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**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”**

Adopted by the Committee of Experts (CEVI) on 21st May 2013

SURINAME

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I. VALUATION OF EXISTING EFFORTS TO MEASURE THE EXERCISE OF WOMEN'S RIGHT TO LIVE A LIFE FREE FROM VIOLENCE. PROGRESS INDICATORS FOR THEIR MEASURING.¹

I.1. Introduction

Undeniable progress has been made in Latin America and the Caribbean in efforts to prevent, punish, and eradicate all forms of violence against women. International organizations, inter-governmental agencies, and the States of the region alike have striven for progress in guaranteeing women and girls a life free from violence. In that process, the enactment and entry into force of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Belém do Pará Convention) was key in organizing, in terms of State obligations, the array of initiatives to address violence against women, in which civil society and the women's movement have played a leading role.

After two multilateral evaluation rounds conducted by the Committee of Experts of the Follow-Up Mechanism to Belém do Pará Convention (MESECVI), the importance of measuring the impact that each country in the region has had on the Convention's implementation has been repeatedly highlighted by the Experts. The challenge is to systematize the efforts, initiatives, and policies developed by the States in such a way as to be able to assess and monitor compliance with the obligations to ensure women's right to a life free from violence.

To that end, the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI has adopted decisions that aim to concentrate efforts on the establishment and utilization of indicators that enable us to follow up on the recommendations contained in the country and Hemispheric reports on the implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention, while taking into account concerns expressed by the States Party regarding the numerous reporting obligations they are under with respect to an array of international treaties and other agreements.

The **objective** of progress indicators to measure State efforts to guarantee women's right to a life free from violence is to provide a set of useful tools for assessing the situation of the rights of women in each State Party and evaluating compliance with the provisions of the Belem do Pará Convention; weighing the progress made in fulfilling each obligation contained and identifying pending issues and agendas based on participatory dialogue with civil society. By these means, strategies can be formulated and cross-cutting public policies designed aimed at the progressive and integral satisfaction of the set of rights enshrined in the Convention.

Prior progress made by the States Party in implementing the Convention, as evaluated by the Committee of Experts through its participatory multi-lateral evaluation process, has paved the way for the establishment of these progress indicators. The development and implementation of questionnaires that were completed by the States Party and the recommendations of the country

¹ The document "Valuation of existing efforts to measure the exercise of women's right to live a life free from violence. Progress indicators for their measuring." was developed in January 2013 by Laura Pautassi and Natalia Gherardi from the Latin American Gender and Justice Team (ELA), at the request of the Technical Secretariat of the MESECVI. This document, to be published by the MESECVI in 2013, describes and explains the construction of rights-based indicators and their application to measuring international obligations under the Convention of Belém do Pará and has provided an important theoretical basis to the current proposal, which was adopted by the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI on May 21st 2013.

and Hemispheric reports on the implementation of the Convention have served as crucial inputs to the definition of these indicators by the Committee, in addition to facilitating the systematization of good practices, as well as challenges faced by the States in implementing the Convention.^{2/}

These actions have been complemented by the work of various bodies that also monitor the level of progress made in implementing the Convention, all of which have coincided in highlighting the need for a useful instrument that will guide the ongoing design and evaluation of public policies within the States that aim ensure fulfillment of the set of rights of women to be free from violence.

Progress indicators are measures designed to assess the level of compliance with those obligations defined in the norms—in this case the Belém do Pará Convention—and the standards arising from authorized interpretation of those norms. Specifically, rights-based indicators respond to the normative content and the obligations incumbent upon the States that are derived from international human rights law. In turn, those bodies that have been authorized to interpret these treaties and conventions—in this case the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI—establish a series of obligations in connection with each specific right through the country reports that it prepares. These country reports establish specific guidelines that the States Party are to take into account in designing national strategies for compliance with the Convention and define indicators to measure State action, including not only the fulfillment of the agreements set forth in the Convention, but also the standards of interpretation established by the Committee of Experts.

Indicators are parameters or units for quantitative measurement that can be achieved and verified in relation to a criterion. Empirical verification, in turn, must be complemented by qualitative techniques, such as the use of signs of qualitative progress that are not based on pre-established categories or a given scale of measurement (statistics), but that capture the actor's own definition of the situation and the meaning that he or she assigns to the phenomenon being evaluated, which are key in the interpretation of the facts. The specific purpose of progress indicators is: i) to reflect the progression of changes up to the full satisfaction of the right (the objective); and ii) to monitor follow-up of the achievements that contribute to obtaining the desired objective, which is full compliance with the-negative and positive-obligations contained in the Belém do Pará Convention.³

The progress indicators proposed herein reflect the various concerns expressed by the States Party, through their Competent National Authority (CNA), in a number of technical and political forums on: i) the dearth of technical, financial, and human resources made available to the National Machineries for the Advancement of Women; and ii) their reiterated concern at the

² In 2008, the Committee of Experts adopted a proposal of 38 quantitative and qualitative indicators that cover the four specific topics addressed in the First Multi-lateral Evaluation Round: i) legislation, regulations, and national plans; ii) access to justice; iii) national budgets; and iv) information and statistics. The Committee adopted these indicators, according priority to those to which replies were most likely to be received from the States, so that results could be measured. (MESECVI (2011), *Follow-up Report on the Recommendations made by the CEVI in the Evaluation Stage of the First Multilateral Evaluation Round* (OEA/Ser.L/II.7.10, MESECVI-III/doc.57/11), available at: <http://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/biblioteca.asp>)

³ The indicators adopted by the Committee of Experts were mixed in nature, resulting from a combination of quantitative and qualitative indicators (MESECVI (2008a), *Indicators to follow up the recommendations of the Committee of Experts (CEVI)* (OEA/Ser.L/II.7.10 - MESECVI/CEVI/doc.86/08 rev. 3), available at: <http://www.oas.org/en/mesecvi/cevi/cevi-meetings.asp>).

sheer number of reports to be transmitted to different international or regional monitoring bodies. Accordingly, the proposed progress indicators seek to simplify procedures and bring greater conceptual and methodological precision to the monitoring process carried out by the Committee of Experts. The main aim of the system of progress indicators, in turn, is to facilitate the work of the Experts so that they can establish quantitative and qualitative units of measure to measure more precisely progress in following up on the recommendations made based on the questionnaires, country reports, and Hemispheric Reports and on the major efforts of the CEVI, especially regarding the definition of indicators.

The system of progress indicators to measure a life free from violence against women is based on the principle of return, yielding, for both States Party and the Committee of Experts, the following benefits:

- i. For the States Party:** it enables them to standardize available information; begin a process of evaluation of actions taken and pending challenges; avoid duplication of information and efforts, and better identify gaps in existing information sources; harmonize the progress indicators used in line with common provisions of the inter-American human rights system; more widely disseminate information on rights; and launch a process of participatory dialogue with the different civil society actors that should have a voice in establishing and implementing the obligations derived from the Convention;
- ii. For the Experts of the MESECVI:** the use of progress indicators facilitates more precise measurement of the level of compliance by States Party and the quantification and qualification of the process, which, in turn, unleashes tremendous potentialities, such as the ability to establish a baseline to measure the process over time and identify gaps in the fulfillment of the objectives and recommendations made to the States; allows the Committee to identify information sources necessary and suitable for assessing the realization of women's rights; and simplifies procedures while facilitating more in-depth analysis and progress in identifying challenges faced by States in implementing the Convention. The system of progress indicators, in turn, constitutes a step further than the questionnaires, though ever based on the actions set forth in those instruments, so as to be able to translate the States Party replies into comparable and empirically verifiable parameters and units of measurement.

This proposal of progress indicators is based on the indicators developed for the first and second rounds to follow-up on the recommendations of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI,⁴ re-grouped in a matrix that was adopted by OAS Member States during the 42nd Regular Session of the General Assembly (2012) in order to guide the follow-up of the Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights

⁴ MESECVI, 2008a, op.cit.; MESECVI, 2011, op.cit.; MESECVI (2012a), *Draft Indicators of the Second Multilateral Evaluation Round for Follow up to the Committee of Experts' (CEVI) Recommendations* (OEA/Ser.L/IL.7.10, MESECVI/CEVI/doc.176/12); MESECVI (2012b), *Second Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention*. Washington, D.C.: Follow-up Mechanism to the Belém do Pará Convention, Organization of American States; MESECVI (2012), National responses to the *questionnaires/Country reports*, available at: <http://www.oas.org/en/mesecvi/library.asp>.

(San Salvador Protocol).⁵ The objective of this harmonization is to provide and encourage a common analytical matrix based on indicators and qualitative signs of progress that will allow for the measurement of compliance with the obligations contained in the Belém do Pará Convention and other agreements that guarantee a life free from violence for all women of the Americas.

I.2. Progress indicators: conceptual and methodological specifics

As a complex phenomenon, violence against women is difficult to grasp using a one-size-fits-all empirical research strategy. Instead, the idea is to combine analyses based on a variety of sources that can be underpinned by techniques for producing both qualitative and quantitative data. The right to be free from violence conceptualizes “non-violence” as a right, which allows for its measurement with rights-based indicators that reflect gaps in State action, such as non-compliance with binding obligations.

There are significant differences between social indicators and rights-based indicators, or indicators that measure the exercise of rights. One key difference is that **social indicators** identify and quantify a phenomenon in and of itself and then construct scales, behaviours, indices, and variables associated with the phenomenon, with some interrelationships between the areas they cover (well-being, education, health, work). For their part, **rights-based indicators** are conceptually based on the principle that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,⁶ to the extent that they do not just quantify, they also qualitatively assess the conduct of States and establish interrelationships in progress toward the fulfillment of human rights and the responsibility of the State through its three branches of government: Executive, Legislative, and Judicial.

Strictly speaking, a human right may only be said to be “fully realized” when effective (administrative, judicial, or quasi-judicial) means exist to allow people to demand observance, protection, and the effective exercise of the right in question, be it a civil, political, economic, or social right as indicated in Articles 4 and 5 of the Belém do Pará Convention. At the same time, this “full realization” is only attained when the so-called “categories” of rights—civil and political rights (CPR) and economic, social, and cultural rights (ESCR)—are both observed and guaranteed and when the satisfaction of all (not just some) rights is guaranteed, because human rights are themselves the goal of development and progress, rather than a means to achieving it. This distinction applies to the measurement tools: socio-economic indicators measure the degree of development achieved, while rights-based indicators measure whether progress has actually been made in the fulfillment of each right.

From the standpoint of rights, both the universal and the inter-American systems for the protection of human rights have opted to classify indicators by differentiating between **progress indicators** (which, in turn, are classified as structural indicators and process indicators) and **outcome indicators**.⁷ Methodologically, a number of different indicators are required so that,

⁵*Progress Indicators in Respect of Rights contemplated in the Protocol of San Salvador* More information at: [http://www.oas.org/consejo/cajp/fortalecimiento.asp#Protocol of San Salvador](http://www.oas.org/consejo/cajp/fortalecimiento.asp#Protocol%20of%20San%20Salvador)

⁶Principles enshrined in Article 5 of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights, 1993.

⁷ MESECVI, 2012b, op.cit.; United Nations (2006a), *Report on indicators for monitoring compliance with international human rights instruments* (HRI/MC/2006/7), and U.N. (2008), *Report on indicators for promoting and monitoring the implementation of human rights*

taken together, they can yield a more refined measurement, which also involves additional techniques and qualitative factors.

Much of the work done by the Committee of Experts through the First and Second Multilateral Evaluation Rounds has been to identify the levels of fulfillment and compliance with the provisions of the Belém do Pará Convention. On that basis, and seeking to align the questionnaire submitted to the States Party with the methodology used for other follow-up mechanisms of the inter-American and universal human rights systems, a series of progress indicators has been prepared to measure the realization of the right to be free from violence, as stipulated in the Convention. To that end, the proposal also incorporates various existing proposals from other organizations and experts, as well as specific recommendations on appropriate ways to measure the different manifestations of violence,⁸ with the aim of incorporating, as precisely as possible, the range of proposals that are currently being implemented.

I.3. Proposed Progress Indicators for Measuring the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention

The indicator system proposed in this document for measuring fulfillment of the obligations under the Convention, as well as the implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI to the States Party includes three types of indicators: structural, process, and outcome.

The **structural indicators** reflect the ratification or adoption of basic international legal instruments for the realization of fundamental human rights. They compile information on how the State's institutional apparatus and legal system *are organized* to meet its obligations under the Convention. At the national level, the structural indicators show whether measures, legal norms, strategies, policies, plans or programs exist or have been adopted, and whether government agencies have been established to implement women's rights. Structural indicators must focus in particular on the domestic laws that relate to the right to live a life free from violence and on the institutional mechanisms that promote and enforce those laws. Although structural indicators basically point to the existence or non-existence of measures, they should

(HRI/MC/2008/3). As for the inter-American system, this distinction was first made by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (2008), *Guidelines for Preparation of Progress Indicators in the Area of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights*, Organization of American States (OAS), Washington, D.C., and subsequently in the document *Progress Indicators in Respect of Rights contemplated in the Protocol of San Salvador* (OEA/Ser.L/XXV.2.1.GT/PSSI/doc.2/11), prepared by the Working Group to Examine the National Reports Contemplated in the Protocol of San Salvador, Washington, D.C., December 2011.

⁸ We have analyzed, *inter alia*, the proposals put forward by:

- ECLAC (2006) *Guía de asistencia técnica para la producción y el uso de indicadores de género*. Santiago, Chile: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;
- Alméras, D., Milosavljevic, V., Montaña, S., and Rico, M., (2002) *Violencia contra la mujer en relación de pareja. América Latina y el Caribe. Una propuesta para medir su magnitud y evolución. Serie Mujer y Desarrollo* N° 40, Santiago, Chile: ECLAC
- UNSTATS (2009) “Informe de los Amigos de la Presidencia de la Comisión de Estadísticas de las Naciones Unidas sobre los indicadores de violencia contra la mujer,” E/CN.3/2009/13, adopted at the fortieth session, February 24-27, 2009;
- IIDH (2008), “Indicadores sobre violencia contra las mujeres. Sistematización y evaluación crítica” San José: Inter-American Institute of Human Rights;
- IIDH (2010) *Sistema de Indicadores para evaluar desde la sociedad civil el cumplimiento estatal de la Convención Interamericana para Prevenir, Sancionar y Erradicar la Violencia contra la Mujer-Belém do Pará (SIBdP)* San José: IIDH;
- MERCOSUR Specialized Meeting on Women (REM) 2011. *Diagnóstico Regional. Indicadores en violencia doméstica basada en el género en el MERCOSUR*.

also include relevant information on the nature and status of these measures, such as whether or not the rules are actually in effect or working, or the hierarchical status of a government agency or institution, or its functional sphere of competence. In other words, structural indicators should also tell us whether the State's regulatory framework and strategies are appropriate and effective for guaranteeing the right in question.

The Committee of Experts has included structural indicators in its work from the outset, with the specific aim of exploring "*the extent to which States had implemented the recommendation to use the broad definition of violence against women established in the Convention of Belém do Pará.*"⁹ The evaluation of these structural indicators, conducted from 2008 to 2010, found that this recommendation has been implemented only partially, since many States continue to focus compliance on laws that encompass intra-family or domestic violence, leaving women entirely unprotected in connection with other manifestations of violence committed in the public sphere.¹⁰

The **process indicators** seek to measure the quality and extent of the State's efforts to implement the rights protected, by measuring the scope, coverage, and content of the strategies, policies, plans, programs or other specific activities and interventions designed to achieve the targets corresponding to the realization of a particular right, as contemplated in the Convention. These indicators help us to *directly monitor the implementation* of public policies in terms of the gradual realization of rights. Process indicators can also provide information on changes in the levels of quality or coverage of programs and social services over a given period of time.

While a structural indicator normally does not require a benchmark (generally speaking, it yields a "yes" or "no" response), process indicators rely on benchmarks or targets that are usually expressed as figures or percentages. Process indicators are therefore more dynamic and geared to changes over time than structural indicators. They must also reflect the efforts of various structures and bodies within the State to achieve the implementation of the obligations derived from the rights contemplated in the Belém do Pará Convention.

Article 7 of the Convention establishes the obligation of States to adopt policies to prevent, punish, and eradicate violence against women. Accordingly, process indicators were explicitly included in the recommendations of the Experts to the States Party, since not only is the design and implementation of public policies key to guaranteeing women's right to be free from violence, but these indicators also reflect the effective extent of the States' compliance with the obligations. Thus, Recommendation 18 of the First Hemispheric Report (2008) recommends that States "*Develop comprehensive and inter-sectoral national policies on violence against women, without limiting such policies to violence within the family or domestic violence,*" a recommendation that was strengthened in the Second Hemispheric Report (2012), as the Committee found that, in general, the States did not have comprehensive and inter-sectoral public policies on violence against women. Rather, they have action plans (in general, for equal

9 Recommendation 4 of the First Hemispheric Report: "Punish violence against women through reforms to the penal codes or the enactment of special laws, according to the provisions of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence Against Women, Convention of Belém do Pará, and pursuant to international standards of international law on human rights." MESECVI (2008b), *First Hemispheric Report*, Washington, D.C.: MESECVI/OAS, available at: <http://www.oas.org/en/mesecvi/library.asp>.

10 MESECVI (2011) op. cit., 3, the Committee of Experts defined structural indicators in indicators 1.1.a to 1.3.

opportunity or gender equality) or isolated national strategies, reflecting major effort by the State but without the impact of public policy and not implying a “*joint, coordinated effort by the State, organizations working in this area, and society.*”¹¹

The **outcome indicators** reflect individual and collective achievements pointing to the status of realization of a human right in a given context. They seek to measure the actual impact of State strategies, programs, and interventions concerning the guarantees of women’s rights. To some extent, they constitute an indication of how public actions and policies impact those aspects that define the degree of effectiveness of a right upheld in the Convention. Thus, they provide a quantitatively comparative and verifiable measure of the State’s performance with respect to the progressive realization of rights. Improvements in outcome indicators may be a sign that the measures adopted were appropriate and suggest gradual progress toward the full and effective exercise of rights.

Generally speaking, it is often difficult to use outcome indicators owing to the lack of information in many States of the Hemisphere. On every occasion, the Committee of Experts has reiterated its concern regarding the lack of available records and statistics on violence against women: “*Although some States provided recent figures, it is essential to have the information requested under the indicator to ascertain the magnitude of the problem of violence, its victims, its aggressors, and its extent. Without this information, realistic public policies cannot be designed or specific measures implemented to prevent and deal with this violence.*”¹² Consequently, the Committee has emphatically urged the States to step up efforts and investments in order to generate and compile quantitative and qualitative information, disaggregated by sex, ethnicity, race, age, marital status, socioeconomic status, and migratory condition, among others, respecting standards of validity and methodological and statistical reliability.

The above indicators must be supplemented with **qualitative signs of progress**. These differ from indicators in that they do not set out from a pre-established category or an already given scale of measurement (statistic), but rather take the situation as defined by the social actor involved and the meaning that she or he attaches to the phenomenon assessed: an interpretation that is ultimately vital for adequately explaining the facts. Signs of progress in these qualitative dimensions reflect progress in the full satisfaction of women’s rights. If these rights have been established by taking real possibilities into account, signs of progress may best be interpreted sequentially over periods of time, in the short, medium or long term, although this is not an exclusive prerequisite.

Progress indicators are used to monitor achievements that contribute to obtaining fulfillment of women’s rights. As mentioned above, the Committee of Experts recommended the incorporation of qualitative indicators and has placed particular emphasis on ensuring, for example, that health services for women victims of violence are adequate and in line with existing human rights standards, which has been translated as the “*4-A Scheme.*”¹³ This system makes it possible to

¹¹ MESECVI (2011) op. cit., 10.

¹² MESECVI (2011) op. cit., 23.

¹³ The 4-A Scheme was originally developed by Katarina Tomaševski (2001): *Human rights obligations: making education available, accessible, acceptable and adaptable*. Education Primers No. 3. Novum Grafiska AB, Gothenburg, Sweden. Ms. Tomaševski served as a UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education. The system was later adopted for all human rights.

associate the individual components of each right (that it is available, affordable, acceptable, and adaptable) with the corresponding State obligations: affordability, accessibility, acceptability, and adaptability.

Put otherwise, the relationship between rights and obligations translates as:

1. The obligation of “**affordability**” or “**availability**,” implying a duty to fulfill each of the rights included in the Convention, wherein each State Party assumes the dual obligation of: i) establishing means, services, or institutions appropriate to the set of duties established in Article 7 of the Convention and; ii) refraining (negative obligation) from “*any act or practice of violence against women and to ensure that their authorities, officials, personnel, agents, and institutions act in conformity with this obligation* (Article 7.a);
2. The obligation of “**accessibility**” makes it incumbent upon the State to guarantee the right all women to be free from violence, ensuring the availability of all means, actions, and services without any form of discrimination (Article 6 of the Convention).
3. The obligation of “**acceptability**,” by which the State must ensure adequate quality of policies, actions, and services provided to guarantee women’s right to be free from violence (Articles 7 and 8 of the Convention).
4. The obligation of “**adaptability**,” makes it incumbent upon the State to develop policies and institutions and provide all services best geared to the needs of women, girls, and adolescents, elderly women, indigenous women, Afro-descendant women, women whose condition is as migrant, refugee, or displaced person, and women who are disabled or socio-economically disadvantaged (Article 9 of the Convention).

In order to optimize analysis and better organize the information surveyed in the process of monitoring compliance with the Belém do Pará Convention, we propose that States classify information submitted to the Committee of Experts below three headings: (i) acceptance of the right; (ii) financial context and budgetary commitment; and (iii) institutional or State capacities. These categories enable us to capture the operational aspects of the realization of rights and will be monitored using indicators and signs of qualitative progress (structural, process, and outcome indicators, and qualitative signs of progress) in a common analysis matrix.

These *conceptual categories* correspond to different aspects in which the progress in the guarantee and the protection of the rights of women is reflected. The classification between *types* of indicators reflects the need to show that progress in ensuring every right under the Convention is given at different *levels*: in the structural conditions of State action and the context in which States operate, in the actions and the processes that States undertake and eventually in the results, in terms of the fulfillment of the right of women to live a life free from violence, which results from combining certain structural conditions with the specific actions that the State has taken to guarantee that right.

The intersection of these *dimensions* allows for different indicators to assess the State’s progress in a certain *area*- for example the reception of a right- and at a certain *level*- such as structural conditions. This results in information on progress in fulfilling the right in a well located *sphere*-

which in this case would be the degree of assimilation of a right established in the Convention in the norms that drive State action and the basic infrastructure that supports that action. Emphasis should be placed on this sphere, with particular notice of the obstacles that exist within it, in order to further advance the progressive realization of the right to the fulfillment of all rights of women.

The first category is **acceptance of the right** in the legal system, in the institutional apparatus, and in public policies. An attempt is made to cull information regarding the way in which rights protected under the Convention are built into the domestic legal system and public policies. On the one hand, the idea is to survey the level at which a right is upheld, the laws and regulations that recognize it, how it is enforced operationally, and how high it ranks in the legal hierarchy. Thus, each right in question may be recognized in the Constitution, in laws, in jurisprudence, or in government programs and practices. At the same time, information is sought on the scope of that recognition, that is to say, how precisely the State's fundamental obligations or the minimum enforceable standards are defined, and who the individual or collective holders of that right are, as well as the conditions governing its exercise. Finally, information is also sought regarding administrative and judicial guarantees of the right, and the remedies available in the event of noncompliance with the obligations involved, as well relevant case histories. One important aspect is knowing what type of policies or social services the State has established as the measures or channels through which the rights upheld in the Convention are to be implemented and/or realized. At times, programs or services establish hand-outs, rather than actually acknowledging the existence of rights. Accordingly, it is important that States show to what extent each right is built into the rationale and meaning of public policies. The inevitable references are Articles 1, 2, 3, and 7 of the Convention.

The second category in the process of evaluating and following up on compliance with the obligations assumed under the Convention is **the underlying financial context and budgetary commitments**. This category refers to the effective availability of resources in State Social Expenditures, their distribution as traditionally measured (percentage of Gross Domestic Product for each social sector) or according to other indicators, and the budgetary commitments that allow for evaluation of the level of importance that the State has assigned to guaranteeing women's right to a life free from violence. The importance of measuring this category stems from the fact that if a State implements a public expenditure policy involving cuts to social infrastructure (for example, in services caring for women victims of sexual violence or the privatization of strategic areas or services) or cuts in budgetary allocations to the justice system, the effect is not only regressive; it also leaves women entirely unprotected and transfers the cost to women and their families.

Hence the importance of defining the State's financial responsibilities as precisely as possible, as the Committee of Experts has reiterated in its two Hemispheric Reports, which indicate that budgetary commitments are of particular importance, since they constitute the guarantee of the implementation and continuity of policies to prevent, punish, and eradicate violence against women, and are also evidence of the government's political will in the struggle to eradicate violence against women. The Committee has also underscored its concern regarding the lack of information received from the States on budgetary allocations related to violence against women, especially regarding four issues: women's police stations, training for officials, victim care

programs, and prevention campaigns. These are the responsibility of different agencies; or, in other cases, States have indicated the annual allocation by program or action without mentioning the percentage of the national budget. Once again, the availability of indicators in these categories is essential to efforts to follow-up on the Convention.¹⁴

A third category of information refers to **State or institutional capacities**. It describes an instrumental, technical aspect and the distribution of power resources within the State apparatus. This category involves ascertaining how and under what parameters the State (and its various branches and subdivisions) resolve socially sensitive issues related to guaranteeing women's to live free from violence and, in particular, how they define their goals and strategies for the prevention, punishment and eradication of violence against women and the parameters applied to the implementation of the rights upheld in the Convention. It also involves analyzing the options open to government bodies to problematize, prioritize, decide on, and manage public affairs related to violence against women.

Consequently, it is necessary to identify inter-institutional relations, the division of tasks and resources, and the skills and quantity, quality, and specialized training of the human resources tasked with guaranteeing the right of women to be free from violence. Including State capacities as a category allows us to grasp how States' political will and technical capacity materialize and translate into compliance with the Convention. This implies taking account of the essence of the provisions of Article 8 of the Convention, as well as its Articles 7 and 9.

The advantage of this methodology is that it enables an *assessment* and not merely a *descriptive stocktaking* of the way in which States Party are advancing towards progressively guaranteeing the rights enshrined in the Convention. In fact, once a general overview of the situation of the effective enjoyment of the rights contemplated in the Convention has been obtained by consulting the outcome indicators, this classification also makes it possible to identify the causes of the progress (or lack of it) through the structural and process indicators. Thus, if, for example, prolonged stagnation is found in connection with a specific women's right, it may be explained, firstly, by a *structural fault*- the absence of structural conditions propitious to progress in guaranteeing the right, e.g. the fact that legislation on trafficking in persons has not been enacted and therefore the necessary authorities have not been established or adapted within the State apparatus to work for prevention, punishment, and eradication.

It may be the case that significant progress is found with indicators of structural conditions. Stagnation in this case may be due to shortcomings in state capacities, i.e., in specific actions carried out by the government to ensure progress in guaranteeing the rights contemplated in the Convention. There may also be situations where shortcomings of structure and public policy combine, in which case, this methodology makes it possible to assign importance to one or the other by consulting the indicators and requesting that they be defined.

¹⁴In view of the lack of reply, the Committee indicated that "this means that the States not only do not have these budgets, but that no coordinated interagency planning exists that would enable funds to be negotiated for concerted actions to prevent violence against women and for victim care. From among replies received, the item under the indicator with largest budgetary allocations is care programs. The item under the indicator to which fewest replies were received was prevention campaigns." MESECVI (2011) op. cit., 24.

The above-mentioned categories (acceptance of the right; financial context and budgetary commitment; and State capacities) should therefore be supplemented by the following **cross-cutting principles**: i) equality and non-discrimination; ii) access to justice; and iii) access to information and political participation – all of which are core principles contemplated in the Convention. These cross-cutting principles are highly useful for gathering information on the situation of women suffering from structural inequality and inequity issues or on sectors vulnerable to violence (Article 9 of the Convention) but also for ascertaining the effectiveness of the policies being implemented by the State to guarantee each right recognized in the Convention.

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

As cross-cutting categories, **equality and non-discrimination** indicators seek to determine whether or not the conditions exist to enable women to effectively be free from violence, as stipulated in Article 6 of the Convention, through the free interplay of institutions and democratic and deliberative processes. The scope—or yardstick—focuses on guarantees of actual, not merely formal, equality, while including the eradication of all forms of discrimination to which women are subject, whether by reason of gender, ethnicity, age, or political, labour, or socioeconomic condition.

A second cross-cutting principle for measuring the fulfillment of women’s rights is **access to justice**. This involves monitoring in a broad sense that includes examining the legal and factual possibility of accessing administrative and judicial complaint and protection measures. In the area of human rights, standards have been developed regarding the right to appropriate and effective judicial and other remedies for denouncing the violation of fundamental rights, which have been incorporated in Articles 7, 8, and 9 of the Convention.

Thus, States do not have merely a negative obligation—not to obstruct access to such remedies; rather, they have a positive obligation to organize the institutional structure in such a way that everyone can access justice. To that end, States must eliminate the regulatory, social, or financial obstacles that prevent or curtail women’s effective access to justice. In recent years, in connection with the right to live a life free from violence and, in particular, the right to obtain precautionary measures and punishment for acts of violence, societies have begun to recognize the imperative need for women victims of violence to receive free legal advice and representation (IACHR, 2007).

The Committee of Experts, in turn, has noted with concern that in both the country and follow-up reports, the indicators referring to access to justice received the fewest replies and, in the view of the Committee, it is *“unfortunately, the area where least progress has been made. (...) The Committee recommends to the States Party that these modules [on violence against women] be*

included in national surveys or censuses to obtain data that can be systematized, compared, and monitored in the medium and long term.”¹⁵

Finally, it is the principles of **access to information and civil society participation** in public policies that guarantee the right of women to be free from violence. The dissemination of information in a democratic society allows citizens to oversee the actions of the governors whom they have entrusted with the protection of their interests. Hence the positive obligation of the State to make that information available to everyone, especially when it alone possesses that information and there is no other way of obtaining it—without prejudice, of course, to exceptional, legally pre-established restrictions, based on precepts of proportionality and necessity.

Appropriate access to public information is a democratic safeguard and a key tool for citizen participation. It is also essential to ensuring horizontal and vertical accountability and for holding to account the bodies responsible for the public policies that seek to guarantee the rights established in the Convention. The Committee of Experts has defined indicators in this area (3.1 to 3.3) to measure whether records exist—in police offices, the courts, public prosecutor’s offices, and health systems—on reports of violence against women, and whether that data has been published. Through the first Multilateral Evaluation Round, the Committee noted that, although the judiciary and public prosecutor’s offices are the principle public authorities with records of violence against women, there is a major deficit in the implementation of records in the areas of evaluation contemplated by the indicators (police, courts, public prosecutor’s offices, and the health system) and in no case has a country reported data for the three records covered by the indicator. Neither do the reports provide further information on the characteristics of these records, or whether they are available to the public.¹⁶

Thus, applying a human rights perspective, everybody, especially women, girls and adolescents, older persons, and gender non-conforming people, must play an active part in the preparation, implementation, and evaluation of the—positive and negative, immediate and gradual—obligations derived from the rights recognized in the Convention, with respect to guarantees of a life free from violence.

To summarize, progress indicators are useful tools if used as multifaceted approximations of the status of realization of women’s rights in every State Party to the Belém do Pará Convention. The indicators, taken separately, do not reflect a linear correspondence between the progress made in guaranteeing the right of women to be free from violence, but are instead a series of tools that, when systematically interpreted, may provide an overview of the realization of the rights contained in the Convention. Comparisons between countries based on a just one or a small group of indicators, although useful in analyzing how each country is making progress in some areas, cannot be taken as conclusive proof of differences between countries in the realization of the right, so that this practice is not to be recommended. Since they constitute multifaceted approximations, analyses of this type should be made with great caution and, insofar as possible, by making a systematic interpretation based on a wide array of indicators.

¹⁵ MESECVI (2011) op. cit., 12.

¹⁶ MESECVI (2011) op. cit., 12.

The combination of indicators is also an essential tool for adequate interpretation of the progress made in the realization of women's rights. Many of the indicators proposed herein, taken in isolation, cannot provide a precise approximation of the realization of rights in the countries. It is important to understand that the vast majority of these indicators provide *approximations* of the progress made in the enjoyment of rights *only if* interpreted in connection with others. Therefore, it is important to assess these types of indicators, which can only be interpreted adequately in the context of a rights-based perspective, in connection with others, since they provide information necessary to assess whether or not the conditions exist for the sustainable and full exercise of rights.

Moreover, owing to the undeniable interconnection of indicators, the outcomes shown in each of the four indicator matrices do not necessarily reflect the linear impact of the structural indicator; but rather the linear impact of the combination of measures and actions taken in the period under review. For example, we must assume that the reduction in the incidence of violence against women and girls, established as an outcome indicator in the matrix of indicators of legislation, does not result solely from the existence of legislation that reflects acceptance of the right of women to live free from violence, but also from the implementation of public policies, access to justice, and adequate funding for State actions.

The rule established for the preparation of reports reflecting progress in implementing the rights enshrined in the Convention indicates that, for each right, the information requested from the State will be organized on the basis of indicators classified into three conceptual categories (acceptance of the right, financial context and budgetary commitments, and State capacities), and three cross-cutting principles (equality and non-discrimination, access to justice, and access to information and participation), based on the articles of the Belém do Pará Convention.

For each right, matrices are included as a reference point for the information that the State Party should include in its Report, which will serve as the basis for analysis by the Experts of the degree of implementation of the Convention. The States are requested to complete the matrices, preferably with the most recent information available. The unavailability of information on specific indicators should not be an obstacle to the presentation of reports. Ideally, each State will gradually assume the commitment to incorporate the production and compilation of the information required in its future reporting activities. Those States wishing to provide supplemental information may also include it as an annex to the report.

Presented below are 10 methodological guidelines for completing the matrix of indicators, as well as the table of Progress Indicators for Measuring the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention.

II. GUIDELINES FOR COMPLETING THE TABLE OF PROGRESS INDICATORS FOR MEASURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BELÉM DO PARÁ CONVENTION

1. Indicators set out in one part of the table need not be repeated elsewhere. Rather, a reference to their original location will suffice.
2. The table of indicators provides a broad description of various possible sources of information. This does not presuppose that States will have all—or even most—of these sources available. The purpose of the lengthy description is for States to keep in mind the variety of information sources to which they may turn and build up over time.
3. For each right identified in the text of the Convention, tables are included as a reference for the information that States Party are required to include in their reports and which will serve as the basis for the review by the Committee of Experts. States are requested, if possible, to include the most up-to-date information available in preparing the tables.
4. A lack of sufficient information to cover all the indicators requested will not preclude the submission of reports, with States undertaking gradually to include the necessary production and collection of data resources over time. By the same token, States that wish to include supplementary information may do so in the form of annexes or appendices to the report.
5. To the extent possible, States are requested to provide disaggregated information for different groups of women and girls: adult women, adolescents and girls, older women, of diverse ethnic origin, Afro-descendants, persons with disabilities, people with different sexual preferences, sexual orientation, gender identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons, or persons deprived of their liberty. This disaggregation should be done wherever possible, even when not expressly mentioned for each indicator.
6. Quantitative information comes from two sources: surveys and administrative records, with information on services provided by institutions such as the police, the Attorney General's office, the judiciary, and health care facilities.

It is essential to move forward with the standardization of surveys to ensure the necessary comparability within and among countries. However, for the purposes of the information requested in the table of indicators, countries are asked to identify all the available sources of information, even if they are not comparable for the time being.

It is also important to advance toward the unification of administrative records, remedying their shortcomings as an information source. However, for the purposes of the information requested in the table of indicators, countries are asked to include all available information on sources of administrative records, while stating how that information was collected in order to allow it to be appropriately weighed.

7. For the purposes of this document, femicide is defined as “the violent death of women based on gender, whether it occurs within the family, a domestic partnership, or any other

interpersonal relationship; in the community, by any person, or when it is perpetrated or tolerated by the State or its agents, by action or omission.”

Those countries that have defined this form of violence against women in a legal instrument are asked to identify any differences with the definition adopted by the MESECVI.

In identifying femicides in different scenarios, States are requested to disaggregate information relating to the various scenarios in which women are killed, not provide the sum thereof.

8. With regard to information concerning budgets and prosecution costs, States should provide data for the most recent fiscal year.
9. In order to calculate the femicide rate by determining the proportion of believed femicides to the number of homicides overall, it is suggested that official figures from administrative records and judicial investigations be used. In the absence of official data, the estimates contained in reports of National Machineryes for the Advancement of Women and/or civil society organizations based on newspaper publications could be used as an approximation. In such cases, the sources of estimates should be clearly indicated.
10. The indications "R" (R1 to R42) refer to the recommendations made by the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI to the States Party to the Belém do Pará Convention, in the framework of the Second Multilateral Evaluation Round (2009-2012). These recommendations are contained in the *Second Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention* (MESECVI, 2012). Available in the following link: <http://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/biblioteca.asp>

III. 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). RI</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. According to this law victims of domestic violence can request for a protection order.</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 measures can be taken by the public prosecutor to protect a possible victim. Apart from that stalking is also punishable by law.</p> <p>Incorporation of the concept of gender-based violence, as defined in the Convention, in the legislation against violence. RI</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. RI</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, state, provincial, local).</p> <p>The National Bureau for Gender Policy which is a department within the Ministry of Home Affairs is the formulating, coordinating, and</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. RI, 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. RI, 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>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. Through the amendment both sexes are protected against trafficking and the penalties have been extended especially when minor victims are involved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forced prostitution (per Rome Statute) R2 <p>Forced prostitution has been punished in</p>	<p>monitoring body of gender policy. One of the priority themes of the gender policy is “gender based violence” A branch office of this bureau is also in district Nickerie.</p> <p>The Bureau Women and Child Policy of the Ministry of Justice and Police is the coordinating body for youth, moral and gender policy within the Ministry of Justice and Police. Through this body “domestic violence” among other things is addressed.</p> <p>Number of public officials prosecuted and/or punished under criminal and/or administrative provisions for failing to enforce the regulations and/or national plan/action/strategy on violence against women. R17</p> <p>Existence of systematic training, staff training and awareness of the public sector officials on the legal tools of punishment, protection and promotion of women's rights, particularly the right to a life free of violence. R19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Type of processes (nature, timing, content) ✓ Number and type of public sector entities that assume these processes. ✓ Number of officials and officers who accessed the processes. ✓ Exchange mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation of training processes. <p>In March 2013 the Ministry of Justice and Police has trained judges (11 females and 6 males), public prosecutors (6 females and one male), social workers (23 females and one</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>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>Violence rate broken down by urban/rural areas, socioeconomic strata, ethnic groups and age groups, by different types of violence. R1, R40</p> <p>Data of the Dienst Criminele Informatie Verzorging (= Department Criminal Information Gathering) of the Corps Police Suriname show that for the year 2011, 1459 cases of domestic violence were registered at the Police and for the year 2012, 1456 cases. The offences vary. Some of the offences are physical abuse, rape, theft, stalking, (attempted) murder, (attempted) manslaughter / homicide, intimidation, arson. Statistics regarding domestic violence broken down by</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>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, 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 been formulated.</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice and Police has a policy memorandum in place in order to combat sexual harassment that took place within the ministry of Justice and Police. This document includes the procedures for submission of a complaint.</p> <p>The Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing has drafted a law on shelters, which is now for approval at the Parliament. This law has among other things the aim to protect children that are</p>	<p>male) of the Ministry of Justice and Police and 29 officers of the police force and the military police (25 females and 4 males) in the interpretation and application of 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 regular and commemorative activities at the school level to promote women's rights, particularly the right to a life free of violence. R16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Nature of activities ✓ Frequency ✓ Mechanisms and tools for implementation. <p>During October – December 2012 the Ministry of Home Affairs in collaboration with the Foundation Stop Violence against Women carried out an information program on domestic violence for students of the senior secondary schools and junior secondary schools.</p>	<p>age and ethnic groups see Annex 1.</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> <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> <p>According to the Corps Police Suriname for 2012, there were 7 women deaths at the hands of their intimate partner or former partner. According to the 8th census Suriname has 271,009 women. $(7 \times 100,000) / 271,009 = 2.582$</p> <p>Estimated femicide² of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women rate per 100,000 women: number of killings in the past twelve months multiplied by 100,000 and by the percentage of women's killings deemed to be femicides, then divided by the number of women living in the country. R6, R40</p> <p>Mortality rate, by sex, through accidents, homicides, or suicides cause broken down. R6, R40</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p data-bbox="445 268 831 296">in crèches, institutions and shelters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="412 363 898 727">✓ 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 <li data-bbox="412 730 898 912">✓ Rape and sexual abuse within marriage and de-facto unions. R4 Rape and sexual abuse within marriage is punishable under article 295 of the Penal Code (this article was revised in July 2009) <li data-bbox="412 916 898 973">✓ Rape, sexual abuse, sexual violence within the nuclear family or extended. <li data-bbox="412 976 898 1066">✓ Sexual violence in armed conflicts, as a form of torture, war crime and/or crime against humanity. R7 <li data-bbox="412 1069 898 1343">✓ 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 		<p data-bbox="1456 300 1926 481">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> <p data-bbox="1456 517 1955 603">Number and percentage of repair processes on collateral victims of femicide by type of relationship with the victim. R40</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>deprived of their freedom. R8, R9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Obstetric violence in hospitals and other health institutions in the States. R9 ✓ In connection with sexual and reproductive rights, specific legislation that includes the punishment of obstetric violence, particularly in teenage pregnancies; that allows the legal interruption of pregnancy for therapeutic reasons; that allows the legal interruption of pregnancy for rape; that punishes forced sterilization; that guarantees access to contraception, including emergency oral contraceptives; that punishes non-consensual artificial insemination. R9, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14 ✓ Emergency prophylaxis treatments for HIV / AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases in the public health services, especially in cases of sexual violence. Attention protocols to determine treatment steps and the form of attention to the users especially in the cases of sexual violence. R15 ✓ Psychological violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women by their gender, for their belonging to an ethnic group or their ethnic identity, their sexual preference, by their sexual identity, in any public or private, for any person/group of people. R1 ✓ Alimony rights for indigenous, rural, children in case parents fail to comply 		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>with their obligations.</p> <p>Enactment of legislation that explicitly bans the use of such methods as conciliation, mediation, <i>probation</i>, suspended sentences, application of the opportunity, commutation of punishment and others intended to resolve cases of violence extra-judicially. R2</p> <p>Existence in legislation of criminal and/or administrative sanctions for public officials who fail to enforce the regulations and/or national plan/action/strategy on violence against women. R17</p>		
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in the promotion and protection of the right to a life without violence, considering organizations particularly involved with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. Indicate forms and type of participation. R16</p> <p>There are a number of NGOs dealing with domestic violence / violence against women, but only the following organisations provided information upon request.</p> <p>The Stichting Stop Geweld tegen Vrouwen (= Foundation Stop Violence against Women):</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 16 % (information from Ministry of Public Health)</p> <p>Indicate rate of pregnancies, pregnant women attending antenatal care, deliveries that are attended by skilled health personnel versus midwife, According to the Multi Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010 the rate is 90% term deliveries, abortions and maternal mortality in children and adolescents. No information available.</p> <p>Number and percentage of deliveries at term in children and adolescents. R10, R11, R14 No information available</p> <p>Number and percentage of abortions in children and adolescents. R10, R11, R14 No information available</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides psycho – social assistance to all victims of domestic violence / violence against women (mainly above age 16) irrespective of ethnicity, sexual preferences, disabilities etc. - Regarding prevention and awareness the foundation provides information about domestic violence / violence against women to youngsters of junior and senior secondary education level, various occupational groups, women and youth organisations, community organizations and private companies. - Provides training to various occupational groups such as teachers, police officers, social workers, health workers etc. with the aim to identify signs of domestic violence, to make able to discuss domestic violence and to refer victims (and perpetrators) to professional care services. - To create and guide networks “prevention and combating domestic violence” in various districts as output of training programs in the framework of decentralisation. - Gathers data. - Collaborates with government and relevant non-governmental organisations. <p>The Stichting De Stem (Foundation De Stem) assists victims of domestic violence in</p>		<p>Maternal mortality rate in children and adolescent. R9, R10, R11, R14 No information available</p> <p>Number and percentage of children and adolescents whose births are attended by skilled health personnel versus midwife. R9 According to MICS 2010 the rate is 90 %</p> <p>Number and percentage of girls and young pregnant women attending antenatal. R9 According to MICS 2010 the rate is 90 %</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</p> <p>Rate of decline of VDW in relation to rate of decline VDM. R6, R40</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>the process of recovery and provides protection to these victims.</p> <p>The Women's Rights Centre carries out activities with the aim to create conditions for the compliance and promotion of women's rights with special attention to the approach of domestic violence. Campaigns, media and training programs for various target groups (first line and the judicial chain) with the aim to give insight in the cycle of domestic violence and the interpretation and application of the Law on Combating Domestic Violence are being carried out, in this regard.</p> <p>The Foundation Ilse Henar – Hewitt Juridische Bijstand voor Vrouwen assists her clients (target group: the financially weak especially women) with legal (and other type of) advice on several issues such as custody and acknowledgement of children, divorce, and housing problems and provides information to the community on sexual harassment at the workplace and domestic violence. The foundation also lobbies with the National Parliament and policy makers regarding several gender issues.</p> <p>The Stichting Vrouwen in Crisis Situaties (STICRIS) (= Foundation for Women in Crisis Situations) is established in October 1981 and provides shelter to and assists women victims of domestic violence and their children. Due to a fire in December 2012 the foundation lost the shelter and since then has</p>		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>requested the government for a plot to set up a new shelter. Currently the foundation is not operating actively.</p> <p>Number of women's organizations particularly working with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom, involved in monitoring women's rights to live free from violence.</p> <p>National Mechanisms to the follow up of the Belém do Pará Convention, with participation of the State and the Civil Society. R17, R31</p> <p>Existence of spaces, mechanisms and tools with recognition and legal status for interagency coordination between the public and civil society organizations based on the promotion and protection of the right to a life free of violence for women. R16, R31</p> <p>The ministry of Justice and Police has set up a Steering Committee "Domestic Violence" in which officials of 6 ministries namely Justice and Police, Home Affairs, Public Health, Education and Community Development, Regional Development, Social Affairs and Housing are participating and a Platform consisting of NGOs and some government institutions dealing with domestic violence. The main task of the Steering Committee is to formulate a policy plan on domestic violence</p>		

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>with the support of the Platform.</p> <p>The National Bureau for Gender Policy a department within the Ministry of Home Affairs is regularly consulting civil society organizations for providing input for drafting the national policy on gender in which gender based violence is a priority issue. The National Bureau for Gender Policy also supports projects of Civil Society Organisations regarding among other things gender based violence or carry out projects together with CSOs.</p>		
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	<p>Specific laws on violence that include budgetary allocations. R1, R34</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>Funds are allocated for the Bureau Women and Child Policy of the Ministry of Justice Police and the National Bureau for Gender Policy of the Ministry of Home Affairs in the national budget. Each year these departments like other departments have to submit via their ministries their yearly budget to the National Parliament for approval.</p>	<p>Publication of reports on budget allocations and execution. R35</p> <p>Each year the approval of the national budget by the National Parliament 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</p>
Qualitative signs of	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in budget oversight</p>	<p>Publication and dissemination of public information on the budget and its execution.</p>	<p>Publication of final reports on the budget and its execution. R35</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
progress	initiatives and budget 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>Action protocols for justice operators, health (service provider), teachers, and public officials in connection with different forms of violence. R10, R11, R15, R27</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>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>The process for drafting a protocol for medical doctors has just started (information: Ministry of Public Health)</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. 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>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	National plan, policy, action, strategy for the prevention, attention, and eradication of	Civil society participation in the design, monitoring, and evaluation of the national	Monitoring and impact assessment of policies, national plans, actions, strategies, in terms of

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>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>The National Action Plan for Children 2009 – 2014 consists of various issues and these are derived from the Concluding Observations of the UN Child Rights Committee of the years 2000 and 2007, contributions from stakeholders, policy makers and youth during consultations, desk meetings, workshops and questionnaires. To carry out this plan the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing is currently working on a monitoring mechanism. The issues are among other things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To improve the legal protection of children and to promote the optimal experience of the principle of non – discrimination by all children in Suriname. - To reduce all forms of violence against children especially at school, in the family and in child care centres. - To modernize and reform education with the aim to make children able and ready to participate in the globalizing world. - To encourage and improve the development of children of minority 	<p>plan/action/strategy. R20, R31</p> <p>The Stichting Stop Geweld tegen Vrouwen chairs the Platform Approaching Domestic Violence. This platform is installed by the Ministry of Justice and Police in which also other NGOs and government institutions are taking part. Through this platform the foundation has participated in the design of a national plan on domestic violence which is now in concept.</p> <p>Furthermore the foundation has also signed a cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Home Affairs for the payment of two psycho – social counselors of the foundation by the ministry and also for the implementation of information and training activities. The foundation has also participated in the preparation and setting up of a government shelter for women victims of domestic violence and their children by the Steering Group Domestic Violence and the Ministry of Justice and Police.</p> <p>The foundation also contributed to training programs for various stakeholders regarding the enforcement of the Law on combating domestic violence and the design of application forms for protection orders on the basis of aforementioned law.</p> <p>The foundation also contributed to two workshops regarding assistance to victims of trafficking in persons held by the Commission Trafficking in Persons for the customs officers,</p>	<p>their different components, at the national, provincial, state, and local levels. R17, R33</p> <p>Number of public institutions with specific dependencies on women, created, operating with budget and budget execution. R36 Bureau Women and Child Policy; Bureau for Victim Aid (one in Paramaribo and one in Nickerie) National Bureau for Gender Policy (dealing with gender issues) with a branch – office in district Nickerie.</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 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>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>groups, indigenous groups, maroons, disadvantage groups as well as children in the interior and girls.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To strengthen the rights of children with disabilities by among other things providing more programs and services. <p>The National Bureau for Gender Policy 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.</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice and Police has drafted a policy plan for the period 2012 - 2016 in which domestic violence and other forms of violence are addressed.</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>Incorporation in official documents (public policy) of the concept of violence according to the Convention of Belém do Pará. RI</p>	<p>police officers and the Ministry of Justice and Police.</p> <p>Through the Platform to combat domestic violence, several NGOs such as the Stichting Stop Geweld tegen Vrouwen, Stichting de Stem, Stichting Medische Zending, Stichting voor het Kind, Stichting Vrouwen in Crisis Situaties, Marron Vrouwen Netwerk, Vereniging van Inheemse Dorpshoofden in Suriname, and the Foundation for Human Development have participated in the design of the National Plan on Domestic Violence.</p> <p>Civil Society Organizations have also participated in the design of the Gender Work Plan 2013. The Ministry of Home Affairs started in 2012 with the consultation of stakeholders including CSOs for the design of the Work Plan.</p> <p>The Foundation Ilse Henar - Hewitt Juridische Bijstand voor Vrouwen has participated in the evaluation and design of several plans, but not on a structural basis.</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</p>	<p>Annual percentage of people graduated from these special programs. R19</p> <p>Percentage of specialists working in public sector institutions linked to the issue of violence against women. R23</p> <p>Number and types of scholarships and exchange programs to meet the absences of expertise in different disciplines on the problem of violence against women. R19</p> <p>Annual percentage of people graduated from these special programs and placed on public sector bodies linked to the issue of violence against women. R19</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>Incorporation of the topic of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women on the agenda of the mechanism for the advancement of women. Broken down by jurisdictions (national, state/provincial, local).</p> <p>Preparation and implementation of permanent training plans on the rights of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women, violence against women, and the Convention of Belém do Pará for the pertinent decision-makers and authorities. R19</p> <p>Design and implementation awareness and prevention campaigns about different forms of violence in the various languages spoken in the country. R16</p> <p>With regard to the Sixteen Days of Activism against Gender Violence Campaign (25 November – 10 December 2012) several ministries held activities.</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice and Police carried out an awareness campaign to combat domestic violence. In this regard a television program was developed and broadcasted via the national televisions. Billboards and posters were distributed to several stakeholders such as the district commissioners. The main goal of this campaign was to raise awareness regarding domestic violence.</p> <p>The Ministry of Home Affairs has also carried out several activities with the aim to</p>	<p>See information provided under chapter III.1 (training of Judges, public prosecutors etc)</p> <p>Between April – August 2013 approximately 80 priests (including priests who are receiving a remuneration from the Ministry of Home Affairs) from different religions have been trained by the Ministry of Home Affairs in among other things identifying domestic violence, relevant human rights, the Law on Combating Domestic Violence etc. A similar training program was also carried out in 2009 by the Ministry of Home Affairs in which about 50 priests participated.</p> <p>Existence of social programs for women victims of violence or with a priority for attending to such women.</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</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>raise awareness on violence against women.</p> <p>A television program, in which priests from 6 districts of different religions shared their view (in different languages) on violence against women, was broadcasted during the 16 days. Television stations were also requested to broadcast movies / documentaries with the theme violence against women with the aim to raise awareness through the media.</p> <p>An essay competition was held for students of the senior secondary schools in Paramaribo and Wanica. The theme was “From peace in home to peace in Suriname: protest and make an end to violence against women”. A drawing competition was held for students of the junior secondary schools in district Nickerie with the theme “From peace in home to peace in Suriname: protest and make an end to violence against women”. A theatrical performance was held for the community of district Wanica. The theme was “violence against women is a violation of human rights” In this performance domestic violence, sexual harassment at the</p>	<p>Percentage of women victims of violence who seek attention in proportion to the total number of women who suffer violence, taking shortcomings in records and other statistical defects into account. R23, R40</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>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	workplace, trafficking in person and forced prostitution were addressed.		
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>See information under III.1 Legislation / Reception of the Right/ Qualitative signs of progress</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>The Foundation Stop Violence against Women has set up networks in 5 districts with the aim to increase the access to information and assistance for victims of domestic violence. The members of the networks are not counselors yet, but they play already an important role. They have a kind of “emergency” responsibility. They identify and detect domestic violence in their surroundings and, where necessary, they refer to other authorities. The network members meet each other regularly for exchanging experiences or for training.</p> <p>Existence and operation of a public institution (mechanism for the advancement of women) involved in monitoring compliance with legislation regarding violence against women,</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>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>In Suriname we have coordinating bodies for certain human rights (namely the reporting obligation) conventions such as:</p> <p>UNCEDAW and Belem do Para Convention: Ministry of Home Affairs. UN Convention on Racial Discrimination, UN Convention on Civil and Political Rights: Ministry of Justice and Police. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: The Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing.</p>	
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	<p>Percentage of public spending allocated to the different plans, strategies, and programs on violence against women in the last fiscal period. R36</p> <p>Budgets assigned in the last fiscal period to: R36</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Police stations for women or other 	<p>Percentage of social public spending allocated to ensuring a life without violence R36</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 	<p>Percentage of public spending allocated in the last fiscal period for the implementation of programs of violence against women by implementing institution (public and/or private) or the expenditure items. R36</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ agencies where complaints can be lodged ✓ Specialized offices attached to the judiciary or prosecution service (attorneys' offices, defence offices) ✓ Training for officials from different branches of government ✓ Programs for attending to women affected by violence ✓ Prevention campaigns ✓ Studies to monitor and assess the different components of strategies, plans, programs, actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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>	
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 and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. R17, R20</p>	<p>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 management of the budget for the implementation of plans and programs for the treatment and eradication of VAW. R17</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>
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>Number of shelters and homes for victims of violence against women and their children. R26, R30</p> <p><i>There is one crisis (government) shelter for female victims of domestic violence and their children up to the age of 12. The maximum</i></p>	<p>Accessibility and availability of care services for victims of different forms of violence, by jurisdiction and geographical region. R23, R33</p> <p><i>2 Bureaus for Victim's Aid (one in Paramaribo and one in district Nickerie)</i></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

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>stay is 3 months.</p> <p>Number of public or state-supported legal services specializing in women affected by violence. R23, R30</p> <p>The Bureau Legal Aid of the Ministry of Justice and Police provides free legal services to anyone who request for support, thus not specifically women victims of violence.</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>Number of psychological counselling services R30</p>	<p>Unit Domestic Violence in the various police stations.</p> <p>Existence of care protocols for the implementation of various public care and support to girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women victims of violence: R27, R30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Shelters ✓ Legal advice ✓ Psychological support (individual, group, family) ✓ Phone support ✓ Health care ✓ Orientation, job training ✓ Training on women's rights 	<p>hands of the partner, former partner or acquaintance of the woman.</p> <p>Service usage rate: R33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ By victims of different forms of violence ✓ Telephone assistance ✓ Legal assistance ✓ Health care services ✓ Supply availability of antibiotics, anti-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
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,</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</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. R31</p> <p>Characteristics, coverage, and schedule of outreach campaigns dealing with the right to a life without violence. R32</p> <p>Characteristics, coverage, and schedule of outreach campaigns against the sexual harassment. R32</p>	<p>violence against women. R33</p> <p>Characteristics and coverage of the means used to provide girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with information on their violence attention rights. R32</p> <p>Existence of permanent mechanisms for participation in offering recommendations on the design and implementation of violence prevention and attention policies. R20</p>	

III.3. Access to justice

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

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	<p>Legislation that explicitly bans the use of such methods as conciliation, mediation, suspended sentences, probation, application of the opportunity, commutation of sentences and others intended to resolve cases of violence against women extra-judicially. R5</p> <p>Existence of legislation on protective measures, at the request of the victim or third parties or on an ex officio basis, before and during administrative and/or judicial proceedings. R26</p> <p>The Law on Combating Domestic Violence and the Law on Stalking include such provisions.</p>	<p>Percentage of protective orders issued in cases of violence against women, in proportion to the number of protective orders requested, broken down by the type of crime and/or type of violence reported. R25, R40</p> <p>In 2012, 41 protection orders regarding domestic violence were requested, and 25 protection orders were issued (that is ± 60%).</p> <p>In 2013 till September 11, 148 protection orders regarding domestic violence were requested and 71 protection orders were issued (that is ± 48%).</p> <p>With regard to stalking two suspected persons were sent home with a preventive freedom of movement – and communication restrictive</p>	<p>Unreported violence rate: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who were victims of different forms of violence over the past twelve months and who did not report those acts of violence, divided by the total number of women in their age groups. R40</p> <p>Number and percentage of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who access the emergency kit in institutions. R39</p> <p>Number and percentage of Cases reported to the investigating agency, for violence against women in its various manifestations and</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>Judicial proceedings provide mechanisms for enforcing protective measures and guarantee the safety of women victims of violence, their children, and their witnesses. These mechanisms include: R26</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation funds • Mechanisms for rescuing women • Changes of identity • Witness protection • Safe-conducts to leave the country • Safe reference networks • Panic buttons <p>Competence of ministries or supervisory offices to receive complaints from health system users. R23</p> <p>Specific mechanism to receive complaints from users regarding the justice system R23</p> <p>Existence of constitutional relief (amparos, protective actions, custody). R23</p> <p>Availability of procedural guarantees in judicial proceedings involving violence: (i) independence and impartiality of the court; (ii) reasonable time; (iii) equality of arms; (iv) res judicata; (v) appeals to higher courts against judgments. R23</p> <p>Existence of criminal investigation protocols on crimes of violence against women, femicide and violent deaths of women, with a gender perspective. R6</p> <p>Legislation and rapidly available mechanisms</p>	<p>measure (data from September 2012, gathered for CEDAW Suriname Fourth and Fifth Combined Country Report (now in draft).</p> <p>Judgments and rulings that make use of and include the Convention of Belém do Pará R28, R40</p> <p>Number of judicial sentences or rulings on domestic violence or any other form of violence (physical, sexual, psychological, patrimonial, economic, institutional, political , workplace violence, sexual harassment, political harassment, obstetric violence, etc.) broken down by sex, age, race, ethnic origin, and socio-economic status. R40</p> <p>Number of judgments or resolutions related to reparation of victims, type of reparation. R40</p> <p>Existence of an office, rapporteurship, or other kinds of specific agency within the trials and appeals courts and at the supreme court.</p> <p>Within the Cantonal Court Civil Cases there is no special office that deals with 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 topic of violence. Thematic coverage and scope R19</p> <p>There exists no policy to train personnel within the Cantonal Court Civil Cases regarding</p>	<p>violent deaths of women, according to the process status: R40</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Research ✓ Accusation ✓ Judicial decisions ✓ Dismissed ✓ Archived <p>Number and percentage of cases heard by the Criminal Courts (routine and specialized) for different crimes: violence against women, femicide, attempted femicide, in relation to the number and percentage of judgments (convictions and / or acquittals) issued by the courts (ordinary and specialized) R40</p> <p>Average time between the initial phase of a criminal trial for violence against women in its various manifestations and/or femicide and judgment (conviction or acquittal). R6, R40</p> <p>Number and percentage of cases known by the jurisdictional entities of the justice system for reparation of women affected by violence or collateral victims in case of violent death of women. R6</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	for protection of indigenous, rural, girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women victims of violence, with particular attention of intercultural backgrounds. R24	violence against women. Database records with relevant precedents from higher federal and state courts on violence against women, including documentation of emblematic cases. R28, R40 Within the Cantonal Court Civil Cases there is no database regarding violence against women	
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. Till date no involvement of the Foundation Stop Violence against Women as advisor or as complainant in criminal proceedings etc. The Stichting De Stem has once been involved as advisor or as complainant in criminal proceedings for violence against women.	Publication of and access to information on judgments and rulings enacted. R40	
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
Indicator	Funding of assistance services, free legal representation, and other services intended for girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who have suffered different forms of violence, either publicly managed or with state subsidies. R23, R30	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	Average investment funds involving each of the stages of criminal proceedings according to the institution involved. R40

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		their freedom. R24, R40	
Qualitative signs of progress		Publication of and access to information on budget allocations and spending. R40	
STATE CAPACITIES			
Indicator	<p>Existence of agencies for receiving complaints. If they exist, their number and locations. R22, R39</p> <p>Police stations: are located in each district.</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 lodging complaints for violence with the police. R40</p> <p>Number of women victims of sex crimes, by age, racial or ethnic origin, and socio-economic status. R40</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 convictions for violence against women in proportion to the total number of reports. R40</p> <p>The number of victims of femicide in the past twelve months, by age, marital status, cause of death, and geographic location. R40</p> <p>Number of femicide prosecutions with sentences in the past twelve months in proportion to the total number of recorded cases. R40</p> <p>Number of trained personnel in the justice system with a gender perspective and taking care of inter-culturality. R19</p> <p>No personnel is trained within the Cantonal Court Civil Cases</p> <p>Number of cases solved involving indigenous, rural, girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women as victims of violence. R24, R40</p> <p>Number of indigenous, rural, women holding decision-making positions for conflict resolution in indigenous, rural, communities.</p> <p>Number of women in positions of decision on</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
			<p>prosecution, courts and other administrative bodies of justice.</p> <p>There are 2 women in position of decision on Cantonal Court Civil Cases (respectively Registrar and Substitute Registrar).</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 Civil servants and public officials have been trained on issues regarding violence against women, but information on the numbers is not available.</p> <p>Number of public servants who work in positions that have direct interaction with women affected by violence against women in all its manifestations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Number and percentage of female officers in relation to the number of cases reported to the institution. ✓ Number and percentage of women 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. ✓ Number and percentage of women lawyers in relation to the number of cases

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
			<p>reported to institutions responsible for counseling women in criminal proceedings (as aggrieved or accused of crimes)</p> <p>✓ Number of interpreters with knowledge of the rights of women.</p>
Qualitative signs of progress	<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>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><i>The Government of Suriname in collaboration with UNICEF carried out in 2010 the Multi Indicator Cluster Survey 4. "Attitudes towards domestic violence" was also included.</i></p>	<p>Number of reports presented by the country to international oversight agencies in connection with the right to a life without violence, using official information, studies, and statistics. R24</p> <p>Number of reports presented by the country to international oversight agencies in connection with the access to justice for all women, especially on organs and procedures available, the advantages and obstacles that present and the both national and customary standards</p>	<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><i>The Dienst Criminele Informatie Verzorging (a unit within the Corps Police Suriname) publishes regularly statistics regarding domestic violence.</i></p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>“The Suriname MICS4 (2010) assessed the attitudes of women age 15-49 years towards wife/partner beating for a variety of scenarios by asking the respondents whether husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners for a variety of scenarios. These questions were asked to have an indication of cultural beliefs that tend to be associated with the prevalence of violence against women by their husbands /partners. The main assumption here is that women that agree with the statements indicating that husbands/partners are justified to beat their wives/partners under the situations described in reality tend to be abused by their own husbands/partners. Overall, 13 percent of women age 15-49 believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner for any of the reasons mentioned. Neglect of children is the most common reason given why women believe that a man is justified in beating his wife/ partner. In fact, neglect of children is the most common reason irrespective of the women’s background characteristics. Other reasons frequently mentioned by the women are: “if she goes out without telling him” (3%) and “if she argues with him” (4%). With respect to the belief that a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner, this was mostly prevalent among women from Sipaliwini (27%) and Brokopondo (30%) and hence women from the rural interior (27%). Paramaribo is the only district that recorded less than 10 percent acceptance. The prevalence of such a belief was inversely associated with women’s</p>	<p>used to administer justice.</p>	<p>Number of surveys on violence against women. R38</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>education and wealth quintile. For women with no education, the prevalence is estimated to be 26 percent and much higher than 10 percent observed in the case of women with at least secondary education. For the poorest women, the acceptance is estimated to be 22 percent and for the women of the richest households, it is estimated to be 6 percent. Interestingly, the level of acceptance drops with age of the woman, ranging from 19 percent for 15-19 year olds to less than 10 percent for 40-49 year olds” (MICS 2010: p. 150).</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>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</p>		
Qualitative signs of	Number and characteristics of public sector institutions producing or generating statistical	Periodic statistical reports on violence against women. R40	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
<p>progress</p>	<p>information on violence against women.</p> <p>The Dienst Criminele Informatie Verzorging (a unit within the Corps Police Suriname) generates statistics on the basis of complaints registered at the Police Stations.</p> <p>The General Bureau for Statistics produces each two years gender statistics. Statistics regarding number of persons by age group and sex taken into custody by type of crime are among other things included. The information is gathered from the Dienst Criminele Informatie Verzorging).</p> <p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations requesting access to public information considering organizations particularly working with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women of diverse ethnic origin, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.</p>	<p>Qualitative reports that interpret and contextualize the statistics of violence against women. R40</p> <p>The Foundation Ilse Henar – Hewitt Juridische Bijstand voor Vrouwen conducted in May 2013 an inventory study on the areas for improvement in care services to victims of domestic violence in Paramaribo, Suriname.</p> <p>The United Nations Population Fund Suriname has conducted in 2010 a qualitative study on “Violence, sexual and reproductive rights and health: decision-making within intimate relationships and the choice of contraceptive methods in Suriname”. The purpose was to gather information in order to develop intervention programs aimed at the prevention of domestic violence and produce positive sexual and reproductive health outcomes for women.</p> <p>Number of parallel reports presented by civil society to international oversight agencies in connection with the right to a life without violence, using official information, studies, and statistics. R40</p> <p>The Stichting Stop Geweld tegen Vrouwen has not presented any parallel report to an international oversight agency, but contributed to the preparation of the CEDAW Combined 4th and 5th Country Report (currently the first draft of this report has been produced) by the Ministry of Home Affairs.</p>	

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<p>The Women's Rights Centre has submitted once (a shadow report) a List of Critical Issues to the UN CEDAW Committee.</p> <p>The Women's Rights Centre has also once submitted to the OAS Human Rights Commission a List of Critical Issues and discussed it with the OAS Human Rights Commission.</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>Existence of offices, secretariats, or</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>The Dienst Informatie Verzorging (= Department Information Gathering) of the Corps Police Suriname produces statistics on different forms of violence based on the complaints that are registered at the police stations.</p> <p>Number of the public sector institutions that</p>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>specialized state mechanisms for producing information, studies, and statistics. Coverage by jurisdictions (national, state, provincial, local). R39, R41</p> <p>The National Bureau for Gender Policy (a department within the Ministry of Home Affairs) has also the responsibility to carry out studies and research projects. Currently the National Bureau for Gender Policy is carrying a research project on the nature and causes of violent behaviour among male perpetrators of intimate partner violence in district Nickerie.</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice and Police through its Bureau for Women and Child Policy is currently implementing the research on the need to set up centres for victim aid for indigenous and the maroons.</p> <p>Existence of studies on sentences and opinions that contains stereotypes, prejudices, myths and customs in the cases of women victims of violence, and the use of the personal history of the victim and / or her sexual experience to deny justice to her. R29</p>		<p>have specific units on generation of statistical information. R40</p>
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Production reports, specialized studies from various disciplines on violence against women and femicide with statistical bases. R40</p> <p>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>	<p>Periodic reports of social perception on the issue of violence against women. R38</p>

III.5. Diversity ³

Art. 9

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

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT			
Indicator	<p>Law or national policy on the guarantees of a life without violence that addresses ethnic diversity (indigenous, aboriginal peoples, campesinos) rural and Afro-descendants.</p> <p>Article 8.1. of the Constitution of Suriname states that “all who are within the territory of Suriname have an equal claim to protection of person and good”.</p> <p>Article 9 of the Constitution states that “everyone has the right to physical, mental and moral integrity and no one shall be subjected to torture, degrading or inhuman treatment or punishment”</p> <p>Law addressing / including the right of gender identity⁴, sexual identity and sexual diversity.</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>Law or national policy on mental health that</p>	<p>Processes for preparing laws or national policies guaranteeing a life without violence that take into account ethnic diversity (indigenous, aboriginal peoples, campesinos), rural and Afro-descendants, girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with disabilities, migrants, refugees, displaced persons, deprived of their freedom or diverse sexual preferences and diverse sex-gender identities.</p> <p>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>Violence rate among salaried women, by type of violence, age, ethnic origin, country of origin, and socioeconomic level.</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>Violence rate by level of schooling, race, ethnic origin, country of origin, and socioeconomic level.</p> <p>Violence rate among pregnant women, by age.</p> <p>Violence rate among elderly women.</p> <p>Violence rate among girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with disabilities.</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>

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
	<p>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>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>The Ministry of Justice and Police is currently implementing the project research on the need to set up centres for victim aid for indigenous people and maroons</p>	<p>Violence rate among women married to their assailants.</p> <p>Violence rate among women in a relationship with their assailants.</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>
Qualitative signs of progress	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations with specific knowledge on each of the areas involved in the design, enforcement, and monitoring agencies.</p>	<p>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>Design and implementation of mechanisms for the incorporation of principles and processes of indigenous justice, in ways that respect human rights and are compatible with the Convention of Belém do Pará.</p>	<p>Number of interpreters for indigenous, rural, girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women or those who do not speak the official language.</p> <p>Number of interpreters for migrant and refugee girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women or for those who not speak the official language.</p> <p>Number of officials in different agencies trained to provide / facilitate the necessary support mechanisms for girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with disabilities.</p>	Percentage of indigenous, rural, girls and boys attending intercultural schools.

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<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	Number and characteristics of civil society organizations with specific knowledge on each of the areas involved in the design, enforcement, and monitoring agencies.		

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 1

Data of the Corps Police Suriname, Dienst Criminele Informatie Verzorging (= Department Criminal Information Gathering) Data Domestic Violence 4th quarter of 2012 broken down by age and ethnicity

Tabel 3. Ethnicity and Sex of Victims

Ethnicity	m	f	Total
Creole	14	87	101
mix	2	5	7
Hindustani	7	43	50
indigenous	0	4	4
Javanese	1	7	8
maroon	1	19	20
Chinese	0	4	4
others	0	7	7
Total	25	176	201

Tabel 4. Age of victims

Age	m	f	Total
00-10	0	6	6

11-20	1	27	28
21-30	3	66	69
31-40	8	35	43
41-45	2	0	2
41-50	4	24	28
51-60 j	5	11	16
61 and older	1	2	3
70 and older	0	5	5
Not mentioned	1	0	1
Total	25	176	201

Tabel 5. Ethnicity and sex of perpetrators

Ethnicity	m	f	Total
Creole	91	8	99
Mix	9	1	10
Hindustani	52	5	56
Indigenous	4	0	4
Javanese	6	1	7
Maroon	15	1	16

Chinese	3	0	3
Others	3	0	3
Not mentioned	0	0	2
Total	183	16	201

Table 6. Age and sex of perpetrators

Age	m	f	Total
11-20	2	3	5
21-30	5	3	8
31-40	6	0	6
31-40	1	0	1
41-50	5	0	5
51-60	2	0	2
81 and older	1	0	1
Not mentioned	163	10	171
Total	185	16	201