



## Language

, [Against Her Will. Forced and Coerced Sterilization of Women Worldwide \[1\]](#), Open Society Foundations, 2011

This Open Society Foundations fact sheet provides information on instances of forced sterilization of racial and ethnic minorities, poor women, women living with HIV, and women with disabilities in Chile, Czech Republic, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Mexico, Namibia, Kenya, Peru, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Venezuela, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uzbekistan. It also provides recommendations for governments, medical professionals, UN agencies, and donors on how to end the practice of forced and coerced sterilization.

, [ECLAC: At least 2,795 were victims of femicide in 23 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in 2017 \[2\]](#), Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2017

Stressing the need to create inter-agency agreements, the 2017 Economic Commission for the Latin America and the Caribbean's report on femicide shows that Brazil topped the list of femicides (with 1,133 victims confirmed in 2017). In 2016, Honduras recorded 5.8 femicides for every 100,000 women. In Guatemala, the Dominican Republic and Bolivia, high rates were also seen in 2017, equal to or above 2 cases for every 100,000 women. In the region, only Panama, Peru and Venezuela have rates below 1.0. In the Caribbean, four countries accounted for a total of 35 femicide victims in 2017: Belize (9 victims), the British Virgin Islands (1), Saint Lucia (4) and Trinidad and Tobago (21). In the same year, Guyana and Jamaica — which only have data on intimate femicides — reported the deaths of 34 and 15 women, respectively, at the hands of their current or former partners. In 2017, the rates of intimate femicides in Latin America ranged between a maximum of 1.98 for every 100,000 women in the Dominican Republic, to a minimum of 0.47 in Chile.

, [Dominican Republic. Policies fuel teens pregnancy \[3\]](#), Human Rights Watch, 2019

Describes the Human Right Watch campaign against the denial of sexual and reproductive rights to young women in the Dominican Republic, which has the highest teen pregnancy rate in Latin America. The country has failed to provide scientifically accurate, right-based sexual education programmes in schools, as the authorities announced they would do in 2015. This article also provides the link to a 50-page report, *I Felt Like The World Was Falling Down On Me: Sexual And Reproductive Health And Rights In The Dominican Republic*, which is based on interviews with 30 girls who became pregnant before turning 18 and provides an overview on the stigmatization and clandestine-abortion related risks these young women face.

Alcántara, Amanda, [In Dominican Republic, Thousands Join 'March Of The Butterflies' Protest Against Gender Violence \[4\]](#), Latino USA, 2019

Following the murder of at least 357 women by their partners or ex-partners, women organised the March of the Butterflies to protest against the alarming rate of femicide in Dominican Republic.

Galindo, Jimena ; Gaytan, Victoria, [Latin America and the Caribbean's grievous femicide case \[5\]](#), Global Americans, 2019

Highlights the evidence that in 32 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean at least 3,529 women were victims of femicide in 2018. According to the report by ECLAC, the five countries with the highest rates of femicide in Latin America are: El Salvador (6.8 femicides per 100,000 women), Honduras (5.1), Bolivia (2.3), Guatemala (2.0) and the Dominican Republic (1.9). In the Caribbean, Guyana leads with 8.8 femicides per 100,000 women, followed by Saint Lucia (4.4), Trinidad and Tobago (3.4), Barbados (3.4), and Belize (2.6).

Gatehouse, Mike, [To end gender-based violence \(GBV\). Children Aid's campaign in Latin America and the Caribbean \[6\]](#), LAB, 2018



Report on grassroots initiatives promoted by Christian Aid and Latin America civil society aimed at developing a national system of data and statistics on violence against women in El Salvador. It also discusses women's deprivation of citizen rights in the Dominican Republic; the struggle of women defending their community in the Brazilian Amazon; the need to protect the rights of LGBTIQ people in Colombia; the need to enhance the participation of women in the labour market in Guatemala, and to tackle gender based violence and its legitimisation by the Church in Bolivia.

Hogan, Gwynne, [Dominican protesters call attention to femicide, urge New Yorkers to take action](#) [7], WNYC, 2018

Briefly reports on ex-pats from the Dominican Republic who marched on the streets of Washington Heights, denouncing an epidemic of gender-based killings in their home country, where an average of 200 femicides per year occur. The protest in New York was called "March Against the Plague of Femicide".

See also <https://www.vibe.com/2018/03/new-york-marches-against-dominican-femicide> [8] and <https://borgenproject.org/challenges-for-women-in-the-dominican-republic/> [9]

Manley, Elizabeth, [Revitalizing feminism in the Dominican Republic](#) [10], NACLA, 2018

On the occasion of the 2018 International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, this long article remembers the 58<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the killing of the Mirabal sisters by dictator Rafael Trujillo. They had been involved in the resistance against him in the Dominican Republic. Publicity about the Mirabal sisters inspired a wave of feminist activism in the Dominican Republic.

**Source URL (retrieved on 18/05/2021 - 17:37):**

<https://civilresistance.info/bibliography/country/Dominican%20Republic>

**Links**

[1] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2011/against-her-will-forced-and-coerced-sterilization-women-worldwide>

[2] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2017/eclac-least-2795-were-victims-femicide-23-countries-latin-america-and-caribbean>

[3] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2019/dominican-republic-policies-fuel-teens-pregnancy>

[4] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2019/dominican-republic-thousands-join-march-butterflies-protest-against-gender-violence>

[5] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2019/latin-america-and-caribbeans-grievous-femicide-case>

[6] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2018/end-gender-based-violence-gbv-children-aids-campaign-latin-america-and-caribbean>

[7] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2018/dominican-protesters-call-attention-femicide-urge-new-yorkers-take-action>

[8] <https://www.vibe.com/2018/03/new-york-marches-against-dominican-femicide>

[9] <https://borgenproject.org/challenges-for-women-in-the-dominican-republic/>

[10] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2018/revitalizing-feminism-dominican-republic-0>