Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women

UNFPA Inputs – Latin America and Caribbean Region

30 April 2021[[1]](#footnote-1)

1. **On the existence, or progress in the creation, of a national femicide watch and / or femicide observatory and / or observatory on violence against women with a femicide watch role; observatories at Ombudspersons' office or Equality Bodies; academic institutions and / or NGOs, or any plans to create one.**

**Regional**

At the regional level, the ECLAC Gender Equality Observatory is the largest source of information that provides consolidated data on Femicide and violent deaths of women annually. It covers 21 countries in both Latin America and the Caribbean and provides basic data on this phenomenon.

[https://oig.cepal.org/es/indicadores/feminicidio](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://oig.cepal.org/es/indicadores/feminicidio)

**Guatemala**

The El Observatorio de las Mujeres del Ministerio Público has updated statistics on femicide, violent deaths of women. There has also been the activation of the Alert  *Isabel Alba Kenneth Claudina* to enable an immediate search for missing women and girls.

**Argentina**

Argentina has a femicide registry, Registro Nacional de Femicidios de la Justicia Argentina (RGFJA), dependent on the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation. This is the official registry of cases, and it has been in operation since 2015. It was started when the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation decided to start preparing a registry of statistical data of judicial cases in which violent deaths for gender reasons of cis women, trans women and transvestites are investigated. This Register presents [report](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.csjn.gov.ar/omrecopilacion/docs/resumen2019fem.pdf)s of femicide that are presented in June each year, and reports of the [Observatory to follow-up femicide](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.csjn.gov.ar/omrecopilacion/omfemicidio/observatorioSeguimientoCausas.html) cases and the [Observatory to monitor femicide sentences.](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.csjn.gov.ar/omrecopilacion/omfemicidio/observatorioSeguimientoSentencias.html)

The Office of the Ombudsman created the [Femicide Observatory](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.dpn.gob.ar/observatorio-femicidios.php) in 2016 which reports cases annually.

The civil society observatories are:

Observatory of Gender Violence and Femicides  [“Now, if they see us.](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://ahoraquesinosven.com.ar/)" ([“Ahora que si nos ven.](https://ahoraquesinosven.com.ar/)”)

Observatory of Femicides in Argentina " [Adriana Marisel Zambrano](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.lacasadelencuentro.org/femicidios02.html) " of La Casa del Encuentro.

Observatory ["Lucía Pérez"](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://observatorioluciaperez.org/) of La Vaca.org.

**Colombia**

In 2015, Law 1761 (Rosa Elvira Cely) was issued, which created the criminal offence of femicide.

[http://www.suin-juriscol.gov.co/viewDocument.asp?ruta=Leyes/30019921](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.suin-juriscol.gov.co/viewDocument.asp%3Fruta%3DLeyes/30019921)

Based on the classification of the crime, different national institutions include the variable femicide in their databases and records . This allows for monitoring and control of femicidal violence. In Colombia, there are different sources of information, including:

Government:

National Police of Colombia manage the Sistema de “Información Estadístico, Delincuencial, Contravencional y Operativo” (SIEDCO).

Office of the Attorney General of the Nation supports the” Sistema Penal Oral Acusatorio “(SPOA) which collects information on the victims of femicide. [https://www.fiscalia.gov.co/colombia/gestion/estadisticas/](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.fiscalia.gov.co/colombia/gestion/estadisticas/)

The National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences manages the Observatory of Violence which provides information on femicide under the sessions of Fatal Injuries from external cause: [https://www.medicinalegal.gov.co/cifras-de-lesiones-de-causa-externa](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.medicinalegal.gov.co/cifras-de-lesiones-de-causa-externa)

National Penitentiary and Prison Institute (INPEC) produces statistics which provides information on those convicted of femicide: [https://www.inpec.gov.co/estadisticas-/tableros-estadisticos](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.inpec.gov.co/estadisticas-/tableros-estadisticos)

National Public Health Surveillance System (SIVIGILA) includes information on violence from different sources, including the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation that reports on femicides. [http://onviolenciasgenero.minsalud.gov.co/Paginas/sivige.aspx](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://onviolenciasgenero.minsalud.gov.co/Paginas/sivige.aspx)

Civil Society Organisations:

Antimilitarist Feminist Network manages the Colombia Femicide Observatory, which publishes a monthly bulletin with figures on femicide: h[ttp://www.observatoriofeminicidioscolombia.org/index.php/seguimiento](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.observatoriofeminicidioscolombia.org/index.php/seguimiento)

The “Fundación Feminicidios Colombia” has its own Observatory on Violence Against Women which provides a monthly count of the victims: [https://www.feminicidioscolombia.org/observatorio](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.feminicidioscolombia.org/observatorio)[https://www.instagram.com/f eminicidioscolombia /? hl = es](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.instagram.com/feminicidioscolombia/%3Fhl%3Des)

**Bolivia**

In Bolivia, there is no specific observatory for acts of femicide under Government management.

The country has judicial administrative records disaggregated by subject which do not include open cases for crimes of femicide. [http://magistratura.organojudicial.gob.bo/index.php/institucion/2013-05-07-16-03 -21 / viewcategory / 19](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://magistratura.organojudicial.gob.bo/index.php/institucion/2013-05-07-16-03-21/viewcategory/19)

The Public Ministry updates information on acts of violence against women as well as cases opened for femicide on a regular basis. [https://www.fi scalia.gob.bo/index.php/estadisticas](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.fiscalia.gob.bo/index.php/estadisticas)

Civil society organizations:

Gender Observatory of the Women's Coordinator: [http://www.coordinadoradelamujer.org.bo/observatorio/](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.coordinadoradelamujer.org.bo/observatorio/)

Observatory for the enforceability of women's rights is an organization of women activists that works to defend the rights of women who are in a situation of vulnerability and at risk of sexual violence: [https://www.facebook.com/Observatorio-para-la-Exigibilidad-de-los-Derechos-de-las-Mujeres-108279420944037/about](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.facebook.com/Observatorio-para-la-Exigibilidad-de-los-Derechos-de-las-Mujeres-108279420944037/about)

**Venezuela**

From the institutions, the “Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Mujer y la Igualdad de género” (Ministry for Women and Gender Equality) has been working on the creation of an Observatory of Violence in order to systematize information on femicides, including causes and determinants. Its key limitation is that it is not publicly accessible, given its high political sensitivity.

Civil Society is also very active in monitoring reported cases of violence, femicides and due process. Organizations such as the Center for Justice and Peace -CEPAZ- and UTOPIX track and monitor cases of femicides, in an effort to systematize and disaggregate them at the territorial level. UTOPIX is a Femicide Monitor in Venezuela which is an online site where it is possible to find up-to-date information on cases of femicide, place of occurrence and the most outstanding characteristics of the event.

[https: //cepaz.o r](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://cepaz.or)

[https: // u topix.cc](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://utopix.cc)

**El Salvador**

Government

The Ministry of Justice and Public Security prepares and publishes a semi-annual and annual report, as mandated by the Comprehensive Special Law for a life free of violence for women. (LEIV).<https://www.transparencia.gob.sv/system/documents/documents/000/402/464/original/Informe_Violencia_contra_mujeres_ES_2020.pdf?1607704109>

The Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women prepares an annual report that includes figures on femicides in the country.

<https://www.transparencia.gob.sv/system/documents/documents/000/402/464/original/Informe_Violencia_contra_mujeres_ES_2020.pdf?1607704109>

Civil Society Organisations

The Organization of Salvadoran Women for Peace, ORMUSA, has the Observatory of violence against women, which is the most relevant for social organizations in the country. It has figures from 2012, the year of entry into force of the comprehensive law against violence.

<https://observatoriodeviolenciaormusa.org/>

<https://observatoriodeviolenciaormusa.org/violencia-feminicida/feminicidios-en-el-salvador-enero-diciembre-2020/>

**Trinidad and Tobago**

The Crime and Problem Analysis (CAPA) Branch is an arm of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS) that deals with data-processing and the analysis of information on crime, inclusive of reports of femicide, to better inform crime-deterrence, disruption and detection efforts. The objective of the division is to supply statistical data of crimes including femicide, the location and divisions where they occur, prepare crime analysis by Divisions and Stations, reporting of statistical crime data using graphs and charts., supply of Divisional / Station District maps and provide GPS / Crime Mapping.

**Peru**

Peru manages the National Observatory on Violence against Women and Family Group Members, run by the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations: [https://observatorioviolencia.pe/datos/](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://observatorioviolencia.pe/datos/)

The Public Ministry also has an observatory on the situation of violence, which includes monitoring cases of femicide: [https://observatorioviolencia.pe/mpfn/](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://observatorioviolencia.pe/mpfn/)

The Judiciary maintains information on the monitoring of processes for femicide. [https://observatorioviolencia.pe/poder-judicial-3/#17\_Delito\_de\_feminicidio](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://observatorioviolencia.pe/poder-judicial-3/%2317_Delito_de_feminicidio#17_Delito_de_feminicidio)

**Belize**

In Belize, the *Belize Crime Observatory* (BCO) is established for the collection, processing, analysis and storage of crime data, with a view of providing timely, reliable, and relevant information to its users. The BCO is responsible for: (a) collecting data from relevant sources; (b) processing crime data to ensure quality and propriety; (c) securely storing crime data; (d) ensuring adequate access to relevant stakeholders; (e) protecting sensitive and proprietary data and ensuring access only by authorized persons; (f) generating statistical outputs and analysis for various user types; and (g) updating data to ensure accuracy and reliability.

**2. On other measures including research and studies undertaken to analyze femicide or gender related killings of women and girls, or homicides of women by intimate partners or family members and other femicides. If available, please share a copy of such studies.**

UNFPA has promoted Research on the interrelation and links between sexual violence and the death of girls and adolescents in the Latin America and the Caribbean region (2010-2019). This unpublished study has been prepared by CLADEM within the framework of the Spotlight Initiative.

[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1dnI3rQ7JdrUTmu2pY69foUe1w4JJ7tXf3DStgignWoA/edit?usp=sharing](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://docs.google.com/document/d/1dnI3rQ7JdrUTmu2pY69foUe1w4JJ7tXf3DStgignWoA/edit%3Fusp%3Dsharing)

Among the main findings of this study are:

- From 2010 to 2019, femicides and feminicides and the homicides of girls, adolescents and young women have increased and the forms of murder are increasingly vicious.

- Among the main factors of change that coincide in most of the countries analysed, is the viciousness of the violence exercised. It is generally becoming more brutal and sexual violence prior to murder is a pattern that is replicated more frequently.

- The age of the victims are generally young women between 20 and 35 years old.  There is an increase in adolescents between 15 and 19 years of age who are victims of femicides, linked to disappearances, sexual violence, maternal death, unsafe abortions and suicide. More in-depth research is needed on two phenomena in the region: feminicidal sexual violence and systemic sexual feminicide.

- With regard to the age of the perpetrator, one of the most alarming findings in the qualitative analysis is that during the study analysis period, not only the age of the victim decreases, but also that of the aggressor. In Bolivia, the testimonies reveal that there are cases of systemic sexual femicide where the perpetrator was 14 years old.

- In the observed decade 2010-2019, sexual violence was consolidated as a type of structural violence in the study countries. A framework in which other types of violence - femicide or femicide, disappearance, suicide, lack of access to abortions in line with the legal frameworksand maternal death - tended to express themselves in more brutal and life-threatening ways.

- The study highlighted the alarming incidence of death from femicide, suicide and maternal deaths. In addition, women who have the greatest exposure to the risk of death was for those who face disappearance and sexual abuse. A significant proportion of deaths of women and girls that occur took place as a result of an intention of the perpetrator to hide these two types of violence.

- There are also cases of suicides in adolescents linked with forced child pregnancy and resulting in maternal deaths, but there are also currently suicides resulting from the suffering generated by violence. It is critical then, to ensure the use of the category of feminicidal suicide.

UNDP has designed a multidimensional architecture of studies on femicide / feminicide in settings of high risk and social vulnerability in Latin America. These investigations are carried out in coordination with UN Women, UNF PA, IOM, UNODC and ECLAC. The research proposal consists of a total of eight studies that explore the links between VAWG and femicide / feminicide in settings of high risk and vulnerability in Latin America. The studies address the following issues: 1) migration processes and human trafficking in the incidence of VAWG and femicide / feminicide; 2) access to livelihoods for migrant women and the risk of sexual violence; 3) organized crime and generalized violence as vectors of VAWG and femicide / feminicide; 4) ways in which VAWG and femicide / feminicide are related to forms of structural exclusion in contexts of high social vulnerability; 5) the availability and quality of data on disappearances and trafficking of women and girls; 6) criminal regulations and public policy instruments to adjust national legislation according to the Palermo Protocols; 7) the response of the judicial systems to cases of femicide / feminicide; and 8) the quality of the measurement of the indicator of femicide / feminicide and violent deaths due to gender. [See Concept Note for Multidimensional Femicide / Femicide Studies](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HSUYnf8y7LxSQAWwgJYa9zzFmVlxIe1i/view%3Fusp%3Dsharing)

**Other relevant studies at the regional level include:**

* Femicide in Latin America: legal vacuum or deficit in the rule of law? Feminicide in Latin America: legal vacuum or deficit in the rule of law? [https://www.corteidh.or.cr/tablas/r3787 3.pdf](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.corteidh.or.cr/tablas/r37873.pdf)
* Femicides in Latin America in the context of a Pandemic [https://mundosur.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/3-INFORME-MLF-FINAL.pdf](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://mundosur.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/3-INFORME-MLF-FINAL.pdf)
* Analysis of Legislation on Femicide / Femicide in Latin America and the Caribbean and Inputs for a Model Law: [https://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20americas/documentos/publicaciones/2019/05/final%20esp%20analysis%20de%20leyes%20de%20femicidio%20en%20amrica%20latina%20y% 20el% 20caribe-compresse d.pdf? La = es & vs = 3056](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%2520office%2520americas/documentos/publicaciones/2019/05/final%2520esp%2520analysis%2520de%2520leyes%2520de%2520femicidio%2520en%2520amrica%2520latina%2520y%2520el%2520caribe-compressed.pdf%3Fla%3Des%26vs%3D3056)
* Model Inter-American Law to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate the Violent Death of Women and Girls (Femicide / Femicide) [https://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/docs/LeyModeloFemicidio-ES.pdf](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/docs/LeyModeloFemicidio-ES.pdf)
* Latin American Protocol Model for Investigation of Violent Deaths of Women for Gender Reasons (Femicide / Femicide) [https://www.ohchr.org/documents/issues/women/wrgs/protocololatinoamericanodeinvestigacion.pdf](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.ohchr.org/documents/issues/women/wrgs/protocololatinoamericanodeinvestigacion.pdf)

**Guatemala**

The women's civil society organization “Grupo Guatemalteco de Mujeres” prepares shadow reports on femicides and violent deaths of women: [http://ggm.org.gt/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Informe-Narrativo-MVM-enero-junio-2019.pdf](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ggm.org.gt/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Informe-Narrativo-MVM-enero-junio-2019.pdf)

**Argentina**

The national [Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.argentina.gob.ar/generos)  created a Technical Directorate for registration and databases, and an Observatory of Violence and Gender-based Inequalities. It also publishes [national statistics](https://www.google.com/url?q=https://www.argentina.gob.ar/generos/linea-144/informacion-estadistica&sa=D&source=editors&ust=1619715694578000&usg=AOvVaw18VuGgleE7dm2ZDkjtiDDH) on the phenomena.

**Colombia**

Civil society organizations such as the “Observatorio Feminicidios Colombia” [( http://www.observatoriofeminicidioscolombia.org/index.php/seguimiento )](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.observatoriofeminicidioscolombia.org/index.php/seguimiento) and the Fundación Feminicidios Colombia [https://www.feminicidioscolombia.org/observatorio https: //www.ins tagram.com/feminicidioscolombia/?hl=es )](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.feminicidioscolombia.org/observatorio) compile monthly bulletins on cases of feminicides in the country.

The National Institute of Legal Medicine developed a guide of recommendations for the judicial investigation, care and prevention of deaths with suspected femicide. [https://www.medicinalegal.gov.co/documents/20143/40473/Gu%C3%ADa+de+recomendaciones+para+la+investigaci%C3%B3n+judicial%2C+atenci%C3%B3n+y+ prevention% C3 % B3n + of + deaths + with + suspicion + of + femicide.pdf / 95825342-df1c-2719-1148-7927689aa3f5](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.medicinalegal.gov.co/documents/20143/40473/Gu%25C3%25ADa%2Bde%2Brecomendaciones%2Bpara%2Bla%2Binvestigaci%25C3%25B3n%2Bjudicial%252C%2Batenci%25C3%25B3n%2By%2Bprevenci%25C3%25B3n%2Bde%2Blas%2Bmuertes%2Bcon%2Bsospecha%2Bde%2Bfeminicidio.pdf/95825342-df1c-2719-1148-7927689aa3f5)

The Ministry of the Interior developed a protocol for the investigation of deaths with suspected femicide. [https://www.mininterior.gov.co/sites/default/files/seminario\_elaboracion\_protocolo\_feminicidio\_0.pdf](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.mininterior.gov.co/sites/default/files/seminario_elaboracion_protocolo_feminicidio_0.pdf)

**Bolivia**

Bolivia has developed a manual: "Minimum guidelines for the investigation of criminal acts that attempt against the lives of women based on gender / femicide": [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1E50MUo-K\_70r3rYuXRgwc03wDzUnuFiR/view](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://drive.google.com/file/d/1E50MUo-K_70r3rYuXRgwc03wDzUnuFiR/view)

UNFPA conducted a study on girls, boys and adolescents orphaned and orphaned by femicide in the department of Chuquisaca: [https: // bolivia. unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/huerfanos\_y\_huerfanas\_por\_feminicidio-2-12-2020.pdf](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://bolivia.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/huerfanos_y_huerfanas_por_feminicidio-2-12-2020.pdf)

**Venezuela**

There is a considerable gap in research from a systematic and structural perspective in Venezuela. Currently, the Public Ministry is designing research in this areas of work with the support of UNFPA. In the absence of Government led research, civil society organizations have taken an active role in conducting studies and research on this issue. There persists a lack of systematic data collection relating to femicide.

In the context of the COVID19 pandemic, numerous efforts have been activated to study the issue of Gender Violence. CEPAZ and other organizations such as UTOPIX have stood out in the field of femicides, as well as other organizations such as CEDESEX and AVESA in GBV issues. This includes:

CEPAZ. Monitoring of femicides in Venezuela, from April 14 to June 13, 2020: [https://cepaz.org/documentos\_informes / monitoring-de-femicides-en-venezuela-del-14-de-abril-al-13-de-Junio-de-2020 /](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://cepaz.org/documentos_informes/monitoreo-de-femicidios-en-venezuela-del-14-de-abril-al-13-de-junio-de-2020/)

**Peru**

In  April 27, 2021, the INEI (National Institute of Statistics and Information) published the latest study on the situation of femicide in Peru. The data of this study can be found at this link: [https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones\_digitales/Est/Lib1659/Libro.pdf](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitales/Est/Lib1659/Libro.pdf). In addition, the Ombudsman's Office in 2018 prepared the following report on feminicide: [https://www.defensoria.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/informe-feminicidio.pdf](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.defensoria.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/informe-feminicidio.pdf)

**Belize**

There are a number of studies which have been produced in Belize including:

* [Violence Against Women During the Life Cycle](https://www.infosegura.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/VCM_BZ_2018.pdf)
* [**Gap Analysis Report: Citizen Security in Belize**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YZR-2FauAziM4Xy3GinL3PLr_MgFirkT/view?usp=sharing)
* [Violence Against Women throughout the Life Cycle](file:///C:\Users\arobinson\Downloads\%09https:\drive.google.com\file\d\1k-RP1LqUkESDHzoFgx3C6a4R9nJpn_3O\view%3fusp=sharing)

**3. On the results of analysis of femicide cases, including the review of previous court cases and recommendations and actions undertaken in this respect.**

**Regional**

The study on the "Response of judicial systems to cases of femicide / feminicide" led by UNDP within the framework of the Spotlight Initiative - Regional Program for Latin America was conducted to determine the response of judicial systems. This was conducted through analysis of a sample of sentences and judicial proceedings of femicide / feminicide. These were also examined in the context of its linkages with other structural issues in the region. The research also served to add to documenting and supporting a comprehensive bibliography of key cases. UNDP worked with 19 officials from 15 countries in the region (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic and Uruguay), from national Public Ministries , Ministries of Justice or judicial bodies, as well as mechanisms for the advancement of women. In addition, seven civil society activists were interviewed in three of the four countries that make up the study sample (Bolivia (State Plurinational of), Chile and Colombia) with the objective of identifying paradigmatic cases of femicide / feminicide that have given rise to judicial sentences, in order to include them in the sample of sentences to be analyzed. This field work allows us to identify some of the most transcendent interpretations of the national regulations on femicide / feminicide in the study countries, which have impacted on jurisprudence and on the access of victims and their families to justice .

**Argentina**

* [Olga del Rosario Díaz case.](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/por-primera-vez-el-estado-argentino-pidio-disculpas-una-victima-de-violencia-de-genero)
* Document ["Administration of justice and gender perspective"](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/2021/03/administracion_de_justicia_y_perspectiva_de_genero_31-3.pdf) of the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity of the Nation; 2020.
* [Unpublished investigation on complaints and protection measures for victims of femicide](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.csjn.gov.ar/om/verNoticia.do%3FidNoticia%3D4702) , Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation.

**Bolivia**

In 2021 the "Study on the characteristics of femicide cases and the response of the justice system in the nine capital cities and El Alto" was concluded and is currently in the process of printing for dissemination. This is a publication of the Human Rights Community (CDH) and the Free Alliance without Violence in coordination with the Gender Committee of the Judicial Branch and the Plurinational Constitutional Court with the support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

**Trinidad and Tobago**

In 2020, the Inter-Ministerial Committee, established by the Government to coordinate efforts aimed at reducing/eliminating domestic violence, commenced a special exercise to review several cases of Domestic Violence which led to the deaths of women. The sub-Committee comprising officers from the Gender Based Violence Unit and the Victim and Witness Support Unit of the, Police Service will report on this review shortly.

**El Salvador**

Jocelyn Abarca Femicide Case: For the first time in a case of femicide, measures directed at the Ministry of Education in relation to including content on the prevention of gender violence in the educational curriculum are included in the judgment. This sets a precedent for following cases.

<https://revistalabrujula.com/2020/08/08/historica-sentencia-en-el-caso-de-jocelyn-abarca-mined-debera-implementar-materia-sobre-prevencion-de-violencia-de-genero/>

**4. On concrete measures taken to improve support to victims of violence and to prevent femicide, (risk assessment, efficiency of protection orders), in connection with the information gathered via femicide watches or observatories.**

**Regional**

During 2020, the UNFPA Regional Program carried out important actions to strengthen the response to VAWG and femicide, through work with regional and subregional mechanisms, intergovernmental organizations and support to CSOs in the region dedicated to the fight and care of VAWG , in a context of health crisis. The Regional Program has succeeded in incorporating into its activities support for populations of women, adolescents and young people who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, despite their wide geographic scope. In addition, it has been possible to position the issue of VAWG and femicide on the political agenda of the countries and generate interest and expectation in the development and outcomes of strategies, recommendations and systematic institutionalisation of good practices generated.

One of these spaces for exchange is the community of practice for essential services installed within the framework of the Spotlight Initiative. The virtual platform and all the exchange spaces generated in it are an initiative driven by the new context of COVID-19 and that has generated results that go beyond expectations. Launched in 2017, the Essential Services Program (ESP) is an initiative of UNFPA, UN Women, UNDP, WHO, and UNODC that aims to strengthen the multisectoral public response to VAWG, ensuring that survivors have access to a package of coordinated, essential and quality services. Within the framework of the Spotlight Initiative, the Regional Program takes up the ESP with the aim of accelerating learning and exchange between countries to strengthen prevention and response actions to GBV, based on international standards for women's human rights. , promising practices and replicable models at the regional level.

This platform of knowledge has benefited 10,000 people from 18 countries in the region, who have participated in webinars to reflect on challenging issues and learn about promising practices in the region in responding to VAWG, mainly aimed at strengthening the intersectional approach to violence.  For example:

●   Response to VAWG indigenous people, Afro-descendants and women living in rural areas with little institutional presence

● Response to VAWG with disabilities

● Response to sexual violence against girls and adolescents

● Promising practices in responding to VAWG in the context of COVID-19

● Work with male perpetrators

Finally, work continues to support the eight multidimensional studies of femicide / feminicide that are intended to provide evidence to support governments in the development of public policies, the strengthening of legal frameworks and the development of institutional and social capacities that contribute to face highly vulnerable scenarios in the region (as outlined above).  In Latin America there is a high level of evidence which identify the dynamics related to VAWG and femicide / feminicide in the private , domestic or intrafamily sphere , especially in intimate couple or ex-partner relationships, while research and analysis in the public sphere has less growth. Thus, this investigative initiative focuses on "new scenarios" that are present in the region, such as mixed migration flows, in which a progressive feminization of the phenomenon is observed, the presence of organized crime, chronic violence and multidimensional poverty. All these contexts and drivers have increased public insecurity that mainly affects groups in vulnerable situations, such as women and, among them, those who suffer multiple forms of discrimination and oppression.

**Guatemala**

The Public Ministry has a coding system assigned to assess the risk of women victims of VAW, and those classified as red are treated immediately. In addition, telephone lines have been set up to report violence as well as an online application called “Panic Button”.

**Argentina**

The new institutional framework created in December 2019 by the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity creates measures, programs and devices for the prevention of femicides. The Argentine Spotlight Initiative is accompanying several of these processes by conducting diagnostic reports, studies and research that contribute to the theoretical framework required for this purpose. Some documents of interest include:

* [ACOMPAÑAR](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.boletinoficial.gob.ar/detalleAviso/primera/234705/20200909%3Fbusqueda%3D1) program , financial benefit and the strengthening of support networks for women in situations of gender violence
* [National Plan of Action against Gender-Based Violence.](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.argentina.gob.ar/generos/plan_nacional_de_accion_contra_las_violencias_por_motivos_de_genero)
* Creation of [the Federal Council for the prevention and treatment of femicides, transvesticides and transfemicides.](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.argentina.gob.ar/justicia/derechofacil/leysimple/consejo-federal-para-la-prevencion-y-abordaje-de-femicidios-travesticidios-y-transfemicidios)

**Colombia**

Key concrete measures in Colombia include:

* Protocol for assessing the risk of fatal violence against women by their partner or ex-partner of the National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences. [https://www.medicinalegal.gov.co/documents/20143/40693/Protocolo+de+valuation%C3%B3n+del+risk+de+violence+mortal+contra+las+women+by+part+of+ your + partner + or + ex-partner.pdf / 704722d4-3f17-288e-eab 0-dd0dc9b291f7](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.medicinalegal.gov.co/documents/20143/40693/Protocolo%2Bde%2Bvaloraci%25C3%25B3n%2Bdel%2Briesgo%2Bde%2Bviolencia%2Bmortal%2Bcontra%2Blas%2Bmujeres%2Bpor%2Bparte%2Bde%2Bsu%2Bpareja%2Bo%2Bexpareja.pdf/704722d4-3f17-288e-eab0-dd0dc9b291f7)
* Prosecutor's Office is working to strengthen investigation and prosecution of acts of gender-based violence during the period of preventive isolation: [https://www.fiscalia.gov.co/colombia/noticias/fiscalia-fortalece-investigacion-y-judicializacion-de-hechos-de-violencia-basada-en-genero-durante-el-periodo-d e-isolation -preventive/](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.fiscalia.gov.co/colombia/noticias/fiscalia-fortalece-investigacion-y-judicializacion-de-hechos-de-violencia-basada-en-genero-durante-el-periodo-de-aislamiento-preventivo/)

**Bolivia**

In Bolivia, the Femicide Risk Assessment Form was developed and implemented by the Forensic Research Institute with support from UNFPA. Further, there has been the creation of a Special Joint Investigation Commission on Delay in Attention and Resolution of Femicide Cases of the Plurinational Legislative Assembly: [http: // www .diputados.bo / prensa / noticias / comisi% C3% B3n-especial-mixed-de-investigaci% C3% B3n-de-cases-de-femicide-de-la-alp-initiates](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.diputados.bo/prensa/noticias/comisi%25C3%25B3n-especial-mixta-de-investigaci%25C3%25B3n-de-casos-de-feminicidio-de-la-alp-inicia). Finally the National Monitoring Commission for Femicide Cases (CONASCFE) has been established: [https://www.justicia.gob.bo/portal/noticia\_modal.php?new=onyu](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.justicia.gob.bo/portal/noticia_modal.php%3Fnew%3Donyu)

**Venezuela**

The current context and the growing demands for protection of girls, adolescents and women, particularly in light of current migratory patterns, have made it possible to reaffirm the need to strengthen and / or update normative and legal instruments that fully guarantee the rights of women and girls.

In this context, the following key achievements may be identified:

* Structuring of the National Prosecutor's Office with competence in the crime of Femicides
* Proposal for the formulation of the 2nd. Plan on Sexual and Reproductive Rights, led by the Ministry of  Women and Gender Equality;
* Formulation of the Law on Trafficking
* Formulation of the Family Law
* 2nd. Reform of the Organic Law for the right of Women to a life free of Violence (LOPDMVLV).

**Trinidad and Tobago**

The Domestic Violence Act, 1999, (“the Act”) as amended by the Domestic Violence (Amendment) Act, 2020, provides injunctive relief to victims by way of a Protection Order. A wide range of prohibitions and directions may be attached to the Protection Order to prevent further violence and to provide support to victims. To prevent further violence to victims, including femicide, the Protection Order may specifically prohibit the respondent from, inter alia , engaging or threatening to engage in domestic violence, from being on premises frequented by the victim (any residence or other property, business school or place of employment), from being in a locality specified in the Order and from communicating with the victim. In addition, the respondent may be required to relinquish to the police any firearm license, firearm, or other weapon whether or not such weapon may have been used by the respondent and may also be required to immediately vacate any place or residence whether or not the residence is jointly or solely owned or leased by the respondent and / or the victim.

**Peru**

Key steps have been taken in Peru including:

* Creation of the Violence Observatory of the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations.
* Creation of the Specialized System of Justice for Violence against Women (SNEJ). [https://observatorioviolencia.pe/sistema-nacional/snej/](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://observatorioviolencia.pe/sistema-nacional/snej/)
* Strengthening of the regulatory framework: Law 30364          [https://www.mimp.gob.pe/webs/mimp/ley30364/sobre-ley-30364.php#:~:text=La%20Ley%20N%C2%B0% 2030364,% 20% C3% A1mbito % 20p% C3% BAblico% 20o% 20private](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.mimp.gob.pe/webs/mimp/ley30364/sobre-ley-30364.php%23:~:text%3DLa%2520Ley%2520N%25C2%25B0%252030364,el%2520%25C3%25A1mbito%2520p%25C3%25BAblico%2520o%2520privado#:~:text=La%20Ley%20N%C2%B0%2030364,el%20%C3%A1mbito%20p%C3%BAblico%20o%20privado)
* Emergency Decree that establishes economic assistance to contribute to the social protection and comprehensive development of indirect victims of femicide: [https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/decreto-de-urgencia-que-establece-una-asistencia-economica-p-decreto-de-urg encia-n-005-2020-1843652-1 /](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/decreto-de-urgencia-que-establece-una-asistencia-economica-p-decreto-de-urgencia-n-005-2020-1843652-1/)
* Base protocol for joint action: [https://www.gob.pe/institucion/mimp/normas-legales/275844-012-2019-mimp](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.gob.pe/institucion/mimp/normas-legales/275844-012-2019-mimp)
* Joint action protocol CEM and health establishments: [https://observatorioviolencia.pe/protocolo-cem-y-esestantación-de-salud/](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://observatorioviolencia.pe/protocolo-cem-y-establecimientos-de-salud/)
* Femicide Protocol: https://www.mimp.gob.pe/files /actualizacion-protocolo-interistitucional-accion-frente-al-feminicidio.pdf

**El Salvador**

Within the framework of the Spotlight Initiative, ISDEMU has been supported in the development of 4 tools that allow risk assessment and the development of safety plans for survivors of gender-based violence. <https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/18FR2H7QTGrtUz42TZD_1a-bI8D0OpIwk>

**5. On good practices and challenges in implementing an evidence-based response to the prevention of femicide.**

**Guatemala**

The development of a mechanism which triggers an immediate search for missing women and girls is a good practice. The evidence which is emerging allows us to conclude that women and girls who do not appear before 72 hours for the most part, are either not found or have passed away as victims of femicide.

**Argentina**

There are a number of key best practices from Argentina including:

* [ACOMPAÑAR](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.boletinoficial.gob.ar/detalleAviso/primera/234705/20200909%3Fbusqueda%3D1) program which provides financial benefit and the strengthening of support networks for women in situations of gender violence.
* Createtion of the [Federal Council for preventing and addressing femicide](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.argentina.gob.ar/justicia/derechofacil/leysimple/consejo-federal-para-la-prevencion-y-abordaje-de-femicidios-travesticidios-y-transfemicidios)
* [Sofía Alert](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.argentina.gob.ar/seguridad/alertasofia%23:~:text%3DEl%2520sistema%2520de%2520alerta%2520difunde,las%2520redes%2520sociales%2520como%2520Facebook.#:~:text=El%20sistema%20de%20alerta%20difunde,las%20redes%20sociales%20como%20Facebook.) is an emergency alert program in the event of missing children or adolescents who may be in serious danger.

**Colombia**

As a good practice, progress has been made on the development on a methodological note for the interoperability of the different sources of information on femicides. In 2020, in partnership with the Integrated Gender Violence Information System - SIVIGE and the National Administrative Department of Statistics - DANE, the construction of an indicator of femicide in Colombia that integrates the different sources of available information (Prosecutor's Office, Medicine Legal, National Police) has been systematized in data collection. In this way, death of a woman or a trans woman may be categorized as “Femicide”. To avoid confusion with the Prosecutor's Office indicator, it will not be called a Femicide Indicator, but rather an Indicator of Violent Deaths of Women for Gender Reasons.

**Bolivia**

In Bolivia, the Supreme Decree 3834 of March 13, 2019, creates the Adela Zamudio FELCV registration and immediate alert system that includes the generation of an application called “panic button” for women at risk of being attacked or victims of femicide. The same Decree creates the National Training Plan for police officers of the Special Force to Fight Violence: [https://bolivia.infoleyes.com/norma/6985/sistema-de-registro-y-alerta-inmediata-adela-zamudio -felcv-3834](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://bolivia.infoleyes.com/norma/6985/sistema-de-registro-y-alerta-inmediata-adela-zamudio-felcv-3834)

**Trinidad and Tobago**

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago has partnered with the United Nations, NGOs and community based groups, the private sector and trade unions to establish, for the first time in Trinidad and Tobago, a foundation for sustained and integrated approaches to preventing all forms of family violence. This will serve to break the cycle of violence and ultimately prevent femicide. This Program will facilitate the improvement of institutional capabilities evidenced by timely accountability, problem solving and creased use of services by women and girls who are survivors of family violence.

A life cycle approach to prevention programming will ensure that institutions of socialization such as our families, schools, youth groups, faith-based institutions and cultural influencers are equipped to implement prevention programs based on best practices in changing unequal gender norms and harmful stereotypes. These approaches will advance gender equality, end indifference and impunity for gender-based violence against women and girls. That program was launched in May 2020.

**Peru**

Key challenges which have been identified in Peru included the need to unify efforts across service providers to record and track cases of femicide. There is also a need to study in greater depth the links between the disappearances of women and the crime of femicide, as well as the relationship between femicide and the lack of protection of women who previously report violence. This study would assist in the identification of bottlenecks and assist in evidence based measures to prevent femicide.

Good practice: the violence observatory from the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, which provides permanent monitoring of the problem, raising awareness of its gravity.

**El Salvador**

UNFPA are developing a package of communications in collaboration with families of victims of femicide and survivors of femicide violence. This will be done through the use of a traveling photographic exhibition called "Huellas de Absencia", which has allowed us to develop awareness in the population about the devastating impact of femicide beyond of the criminal act. That is, the impact of femicide on the well being and life force of a family. Based on this experience in generating awareness around the social impacts of femicide, UNFPA are working to also incorporate a legal approach and have generated a proposal for a comprehensive care program for the families of victims of femicide and survivors of femicidal violence. Currently in El Salvador there is no government program that addresses the needs of families.

**6. On data, if available, on femicides or intimate-partner and family-related homicides of women and men in the past 3 years, including during the Covid-19 pandemic (indicating the time period eg since March 2020 to the end of December 2020) and its comparison with such data before the COVID-19 pandemic.**

Femicide has reached epidemic levels in the region. Latin America and the Caribbean is home to 14 of the 25 countries with the highest rates of femicide in the world, where 12 women are assassinated every day. In 2019, there were at least 4,640 cases of feminicide or femicide (depending on how the crime is classified in national legislation) in the region. In Latin America, the highest rates of feminicide per 100,000 women are observed in the case of Hondura s (6.2), El Salvador (3.3), the Dominican Republic (2.7) and the Plurinational State of Bolivia (2.1). In most Latin American countries, 2 out of 3 feminicides occur in the context of relationships between partners or ex-partners, with the exception of the countries of North Central America, where intimate feminicides account for a smaller proportion of total feminicides, such as in Honduras and El Salvador where intimate feminicides amount to less than 20% of the total. In the Caribbean, six countries recorded a total of 26 women victims of gender-based violence in 2019, which has marked a downturn from the 36 cases reported in 2018.

Where data is available, it shows that adolescent and young adult women are most at risk of feminicide, and there is a strong linkage with sexual violence. In Latin America and the Caribbean, pregnancies among girls under the age of 15 are a particularly serious matter, with most being the result of sexual abuse and violence. As highlighted by ECLAC, in El Salvador, for example, the National Women's Hospital “Dr. María Isabel Rodríguez ”attended 258 cases of pregnancies among girls aged 10 to 14 between January and June 2020 (IAIP, 2020). Although this figure is 9% lower than in the same period in 2019, it still shows that the rights and safety of girls are being persistently violated. In Guatemala, according to the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, there were 1,962 pregnancies among girls aged 10 to 14 between January and May 2020, and 5,061 in 2019 (OSAR, 2020).

Femicide occurs in any age range, whether children, teenagers or adult women. In any case, according to ECLAC, in 2019, 25 girls between the ages of 0 and 14 were victims of femicide in 7 countries in the region. Later, during adolescence, girls between the ages of 15 and 19, 61 were murdered. But, the age group with the highest absolute number is between 25 and 29 years old, where 80 women died from femicide were reported.

During lockdown, there was an increase of calls to the helplines in most of the countries around 50% (ECLAC) and 80% (CIM)

The study “Quality of data on femicide / feminicide and violent deaths of women due to gender in Latin America and the Caribbean”, carried out by UNDP with the support of ECLAC within the framework of the Spotlight Initiative for Latin America, is in its completion phase. Thanks to this study, the program will have an analysis and evaluation of the quality of the existing data in Latin American countries, and a series of recommendations for decision makers to improve the records produced, with the ultimate aim of contributing to the construction of consistent statistics that allow the development of evidence-based public policies. There currently exists a regional index of the quality of the measurement of femicide / feminicide, which includes seven dimensions and 20 indicators, which were fed with primary and secondary information provided by the key informants of each country, as well as the collected during the documentary and bibliographic review phase.

UNDP, and within the framework of the Spotlight Initiative Regional Program for Latin America, has developed a virtual course on Measuring Violence against Women and Girls, including femicide / feminicide in partnership with ECLAC and CLACSO through an online modality to strengthen the capacities of statistics centers and institutions that produce femicide data. Through Spotlight, 70 full scholarships will be awarded to officials and CSOs from 20 countries in the region. The good news is that despite the pandemic context to date, more than 700 people have registered which exceed expectations.

UNFPA recommends a number of key areas of work which needs to be undertaken to strengthen femicide data:

* Unify records, taking into account the variables and updating capacity and impact of the database.
* Expand the information on non-intimate femicides.
* Gather information on: the situation of indigenous women, Afro-descendants and women with disabilities, girls and adolescents.
* Include the variable: sexual orientation and gender identity.
* Provide data that help to establish the link between disappearances and femicides.
* Information on the legal situation of the aggressors, the sentences and application of the aggravating factors, in order to know the implementation of the feminicide law and subsequent approved regulations.
* Report on the situation of the children orphaned as a result of the assault (possession).
* Include information on suicides of women victims of gender violence and forced pregnancies resulting from sexual violence. Expand the research and conceptualization of feminicidal violence, as a form of sexist violence that drives women to death.

**Peru**

This study by the Ombudsman's Office, accounts for gender violence in the context of a pandemic. It places special emphasis on the links of the problem of disappeared women with femicides and attempted femicides: [https://www.defensoria.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Qu%C3%A9-pas%C3%B3-con-ellas-durante-la-cuarentena-mayo.pdf](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.defensoria.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Qu%25C3%25A9-pas%25C3%25B3-con-ellas-durante-la-cuarentena-mayo.pdf)

In addition, data may be extracted from the National Observatory on Violence against Women and the Members of the Family Group, in charge of the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations: : [https://observatorioviolencia.pe/](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://observatorioviolencia.pe/). This observatory includes feminicide figures, which can be seen at the following link: [https://observatorioviolencia.pe/datos/](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://observatorioviolencia.pe/datos/)

For its part, the Public Ministry also has an observatory on the situation of violence, which includes monitoring cases of femicide: [https://observatorioviolencia.pe/mpfn/](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://observatorioviolencia.pe/mpfn/)

In the case of the Judiciary, there is also information on the follow-up of processes for femicide. In this link, some figures on the matter: [https://observatorioviolencia.pe/poder-judicial-3/#17\_Delito\_de\_fem initidio](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://observatorioviolencia.pe/poder-judicial-3/%2317_Delito_de_feminicidio#17_Delito_de_feminicidio)

1. This report collects information from 8 UNFPA country offices, and the UNFPA and UNDP regional offices for Latin America and the Caribbean, within the framework of the implementation of the Regional Spotlight Program). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)