



**EU-LAT**

Advocacy Network  
Red de Incidencia

### Laura Luelmo, Spain

26 years old. Raped and murdered by Bernardo Morroya. The murder of a woman during an act of sexual violence perpetrated by an unknown person is known as a **Non-Intimate Femicide**.

**In Spain only 2 out of every 10 reports of violence against women lead to a conviction.**



### Martha Cecilia Obando Benaventura, Colombia

45 years old. Social leader. Murdered by 3 gunshot by a hired killer. The murder of women to silence, put an end to social processes and fragment communities is known as **Femi-genocide**.

**In Colombia only 13% of femicides lead to a conviction.**

### María Ramona Chojolán Yac, Guatemala

39 years old. 39 stab wounds. Murdered by Juan Cotoc Cotoc. The murder of a woman by her current or former partner is known as **Intimate Femicide**.

**In Guatemala, only 1% of femicide cases lead to a conviction.**

**Impunity and access to justice**  
Women victims of violence and their families have to face not only the perpetrators and patriarchal society but also the judicial system.



Lack of credibility of survivors in trials due to gender stereotypes.



Application of sentences with attenuating circumstances to perpetrators of abuse and of femicide.



Application of gender stereotypes in judicial sentences.



Archiving of cases.



# #WeWantUsAlive NOT ONE LESS

### Joint struggle

The European Union and the United Nations have joined efforts to end femicide in Latin America. In the Spotlight initiative. This joint effort includes large-scale and specific investment in Latin America and the Caribbean with the aim of considerably improving the lives of women and girls.  
**#SpotlightEndViolence**

All this leads to many women not reporting or if they do, not having access to comprehensive protection measures, and in the end, many of them end up being killed.  
**Impunity leads to the normalising of violence against women.**





Orphaned children are the hidden victims of femicide, however they are not considered to be victims, and so they do not receive any support from the State.

Throughout the world, **1** in every **2** murder cases against women was perpetrated by their intimate partner or by a family member.

**13** women have experienced physical or sexual violence, in the majority of cases committed by a romantic partner. The figure is even higher for sexual harassment.



**137** women are killed every day by their partners or a family member.

**6** femicides are committed per hour, making the home the most dangerous place for women.

### GLOBAL FIGURES



## THE END OF IMPUNITY FOR FEMICIDE



*"Rather than a new form of violence, gender-related killings are the extreme manifestation of existing forms of violence against women. Such killings are not isolated incidents that arise suddenly and unexpectedly, but are rather the ultimate act of violence which is experienced in a continuum of violence"*

UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences 2009 - 2015  
**Rashida Manjoo**

### Countries with the highest rates in the region BY WEEK



**98%** of cases go unpunished.

In Central America, 2 in every 3 women murdered, are killed because of their gender.

In the region just because they are women.

On average, 12 women are killed every day in Latin America and the Caribbean.

14 of the 25 countries in the world with the highest rate of femicide are in Latin America and the Caribbean.

### Latin America and the Caribbean

### EUROPE - LATIN AMERICA

#### A shared problem:

**Spain**  
In Spain 2 women are killed every week just because they are women. This figure could be higher, as there are no statistics related to the number of women killed by a man who was not their intimate partner.

**Germany**  
3 femicides are committed every week. 1 in 4 women aged between 16 and 85 years old has experienced physical or sexual violence at the hands of their intimate partner.

**France**  
Only 14% report these crimes. 1 woman is killed every 3 days by their current or former intimate partner. 223,000 women are victims of conjugal violence every year.

**Europe**  
Although 18 Latin American countries have incorporated femicide/feminicide into their legal framework as a specific crime, not one European country has created any such legislation. In Europe, 1 in 3 women has experienced some kind of sexual or physical violence from the age of 15. 1 in 10 women has experienced some kind of sexual violence and 1 in 20 has been raped.

**Impunity sends a message of tolerance**

#### General recommendations:

- Guarantee access to effective justice with a gender focus that allows adequate reparation to victims and their families and the end of impunity.
- Promote and strengthen the incorporation of a gender, human rights and comprehensive sex education approach in education systems.
- Promote the strengthening of the capacities of health-care, police and justice officials to provide adequate care to victims.
- Assign a budget to develop standardised protocols for the compilation of information and the establishment of comparable data developed together with women's organisations.
- Women's representative organisations should participate in the design and monitoring of public policies on gender equality.



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#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

#### For a safe Europe for women and girls:

1. The Council of the European Union and all its Member States must ratify and fully implement the Council of Europe Convention on the prevention and fight against violence against women and domestic violence, also known as the Istanbul Convention.



#### To the EU for its cooperation with Latin America 2021-2027:

- Promote the harmonisation of currently-existing legislation on femicide in Latin American States with the Model Inter-American Law to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate the Violent Death of Women and Girls, as established by the Convention of Belém do Pará.
- Ensure that the EU and United Nations Spotlight initiative includes the meaningful participation of feminist and women's rights organisations at all stages of decision-making.
- Promote the exchange of good practice between the two regions.