VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN DURING THE LIFE CYCLE

INTRODUCTION

Citizen security is a right, a common asset that is articulated through comprehensive action undertaken by the State, in collaboration with citizens and other public organizations, in the interest of protecting life, personal wellbeing and personal property from the conditions of insecurity that drive the rise in the number of victims of violence, and to ensure access to opportunities under equal conditions.

The countries of Central America and the Dominican Republic face the challenge of guaranteeing people’s human rights in a context of violence that affects men and women differently.

The official evidence in the country needs to be used to design strategic guidelines for inter-institutional coordination toward applying the National Women’s Policy and the 2nd Plan for Gender Equality and Equity for Honduras 2010-2022 (PRECH), with the principal requirements and demands of women as rights holders, to reinforce achievements and move steadily toward equality.

PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS CONCEPTS AND APPROACH TO ANALYSIS

WHAT IS VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN?

BELEM DO PARA (1994)

Violence against women is understood to be “... any act or conduct, based on gender, which causes death or physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, whether in the public or the private sphere.”

HONDURAN CRIMINAL LAW

The typology of crime by gender according to the Criminal Law of the country: femicide, domestic violence, private sphere.

CONTINUUM OF VIOLENCE

This refers to an inertia and continuity of violence in the lives of women, in which there seems to be a continuum in their histories where the norm and the constant is violence directed toward them, always and everywhere.

The continuum of violence against women:

A CITIZEN SECURITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUE

Citizen security seeks to protect opportunities and opportunities for people to include in the characterization of specificities of violence against women in the quantitative analyses.

Position Violence against women as a continuum throughout life

Violence against women is systemic and involves violation of their human rights.

The issue needs to be placed on the governmental policy agenda.

WHY IS IT URGENT TO GENERATE ROBUST EVIDENCE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN?

1. It is the outcome of a system that is based on unequal power relations between men and women.

2. Exposure to a series of specific hazards added to other forms of discrimination and social exclusion generate high and multiple forms of vulnerability.

3. There is an urgent need for gender-sensitive indicators, in order to characterize this reality, and for the design of effective public policies.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES LEGAL FRAMEWORK INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND ANALYSIS

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

CHALLENGES TO RAISE VISIBILITY OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN DURING LIFE CYCLE

1. Lack of access to information on typology of crimes by gender, for instance, femicide and missing women, domestic, intrafamily violence, etc.

2. Scarcity information that is disaggregated by sex.

3. Scarcity information about particularities in sites/barrios/neighborhoods and most underserved groups.

4. Lack of coordination in data and records as per sources and updates.

5. Incomplete time series.

6. Absence of mechanisms to assess criminal justice efficiency as regards impunity and delay of justice.

7. Absence of road map to identify country sources of data on violence against women.

8. Absence of a methodology to draw comparisons between countries clustered in the north of Central America.

RATE OF CRIME BY SEX, 2018

WOMEN ARE AFFECTED BY A SPIRAL OF CRIMES THAT ENDANGER THEIR INTEGRITY AND THEIR LIVES

Source: Working Group on Violent Deaths, National Police, Office of Public Prosecutor, Office of Forensic Medicine, National Registry of Persons, Special Intervening Factors, Technical Inter-Institutional Coordination Unit, Sub-secretariat for Inter-Institutional Affairs, Office of Public Prosecutor, Directorate of Strategic Planning and Quality Management (DIPEGEC).

THE CONTINUUM OF VIOLENCE A DIFFERENTIATED ANALYSIS OF THE CRIME RATE

THE CONTINUUM OF VIOLENCE AFFECTS WOMEN DIFFERENTIALLY THAN MEN

EVALUATION OF REPORTING OF SEXUAL CRIMES, 2011-2018

Sexual violence is considered a continuum that takes different forms, such as rape, prostitution, and other forms of exploitation.

In 2018, there were 1,300 cases reported. This is one of the highest figures recorded during this period under study.

In 2014, there were 1,080 cases reported. This is one of the highest figures recorded during this period under study.

PERCENTAGE OF REPORTS OF SEXUAL CRIMES BY SEX, 2018

According to the World Health Organization, sexual violence in early and adolescent girls is a growing problem, inhibiting their development in early and limiting their ability to develop.

According to the World Health Organization, the incidence rate in adolescent women ages 15 to 19 was 5.1% in 2015.

INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE

Intrafamily violence is psychological, sexual or other abuse or aggression inflicted by individuals in the family, generally directed toward more vulnerable members: girls, women, and elderly women.

WHAT ARE SOME EXPRESSIONS OF THE CONTINUUM OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN?

INRATFAMILY VIOLENCE

Intrafamily violence is psychological, sexual or other abuse or aggression inflicted by individuals in the family, generally directed toward more vulnerable members: girls, women, and elderly women.

PERCENTAGE (%) OF REPORTED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE OF GIRLS BY AGE, 2018

Violence against women starts at home: in the early stages of the life cycle.

Source: Working Group on Violent Deaths, Office of Public Prosecutor, Directorate of Strategic Planning and Quality Management (DIPEGEC).

PERCENTAGE OF REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE BY SEX, 2018

Source: Office of Public Prosecutor, Directorate of Strategic Planning and Quality Management (DIPEGEC).

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

According to the World Health Organization, sexual violence in early and adolescent girls is a growing problem, inhibiting their development in early and limiting their ability to develop.

According to the World Health Organization, the incidence rate in adolescent women ages 15 to 19 was 5.1% in 2015.

Analysis of Honduras, 2018
FEMICIDE
The perpetration of femicide involves a man or men who put a woman to death on account of, out of hatred and contempt for her status as a woman, under any of the following circumstances:
1. When the active subject of the crime has or has had a relationship with the victim be it marital, common-law, open, or any other relationship involving cohabitation or not, including those in which, at the time or previously, there has been a sentiment relationship.
2. When the crime is preceded by acts of domestic intrafamilial violence, whether there has been a previous report of this, or not.
3. When the crime is preceded by a situation of sexual violence, harassment, bullying or prosecution of any nature.
4. When the crime is committed with viciousness or when there has been that infliction of injury, degradation or mutilation prior to or subsequent to the deprivation of life.

VIOLENT DEATHS OF WOMEN, BY AGE, 2013-2018
Between 2010 and 2018, 4,294 women were murdered in Honduras, a number that placed the country in the top 10 of Latin America.

PERCENTAGE OF VIOLENT DEATHS OF WOMEN, 2010-2018
On average, 5 women were murdered each month in Honduras during 2018.

VIOLENT DEATHS OF WOMEN BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 2013-2018
Violent deaths of women have seen a 2.9% drop in urban areas, nonetheless, in rural areas there has been a 2.7% rise in the period from 2013-2018.

PERCENTAGE OF VIOLENT DEATHS OF WOMEN, BY TYPE OF WEAPON, 2017
Femicides are primarily committed with firearms.

PERCENTAGE OF FEMICIDES BY AGE BRACKET, 2012-2017
The probability of becoming a victim of femicide rises starting at age 15.

PERCENTAGE OF UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN THAT RETURNED, BY SEX, 2018
Moreover, 1,537 girls were sent back to the country, without an adult accompanying them.

MOTIVATION TO MIGRATE IN UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN, 2017
56% of the children stated the desire to be with family as the main motivation for migration.

HUMAN MOBILITY MAY RESULT FROM HUMAN TRAFFICKING, BUT THIS CRIME IS NOT REGISTERED BY THE HONDURAN AUTHORITIES
Human trafficking: The recruitment, transport, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING
The removal, transport, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

PERCENTAGE OF FEMICIDES, BY CATEGORY, 2012-2017
The number of cases included here refers to immediate and organized crime from 2013 to 2017.

PERCENTAGE OF UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN THAT RETURNED, BY SEX, 2018
Moreover, 1,537 girls were sent back to the country, without an adult accompanying them.

MOTIVATION TO MIGRATE IN UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN, 2017
56% of the children stated the desire to be with family as the main motivation for migration.

HUMAN MOBILITY MAY RESULT FROM HUMAN TRAFFICKING, BUT THIS CRIME IS NOT REGISTERED BY THE HONDURAN AUTHORITIES
Human trafficking: The removal, transport, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING
The removal, transport, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

PERCENTAGE OF RETURNEES, BY SEX, 2018
The total of 12,720 women returned to Honduras their country of origin in 2018.

PERCENTAGE OF VIOLENT DEATHS OF WOMENS, BY AGE BRACKET, 2012-2017
The probability of becoming a victim of femicide rises starting at age 15.

VIOLENT DEATHS OF WOMEN, 2010-2018
In 2018, registered 81 violent deaths per 100,000 women.

VIOLENT DEATHS OF WOMEN, 2013-2018
Violent deaths of women have seen a 2.9% drop in urban areas, nonetheless, in rural areas there has been a 2.7% rise in the period from 2013-2018.

PERCENTAGE OF VIOLENT DEATHS OF WOMEN, BY AREA, 2013-2018
Violent deaths of women are more prevalent in rural areas.

PERCENTAGE OF VIOLENT DEATHS OF WOMEN, BY TYPE OF WEAPON, 2017
Femicides are primarily committed with firearms.

PERCENTAGE OF VIOLENT DEATHS OF WOMEN, BY AGE BRACKET, 2012-2017
The probability of becoming a victim of femicide rises starting at age 15.