

DATA AND FIGURES FROM COMMITMENT TO ACTION

A- ABOUT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

- Globally, 35% of women have been victims of physical and / or sexual violence by their intimate partner or sexual violence by people other than their partner.
- In the Americas, close to 30% of women have been victims of violence by their intimate partners and 10.7% have suffered sexual violence outside the couple.
- 2 out of 3 women in Central America die because they are women and in 1 of every 2 cases the killer is their intimate partner or ex-partner.
- 38% of all femicides in the region are committed by their intimate partners.
- In 15 Caribbean countries, only in 2014, 1678 women were killed.
- Violence against women in Paraguay and Peru has a cost of 2.39% and 1.2% of GDP, respectively.

B- ON LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND POLICIES AND PLANS AGAINST VAW IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

TABLE 1- LEGAL FRAMEWORK AGAINST VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN- 2016

TYPE OF LAW	DESCRIPTION	COUNTRIES	NUMBER	%
FIRST GENERATION	They only protect the rights of victims / survivors of domestic/intrafamiliar violence	Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize, Brazil; Costa Rica; Cuba; Chile; Dominica; Guyana; Grenada; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Dominican Republic; Saint Kitts and Nevis; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; St. Lucia; Surinam; Trinidad and Tobago; Paraguay, Peru; Uruguay and	24 out of 33	73%
SECOND GENERATION	They take a comprehensive approach to the institutional response to violence against women, they are also known as 'comprehensive laws on violence against women'	Mexico, Argentina, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Plurinational State of Bolivia and Panama	9 out of 33	27%
FEMICIDE	Laws or reforms to penal codes to criminalize femicide	Ecuador, Peru, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Dominican Republic and Argentina	16 out of 33	48%

TABLE 2. PLANS AND POLICIES- COMPARATIVE 2013-2016

	COUNTRIES		VARIATION
	2013	2016	
PLANS AND POLICIES TO END VAW	24	31	30%
SPECIFIC ON GENDER	9	15	67%
WITHOUT PLAN	9	2	-78%

TABLE 3- TYPE OF POLICIES- COMPARATIVE 2013-2016

TYPE OF POLICY	COUNTRIES		VARIATION	DETAIL OF COUNTRIES 2016
	2013	2016		
SPECIFIC TO END VAW	9	15	67%	Haiti, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Paraguay and Nicaragua
ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2	2	0%	Guyana and Panamá
ON GENDER VIOLENCE	4	8	100%	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Belize, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Uruguay
WITH SPECIFIC COMPONENT TO ADDRESS THE VIOLENCE (IN A WIDER SENSE)	8	6	-27%	Suriname, Dominica, Cuba, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Barbados
WITHOUT PLAN	9	2	-78%	Trinidad and Tobago and Saint Lucía

C- ABOUT CRITICAL NODES TO WORK ON IN ORDER TO MOVE FORWARD

TABLE 4- LEVEL OF HIERARCHY OF MECHANISMS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN- 2016

HIERARCHY	DESCRIPTION	COUNTRIES	NUMBER	%
HIGH	Ministerial rank or rank of the holder is Minister or with full participation in the Cabinet ¹	Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, the Dominican Republic and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	13	39%
MEDIUM	They correspond to an 'entity attached to the Presidency or Mechanism whose holder is directly responsible to the Presidency'	Colombia and Ecuador	2	6%
LOW	They are dependent entities of second or third line of a Ministry (vice-ministries, sub-secretariats, institutes, councils, divisions, departments, bureaus, offices, etc)	Argentina, Bolivia, El Salvador, Panama, Uruguay, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Saint Lucia	18	61%

In 2016, only 16 of the 33 countries (45%), or less than half the countries in the region (Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, of Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Dominica, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama), and 17% less than in 2013, provided information on the monitoring and evaluation phase of national policies and / or plans to address violence against women and / or gender.