexual violence and teenage pregnancy, as well as

the link between them; b) STDs and HIV/AIDS; c) political harassment and violence against women; d) stereotype-free education; e) access to justice; and f) social and institutional tolerance of gender violence. They also requested that the MESECVI Technical Secretariat make headway on a document to promote legislation on political harassment and violence against women, and asked it to draft a comprehensive model law to prevent, punish, and eradicate gender-related killings of women (femicide/feminicide). Furthermore, in view of the challenges presented, the authorities agreed to give priority to allocating the human, technical, and financial resources needed for the Inter-American Commission of Women to optimize its work as the Technical Secretariat of MESECVI.

All of the meeting documents have been published by the Secretariat and are available at <http://www.oas.org/en/mesecvi/conferenceofstatesparty.asp>.

### **C. Meeting of the Working Group to prepare the Report on Forced Pregnancy**

Pursuant to the agreement made by the Committee in the Twelfth Meeting, “11. Approve the table of contents of the thematic report on teenage pregnancy and sexual and reproductive rights, including ethnic and rural approach [sic], document MESECVI/CEVI/doc.222/15, and form a working group to prepare that report and issue the corresponding recommendations,” the Secretariat made a call to form that working group with the following makeup and methodology:

#### **1. First stage: assignment of groups**

**Group A: legal aspects and policy**

**Group B: analysis of the MESECVI indicators**

**Group C: de facto situation (regional context, vulnerability, damages)**

#### **2. Second stage: Drafting of the relevant recommendations**

List of group members

<b>Group A: legal aspects and policy</b>	<b>Group B: analysis of the MESECVI indicators</b>	<b>Group C: de facto situation</b>
Susana Chiarotti	Flor Maria Díaz Chalarca	Sylvia Mesa Peluffo
María Elisa Sandoval Argueta	Diana González	Cristina Sánchez
Lidia Giménez		
Maria del Carmen Alanís Figueroa		
Miselle O'Brien		

Following up on this, the Secretariat convened a meeting of the Working Group to Prepare the Report on Forced Pregnancy on July 25, 2016, in the city of Pachuca, Hidalgo, to present the progress of the three groups, discuss how to continue, and draft some recommendations, all of which the Secretariat has set forth in the Draft Hemispheric Report on Child Pregnancy in the States Parties of the Belém do Pará Convention, document MESECVI/CEVI/doc.234/16, to be discussed at this meeting.

The Experts who participated in that meeting represented the three groups: Flor Maria Diaz Chalarca, CEVI Expert; Colombia; Sylvia Mesa, CEVI Expert, Costa Rica; Maria del Carmen Alanís

Figueroa, CEVI Expert, Mexico; Lidia Giménez, CEVI Expert, Paraguay; Cristina Sánchez, CEVI Expert, Dominican Republic; and Diana González Perrett, CEVI President, Uruguay, who participated virtually.

#### **IV. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF THE MESECVI**

##### **A. Appointments of the competent national authorities and of the CEVI**

In 2016, were appointed: 4 Competent National Authorities, 5 Principal Experts and 4 Alternate Experts and one expert was ratified, for a total of 23 competent national authorities and 30 experts.

On August 11, the Technical Secretariat, in a verbal note sent to the Permanent Missions of Barbados, Honduras, and Nicaragua to the OAS, asked those countries to appoint experts so that they would be able to contribute to the Third Multilateral Evaluation Round, and be kept informed of the Mechanism's ongoing activities. The note reminded them that pursuant to the MESECVI Statute and Rules of Procedure, the Experts "shall be appointed by each state party from among its nationals" (Article 5.3 of the Statute) and that the States Parties "shall ensure the stability and continuity of the Experts throughout the evaluation process" (Article 2 of the Rules of Procedure of the CEVI). Upon receiving the Belize expert's resignation on August 31, the Secretariat sent a similar communication to the Permanent Mission of Belize to the OAS, and when the expert from Antigua and Barbuda, Ms. Sheila Roseau, also resigned the Secretariat sent the verbal note to the Permanent Mission of Antigua and Barbuda, on September 20.

By October 2016, the following Competent National Authorities had been appointed:

- Belize: Ms. Anna Williams, Director of the Women's Department of the Ministry of Human Development, Social Transformation, and Poverty Alleviation, was ratified on May 3, 2016;
- Peru: Ms. Ana María Romero-Lozada Lauezzari, Minister of Women and Vulnerable Populations, was appointed on August 12, 2016;
- Trinidad and Tobago: Ian Rampersad, Director of the International Law and Human Rights Unit of the Ministry of the Attorney General, was ratified on March 4, 2016;
- Uruguay: on April 26, 2016, Mariella Mazzotti, Director of the National Women's Institute (INMUJERES) of the Ministry of Social Development, was appointed, with Ms. Karina Ruiz, Director of the INMUJERES Gender-based Violence Division, appointed as alternate.

By October 2016, the states had made the following appointments to the CEVI:

- Antigua y Barbuda: Ms Farmala Jacobs, Executive Director (AG) - Directorate of Gender Affairs, was appointed on September 29th as the Principal Expert;
- Belize: Ms Anne Marie Williams, Executive Director, National Women's Commission, was appointed on September 16 as the Principal Expert;
- Guatemala: Dr. Hilda Morales Trujillo and Ms Lilian Giovana Lemus Pérez, were appointed on September 22<sup>nd</sup> as Principal and Alternate Expert;
- Honduras: Ms Alma Coello and Ms Maritza Perdomo, were appointed on September 14th as Principal and Alternate Expert;

- Peru: on September 20, 2016, Ms. Russela Antonieta Zapata Zapata, Vice Minister for Women, was appointed as principal expert and Ms. Illian Milagros Hawie Lora, Director General against Gender Violence, was appointed as alternate expert.
- Santa Lucía: on September 13<sup>th</sup> Ms Rumelia Dalphinis-King, former Director of the Family Court, was appointed as Alternate Expert;
- Trinidad and Tobago: Gaietry Pargass, legal consultant to the office of the Prime Minister on questions of gender and childhood, was ratified on March 4, 2016;

## **B. Publications**

- **Declaration on Political Harassment and Violence against Women**

The competent national authorities of the MESECVI, meeting in the city of Lima, Peru, on October 15, 2015, on the occasion of the Sixth Conference of States Parties to the Convention of Belém do Pará, adopted this declaration, which represents a step forward on the issue, defining political harassment and/or violence against women as “any act, conduct, or omission among others, based on their gender, individually or collectively, that has the purpose or result of undermining, annulling, impeding, or restricting their political rights, violating the rights of women to a life free of violence and to participate in political and public affairs on an equal footing with men,” and agreeing to “promote the adoption, where appropriate, of regulations, programs, and measures for the prevention, attention, protection, eradication of political violence and/or harassment against women, that allow the proper punishment and reparation of these acts, in the administrative, criminal, electoral norms spheres, taking into account the applicable international instruments.”

Pursuant to the Agreements of the Sixth Conference of States Parties, support was provided for the “dissemination of the Belém do Pará Convention and the MESECVI publications, promoting a diversity approach through the translation of its texts into the many languages, as appropriate, that are used throughout the Americas<sup>3/</sup> and through the appropriate media to facilitate dissemination to persons with disabilities.” We are thus pleased to report that in 2016 the Convention of Belém do Pará was published in Braille.

- **Infographics on the state of violence in the region**

In connection with November 25, the MESECVI developed a number of infographics based on information provided by the states on eradicating violence against women, to visually display the state of violence in the region. The data had been presented in the [Second Follow-Up Report on the Recommendations of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI](#).

Links to the infographics (in Spanish) on: [comprehensive laws](#), [statistics](#), [sexual violence](#), [mediation](#), [budget](#), [sexual and reproductive rights \(termination of pregnancy\)](#), [obstetric violence](#), [human trafficking](#).

## **C. Promotion of the participation of civil society organizations**

- 
3. The Convention of Belém do Pará has been translated to: [Spanish](#), [French](#), [English](#), [Portuguese](#), [Aymara](#), [Guaraní](#), [Dutch](#), [Haitian Creole](#), [Greek](#), [Italian](#), [Mam del Soconusco](#), [Maya](#), [Eastern Mazahua](#), [Mexicano from Guerrero](#), [Upper Eastern Mixteco](#), [Náhuatl from Huasteca](#), [Náhuatl from Northeast Puebla Sierra](#), [Otomí of the Mezquital Valley](#), [Purépecha](#), [Tarahumara from the North](#), [Tzeltal](#), [Tsotsil](#), [Zapoteco of the Coastal Plains](#), Quechua, and has been adapted to the JAW system, which allows access to the visually impaired.



The Agreements from the Twelfth Meeting of Experts reflect that the Experts took note of the dialogue held with the civil society during the meeting and agreed to work, during the Third Multilateral Evaluation Round, on several issues of mutual interest, namely: a) prevention of and services for sexual violence, teenage pregnancy, and forced motherhood; b) stereotype-free education; c) access to justice; d) social and institutional tolerance of gender violence; and e) political violence.

Likewise, the Sixth Conference of the States Parties to the MESECVI agreed to “continue motivating and encouraging the participation of the civil society and other social actors in the activities of the MESECVI, within the framework of Article 10.2 of its Statute, taking into consideration the ‘Guidelines for the Participation of Civil Society Organizations in OAS Activities [(CP/RES. 759 (1217/99)].’”

To fulfill these agreements and chapter V of the Rules of Procedure of the MESECVI, the Technical Secretariat of the MESECVI implemented the following initiatives:

On Thursday, March 17, it launched a campaign, inviting the civil society organizations registered with the OAS to participate in the Third Multilateral Evaluation Round by presenting specific information directly related to the progress indicators for measuring the implementation of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women pursuant to the provisions of the Convention analyzed in the round (Article 28 of the CEVI Rules of Procedure).

To facilitate this process, the Secretariat decided to hold a webinar on June 30, 2016, titled “Preparation of Shadow Reports. CSO Participation in the Third Evaluation Round of the MESECVI,” in which it would present information on preparing these reports for the Third Multilateral Evaluation Round, thereby supporting the civil society organizations registered with the OAS in their collaboration with the MESECVI on state monitoring of compliance with the Convention of Belém do Pará, with the ultimate aim of helping to improve the lives of women in the region. Fifty-eight people participated in this webinar. The presentations are available at the following link: <http://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/otrasreuniones.asp>.

As a result of this campaign, in August 2016 the Secretariat received a total of 25 shadow reports, from the following civil society organizations:

Argentina: Comunicación por la Igualdad; CLADEM; and Heartland Alliance;  
Bolivia: CLADEM;  
Brazil: CLADEM;  
Chile: Fundación Instituto de la Mujer in partnership with other civil society organizations;  
Colombia: Colombia diversa; Women’s Link Worldwide (WLW);  
Costa Rica: Heartland Alliance;  
El Salvador: CLADEM;  
Guatemala: CLADEM;  
Guyana: Society Against Sexual Orientation Discrimination (SASOD);  
Honduras: APUVIMEH in cooperation with Heartland Alliance; CLADEM; and RedTraSex in cooperation with Heartland Alliance;  
Mexico: CLADEM;  
Nicaragua: CLADEM;  
Panama: CLADEM;  
Paraguay: CLADEM; and Heartland Alliance;

Peru: CLADEM; and PROMSEX;  
Dominican Republic: CLADEM;  
Uruguay: CLADEM;

as well as an alternative regional report for the Committee of Experts (CEVI) Third Multilateral Evaluation Round of the MESECVI, titled *Access to Justice, Child Mothers, and the Situation of Human Rights Defenders*, prepared by the organization CLADEM.

On August 10th, the Technical Secretary of the MESECVI, Luz Patricia Mejía Guerrero, was invited to participate on a meeting with Civil Society Organizations to disseminate the [System of Progress Indicators for Measuring the Implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará](#).

Furthermore, in accordance with Article 30 of those same Rules of Procedure, in the months of August and September of 2016, the CEVI, jointly with INMUJERES and CONAVIM, convened civil society organizations, women's organizations, and women's movement organizations for participation in a dialogue with the Experts on the salient issues of the Third Multilateral Evaluation Round in the Committee's thirteenth meeting.

#### **D. Interinstitutional cooperation meetings**

The program for cooperation between the European Union and Latin America (Eurosocial) held its annual meeting from October 19 to 22, 2015, in Madrid, to present the principal results achieved in its previous four years of work in Latin America. At the meeting, the Technical Secretary of the Follow-Up Mechanism to the [Convention of Belém do Pará \(MESECVI\)](#), Luz Patricia Mejía Guerrero, presented the challenges to compliance with the Convention in the region of the Americas.

The Technical Secretary detailed the situation of violence against women in the Americas 20 years after adoption of the Convention of Belém do Pará, as set forth in the [Second Follow-Up Report on the Recommendations of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI](#). She stressed the importance of establishing qualitative and quantitative indicators to measure the impact of the public policies implemented to prevent, punish, and eradicate violence against women, based on the international commitments.

The meeting was intended to shine a spotlight on the importance of gender to social cohesion, and to promote joint reflection on the main challenges in matters of gender and the synergies between both regions in order to encourage mutual collaboration in the field.

Present at the Europe/Latin America meeting were representatives of institutions from both regions, ministers, experts, academics, politicians, and civil society organizations, among other authorities. It was opened by Jesús Gracia, the Spanish Secretary of State for International Cooperation and for Ibero-America. More information: [Meeting program](#).

The CARICOM Secretariat invited the MESECVI Secretariat to participate, from October 26<sup>th</sup> to the 30<sup>th</sup> in the Fortieth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians (SCCS), presenting the Belém do Pará indicators. As a result, the meeting agreed: a) To take into consideration that it exists a System of Indicators on Violence against Women that can be used either at a national or at a multilateral level; b) To urge the States that have not yet answered to respond to the OAS in the Third Multilateral Round. The meeting also identified as challenges: the lack of capacity, so the Secretariat offered the possibility to provide trainings on the use of indicators to the

States Parties that require it and the lack of allocated budget for gathering information. The MESECVI Secretariat reminded the importance to allocate budget for gathering data and surveys.

The MESECVI Technical Secretariat participated in the IV Latin American Legal Conference on Reproductive Rights, held in Lima, Peru, from November 2 to 4, 2015, which focused on the links between violence against women and reproductive rights. She presented the Declaration on Violence against Women, Girls and Adolescents and their Sexual and Reproductive Rights, which recommends that states guarantee the sexual and reproductive health of women and their right to life, eliminate unsafe abortion, and establish laws and public policies that enable the termination of pregnancy. More information: <http://cuarto.congresoderechosreproductivos.com/>.

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) invited the Technical Secretary to present the System of Indicators to measure the implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention in the meeting about indicators and surveys to measure violence against women in the region, which was held in November 11-13 in Lima, Peru.

The CIM and the MESECVI, represented by the Executive Secretary of the CIM, Ambassador Carmen Moreno and the Technical Secretary of the MESECVI, Luz Patricia Mejía, respectively, participated in the XXVIII Regular Meeting of the National System to Prevent, Address, Punish, and Eradicate Violence against Women, chaired by Mexico's Secretary of the Interior, Miguel Ángel Osorio Chong. At the meeting, the [System of Progress Indicators for Measuring the Implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará](#) was adopted as part of this national system. Among the meeting participants were the President of the National Women's Institute, Lorena Cruz Sánchez; the National Commissioner to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women, Alejandra Negrete Morayta; and the Deputy Secretary for Human Rights of the Department of the Interior, Roberto Rafael Campa Cifrián.

Also present were the National Security Commissioner, Renato Sales Heredia; the President of the National Council to Prevent Discrimination, Alexandra Haas Paciuc; the Director General of the National Committee for the Development of Indigenous Peoples, Nuvia Mayorga Delgado; the Commissioner Chair of the Executive Committee on Attending to Victims, Jaime Rochín del Rincón; the Deputy Human Rights, Crime Prevention, and Community Services Ombudsman of the Office of the Attorney General, Eber Omar Betanzos Torres; and the Chair of the Senate Committee for Gender Equality, Senator Diva Hadamira Gatélum Bajo.

Other participants included the representative in Mexico of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), Ana Gúezmes García, as well as several federal authorities and representatives of the 32 mechanisms for the advancement of women of the federal states.

As part of the sixtieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women at the United Nations (CSW60), held in New York from March 14 to 24, 2016, the representatives of the Technical Secretariat met with representatives of several organizations, including:

- Council of Europe: The meeting was held with Marja Ruotanen, General Director of Human Rights and the Rule of Law and Liri Kopaçi-Di Michele, Head of the Gender Equality and Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence Division;
- Kazakhstan: meeting with Secretary of State Gulshara Abdykalikova, Chair of the National Committee on Women, the Family, and Demographic Policy;
- Community of Democracies: Secretary General, Maria Leissner;

- the Minister of Norway
- Argentina: Meeting with the President of the National Council on Women, Ms. Fabiana Tuñez, new CNA.

On Tuesday March 15th Ambassador Carmen Moreno, Executive Secretary of the CIM participated as a speaker on a Side Event dedicated to analyzing the Connections Between Illegal Immigration and Trafficking organized by UNFPA.

On March 17th, Luz Patricia Mejía Guerrero participated as a speaker at an Inter-Regional Workshop organized by IDEA International and the Community of Democracies on Regional Organizations and the Promotion of gender Equality and Political Empowerment of Women.

On April 11th the Technical Secretariat received a letter from the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Ms. Dubravka Simonovic, for the President of the CEVI. The Secretariat sent the request to the Executive Committee who elaborated the answers to the questions formulated by the Special Rapporteur. On June 9th, the Secretariat shared with all the Committee the response and on October 5th the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights sent a communication to inform the CEVI that the replies of the regional mechanisms have been reflected in the report that the SRVAW will be presenting to the GA and are available at the following link:

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Women/SRWomen/Pages/InternationalLegalFramework.aspx>

On May 16th and 17th the Technical Secretary participated in a meeting with experts on violence against women in preparation of the Thirteenth Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) to be held in Montevideo, Uruguay, on October 25th to the 28th 2016.

## **E. Technical Assistance**

### **Communications**

On March 3, 2016, the MESECVI condemned the murder of indigenous leader Berta Cáceras, allegedly killed by two armed men, and urged Honduras, State Party to the Convention, to strengthen measures to prevent, punish, and eradicate violence against women. More information: <http://us7.campaign-archive2.com/?u=f4f9c21ffdd25a4e4ef06e3c2&id=e1bdf9e781&e=e092baeda2>.

At the end of the same month, on March 30, the MESECVI commended the decision handed down by Guatemala's Court for High Risk Crime in the case known as "Sepur Zarco," which convicted former Army soldiers responsible for crimes against humanity during the internal armed conflict as perpetrators of the crimes of murder, forced disappearance, and sexual and domestic slavery. This conviction was the first of its kind: a conviction for crimes of sexual slavery in an armed conflict in the country where the acts had been committed. It represents a significant step forward in the quest for justice for female victims of sexual violence in armed conflicts and in the eradication of impunity.

On July 14, the Committee of Experts published a statement that expressed its concern over the threat to Maria Teresa Rivera's freedom resulting from a new appeal against the decision handed down by the Supreme Court of El Salvador annulling the judgment that sentenced her to 40 years of prison for a miscarriage. The statement is available at: <http://us7.campaign-archive2.com/?u=f4f9c21ffdd25a4e4ef06e3c2&id=b1c78cea1f&e=b876f6c081>.

On August 9, the Secretariat sent a letter to Lorena Guadalupe Peña Mendoza, President of the Legislative Assembly of the Republic of El Salvador, expressing its concern over the bill that would make sentences for abortion equal to those for aggravated murder, potentially extending sentences to up to 30 to 50 years of prison as well as extending sentences against healthcare personnel or whoever sold or provided methods for performing an abortion. In its letter, the Committee reiterated the international obligations to protect the human rights of women and girls of El Salvador and the recommendations made by the Committee of Experts, and invited the President of the Assembly to give consideration to this opportunity to take every measure within her reach to bring El Salvador's legislation into line with the provisions of the Convention of Belém do Pará, the Committee's recommendations, and other national and international legislation on human rights.

### **Workshops**

A training workshop on the use of the *System of progress indicators for measuring the implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará* was held on March 3 and 4, 2016, at OAS headquarters. It was backed by Mexico's National Commission to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women (CONAVIM) of the Department of the Interior. The aim was to provide the institution with guidance on how to use and incorporate the system in the national development of plans, programs, and reports on human rights and violence against women. The following individuals participated in the workshop: Alejandra Negrete Morayta, National Commissioner to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women; Jimena Vilchis, Deputy Director General of the CONAVIM; María Guadalupe Díaz Estrada, Director General of Mainstreaming the Gender Perspective of Mexico's National Women's Institute; and Dr. Roberto Castro Pérez, sociologist, academic, and researcher on violence against women, dating violence, violence against children in Mexico, and on the social genesis of the violation of women's reproduction rights in health services. The workshop ended with a brainstorming session on the institutional conditions and technical capacities necessary in order to incorporate the system of progress indicators for measuring the implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará in Mexico.

On August 26<sup>th</sup>, the Technical Secretary met with the Vice minister for Social Protection of Women Rights of Venezuela, to coordinate actions with the MESECVI and to organize a workshop for using the Belém do Pará Indicators in November 2016.

The Technical Secretary was invited to participate as a speaker in the Diploma on Women Rights in the Universal and Inter-American System of Human Rights that was held in Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, México in September 26<sup>th</sup> to the 28<sup>th</sup>.

On September 29<sup>th</sup> 2016, the Technical Secretary was invited by the Technical Secretariat of Human Rights and Gender Equality of the Supreme Court of Justice in Mexico, to speak about "progress and challenges in the implementation of Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women (Belém do Pará)" in the Federal Judiciary Institute from the Judicial Academy. Personnel from the Federal Judiciary Branch and other stakeholder participated in the event.

## **V. DISSEMINATION OF AND OUTREACH ON THE CONVENTION AND THE MESECVI RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **A. Awareness-raising activities**

The highest judicial authorities from the region met to advance in gender justice from November 4th to 7th, in Medellín, Colombia. The President of the CEVI, Diana González-Perrett, participated in the II Hemispheric Seminar of Good Practices in Gender Justice, organized by CIM/OAS, and the National Commission of Gender of the Judicial Power of Colombia. The Seminar aimed to identify good practices in justice for the promotion and defense of women's rights with a view to contributing to the implementation of a gender approach in judicial practice.

On November 5th and 6th, in Medellín, Colombia, the Technical Secretary participated in a workshop on public policies and the application of the Belém do Pará Convention in preparation for the XXV General Assembly of the Latin-American Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO).

In connection with International Women's Day, the CIM, the Permanent Mission of the United States, and the Permanent Mission of Canada to the OAS organized an event called "Breaking Barriers to Justice: Ending Violence against Women in the Americas," which took place on March 8 in the OAS Hall of the Americas. The forum's objective was to identify challenges to eliminating violence against women and girls and to improving access to justice from a diversity and human rights perspective.

In the framework of the Peace Agreements in Colombia, the Technical Secretary participated in a Meeting on Transitional Justice, Gender and Drug hold in Bogotá, Colombia on May 16<sup>th</sup>.

The CIM, through the MESECVI and together with Mexico's Department of the Interior, the National Women's Institute, the National Commission to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women, the Government of the State of Hidalgo, and other entities, organized the regional dialogue "Exchange of Good Practices: Challenges in the Elimination of Violence against Women,"<sup>4/</sup> held from July 26 to 27, 2016, in Pachuca, Mexico.

The dialogue followed up on prior forums held for the exchange of good practices in matters of gender, justice, and violence organized by the CIM in Buenos Aires (2013), Pachuca (2014), and Medellín (2015). It was based on the fundamental importance of creating opportunities for cooperation, understanding, and the exchange of best practices and lessons learned with a view to achieving women's right to live their lives free from violence.

Among other attendees, the participants included Miguel Ángel Osorio Chong, Secretary of the Interior; Claudia Ruiz Massieu, Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Lorena Cruz Sánchez, President of the National Women's Institute; Alejandra Negrete Morayta, National Commissioner to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women; Dubravka Šimonovic, UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences; Alda Facio, Chairperson of the Working Group on Discrimination against Women in Law and in Practice/Member of JASS (Just Associates); Marcela Lagarde, Mexican academic, anthropologist, and researcher specialized in ethnology, representative of Latin American feminism; Carmen Moreno, Executive Secretary of the CIM; and Luz Patricia Mejía Guerrero, Technical Secretary of the MESECVI.

The event's objectives were to:

- Provide a forum for exchange among representatives of the government, civil society, academia, and international organizations involved in preventing,

---

4. More information available at: <http://dialogobelemdopara2016.hidalgo.gob.mx/>

addressing, investigating, punishing, and eradicating violence committed against women and girls;

- Reflect on the challenges we face, and share the experiences, initiatives, and commitments having a positive impact on the continent;
- Address the causes of violence as well as the effects, with the participation of individuals from across sectors and from the community, and with the support of all the countries;
- Explore the possibility of creating partnerships among the different countries in the region.

Results:

- The working sessions were structured through rapporteurships that highlight proposals to address the problems identified;
- The lines of action were identified and national and international work agendas taking into account the participants' recommendations were put together;
- The good practices were incorporated into and systematized for the bank of good practices to eradicate violence against women (BelemdoPara.org).

Several CEVI Experts participated in the event as speakers: Sylvia Mesa Peluffo (Costa Rica), CEVI Vice President; María del Carmen Alanís (Mexico), Justice of Mexico's Federal Elections Court; and as attendees: Flor Maria Diaz Chalarca, CEVI Expert, Colombia; Lidia Giménez, CEVI Expert, Paraguay; and Cristina Sánchez, CEVI Expert, Dominican Republic.

To commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention of Belém do Pará and the first anniversary of our Violence against Women Unit, Argentina's Office of the Public Prosecutor held conference in Buenos Aires on Tuesday, August 23. Diana González Perret, CEVI President, was invited to open the conference and participate as a panelist together with the Public Prosecutor, Alejandra Gils Carbó, and the Supreme Court justice Elena Highton.

The President of the CEVI also attended the "EuroLat - Civil Society Meeting," which took place as part of the Euro-Latin American Parliamentary Assembly, held from September 19 to 22, 2016, in Montevideo, Uruguay. She had been invited to give a speech on violence against women and femicide in Latin America.

## **B. Meeting of Experts on political violence**

Since 2014, the meetings of the CIM and the MESECVI have recognized that concern is growing in the region over violence against women in the realm of politics. At the same time, demand for the states to appropriately respond to this problem has also increased, above all from women currently holding high-level political positions. In view of this situation, since 2014 the Executive Committee of the CIM and the Conference of States Parties to the MESECVI have concluded several agreements in order to make progress on preventing, punishing, and eradicating political violence against women.

In fulfillment of the agreements, in 2015 the CIM and the MESECVI drew up the project *Enhancing the institutional capacity of political and electoral authorities to mitigate political harassment and violence against women*, with the overall objective of helping to build the capacities of the States Parties to the Convention of Belém do Pará to effectively respond to this violence, with

a particular emphasis on legislation in particular, in order to protect and guarantee the exercise of women's political rights.

Along the same lines, the Twelfth Meeting of the CEVI agreed to promote, “within the framework of the Third Multilateral Evaluation Round, the application of the Belém do Pará Convention on (...) political violence,” as well as to “encourage the project *Enhancing the institutional capacity of the States and the political parties to respond to political harassment and/or violence against women.*”

In October 2015, the Sixth Conference of the States Parties to the Convention of Belém do Pará adopted the Declaration on Political Harassment and Violence against Women, the first comprehensive regional agreement on this issue, in which the signatories expressed the need to “promote the adoption, where appropriate, of regulations (...) for the prevention, attention, protection, eradication of political violence and/or harassment against women, that allow the proper punishment and reparation of these acts, in the administrative, criminal, electoral norms spheres (...).”

The aforementioned project was launched with a meeting of Experts and a public event held in Washington, D.C., in February 2015, with the collaboration of ParlAmericas and UN Women. The meeting was aimed at analyzing the challenges faced by the countries of the region in effectively responding to the problem of political violence against women, in particular via legislation. The main outcome of the meeting was a discussion of the principal elements that must be included in regulations on the matter.

Following up on the results of the first meeting, and using the progress made in the region—particularly the law against political harassment and violence passed in Bolivia in 2012—as a reference, the Secretariat has drawn up the *Draft Model Inter-American Law on political violence against women*. This proposal was once again discussed and validated in a second regional meeting of Experts held in La Paz, Bolivia, on May 30 and 31, 2016.

Renowned international experts participated in the meetings, notably some CEVI Experts, as follows: Diana González, President of the CEVI, Expert from Uruguay; Susana Chiarotti, Expert from Argentina; Julieta Paredes, Expert from Bolivia; Flor María Díaz, Expert from Colombia; María del Carmen Alanís, Expert from Mexico; and Silvia Loli, Expert from Peru.

### **C. Continuing education**

The graduate diploma program on “Justice, Gender, and Violence,” which began on September 8, 2014, drew to a close this past June. This program was organized and launched by the CIM, through the MESECVI and in partnership with Mexico's Supreme Court of Justice, Argentina's Supreme Court of Justice, the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and the Latin American Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO). Justice officials in Latin America, including law enforcement personnel, public defenders, and forensic medicine personnel; human rights defenders; and other professionals interested in pursuing training in gender justice all participated in the program. The aim of the courses were to provide the basic knowledge and analytical and practical tools needed for effective protection of women's human rights, based on the constitutional, regional, and international obligations that the states have the responsibility to fulfill.

As a result, 25 participants have obtained a Diploma and 43 participants have obtained a Certificate in one or more Seminars of the program.



The coordinators and teaching staff were: Luz Patricia Mejía Guerrero, Technical Secretary of the MESECVI; Mónica Maccise Duayhe, Head of the Gender Equality Unit, Supreme Court of Justice, Mexico; Adriana Ortega Ortiz, Director, Gender Equality Unit, Supreme Court of Justice, Mexico; Fernando Ramírez, Judge, Member, Oral Criminal Court No. 9 of the Federal Capital, Argentina; Flora Acselrad, Head, Women's Office, Supreme Court of Justice, Argentina; Gabriela Pastorino, Women's Office, Supreme Court of Justice, Argentina; Alba Carosio, Coordinator of Research, Rómulo Gallegos Cultural Center, and Instructor, Central University of Venezuela; Carmen Rosa Villa Quintana, Regional Representative for Central America, United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights; Magdalena Valdivieso, Diploma Course Coordinator and Education Advisor of the MESECVI.

On August 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> 2016, the Technical Secretary participated in a coordination meeting with the Latin-American Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO) and the Latin-American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) to work on the academic content of the graduate program and to transform into a specialization.

#### **D. Virtual conferences on the Convention of Belém do Pará**

A webinar was held in connection with the MESECVI Strategic Plan, which aims to raise the awareness of society as a whole with regard to violence against women, as well as to promote the Convention of Belém do Pará.

The webinar, titled "Preparation of Shadow Reports. CSO Participation in the Third Evaluation Round of the MESECVI," was held on June 30, 2016. The objective was to present information on preparing these reports for the Third Multilateral Evaluation Round, thereby supporting the civil society organizations registered with the OAS in their collaboration with the MESECVI on state monitoring of compliance with the Convention of Belém do Pará, with the ultimate aim of helping improve the lives of women in the region. Fifty-eight people participated in this webinar. The presentations are available at the following link: <http://www.oas.org/es/mesecevi/otrasreuniones.asp>.

#### **E. Convention of Belém do Pará Portal**

The Convention of Belém do Pará portal<sup>5/</sup> was developed as a result of the "Hemispheric Seminar on the Human Rights of Women: Good Practices in Gender Justice," held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from September 25 to 27, 2013, and jointly organized by CIM and the Women's Office, the Domestic Violence Office, and the Access to Justice Office of Argentina's Supreme Court. The idea behind the portal was to provide a space in which to share and publicize all Convention-related topics, including the MESECVI, good practices for eradicating violence against women, reports, publications, news items, events, etc.

The platform, in addition to bringing together all Convention-related topics, has two sections in which the various players can share information. The first is for good practices and initiatives in the region generated by state organizations, civil society, and other public interests for preventing, punishing, and eradicating violence against women. The second is for monitoring and it shows the progress made and challenges facing the States Parties in implementing the Convention of Belém do Pará with the aim of disseminating the information obtained by the MESECVI in the evaluation and follow-up rounds.

---

5. Available at [www.belemdopara.org](http://www.belemdopara.org)

Nowadays the Secretariat is fundraising to maintain and update the instrument.

#### **F. Distribution of Material**

The MESECVI Strategic Plan 2014-2017 seeks to strengthen capacities in educational systems for the development of programmatic content and curricula on the Convention of Belém do Pará, to respond to the problems of violence against women across sectors. It also promotes the dissemination of information about the situation of violence against women in the region, taking into consideration the situations of vulnerability mentioned in Article 9 of the Convention, among other factors.

At the end of October 2016, the Secretariat sent and distributed 40 copies of the Guide to the application of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women (Belém do Pará Convention) (MESECVI, 2014)<sup>6/</sup> in the workshop on public policies and the application of the Belém do Pará Convention where the Technical Secretary participated on November 5th and 6th, in Medellín, Colombia.

#### **G. MESECVI financing**

All of the OAS and CIM Assemblies have reiterated the call to the governments to support the MESECVI with human and financial resources. The Agreements from the Sixth Conference of the States Parties to the MESECVI, held in the city of Lima, Peru, on October 15 and 16, 2015, establish that strengthening the MESECVI requires the support of the States Parties in terms of human and/or financial resources, and in this sense the need to find funding alternatives that would allow the Mechanism to function adequately.

To that end, the Agreements of the Sixth Conference of States Parties include the following:

“17. Urge and remind periodically to the State Parties [sic] that have not done so, to make voluntary contributions regularly, to the extent of their possibilities, in order to ensure compliance with the tasks of the Technical Secretariat of the Mechanism and, in an extraordinary way, to guarantee the participation of the Experts in the CEVI meetings;

18. Request the Technical Secretariat of the MESECVI to support State Parties [sic], when requested, to obtain funding from partners for the joint celebration of national projects, and invite those State Parties [sic] requesting technical assistance, to finance the associated costs, to the extent possible;

19. Reiterate the request of the Secretary General, within the framework of available resources, to give priority to the allocation of the required human, technical and financial resources for the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) to optimize its work as Technical Secretariat of the MESECVI;

20. Invite the States that are not party to the Convention and the Permanent Observers to the OAS to consider contributing financial and human resources to strengthen the work of the Mechanism;”

---

6. Document available at: <http://www.oas.org/en/mesecvi/docs/BdP-GuiaAplicacion-Web-En.pdf>.

As a result of this effort, the States Parties approved a \$60,000 increase in the regular budget of the Inter-American Commission of Women. Furthermore, in 2016 the fund created for the MESECVI received contributions from Mexico and Trinidad and Tobago. Those funds were allocated to finance one consultant on MESECVI operations and, partially, one consultant for the development of the Inter-American Model Law on Political Violence against Women.

However, there is still a need for a focused effort to strengthen the MESECVI through the mobilization of resources from the States Parties to the Convention as well as from other potential donors, by planning and executing specific projects, as shown below.

<b>Contributions to the MESECVI</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Total</b>
2013	Argentina	15,000.00
	France	2,091.89
	Mexico	29,453.11
	Nicaragua	5,000.00
	Suriname	2,000.00
	Trinidad and Tobago	15,000.00
<b>2013 Total</b>		<b>68,545.00</b>
2014	Argentina	15,000.00
	Mexico	34,529.59
	Nicaragua	6,000.00
<b>2014 Total</b>		<b>55,529.59</b>
2015	Mexico	29,717.87
	Nicaragua	6,000.00
<b>2015 Total</b>		<b>35,717.87</b>
2016	Mexico	30,253.85
	Trinidad and Tobago	15,000.00
<b>2016 Total</b>		<b>45,253.85</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>205,046.31</b>

ANNEX I

**Comparative Second/Third Multilateral Evaluation Round:  
Responses to the questionnaires, preliminaries reports, comments to the CNA, final reports and final observations to the country reports  
adopted by the CEVI**

Country	II EVALUATION ROUND (2010-2014)					FOLLOW-UP (2015)	III EVALUATION ROUND (2016)
	Response to questionnaire	Preliminary Report	Comments CNA	Final Report	Finales Comments CNA	Final Report	Response to questionnaire
Antigua & Barbuda	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Argentina	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Bahamas	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	EXTENDED
Barbados	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Belize	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Bolivia	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Brazil	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	EXTENDED
Chile	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Colombia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Costa Rica	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
Dominica	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	EXTENDED
Ecuador	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
El Salvador	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	EXTENDED
Grenada <sup>7</sup>	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	EXTENDED
Guatemala	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	EXTENDED
Guyana	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Haiti	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Honduras <sup>8</sup>	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

0 7. The Competent National Authority of Grenada presented its response to the questionnaire of the CEVI after the Seventh Committee Meeting, therefore, it could not be analyzed in such meeting.

1 8. The General Assembly of the OAS lifted the suspension of the Honduran Government in June, 2011.

<b>Jamaica</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
<b>Mexico</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>Nicaragua</b>	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
<b>Panama</b>	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	EXTENDED
<b>Paraguay</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
<b>Peru</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>St. Kitts and Nevis</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
<b>Saint Lucia</b>	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	EXTENDED
<b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	EXTENDED
<b>Suriname</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>Trinidad and Tobago<sup>9</sup></b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
<b>Uruguay</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>Venezuela</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>

---

<sup>2</sup> <sup>9</sup> The Competent National Authority of Trinidad and Tobago presented its response to the questionnaire of the CEVI on June 5, 2015

ANNEX II

Designation of States of the Experts and Competent National Authorities during the Multilateral Evaluation Rounds

Country	EXPERTS			CNA		
	1 REM	2 REM	3 REM	1 REM	2 REM	3 REM
Antigua and Barbuda	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Argentina	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Bahamas	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Barbados	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
Belize	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
Bolivia	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Brazil	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Chile	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Colombia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Costa Rica	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Dominica	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Ecuador	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
El Salvador	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Grenada	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
Guatemala	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Guyana	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Haiti	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Honduras	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
Jamaica	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Mexico	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Nicaragua	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Panama	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
Paraguay	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Peru	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Dominican Republic	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Saint Kitts and Nevis	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
Saint Lucia	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
St Vincenti and the Grenadines	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES

Country	EXPERTS			CNA		
	1 REM	2 REM	3 REM	1 REM	2 REM	3 REM
Suriname	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
Trinidad and Tobago	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Uruguay	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Venezuela	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>

ANNEX III

Participation in the Conferences of the States Parties during the Multilateral Evaluation Rounds

PAÍS / COUNTRY	1 REM		2 REM				VI CONFERENCE (2015)
	I CONFERENCE (2004)	II CONFERENCE (2008)	III CONFERENCE (2011)	IV CONFERENCE (2012)	V CONFERENCE (2013)	I EXTRAORDINARY CONFERENCE (2014)	
Antigua & Barbuda	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO
Argentina	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Bahamas	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
Barbados	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO
Belize	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Bolivia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Brazil	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Canada <sup>10/</sup>	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Chile	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Colombia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Costa Rica	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Dominica	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Ecuador	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
El Salvador	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
Grenada	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO
Guatemala	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Guyana	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Haiti	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO
Honduras	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
Jamaica	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Mexico	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Nicaragua	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Panama	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Paraguay	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Peru	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

3 10. Participated as observer (Article 4 of the Bylaws of the MESECVI).



<b>PAÍS / COUNTRY</b>	<b>1 REM</b>		<b>2 REM</b>				<b>VI CONFERENCE (2015)</b>
	<b>I CONFERENCE (2004)</b>	<b>II CONFERENCE (2008)</b>	<b>III CONFERENCE (2011)</b>	<b>IV CONFERENCE (2012)</b>	<b>V CONFERENCE (2013)</b>	<b>I EXTRAORDINARY CONFERENCE (2014)</b>	
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>Saint Kitts &amp; Nevis</b>	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO
<b>Saint Lucia</b>	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
<b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
<b>Suriname</b>	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
<b>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
<b>United States<sup>11</sup></b>	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
<b>Uruguay</b>	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>Venezuela</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>

---

4 11. *Idem.*

**ANNEX IV  
Experts Participation in the Experts Committee Meetings (2005-2015)**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>I CEVI (2005)</b>	<b>II CEVI (2006)</b>	<b>III CEVI (2007)</b>	<b>IV CEVI (2008)</b>	<b>V CEVI (2009)</b>	<b>VI CEVI (2010)</b>	<b>VII CEVI (2011)</b>	<b>VIII CEVI (2012)</b>	<b>IX CEVI (2012)</b>	<b>X CEVI (2013)</b>	<b>XI CEVI (2014)</b>	<b>XII CEVI (2015)</b>
<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
<b>Argentina</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>Bahamas</b>	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
<b>Barbados</b>	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
<b>Belize</b>	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
<b>Bolivia</b>	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
<b>Brazil</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>Chile</b>	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
<b>Colombia</b>	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>Costa Rica</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES
<b>Dominica</b>	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
<b>Ecuador</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
<b>El Salvador</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>Grenada</b>	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
<b>Guatemala</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
<b>Guyana</b>	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
<b>Haiti</b>	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
<b>Honduras</b>	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
<b>Jamaica</b>	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES
<b>Mexico</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
<b>Nicaragua</b>	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
<b>Panama</b>	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
<b>Paraguay</b>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>Peru</b>	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>I CEVI (2005)</b>	<b>II CEVI (2006)</b>	<b>III CEVI (2007)</b>	<b>IV CEVI (2008)</b>	<b>V CEVI (2009)</b>	<b>VI CEVI (2010)</b>	<b>VII CEVI (2011)</b>	<b>VIII CEVI (2012)</b>	<b>IX CEVI (2012)</b>	<b>X CEVI (2013)</b>	<b>XI CEVI (2014)</b>	<b>XII CEVI (2015)</b>
<b>Saint Kitts and Nevis</b>	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>Saint Lucia</b>	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO
<b>Saint Vincent &amp; The Grenadines</b>	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>Suriname</b>	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
<b>Uruguay</b>	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
<b>Venezuela</b>	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>

ANNEX V

**States pending Appointment or Experts Official Notification  
to September 2016**

Country		Name
1	Barbados	Pending Experts Appointment (P & A)
2	Nicaragua	Pending Experts Appointment (P & A)