

CSW60

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WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT | SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



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Violence against women in Latin America and the Caribbean. A response to the impact on minors

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Latin America and the Caribbean is one of the regions in the world with more advancements in the legal field to eradicate violence against women

- Convention of Belém do Pará.
- 80% of the countries of the region have laws on violence against women.
- Second-generation legislation that has changed penal and civil codes.
- Laws that take into account different manifestations of violence.
- Actions linked to the accompaniment of victims in judicial process.
- Consider diversity in terms of age, sexuality and race/ethnicity.
- Extend the scope of action to different sectors and state levels.

Femicide/Feminicide

- 16 countries in the region have approved laws or penal code reforms in order to typify femicide or feminicide as a specific crime.

The persistence of violence against women in Latin America and the Caribbean has different manifestations

a) Persistence of violence against women

- 2 out of the 3 women have suffered violence during their lives and, according to the available surveys, this happens primarily at the hands of their intimate partners.
- Labor abuse and workplace harassment affect female employees
- Political harassment
- Street harassment and sexual harassment on public transport

b) Precarious information

- Is vital to improve the information available. Standardize surveys on violence against women, improve administrative registers and strengthen interinstitutional work in order to define official data.

c) Absence of fiscal policy to prevent or compensate victims

- Only 40% of countries with violence laws in LAC presents allocations in the national budget.

Femicide/feminicide continues to express itself in heterogeneous ways throughout years and countries.

1,906 femicides in
12/2014



17 countries with
information



Colombia registers
only intimate
femicides



Brasil, México and
Venezuela do not have
official information



A deficit in public responses concerning an “integral” approach on violence still persists

Public policies implemented have failed to complement in an effective way the legal and judicial tool with social policies.

Budgetary periods that estimate the monetary dimension of implementing compensatory and preventive measures, or the socioeconomic implications of not doing so, **are rare experiences.**

It is necessary to analyze some experiences that allow the estimation of the fiscal costs of implementing such policies.

Insufficient legislative proposals concerning monetary transfers to the children of femicide victims. (Such as the law project on monetary pensions for children of women victims of femicide in Argentina)

Project of Non-contributory pension to children under 18 years olds, whose mother was killed by femicide in Argentina

Considers an amount equal to the minimum pension and medical assistance coverage

Project argument: “Care becomes a fundamental right. We understand this compensation attempts to assert the rights of children of femicide victims”.

Between 2008 and 2014, 1403 children were under aged at the time of femicide (Source: Casa El Encuentro).

Access to pensions:

- every children of femicide victims under 18 years old,
- young people between 18 and 24 years old, if they are pursuing formal education,
- people older than 18 years old with disabilities.

Non-contributory pension to children under 18 years olds, whose mother was killed by femicide in Argentina (calculation according 2010 census)

Total Beneficiaries		
Women victims of femicide 2014	Average number of children Census 2010	Total Beneficiaries monthly transfers
225	1.3	293

Number of Beneficiaries	Minimum monthly pension	Annual budget estimate
293	ARS 4,299	ARS 15,115.284
		U\$ 1,125.487

Equivalent to 0.06 of annual budget of the Universal Allowance per Child

Non-contributory pension to children under 18 years olds, whose mother was killed by femicide in Argentina.
- calculation according the number of identified orphans -

Total Beneficiaries		
Women victims of femicide 2014	Number of identified orphan children	Total Beneficiaries monthly transfers
225	144	144

Number of Beneficiaries	Minimum monthly pension	Annual budget estimate
144	ARS 4,299	ARS \$ 7,428.672.-
		US\$ 553,552.-

Equivalent to 0.03 of annual budget of the Universal Allowance per Child

The challenges involves:

Establish better systems for the **production of information, to have coverage data**

Achieve a strong **institutional coordination** with institutional hierarchy, technical and conceptual solvency, with articulation capacities to measure and define policies.

Generate integral policies and a real **integral system of attention**, capable of articulate intersectoral social policies

***Every social policy of equality is an
antiviolence policy***



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<http://www.cepal.org/en/work-areas/gender-affairs>
<http://www.cepal.org/oig/default.asp?idioma=IN>



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