



Language

[ECLAC: At least 2,795 were victims of femicide in 23 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in 2017](#) [1], 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.

[UN: 'Machismo' in Honduras driving epidemic of femicides](#) [2], TeleSur, 28/11/2018,

Provides recent data uncovered by the United Nations on femicide in Honduras. It also connects the occurrence of femicide, and the lack of effective measures to tackle it, to political and economic instability, which lead many people to flee the country.

To see the consequences of femicide in terms of the children made orphans in Honduras, have a look at this link <https://www.telesurenglish.net/news/Thousands-of-Children-Orphaned-in-Honduras-By-Femicides-Study-20180912-0010.html> [3]

[Capacity4dev. Spotlight Initiative: countering violence against women in Central America](#) [4], Europa.eu, 14/05/2018,

Highlights the initiatives undertaken by the EU and the UN in Guatemala and Mexico to tackle violence against women and girls. Other Latin American countries that are part of the project are El Salvador, Argentina and Honduras.

[Educating Girls: The Path to Gender Equality](#) [5], Washington, D.C., Global Partnership for Education, 2019, pp. 11

Outlines the challenges faced by girls seeking an education, and provides data related to most of the African countries, alongside Afghanistan, Yemen, the Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste.

[Honduran President called 'murderer' at inauguration of UN anti-femicide initiative](#) [6], TeleSur, 14/02/2019,

Announces the launch of the 'Spotlight Initiative' in Honduras through a joint collaboration between the United Nations (UN) and the European Union (EU) and the Honduras government to end femicide and impunity. By 2014, Honduras had the highest number of femicides in the world, according to the U.N. It is reported that 380 women were murdered in the country in 2018 and that 30 women were killed during the first 30 days of 2019. The impunity rate for this crime hovers at 95 per cent.

Freidenberg, Flavia, [Women's Political Representation in Honduras: A Comparative Perspective on Party Resistance and Inclusive Reform Proposals](#) [7], Atlanta, GA, The Carter Centre, 2019, pp. 20



Report monitoring the political participation of women in Honduras, and investigating the causes and implications of women's absence from institutions and public decision-making processes.

Reuters, [Brazil: four women killed every day in 2019, human rights body says](#) [8], The Guardian, 04/02/2019,

Reuters report on the alarming rate of femicides which occurred in Brazil since the beginning of 2019, leading to the initiative of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, supported by Human rights activists and civil society, calling on the Brazilian Government "to implement comprehensive strategies to prevent these acts, fulfil its obligation to investigate, prosecute and punish those responsible, as well as to offer protection and comprehensive reparation to all victims." Between January and beginning of March 2019 Brazil counted 126 femicides and 67 attempts. (The full statement is available at this link

http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/media_center/PReleases/2019/024.asp [9]).

To see previous reports on femicide in Brazil, have a look at this link which states that the [Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean \(GEO\)](#) [10] of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) found that 2,795 women were victims of femicide in 2017 in 23 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (https://oig.cepal.org/sites/default/files/nota_27_eng.pdf [10]).

SIPA, [Violence against women in Brazil. Exploring the use of Twitter data to inform policy](#) [11], Columbia University Capstone Project – UN Women, 2019, pp. 44

Capstone project, in consultancy with UN Women, explores how social media data —especially Twitter — can complement traditional data collection methods to help bridge gaps and influence policies on violence against women in Brazil. This report provides insights and recommendations regarding how this data can best be harnessed by civil society organizations, government agencies, and other stakeholders to work more effectively towards achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5.2—to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls. This will assist UN Women in developing a social media platform with the aim of monitoring progress made towards the achievement of SDG 5.2 goal.

Source URL (retrieved on 19/04/2024 -

11:42):<https://civilresistance.info/section/f-feminist-movements-and-protests/f5-new-global-feminist-wave-2017-onwards/f5iii>

Links

[1] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2017/eclac-least-2795-were-victims-femicide-23-countries-latin-america-and-caribbean> [2] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2018/un-machismo-honduras-driving-epidemic-femicides> [3] <https://www.telesurenglish.net/news/Thousands-of-Children-Orphaned-in-Honduras-By-Femicides-Study-20180912-0010.html> [4] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2018/capacity4dev-spotlight-initiative-countering-violence-against-women-central-america> [5] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2019/educating-girls-path-gender-equality> [6] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2019/honduran-president-called-murderer-inauguration-un-anti-femicide-initiative> [7] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2019/womens-political-representation-honduras-comparative-perspective-party-resistance> [8] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2019/brazil-four-women-killed-every-day-2019-human-rights-body-says> [9] http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/media_center/PReleases/2019/024.asp [10] https://oig.cepal.org/sites/default/files/nota_27_eng.pdf [11] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2019/violence-against-women-brazil-exploring-use-twitter-data-inform-policy>