[https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Women/SRWomen/Pages/SRVAW.aspx](https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Women/SRWomen/Pages/SRVAW.aspx%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)

**Questionnaire on criminalization and prosecution of rape**

**Definition and scope of criminal law provisions**

1. Please provide information on criminal law provision/s on rape (or analogous forms of serious sexual violence for those jurisdictions that do not have a rape classification) by providing full translated transcripts of the relevant articles of the Criminal code and the Criminal procedure code:
* (2014) Second Follow-up Report on the Recommendations of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI, more specifically paragraph 39[[1]](#footnote-1), 40[[2]](#footnote-2), 42, 45[[3]](#footnote-3), 49[[4]](#footnote-4), 69, also table 3 and 5:

<https://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/docs/MESECVI-SegundoInformeSeguimiento-ES.pdf>

* System of progress indicators for the evaluation phase of the Third Multilateral Evaluation Round:

<https://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/docs/MESECVI-CE-ESP-IndicadoresTerceraRonda.pdf>

* Third Round of Multilateral Evaluation - National Reports on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention:

<https://www.oas.org/en/mesecvi/NationalReportsThirdRound.asp>

* (2016) Infographic: Care for girls that are victims of sexual violence

<https://www.oas.org/en/mesecvi/docs/Infografia1-ProtocolosEmbarazoInfantil-EN.pdf>

* (2016) Infographic: Registries of girls that victims of sexual violence

<https://www.oas.org/en/mesecvi/docs/Infografia2-RegistroEmbarazoInfantil-EN.pdf>

* (2017) Hemispheric Report on Sexual Violence and Child Pregnancy in the States Party to the Belém do Pará Convention, pages 36 to 42:

<http://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/docs/mesecvi-embarazoinfantil-en.pdf>

* (2017) Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention:

<https://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/docs/TercerInformeHemisferico-EN.pdf>

**2.** Based on the wording of those provisions, is the provided definition of rape:

This was analyzed in the Second Follow-up Report on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI, page 31, 32, 44. More detail can be found in the Third Round of Multilateral Evaluation, about what the States have answered to the **structural indicators about legislation:**

* Incorporation of psychological, physical, sexual, patrimonial, economic, institutional, political and other forms of violence into antiviolence legislation, considering girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, pregnant, socioeconomically disadvantaged, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants or affected by armed conflicts, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom/Incorporación de la violencia psicológica, física, sexual, patrimonial, económica, institucional, política y otras en la legislación de violencia, considerando niñas y adolescentes, mujeres adultas y adultas mayores, de diversidad étnica, afrodescendientes, rurales, con discapacidades, embarazadas, en situación socioeconómica desfavorable, con opciones sexuales diversas, por su identidad de género, en situación de migrantes o afectadas por situaciones de conflictos armados, refugiadas, desplazadas, privadas de la libertad.
* Rape, sexual abuse, sexual violence within the nuclear family or extended/violación, abuso sexual, violencia sexual dentro de la familia nuclear o ampliada.
* Sexual violence in hospitals, places of learning, detention centers, and other state institutions, in particular for indigenous women, considering also those who are ethnically diverse, Afrodescendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons, senior citizens or deprived of their freedom /violencia sexual en hospitales, centros educativos, centros de privación de libertad y otras instituciones del Estado, en particular para las mujeres indígenas, considerando también a las que son étnicamente diversas, afro-descendientes, rurales, con discapacidad, con diferentes preferencias sexuales, por su identidad de género, migrantes, refugiadas, las personas desplazadas, adultas mayores o privadas de su libertad.

**a.**    Gender specific, covering women only YES/NO

Ibid.

**b.**    Gender neutral, covering all persons   YES/NO

Ibid.

**c.**    Based on the lack of consent of victim YES/ NO

Ibid.

**d.**    Based on the use of force or threat YES/ NO

Ibid.

**e.**    Some combination of the above.  YES / NO

Ibid.

**f.**     Does it cover only vaginal rape?  YES /NO

Ibid.

**g.**    Does it cover all forms of penetration? YES/NO. If yes, please specify.

Ibid.

**h.**    Is marital rape in this provision explicitly included? YES / NO

This was analyzed in the Second Follow-up Report on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI, pages 42-43. More detail about what the States have answered to the **structural indicator about legislation: rape and sexual abuse within marriage and de-facto unions/violación y abuso sexual dentro del matrimonio y uniones de hecho** can be found in the Third Round of Multilateral Evaluation.

**i.**     Is the law silent on marital rape? YES/NO

Ibid.

**j.**     Is marital rape covered in the general provisions or by legal precedent even if it is not explicitly included? YES/NO

Ibid.

**k.**    Is marital rape excluded in the provisions, or is marital rape not considered as a crime?   YES /NO

Ibid.

**3.**    Are there any provisions excluding criminalization of the perpetrator if the victim and alleged perpetrator live together in a sexual relationship/have a sexual relationship/had a sexual relationship? If so, please submit it.

This was analyzed in the Second Follow-up Report on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI, pages 42-43. More detail about what the States have answered to the **structural indicator about legislation: rape and sexual abuse within marriage and de-facto unions/ violación y abuso sexual dentro del matrimonio y uniones de hecho** can be found in the Third Round of Multilateral Evaluation.

**4.**    What is the legal age for sexual consent?

This was analyzed in the Hemispheric Report on Sexual Violence and Child Pregnancy in the States Party to the Belém do Pará Convention, pages 37-42.

**5.**    Are there provisions that differentiate for sexual activity between peers? If so, please provide them.

Ibid.[[5]](#footnote-5)

**6.**    Provide information on criminal sanctions prescribed and length/duration of such criminal sanctions for criminalized forms of rape.

More detail can be found in the Third Hemispheric Report, pages 36-37. Also, see the Third Round of Multilateral Evaluation, about what the States have answered to the structural indicators about legislation, more specifically: **Incorporation of psychological, physical, sexual, patrimonial, economic, institutional, political and other forms of violence into antiviolence legislation, considering girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, pregnant, socioeconomically disadvantaged, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants or affected by armed conflicts, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom/Incorporación de la violencia psicológica, física, sexual, patrimonial, económica, institucional, política y otras en la legislación de violencia, considerando niñas y adolescentes, mujeres adultas y adultas mayores, de diversidad étnica, afrodescendientes, rurales, con discapacidades, embarazadas, en situación socioeconómica desfavorable, con opciones sexuales diversas, por su identidad de género, en situación de migrantes o afectadas por situaciones de conflictos armados, refugiadas, desplazadas, privadas de la libertad.**

7.    What does the legislation in your country provide in terms of reparation to the victim of rape and/or sexual violence after conviction of the perpetrator?

This was analyzed in the Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention of the MESECVI, Chapter 4[[6]](#footnote-6). More detail about what the States have answered to the **process indicator about access to justice**: **number of judgments or resolutions related to reparation of victims, type of reparation/número de sentencias o resoluciones relativas a la reparación de las víctimas, con tipo de reparación** can be found in the Third Round of Multilateral Evaluation.

**Aggravating and mitigating circumstances**

**8.**    Does the law foresee aggravating circumstances when sentencing rape cases? If so, what are they?

This was analyzed in the Second Follow-up Report on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI, paragraph 70[[7]](#footnote-7). More information can also be found in the Hemispheric Report on Sexual Violence and Child Pregnancy in the States Party to the Belém do Pará Convention, paragraph 110, 116 and 213.

**a.**    Is rape by more than one perpetrator an aggravating circumstance?  YES/NO

Ibid.

**b.**    Is rape of a particularly vulnerable individual an aggravating circumstance, or the imbalance of power between alleged perpetrator and victims? (for example, doctor/patient; teacher/student; age difference) YES/NO

This was analyzed in the Second Follow-up Report on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI, paragraph 91. Also, more detail about what the States have answered to the **structutal indicator about legislation**: **sexual violence in hospitals, places of learning, detention centers, and other state institutions, in particular for indigenous women, considering also those who are ethnically diverse, Afrodescendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons, senior citizens or deprived of their freedom/violencia sexual en hospitales, centros educativos, centros de privación de libertad y otras instituciones del Estado, en particular para las mujeres indígenas, considerando también a las que son étnicamente diversas, afro-descendientes, rurales, con discapacidad, con diferentes preferencias sexuales, por su identidad de género, migrantes, refugiadas, las personas desplazadas, adultas mayores o privadas de su libertad** can be found in the Third Round of Multilateral Evaluation.

c.    Is rape by spouse or intimate partner an aggravating circumstance?

This was analyzed in the Second Follow-up Report on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI, pages 42-43. More detail about what the States have answered to the **structural indicator about legislation: rape and sexual abuse within marriage and de-facto unions/violación y abuso sexual dentro del matrimonio y uniones de hecho** can be found in the Third Round of Multilateral Evaluation.

**9.**    Does the law foresee mitigating circumstances for the purposes of punishment? YES/NO If yes, please specify.

More information can be found in the Hemispheric Report on Sexual Violence and Child Pregnancy in the States Party to the Belém do Pará Convention, paragraph 111, 118, 214.

**10.**  Is reconciliation between the victim and the perpetrator allowed as part of a legal response? YES/NO
If so, at what stage and what are the consequences?

This was analyzed in the Second Follow-up Report on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI, pages 35-39.

Also, the Hemispheric Report on Sexual Violence and Child Pregnancy in the States Party to the Belém do Pará Convention, paragraph 199.

More detail can be found in the Third Round of Multilateral Evaluation, about the States have answers to:

* The **structural indicator about legislation: enactment of legislation that explicitly bans the use of such methods as conciliation, mediation, probation, suspended sentences, application of the opportunity, commutation of punishment and others intended to resolve cases of violence extra-judicially/legislación que prohíba en forma explícita el uso de métodos de conciliación, mediación, probation, suspensión de juicio a prueba, aplicación del criterio de oportunidad, conmutación de penas u otros orientados a resolver extrajudicialmente casos de violencia.**
* The **structural indicator about access to justice: Legislation that explicitly bans the use of such methods as conciliation, mediation, suspended sentences, probation, application of the opportunity, commutation of sentences and others intended to resolve cases of violence against women extra-judicially.prohibición explícita en la legislación del uso de métodos de conciliación, mediación, suspensión del juicio a prueba (probation) aplicación del criterio de oportunidad, conmutación de la pena u otros orientados a resolver extrajudicialmente casos de violencia contra las mujeres**.

**a.**    Regardless of the law, is reconciliation permitted in practice? YES/NO and what is the practice in this regard?

Information unavailable.

**11.** Is there any provision in the criminal code that allows for the non-prosecution of perpetrator? YES/NO If yes, please specify.

Information unavailable.

**a.**    if the perpetrator marries the victim of rape? YES/NO

**b.**    if the perpetrator loses his “socially dangerous” character or reconciles with the victim? YES/NO

**Prosecution**

**12.** Is rape reported to the police prosecuted ex officio (public prosecution)? YES/NO

More detail can be found in the Third Round of Multilateral Evaluation, about the States have answers to the **structural indicator about access to justice: Existence of legislation on protective measures, at the request of the victim or third parties or on an ex officio basis, before and during administrative and/or judicial proceedings/Existencia de legislación sobre medidas de protección a solicitud de la víctima, de terceras/os o de oficio, antes y durante el proceso administrativo y/o judicial.**

**13.** Is rape reported to the police prosecuted ex parte (private prosecution)? YES/NO

Ibid.

**14.** Are plea bargain or “friendly settlement” of a case allowed in cases of rape of women? YES/NO

Ibid.

**15.** Are plea bargain or “friendly settlement” of a case allowed in cases of rape of children? YES/NO

Ibid.

**16.** Please provide information on the statute of limitations for prosecuting rape.

Ibid.

**17.** Are there provisions allowing a child who was the victim of rape and to report it after reaching adulthood?   YES/NO

See the Hemispheric Report on Sexual Violence and Child Pregnancy in the States Party to the Belém do Pará Convention, chapter 6: Regulation of Sexual Violence against Girls in Latin America and the Caribbean

**18.** Are there mandatory requirements for proof of rape, such a medical evidence or the need for witnesses?  YES/NO If yes, please specify.

Ibid.

**19.**  Are there rape shield provisions aimed at preventing judges and defense lawyers from exposing a woman’s sexual history during trial? YES

This was analyzed in the Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention, paragraph 476.[[8]](#footnote-8)

**20.**  Are there procedural criminal law provisions aimed to avoid re-victimizations during the prosecution and court hearings? YES/NO. If yes, please specify.

Ibid.

**War and/or conflict**

**21.** Is rape criminalized as a war crime or crime against humanity? YES/NO

This was analyzed in the Second Follow-up Report on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI, pages 52-53[[9]](#footnote-9). More detail about what the States have answered to the **structural indicator, about legislation**: **on sexual violence in armed conflicts, as a form of torture, war crime and/or crime against humanity/violencia sexual en conflictos armados, como forma de tortura, crimen de guerra y/o crimen de lesa humanidad** can be found in the Third Round of Multilateral Evaluation.

**22.** Is there a statute of limitations for prosecuting rape in war or in conflict contexts? YES/NO

Ibid.

**23.** Is there explicit provisions excluding statutes of limitation for rape committed during war and armed conflict? YES/NO

Ibid.[[10]](#footnote-10)

**24.** Has the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) been ratified? YES

This was analyzed in the Second Follow-up Report on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI, pages 47-49[[11]](#footnote-11). More detail about what the States have answered to the **structural indicator about legislation**: **forced prostitution (per Rome Statute)/prostitución forzada (conforme Estatuto de Roma)** can be found in the Third Round of Multilateral Evaluation.

**Data**

**25.** Please provide data on the number of cases of rape that were reported, prosecuted and sanctioned, for the past two to five years.

This was analyzed in the Second Follow-up Report on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI, chapter 5: Information and statistics. Also, see the Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention, pages 192-194.

**Other**

**26.** Please explain any particular and additional barriers to the reporting and prosecution of rape and to the accountability of perpetrators in your legal and social context not covered by the above.

**ADDENDA: Standards and lack of full implementation at the global and regional level**

* **Information on criminal law provision on rape:**

All States Party to the Convention do, in fact, establish punishments in their legislative framework for physical, psychological, and sexual violence against women, although some punish it only in the private sphere.

In the cases of Haiti and Jamaica, the law punishes violent acts but does not distinguish whether the victim is a man or a woman, so that it does not expressly recognize the asymmetry of power and that this gender-based violence has disproportionate impact on women.

Although the region’s countries are gradually incorporating punishments for psychological, physical, and sexual violence, 75% still lack comprehensive laws on violence against women that cover all types of violence and spheres in which it is practiced.

To measure the implementation of this Recommendation, the Committee incorporated in the system of indicators a request for information on the express prohibition in the legislative framework of the use of methods of conciliation, mediation, probation, and the use of the “principle of opportunity,” commutation of punishment, and other methods for out-of-court settlement in cases of violence against women.[[12]](#footnote-12)

* **Regulation of sexual violence against girls:**

All the States of the region criminalize sexual violence against girls. Similarly, sexual relations with girls under 18 are punishable by the Criminal Codes of the States Party to the Convention. This behavior is framed by different criminal typologies that are generally referred to as: unlawful sexual relations with minors, sexual abuse of minors, carnal knowledge of minors, carnal knowledge of or access to minors, rape, rape of minors, special cases of rape and sexual coercion. Only Bolivia and Venezuela include in the definition of the criminal offense the concept of girl. In Venezuela, in those cases where the victim, an ancillary jurisdiction is established in favor of the special jurisdiction of violence against women.

In cases of rape, specific criminal typologies are established when the victim of the crime is a girl – with a presumption that it is always rape when the girl is under the age of 14. Age limits for establishing the age of the victim are heterogeneous in the region however, at least 20 States criminalize sexual relations with minors under the age of 14, establishing a progression of the punishment if the rape occurred between the ages of 14 and 12 or if the victim is under the age of 12. The remaining States establish different progressions between ages 18 and 15, except Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Panama, and Suriname, which ***do not establish any punishment or aggravating*** circumstance in the case rape when the victim is a girl under the age of 18. In Panama, it is worth noting that the legislation establishes as an ***aggravating*** circumstance carnal access with violence if the victim becomes pregnant as a result, although it does not make a distinction about the age of the victim.

It is of special concern that at least 10 States in the region provide for ***mitigating circumstances*** for this criminal offense that perpetuates gender stereotypes against girls. Among these circumstances, we find the existence of reasonable causes for believing that the girl was older than 14 or 16, evidence of which must be provided by the aggressor. This is common in the legislation of Caribbean countries such as Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Granada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago. St. Lucia also excuses criminal liability in cases where the aggressor can demonstrate the consent of the victim in cases of girls aged 12 to 16 – a consent that the CEVI does not recognize. Similarly, of special concern is the exoneration of criminal liability when the victim is the wife of the accused, a law that clearly contravenes the recommendations made by CEVI with respect to the need to criminalize sexual violence within marriage. Moreover, said mitigating circumstance does not include a distinction regarding the age of the victim. Such is the case of the criminal legislation of Barbados, Dominica, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Lastly, the penalties for this type of criminal offenses vary widely in the region, where the lowest minimum sentences are 2 years of imprisonment for cases of rape of girls over 12, which contrasts with the life sentence imposed by some States in the Caribbean and sentences of up to 30 years of imprisonment in Mexico for “those having sexual intercourse” with girls under the age of 15. The rest of the region applies sentences that range from 3 to 20 years of imprisonment.

The CEVI considers that all pregnancy in girls younger than 14 years old should be considered nonconsensual and, accordingly, a product of sexual violence, ***except in cases where sexual relations take place between peers.***[[13]](#footnote-13)

* **Rape within marriage/de facto unions:**

In its fourth Recommendation, the Committee urged the States to criminalize sexual violence and rape committed within a marriage or de facto union and to revise the rules of criminal procedure in order to remove obstacles that could prevent women from seeking justice in these cases.

In the System of Indicators, the Committee included legislation in this area that incorporated punishment. The Technical Secretariat also prepared a legislative analysis on criminalization of rape in marriage or de facto unions. As an outcome of this analysis, in the light of this Recommendation, the Committee found that of all States Party to the Convention, 15 countries do not define sexual violence or rape in marriage as a crime.

Except for Uruguay, most Latin American States criminalize rape in marriage or de facto unions; while most Caribbean States do not criminalize rape or define it as an aggravating circumstance when perpetrated by the intimate partner. The Committee acknowledged the recent legislative reforms of the Criminal Code in Grenada in 2012 to criminalize rape in marriage. The Committee reiterates to the rest of the States Party that this act should be criminalized.

It also considers it advisable for the act to be criminalized in the context of all interpersonal relationships—in line with the Belém do Pará Convention—at the same time implementing training programs to promote attitudinal changes among justice operators that enable them to identify and exhaustively investigate the variety of crimes that may have been perpetrated when a women files a complaint, since in interpersonal relationships, different types of gender-based violence, e.g., psychological, physical, and sexual, are often intertwined.

In addition to criminalization of rape in marriage or de facto unions, the Committee reiterates the importance of eliminating procedures and obstacles, including prejudices and preconceived and sexist ideas, which prevent women from obtaining justice in these cases.[[14]](#footnote-14)

1. *“All States Party to the Convention do, in fact, establish punishments in their legislative framework for physical, psychological, and sexual violence against women, although some punish it only in the private sphere.”* [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. *“In the cases of Haiti and Jamaica, the law punishes violent acts but does not distinguish whether the victim is a man or a woman, so that it does not expressly recognize the asymmetry of power and that this gender-based*

*violence has disproportionate impact on women.”* [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. *“Although the region’s countries are gradually incorporating punishments for psychological, physical, and sexual violence, 75% still lack comprehensive laws on violence against women that cover all types of violence and spheres in which it is practiced.”* [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. *“To measure the implementation of this Recommendation, the Committee incorporated in the system of indicators a request for information on the express prohibition in the legislative framework of the use of methods of conciliation, mediation, probation, and the use of the “principle of opportunity,” commutation of punishment, and other methods for out-of-court settlement in cases of violence against women.”* [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. *“The CEVI considers that all pregnancy in girls younger than 14 years old should be considered nonconsensual and, accordingly, a product of sexual violence, except in cases where sexual relations take place between peers.”* Hemispheric Report on Sexual Violence and Child Pregnancy in the States Party to the Belém do Pará Convention, paragraph 9. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. *“Within the framework of the protection of the rights of women, special protection includes the factors associated with the complaint, investigation and documentation phases of cases, the official proceedings (police, prosecutor, and judiciary), the prosecution and punishment of the perpetrators, as well as the reparation to the victims”*, Third Hemispheric Report, paragraph 467. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. *“As is evident in the table, except for Uruguay, most Latin American States criminalize rape in marriage or de facto unions; while most Caribbean States do not criminalize rape (in marriage) or define it as an aggravating circumstance when perpetrated by the intimate partner. The Committee acknowledged the recent legislative reforms of the Criminal Code in Grenada in 2012 to criminalize rape in marriage. The Committee reiterates to the rest of the States Party that this act should be criminalized.”* [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. *“The States must also adopt measures to ensure the criminal justice system protects the dignity and privacy of the victims at all stages of the investigation and trial. The Committee has indicated that the existence of care protocols dependent on services provides clarification of the proceedings and responsibilities, and above all, serves to avoid the revictimization of women.”* Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention, paragraph 476. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. *“The Committee reiterates the importance of criminalizing violence perpetrated or condoned by State agents and, especially, the need to criminalize expressly sexual violence perpetrated by State agents as a war crime and a crime against humanity, and to ensure its punishment.”* Second Follow-up Report on the Recommendations of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI, paragraph 99. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. *“The Committee notes with satisfaction the adoption of the recent legislative amendments in Colombia. The new legislation, enacted in 2014, expressly stipulates that sexual violence may constitute a crime against humanity and therefore, is not subject to any statute of limitations.86 It also incorporates forms of torture that may have a disproportionate impact on women—owing to gender prejudice and stereotypes—such as forced nudity. That law also prohibits the investigation of sex offenses by military courts.”* Second Follow-up Report on the Recommendations of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI, paragraph 97. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. *“The Committee reiterates the importance of defining violence against women in in accordance with the Convention, and its recommendations that the States legislate in the area of trafficking in persons and forced prostitution, in accordance with the obligations of the Palermo Protocol and the Rome Statute, respectively”* Second Follow-up Report on the Recommendations of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI, paragraph 87. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. MESECVI (2014) [*Second Follow-up Report on the Recommendations of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI*](https://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/docs/MESECVI-SegundoInformeSeguimiento-ES.pdf), more specifically paragraph 39, 40, 42, 45, 49, 69, also table 3 and 5. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. MESECVI (2017) [*Hemispheric Report on Sexual Violence and Child Pregnancy in the States Party to the Belém do Pará Convention*](http://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/docs/mesecvi-embarazoinfantil-en.pdf), pages 36 to 42. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. MESECVI (2014) [*Second Follow-up Report on the Recommendations of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI*](https://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/docs/MESECVI-SegundoInformeSeguimiento-ES.pdf)*,* pages 42-43. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)