



infoSEGURA



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VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN THROUGHOUT THE LIFE CYCLE, 2020

- Findings
- Progress and challenges
- The Continuum of violence:
 - Sexual Violence
 - Forced disappearance
 - Femicidal Violence



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Violence against women is "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."

Source: Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women. (Belém do Pará), 1994.

FINDINGS

1. 2020 was an atypical year due to COVID-19 and restrictions on mobility that were enforced to stem the pandemic.

2. Although numerous administrative records suggest there was a downturn in crime as it affect women, survey-generated evidence suggests a general rise in household conflicts during the forced lockdown period.

3. It is estimated that measures taken to respond to the pandemic led to atypical behavior in certain crimes. Over the course of these 85 days, estimates show significant reductions in reports of female disappearances, female suicide, non-consensual dissemination of pornography, and a variety of expressions of violence against women.

4. At the closing of 2020, there is a noticeable reduction in principal sexual crimes committed against women. In addition, homicide involving females and feminicides register the lowest records since 2013.

5. Given that reporting channels were affected by the quarantine period, institutions need to strengthen capacity to innovate and provide the population with access to effective services in future emergencies.

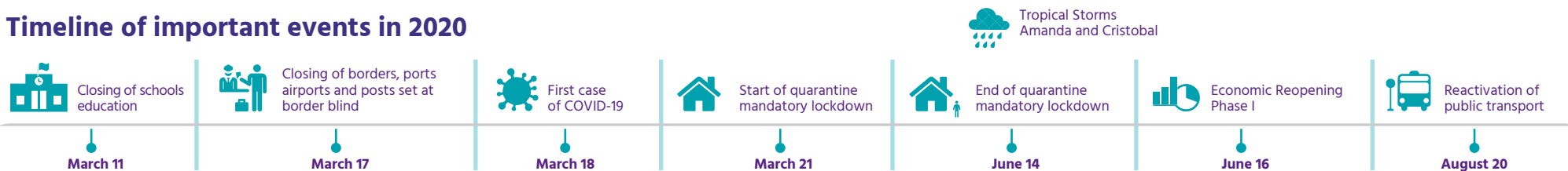
PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

Changes in the legal framework over time

<div><div>1981</div><div><div><div></div></div><div>CEDAW Ratified</div></div></div>	<div><div>1992</div><div><div><div></div></div><div>Peace Accords Signed</div></div></div>	<div><div>1995</div><div><div><div></div></div><div>Belém do Pará Ratified Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action</div></div></div>	<div><div>1996</div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div>ISDEMU Created</div></div></div>	<div><div>1997</div><div><div><div></div></div><div>Penal code</div></div></div>	<div><div>1998</div><div><div><div></div></div><div>Criminal Procedure Code</div></div></div>	<div><div>2009</div><div><div><div></div></div><div>Law for the Integral Protection of Children and Adolescents</div></div></div>	<div><div>2011</div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div>Law for Equality, Equity and Eradication of Discrimination against Women</div><div>Creation of CPM, Gender Commission and Gender Unit in Congress.</div><div>ISDEMU becomes the governing body.</div><div>2a. National Policy on Women.</div><div>Ciudad Mujer in Colon.</div><div>UNIMUJER created at the PNC</div></div></div></div>
<div><div>2012</div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div>Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free from Violence for Women becomes effective.</div><div>Creation of the Unit for Specialized Assistance for Women at the FGR.</div><div>Ciudad Mujer in Usulután.</div></div></div></div>	<div><div>2013</div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div>Ciudad Mujer in Santa Ana, San Martín, San Salvador, Morazán and San Miguel</div></div></div></div>	<div><div>2014</div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div>Special Law against Human Trafficking.</div><div>Special Unit for Women Victims of Violence created at the PDDH.</div></div></div></div>	<div><div>2016</div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div>Created Specialized Courts for a Life Free from Violence and Discrimination for Women.</div><div>Protocol to address Gender-Based Violence and Discrimination against Women inside the PNC.</div></div></div></div>	<div><div>2017</div><div><div><div></div></div><div>Statutory prohibition of Child Marriage</div></div></div>	<div><div>2018</div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div>National Office for Women, Children, Adolescents, LGBTI Population and other groups in conditions of vulnerability created at the FGR.</div><div>Strategy for the prevention of femicide and sexual violence ISDEMU.</div></div></div></div>	<div><div>2020</div><div><div><div></div></div><div>Creation of Second Courts of Instruction in Cojutepeque.</div></div></div>	
<div><div><div></div></div>International legal frameworks</div>	<div><div><div></div></div>National frameworks</div>	<div><div><div></div></div>Political and Institutional Progress</div>	<div><div><div></div></div>Intervening factors</div>	<div><div><div></div></div>Institutional strengthening</div>	<div><div><div></div></div>Public Policies</div>		

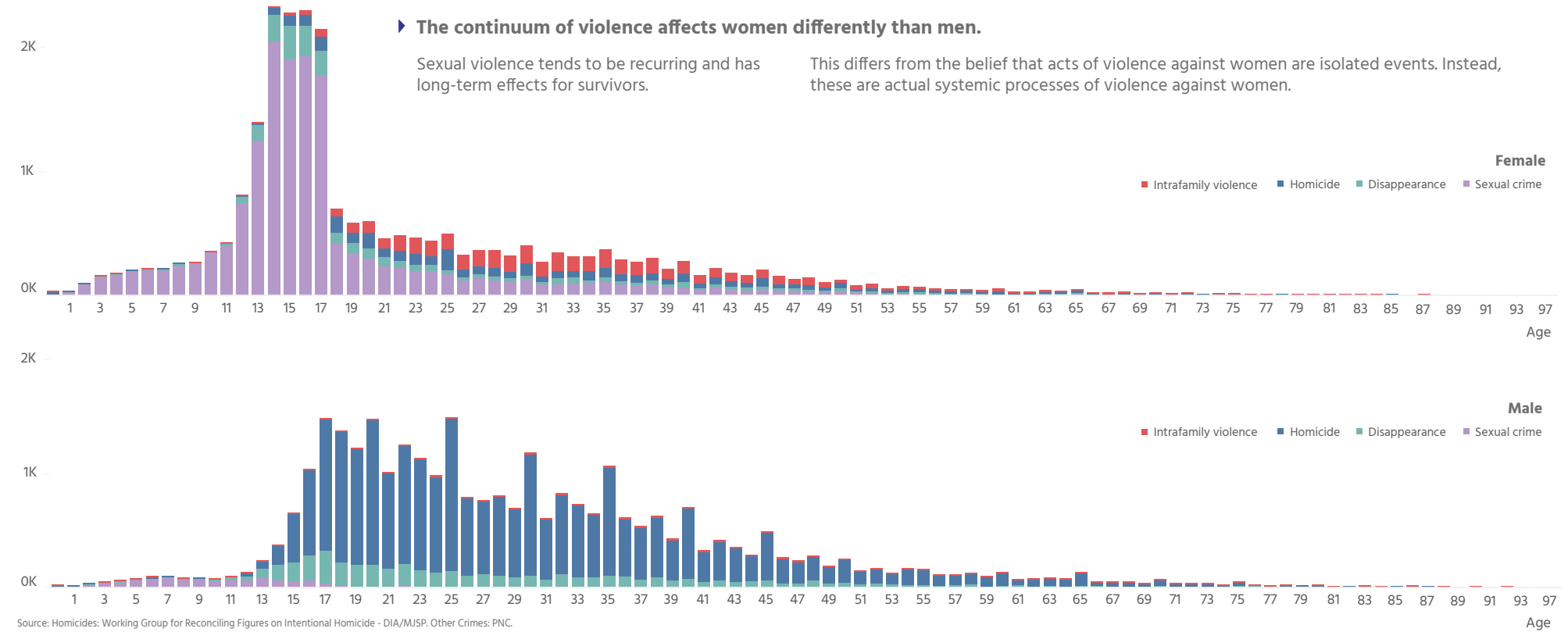
Source: Prepared by InfoSegura, based on international instruments and national law on violence against women, 2020.

Timeline of important events in 2020

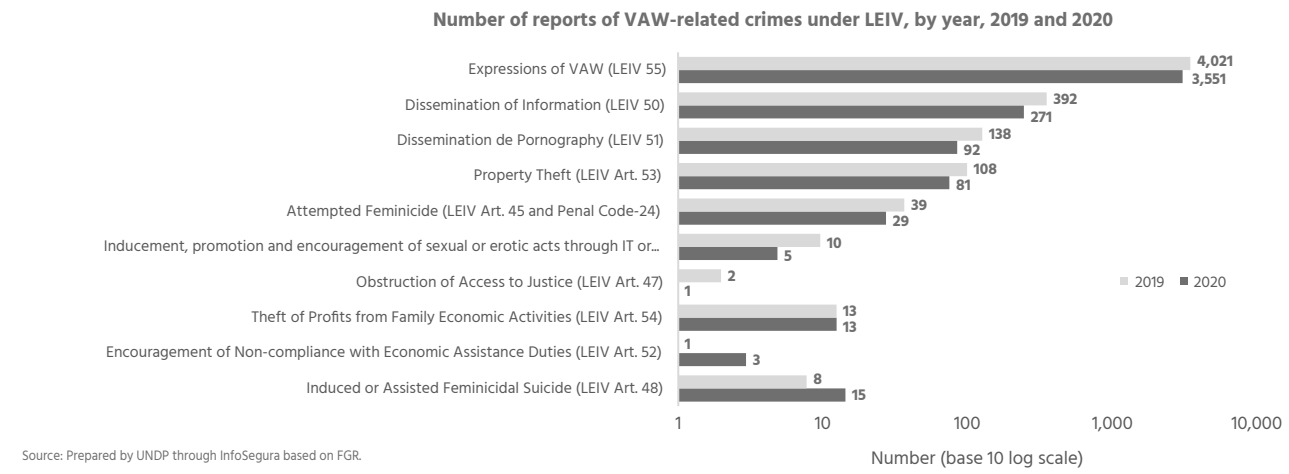


Source: Source: UNDP through Infosegura.

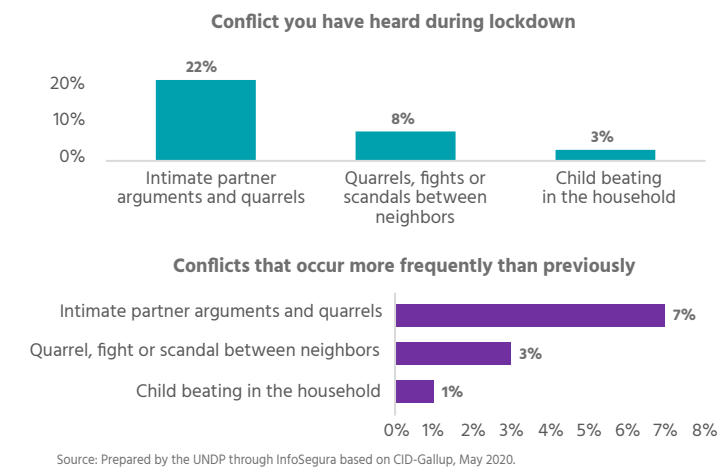
THE CONTINUUM OF VIOLENCE



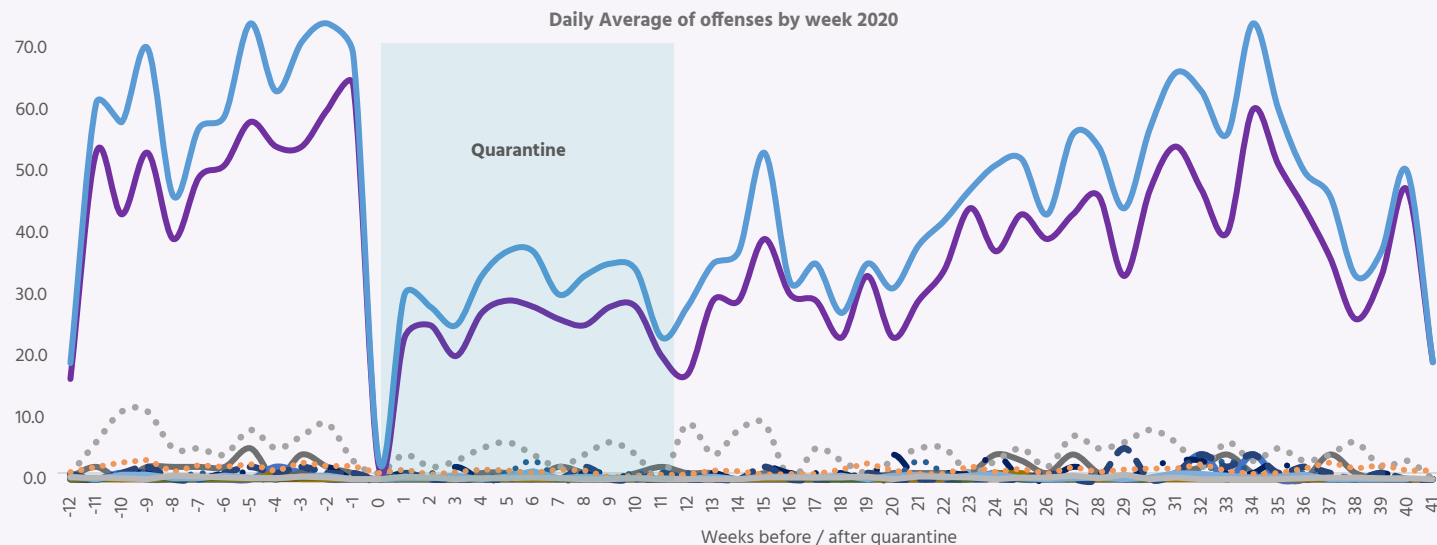
► **A 14% reduction in the aggregate of LEIV crimes (VAW) in 2020. Feminicidal suicide and failure to provide economic support on the rise.**



► **In 2020, conflict in the household on the rise due to lockdown, but administrative records point to the opposite.**



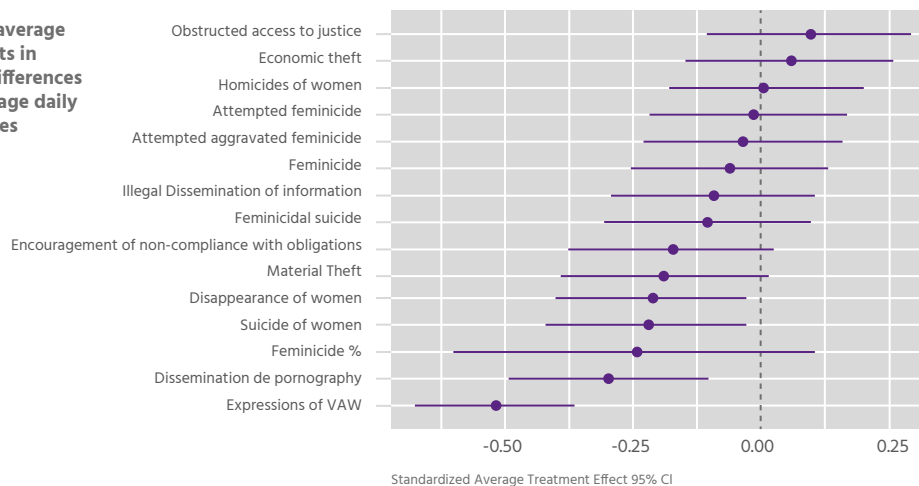
► **Sudden drops in some LEIV (VAW) crimes are noted starting at the household lockdown period in 2020.**



Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura based on FGR.

► **During the quarantine period, reports of Dissemination de Pornography (LEIV Art. 51) and Expressions of VAW (LEIV Art. 55) and Disappearances (Cr. Code 148) decreased.**

Coefficients of average treatment effects in Difference-in-Differences models on average daily reported offenses



Source: Prepared by the UNDP through InfoSegura based on FGR and CSJ-IML.

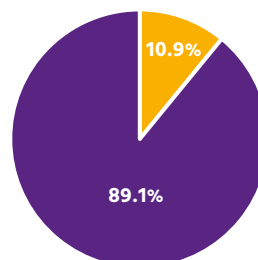
Note: For theory and applications of the Difference-in-Differences method refer to Handbook on impact evaluation. World Bank, 2010.

Sexual violence

This is any behavior that threatens or violates a woman's right to voluntarily choose sexual life, including not only sexual intercourse, but any form of contact or sexual access, genital or non-genital, regardless of the aggressor being or not in a marital relationship, a partner, social, job, emotional or family ties with the female victim.

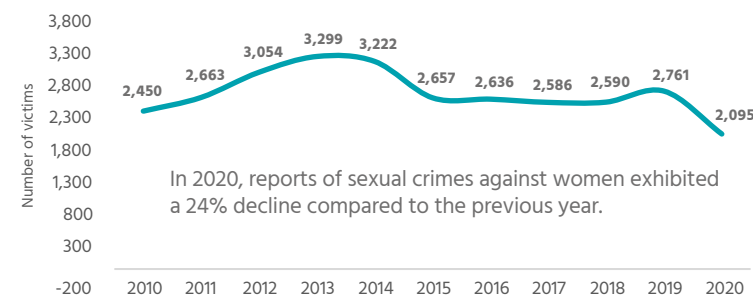
► **In 2020, a sexual crime was reported every 4 hours. Nine in 10 victims were women.**

Distribution of sexual crime victims, by sex, 2010-2020



Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura based on PNC.

Number of reports of sexual crimes involving females, 2010-2020

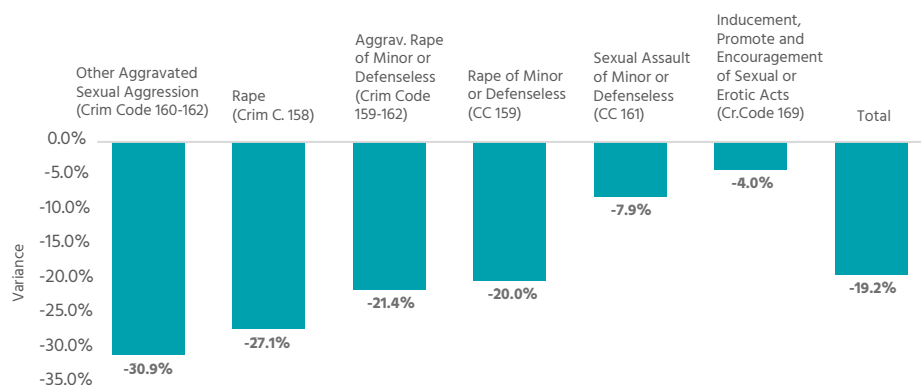


In 2020, reports of sexual crimes against women exhibited a 24% decline compared to the previous year.

Source: LEIV, 2013.

► **A 19.2% reduction in reported sexual crime in 2020.**

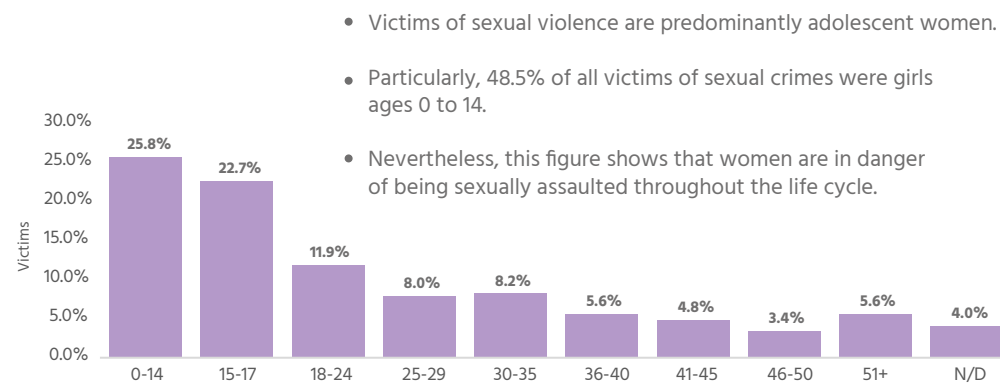
Annual variance of reported sexual crime, 2019-2020



Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura based on FGR. Source: Prepared

► **In 2020, 48.5% of sexual crimes involved girls and adolescents under the age of 18.**

Sexual crime by age of female victims, 2020



Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura based on PNC.

- Victims of sexual violence are predominantly adolescent women.
- Particularly, 48.5% of all victims of sexual crimes were girls ages 0 to 14.
- Nevertheless, this figure shows that women are in danger of being sexually assaulted throughout the life cycle.

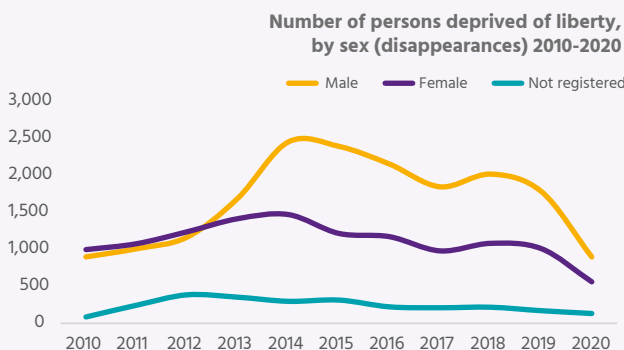
Forced disappearance

"The arrest, detention, kidnapping or any other form of deprivation of liberty by agents of the State or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of the State, followed by a refusal to acknowledge such deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, thus removing him from the protection of the law."

Source: Article 2, International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

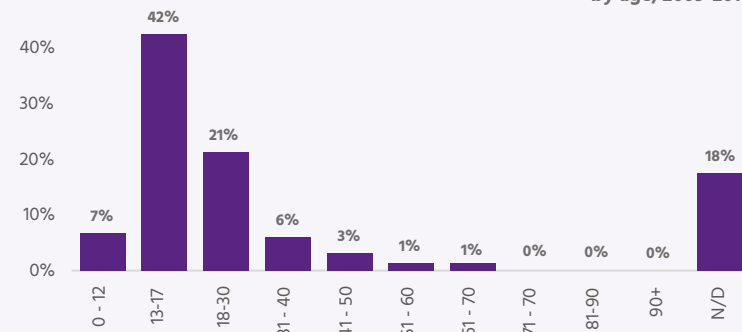
► **Between 2010 and 2020, the FGR received over 12,000 reports of women deprived of liberty (disappearances).**

Since 2015, there has been a reduction in reports of persons deprived of liberty. Little over half of missing persons on record were minors.



Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura based on FGR.

Percentage of missing women, by age, 2009-2018



Femicidal violence

"It is the form of extreme gender-based violence against women, an outcome of the violation of their human rights in the public and private spheres, formed by the set of misogynous conducts that entails social or State impunity, where they culminate in femicide and in other forms of violent death of women."

Source: Art. 9 b Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free from Violence for Women.

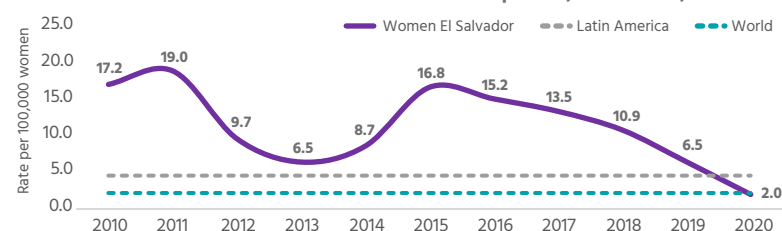
► **Since 2016, indicators for homicides of women are on a noticeable downward trend. From 2016 to 2020, it declined 86.8%**

During previous years, the femicide rate was higher than Latin America and the World. To be specific, in 2019, it was 40% higher than Latin American rate, and 5 times that of the world.

In 2020, for the first time, the rates of homicides of women were lower than Latin America and Worldwide.

Sources: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura based on a UNODC, 2011 (regional data) and PNC, 2010-2020 (national)

Rate of female homicide per 100,000 females, 2010-2020



► Homicides of women have fluctuated between urban and rural areas.

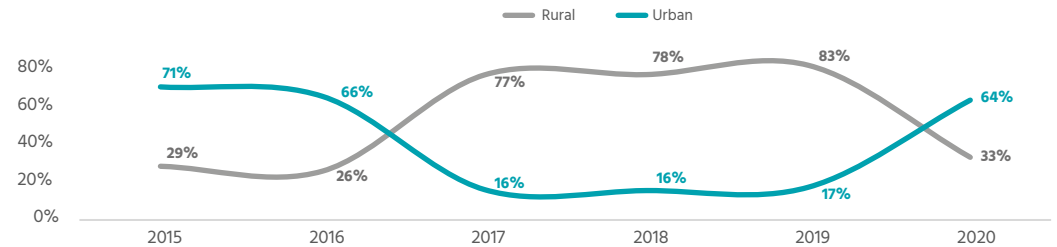
Approximately 52% of reports of murders of women came from the urban area, in the aggregate from 2010 and 2020.

During the periods from 2012-2013 and 2016-2019, feminicidal violence was higher in rural areas. In 2020, however, it was predominantly in urban areas.

For a better understanding of this phenomenon, it is necessary to enhance the records of motives and types of aggressor

Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura based on PNC.

Percentage of female homicide by geographic area of residence, 2015-2020

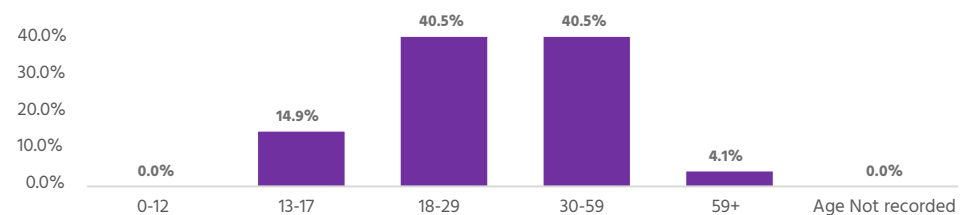


► In 2020, on average, 11 women were murdered per month. Over 50% were under the age of 31.

The danger of being murdered is present throughout a woman's life cycle, but it is much higher for those of reproductive age.

Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura based on PNC.

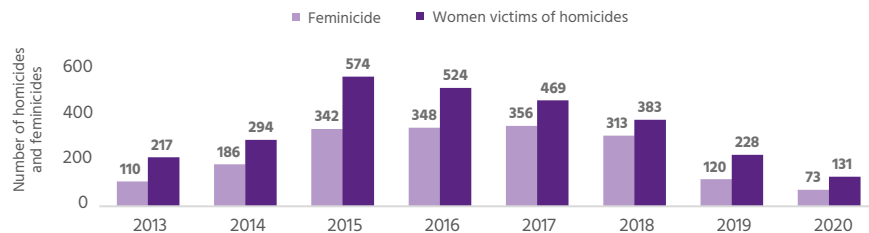
Percentage of female homicides, by age, 2020



► Reduction in female homicides y feminicide since 2015.

Between 2019 and 2020, the reduction in the number of female homicides was 40.5%, while in feminicide it was approximately 61.0%.

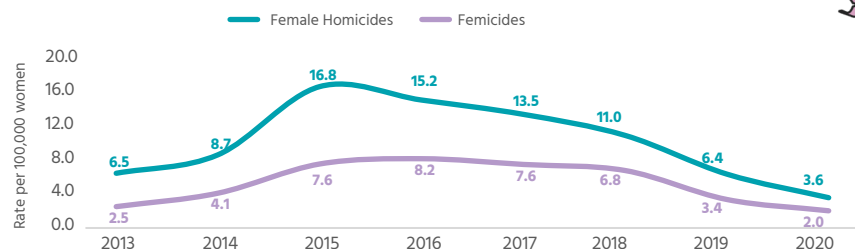
Number of female homicides and feminicides, 2013-2020



Source: Prepared by UNDP through InfoSegura with data provided by PNC, FGR, and the Working Group to Review Intentional homicide and Feminicide.

► On average, 53% of female homicides were typified as feminicide, either simple or aggravated, between 2013 and 2020.

Rate of female homicide and feminicides, 2013-2020

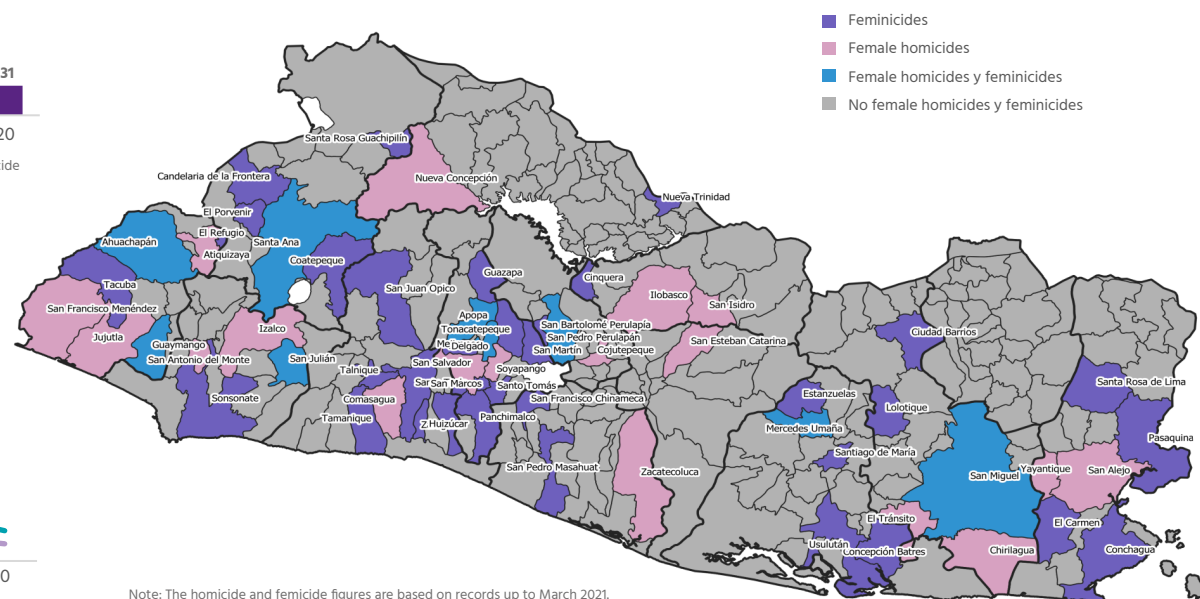


Source: Prepared by the UNDP through InfoSegura based on FGR, PNC and DIGESTYC.

► Acts of violence against women are concentrated in certain territories.

In all, 44 out of 262 municipalities registered cases of feminicide. Only 15 of these municipalities accounted for over 60% of feminicide victims, and 43% of female victims of homicide.

Presence of female homicides and feminicides, per municipality, in 2020



Note: The homicide and femicide figures are based on records up to March 2021.
Sources: Prepared by the UNDP through InfoSegura based on FGR and PNC.