



**SURINAME
“COUNTRY” REPORT**

**THIRD MULTILATERAL EVALUATION ROUND
FOLLOW-UP PHASE**

**PROGRESS INDICATORS FOR MEASURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTER
AMERICAN CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION, PUNISHMENT AND ERADICATION OF
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
“BELÉM DO PARÁ CONVENTION”**

19 JULY 2019

1. Selection of Indicators for the Follow-up Phase of the Third Multilateral Evaluation Round of the MESECVI-2019

1.1. [LEGISLATION:Art. 1, 2, 3 y 7 c\), e\) y g\)](#)

INDICATOR	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
	RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT		
	<p>Enactment of specific legislation on different forms of violence, including: Femicide as the “the violent death of women based on gender, whether it occurs within the family, a domestic partnership, or any other interpersonal relationship; in the community, in their workplace, in public space, by any person or group of persons known or unknown to the victim, or when it is perpetrated or tolerated by the state or its agents, by action or omission”, either as an autonomous offense or as an aggravating factor in homicide</p> <p>There is no specific legislation on femicide (see information that was provided during the 3rd evaluation round in 2016).</p> <p>A draft legislation on “violence and sexual harassment on the workfloor is already prepared and submitted to the State Council in 2019 for approval.</p>	<p>Existence of laws governing the right of individuals in educational institutions to be educated in an environment free of violence and discrimination</p> <p>Since 2016, a pregnancy protocol has been established by the MINOWC (Ministry of Education, Science, and Culture) through a ministerial decision so as to ensure regulation at secondary schools and prevent school principals from taking their own decisions on removal of pregnant adolescents and mothers from school. The protocol is followed and schools are called upon that pregnant students also have right to education at all education levels. In case of pregnancy, the student is offered the opportunity to receive education as long as possible and / or to come back after giving birth. This also depends on the student's condition and the doctor's advice.</p> <p>With regard to pregnant adolescents who drop out of the formal school system, they are offered an opportunity to continue their education through training-courses offered by the Ministry of Labour and NGOs.</p>	<p>Femicide and/or Violent Deaths of Women (VDW) rate per 100,000 women: number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women killed in the past twelve months through any form of femicide, multiplied by 100,000 and divided by the number of women living in the country</p> <p>See ANNEX Legislation</p> <p>Table 1. Period august - December 2016 (Resort, Age, marital status and motive). Table 2. January - december 2017 (Resort, Age, Marital status and motive). Table 3. Januari - december 2018 (Resort, Age, Marital status and motive). Table 4. The first quarter of 2019 (Resort, Age, marital status and motive).</p>

		<p>Existence of systematic education school curricula in primary education, secondary education, university and the general public on gender stereotypes, gender equality and the promotion and protection of women's rights, and the penalties for violation of the right to a life free of violence</p> <p>Educational curricula were strengthened to increase gender-responsiveness and eliminate bias, at all levels of education.</p> <p>In November 2018, the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture started with an analysis of gender inequality within the current curriculum of primary education. The final results still have to be presented by the consultant. The staff of the department Curriculum Development of the MINOWC will be trained in how to develop curricula based on gender equality. Based on this training, the curricula for grades 7 and 8 of primary education will be developed or renewed. The aim is to complete these curricula by May 2020.</p> <p>At the University of Suriname within the subjects "Gender and Development" of the study branch Sociology; "Gender in International Relations" of the study branch Public Administration; and "Gender in International Perspective" of the Master program in Education, Research and Sustainable Development (MERSD) the following topics are addressed: gender, gender equality, international women conferences and treaties.</p> <p>Different organizations provided gender equality and human rights training for teachers and other education professionals. These organizations were; Centre for Training Suriname (CENASU),</p>	<p>Conviction rate for Gender related killings of Women: Number and percentage of criminal proceedings for the crime of femicide/ Violent Death of Women, versus number and percentage of criminal cases with judgment (conviction or acquittal) for the crime of femicide/Violent Death of Women</p> <p>No data available</p>
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		<p>Foundation “YES” (Youth Empowerment Suriname), Foundation “LOBI”, the Youth Advocay Movement (YAM) and Foundation ProHealth.</p> <p>School teams (pilot phase of 10 schools) are trained in gender-sensitive prevention and approach to behavior problems (GPAG). Tools have been provided to teachers, so that they recognize gender and behavioral problems of students and address them as effectively as possible.</p> <p>To promote safe, harassment-free and inclusive educational environments for women and girls, school visits are no longer conducted alone by the female school inspectors, but in the presence of a male inspector. There are separate toilets for men and women and the furniture (desks) and work spaces have been adapted to prevent violation of intimacy.</p> <p>The school inspectors give approval to the schools to invite organizations to organize information sessions about safe, harassment-free and inclusive educational environments for women and girls.</p> <p>Increased access to skills and training in new and emerging fields, especially STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) and digital fluency and literacy.</p> <p>Within the Basic Education Programme 2, a STEM / STEAM program for the primary years 1 to 8 of primary education will be developed. This course material must be completed by May 2020 at the latest.</p> <p>Ensured access to safe water and sanitation services and facilitated menstrual hygiene management especially in schools and other</p>	
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		<p>education/training settings</p> <p>The schools that are connected to the water supply network have the guarantee of safe drinking water. The schools that are located in the distant districts and interior are equipped with lockable water trays for the collection of clean rainwater. In the schools there are separate toilet groups for boys and girls. Regarding hygiene, the toilets are cleaned and disinfected every day. Even during the autumn holidays, a major cleaning and maintenance service takes place in which defective devices are replaced, leaks are repaired and clogs are removed. Both the floors and walls of the toilets are tiled. In every toilet group there are sinks and or wash troughs for hand washing. The staff has separate sanitary facilities for both men and women.</p> <p>Since 2016 gender is included in the curricula of the annual courses of the Civil Servants education of the Ministry of the Home Affairs. Different topics such as gender stereotyping, gender discrimination, gender equality, violence against women are addressed in these courses.</p>	
		<p>Existence of systematic training, staff training and awareness of the public sector officials on the legal tools of punishment, protection and promotion of women's rights, particularly the right to a life free of violence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of processes (nature, timing, content) • Number and type of public sector entities that assume these processes • Number of officials and officers who accessed the processes <p>Exchange mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation of training processes</p>	<p>Number and percentage of cases known by the jurisdictional entities of the justice system for reparation of women affected by violence or collateral victims in case of violent death of women</p> <p>No data available</p>

		<p>As of January 2016, the Ministry of Home Affairs has provided training in gender and gender-related issues to several staff of various ministries, faith-based organizations and NGOs.</p> <p>After a successful lobby of the BGA, gender has been incorporated since 2016 in the curricula of courses provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs to civil servants.</p> <p>Gender stereotyping is one of the topics that is addressed in these courses. A short evaluation has revealed that the students have a better understanding of gender and gender-related issues.</p> <p>In 2017, the BGA provided a gender training for media workers in the district of Nickerie. The paragraphs dealing with the gender stereotyping and the role of the media in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and CEDAW were included in the training.</p> <p>The BGA also supported a theater group that wanted to expose gender, domestic violence and women's emancipation through their own production in 2017.</p> <p>The Bureau Gender Affairs, with support of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries and the United Nations Development Fund, started phase one of the project Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in the district of Nickerie (nov 2017). The aim of the project is to economically empower (unemployed) women, so that they will be able to generate an own income. A training (including gender) in plant propagation techniques has already been carried out.</p> <p>In October 2017 government officials participated in a Human- Rights Based Approach / CEDAW training, held in Paramaribo, Suriname in cooperation with the Office of the High</p>	
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		<p>Commissioner for Human Rights. In this training both the convention and the list of issues were addressed, so as to enable participants to understand the scope of the convention and how to respond to the list of issues.</p> <p>In the period october 18, 2017 till december 21, 2017 the Ministry of Justice and Police (BVK) implemented several trainingssessions in collaboration with the BGA on gender and genderrelated issues. In total 135 personel (16 male and 119 female) of the Ministry participated on the training.</p> <p>In februari 2018, 68 personell of the Ministry of Justice and Police (25 male and 43 female) participated in a training on sexual harassment at the workplace.</p> <p>In June 2018 approximately 50 persons were trained to use the standard registration form domestic violence. This form is used in a pilot of four and a half month. The evaluation of the pilot was on dec 3, 2018. After some adaption in the form, this form (the standard registration form DV) is approved by the Minister of Justice and Police in december 2018.</p>	
		<p>Existence of combined participatory mechanisms aimed at evaluating the sexist content in publicity and advertising</p>	<p>Ratio between the VDW (violent death of women) caused by their partner or ex-partner and the VDM (Violent death of men) caused by their partner or ex-partner in the past twelve months. Cause of death by gender, age, ethnic origin, and socioeconomic level</p> <p>See ANNEX Legislation Table 5. Victims by gender(male/female), period august 2016 – 1st quarter 2019.</p>

Existence of spaces, mechanisms and tools with recognition and legal status for interagency coordination between the public and civil society organizations based on the promotion and protection of the right to a life free of violence for women

The National Council Domestic Violence (NCDV) was installed in June 2017 by the Minister of Justice and Police for a period of 3 years. The main task of this council is to update the National Policy Plan Structural Approach Domestic Violence and to formulate a Work plan for the integral approach of domestic violence; the monitoring of the implementation of all the activities mentioned in these documents.

The NCDV consists of representatives of the Ministry of Justice and Police (The Public Prosecutor's Office, the Bureau Victim Aid, the Bureau Women and Child policy and the Police Corps of Suriname), the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Regional Development, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing, the Ministry of Education Science and Culture, the Ministry of Public Health, the Foundation Stop Violence against Women and the Foundation "de Stem".

The National Policy Plan Structural approach Domestic Violence and the Workplan Domestic Violence have been presented to the Minister of Justice and Police in July 2018.

On 01 February 2019 the Gender Platform Nickerie has been installed with the aim to identify gender issues in district Nickerie and to propose solutions. The platform consists of government organizations, and non governmental organizations and individuals.

The Ministry of Justice and Police started with the development of a standard registration form domestic violence in 2014. This project was in collaboration with the United Nation Population Funds (UNFPA) and the Ministry of Home Affairs. After several discussions and the use of the form in a pilot project, the draft form is adapted and sent to the Minister of Justice and Police for approval. The Minister of Justice and Police approved the standard registration form in December 2018.

STATE CAPACITIES			
INDICATOR	<p>Action protocols for justice operators, health (service provider), teachers, and public officials in connection with different forms of violence</p> <p>To eradicate child labour and with the view to harmonize the Surinamese labour law concerning child labour to the present context as well as to the ILO standards (ILO- convention 138 and 182), the Law containing rules to combat child labor and work performed by young persons (Law Workers and Children Youth Act) has been adopted in 2018 and replaces the previous labor legislation concerning children and young persons dating from 1963.</p> <p>In the past, women employed in the private sector by companies without a collective labour agreement had no legal coverage for maternity leave services provided by their employers. With the adoption of the law on protection of the family in employment (2019), employed women will be entitled to paid maternity leave for 16 weeks and men to 7 days paternity leave. Women who give birth to multiple births, i.e. three or more children, are entitled to maternity leave up to a maximum of 24 weeks.</p>	<p>Existence of implementation and care protocols to deal with violations of the right of women and girls to be educated, at (public and private) educational institutions, free of stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts</p> <p>Since 2016, a pregnancy protocol has been established by the MINOWC (Ministry of Education, Science, and Culture) through a ministerial decision so as to ensure regulation at secondary schools and prevent school principals from taking their own decisions on removal of pregnant adolescents and mothers from school. The protocol is followed and schools are called upon that pregnant students also have right to education at all education levels. In case of pregnancy, the student is offered the opportunity to receive education as long as possible and / or to come back after giving birth. This also depends on the student's condition and the doctor's advice.</p> <p>With regard to pregnant adolescents who drop out of the formal school system, they are offered an opportunity to continue their education through training-courses offered by the Ministry of Labour and NGOs.</p>	<p>Number of cases heard and decided by public or private educational institutions concerning violation of the right of women and girls to be education free of stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on concepts of inferiority or subordination.</p>

		<p>Existence of administrative agencies for filing complaints of noncompliance with obligations related to the right to an education free from discrimination</p> <p>In december 2016, the Ministry of Justice and Police launched the National Human Rights Institute. The planning is that a transition period will be implemented in 4 years, wherein the institute will be arranged in such a way that it will comply with the requirements according to the Paris Principles. This means that in this period the Institute will be made into an independent institution. In the final phase of this transition, the Institute will thus completely stand alone. This institute will deal with the promotion and protection of human rights in the country. Also, a general ombudsman will be linked to this institute. The ombudsman will be divided into two divisions, being one for children and one for adults.</p>	<p>Number of curricular review and revision to eliminate gender stereotypes by subject and academic level</p> <p>The Government has introduced programs through formal education as important tools to bring about change in gender stereotyping and consistent perceptions of women as being inferior to male counterparts, as property of men, as solely domestically oriented and not qualified for policy and decision-making. The issue of discrimination on the basis of gender identity and sexual orientation is not yet included.</p> <p>The Ministry of Education has promoted a number of policies and actions aimed at eliminating factors which tend to perpetuate gender inequalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textbooks and illustrations of several disciplines (history, nature education, and geography) have been revised in order to give a more gender balanced perspective, however on a small scale; • As part of the Basic Education Improvement Project (BEIP, part I), from 2004-2011 all principals and deputy heads of primary and secondary schools and kindergarten teachers were trained in gender equality; • The Ministry has instructed BEIP management to include gender equality in the implementation of BEIP II, 2012-2016; • As part of its program implementation, the Bureau for Educational Information and Study Facilities (B.O.S.) has held several dialogues related to study choices for women and gender equality; Teachers have been trained by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture on gender and human rights, to enable them to play an effective role in the Basic Life Skills Program.
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			Monitoring reports of knowledge, understanding and application of specific protocols and regulations on the rights of women, as part of regular assessments to access incentives, credits, ranks (the justice, health, education)
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
INDICATOR	<p>National budget law identifying funds allocated for women's mechanisms, specialized offices, health sector, education sector, etc.</p> <p>There is only limited data available on this indicator. Each year each ministry submits the yearly budget to the National Parliament for approval in which policy measures with funds for several programs and plans are included. In general it can be stated that not all ministries have a specific policy measure regarding gender within their total budget. The gender activities that are carried out within these ministries are part of programs and plans derived from a specific policy measure. As the Ministry of Home Affairs has a leading role in the formulation, evaluation and implementation of the gender</p>		

	<p>policy it has a separate policy measure gender within her total budget in which funds for programs, plans regarding gender equality are allocated every year.</p> <p>The same is also within the Ministry of Justice and Police. There is a policy measure youth, moral and gender policy in which funds for programs, plans on violence are allocated every year.</p>		
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1.2. NATIONAL PLANS: Art. 1, 2, 7 y 8 c), d) y f)

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
INDICATOR	RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT		
	<p>National plan, policy, action, strategy for the prevention, attention, and eradication of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women in its different forms. Scope and characteristics considering girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom</p> <p>On July 5th 2019, the BGA has launched the Gender Vision Policy Document 2021 – 2035. This policy document elaborates on Suriname’s international and regional obligations to achieve gender equality and empowerment of women and girls; the Constitution of Suriname; the evaluation of earlier integral gender policy plans of the Ministry of Home Affairs; and the Development Plan of Suriname for the period 2017 – 2021.</p> <p>The priority areas for the period 2021 – 2035 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labor, income and poverty reduction • Education • Health • Power and decision-making • Gender-based violence • Legal and regulatory framework • Environment and climate change <p>To implement the targets within the policy document yearly annual plans are/ will be</p>	<p>Existence of capacity-building in gender stereotypes and violence prevention for educators at all levels of education</p> <p>The Ministry of Home Affairs offers training on gender, women's rights, violence and other gender-related issues to various ministries, religious organizations and NGOs. These trainings are also conducted in the different districts.</p> <p>Since 2016 gender is included in the curricula of the annual courses of the Civil Servants education of the Ministry of the Home Affairs. Different topics such as gender stereotyping, gender discrimination, gender equality, violence against women are addressed in these courses.</p> <p>In 2017, the BGA provided a gender training for media workers in the district of Nickerie. The paragraphs dealing with the gender stereotyping and the role of the media in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and CEDAW were included in the training.</p> <p>The BGA also supported a theater group that wanted to expose gender, domestic violence and women's emancipation through their own production in 2017.</p>	

	<p>developed. For the period 2019- 2020 a gender action plan have been developed wherein concrete activities have been incorporated with regard to the thematic areas. The activities will be executed in collaboration with the relevant ministries.</p> <p>The formulation of a long-term gender policy was preferred; with a view of a period of approximately 15 years (2021 – 2035), as processes of social change associated with gender equality and equity require time. In this manner, the goals of the 2030 World Agenda (SDGs) and the national goals may be better attuned to one another and the intended vision on development and change will be more clearly expressed. Within the gender vision policy document 2021- 2035 gender-based violence is identified as one of the priority areas.</p> <p>There is good cooperation between the Bureau of Gender Affairs (BGA) and the National Council for Domestic Violence (NCDV). The NCDV has also outlined a policy document and drawn up a work plan. The Gender Vision Policy Document 2021 – 2035 also supports the vision and policy of the National Council, since the proposed interventions to tackle and reduce domestic violence also contribute to achieving the long-term goals of the gender policy document. In the coming years, the activities of the domestic violence work plan and the annual gender action plans will be constantly coordinated.</p> <p>The ministry of Social Affairs and Housing has formulated a national action plan for children, 2019-2021. Seven priority areas have been identified, each are focused on the realization of multiple strategic goals. One of the priority areas is prevention and reducing violence against children.</p> <p>The general objective of this action plan is: Facilitating coordinated and integrated</p>		
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	<p>implementation of legislation, policies and programs aimed at creating optimal development opportunities for all children in Suriname.</p> <p>The National Action Plan on Child Labor has been approved for the period 2019-2024. This National Action Plan contains actions to combat child labor.</p> <p><u>The development and approval of a standard registration form domestic violence.</u></p> <p>The Ministry of Justice and Police started this project in 2014 in collaboration with the United Nation Population Funds (UNFPA) and the Ministry of Home Affairs. After several discussions and the use of the form in a pilot project, the draft form is adapted and sent to the Minister of Justice and Police for approval. The Minister of Justice and Police approved the standard registration form in December 2018.</p>		
	<p>Existence of a national, state, or municipal policy to eliminate gender stereotypes in education</p> <p>Since 2016 gender is included in the curricula of the annual courses of the Civil Servants education of the Ministry of the Home Affairs. Different topics such as gender stereotyping, gender discrimination, gender equality, violence against women are addressed in these courses.</p>	<p>Existence of research on the impact of genderstereotypes in judicial investigations and inprosecutions.</p>	

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">QUALITATIVE SIGNS OF PROGRESS</p>	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations involved in the promotion and protection of the right to a life without violence, considering organizations particularly involved with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are ethnically diverse, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom. Indicate forms and type of participation.</p> <p>There are a number of NGOs dealing with domestic violence / violence against women. The NGOs that were mentioned in the previous evaluation rounds still exist such as: the Stichting Stop Geweld tegen Vrouwen (= Foundation Stop Violence against Women), the Stichting De Stem (Foundation De Stem), the Women’s Rights Centre, the Foundation Ilse Henar – Hewitt Juridische Bijstand voor Vrouwen, the Stichting Sari (Foundation Sari) and the Stichting (Foundation) Moederhart.</p> <p>Other organisations involved in the promotion and protection of the right to a life without violence are: religious organisations, WINWELZIJS institute Nickerie, Dankerscentrum, Sportveld Henar and some youth organisations such as Jong Talent and Jongeren in Nickerie.</p>		
<p>STATE CAPACITIES</p>			
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">INDICATOR</p>		<p>Existence of public or private observatories on discriminatory institutional conducts or practices against women or which endeavor to reverse them in all areas, with a special focus on education, health, and justice</p>	<p>Number of programs specially designed to deal with the right of women and girls to be valued and educated free of stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At school

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At home • In territorial areas and in local government • In Public Prosecution • Ministries of Health • In the Police Force • In the media • In religious places <p>During October-november 2017 meetings were held with the priests (19 trainees of the 2013 Intervention Program on Domestic Violence for priests (see information that was provided during the 3rd evaluation round in 2016)).</p> <p>The findings of these meetings were shared with the Council for Domestic Violence and the Minister of Home Affairs and his staff. In the meantime, a large proportion of the denominations have drawn up an action plan for the period July 2018 - June 2019. Stg. (foundation) Rasta Makandra held an information session on gender and domestic violence as part of its action plan, on 13 October 2018 for the residents of Sophia's Lust. The Bureau Gender Affairs has supported with trainers and the Ministry of Sport and Youth has made a training facility available. 12 children (9 boys and 3 girls between 7 - 13 years) and 20 adults participated in this session. There were separate sessions for both groups.</p> <p>According the ministry of Regional Development there are no special programs in territorial areas and in local government.</p>
		Existence of training processes for journalists, communication professionals, and media representatives on the right of women and girls to be	Number of journalists and media professionals and representatives who have participated in educational processes on the right of women

		<p>free from all forms of discrimination and stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts</p> <p>In 2017, the BGA provided a gender training for media workers in the district of Nickerie. The paragraphs dealing with the gender stereotyping and the role of the media in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and CEDAW were included in the training.</p> <p>The BGA also supported a theater group that wanted to expose gender, domestic violence and women's emancipation through their own production in 2017.</p> <p>In March 2019, UNDP and the Ministry of Home Affairs signed the agreement for "Technical Assistance towards the 2020 Elections in Suriname".</p> <p>Activities to be implemented include: capacity strengthening for relevant institutions, support towards the participation of women, the indigenous population and persons with disabilities, training sessions for the media and a voter outreach campaign.</p>	<p>and girls to be free from all forms of discrimination and stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts</p>
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		<p>Existence of campaigns on what gender stereotypes in education are and what produces them</p>	<p>Number of codes of conduct for media organizations and advertising agencies, which include the right of women to be free from all forms of discrimination, and the right of women to be valued and educated free of stereotyped patterns of behavior and social and cultural practices based on inferiority and subordination concepts</p> <p>Every five years, within the framework of the Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP), research is conducted into gender-related topics in the media. In April 2015, research was conducted into the visibility of women in the media in that context. This shows that despite the fact that women worldwide make up around 50% of the world's population, they are only heard or can be seen in newspapers, on television and the radio news for 24%.</p> <p>In 2015, the visibility of women in digital modern media was examined for the first time. The invisibility of women in the traditional news has its bearing on the digital modern media, in which women are only 26% relatively visible in the news. To help the media in Suriname narrow the gap in the visibility of men and women in the media to achieve better results with GMMP 2020, a Gender Media Code has been developed. This code also contains guidelines for a balanced presentation of men and women in realization to: credibility and impartiality, language, reporting on sexual violence, advertisements and ethnicity.</p> <p>In the period from 2 July to 15 August 2018, the GMMP team approached media houses in Suriname to include the code</p>
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			<p>proposed in 2017 in their policies. The company that has applied this code best was eligible for the Gender media award, which was presented on 31 August as part of the regional project: "Achieving Gender Equality: Influencing Media Houses Policies to include Gender Equity", which is coordinated by "Women's Media Watch.</p>
		<p>Existence of study plans, textbooks, and educational material free of gender-based stereotypes for all levels of teaching</p> <p>In November 2018, the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture started with an analysis of gender inequality within the current curriculum of primary education (sample). The final results still have to be presented by the consultant. The staff of the department Curriculum Development of the MINOWC will be trained in how to develop curricula based on gender equality.</p> <p>Based on this training, the curricula for grades 7 and 8 of primary education will be developed or renewed. The aim is to complete these curricula by May 2020.</p> <p>At the University of Suriname within the subjects "Gender and Development" of the study branch Sociology; "Gender in International Relations" of the study branch Public Administration; and "Gender in International Perspective" of the Master program in Education, Research and Sustainable Development (MERSD) the following topics are addressed: gender, gender equality, international</p>	<p>Service usage rate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By victims of different forms of violence • Telephone assistance • Legal assistance • Health care services <p>Phone support is available, however only for children. The Kinder Jeugd Telefoonlijn 123 (= Child Youth Phone Line 123) is a division within the ministry of Social Affairs and Housing, which listens to the clients calling and provides guidance if possible through conversations or refers to other instances for guidance.</p>

		women conferences and treaties.	
QUALITATIVE SIGNS OF PROGRESS	<p>Characteristics, coverage, and schedule of outreach campaigns against the sexual harassment</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice and Police has a policy memorandum and a complaints regulation on sexual harassment at the workplace. The complaint committee and mediators still need to be installed.</p> <p>In 2018 several information sessions were implemented at the ministry of Justice and Police (1 department) to make the personnel aware about sexual harassment at the workplace, how to protect themselves and other personnel from harassment at the workplace.</p>		
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			
INDICATOR		<p>Percentage of public spending allocated to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • actions, plans, strategies, and programs to address violence • Infrastructure investments for cases of violence (shelters, preventive measures, availability of mechanisms, etc.) • training in violence for personnel from the three branches of government • sexual and reproductive health services • health services • in the education sector • in the employment sector <p>The existing structure of the government budgets does not enable measurement or tracking of total financial flows to gender equality. As the key areas of women's rights and empowerment are multiple</p>	

		<p>and spread over several government institutions and the private sector, coordination of implementation and enhancing an integrated approach is of critical importance for success.</p> <p>There is only limited data available on this indicator. Each year each ministry submits the yearly budget to the National Parliament for approval in which policy measures with funds for several programs and plans are included. In general it can be stated that not all ministries have a specific policy measure regarding gender within their total budget. The genderactivities that are carried out within these ministries are part of programs and plans derived from a specific policy measure. As the Ministry of Home Affairs has a leading role in the formulation, evaluation and implementation of the gender policy it has a separate policy measure gender within her total budget in which funds for programs, plans regarding gender equality are allocated every year. The same is also within the Ministry of Justice and Police. There is a policy measure youth, moral and gender policy in which funds for programs, plans on violence are allocated every year.</p>	
		<p>Spending on ensuring life without violence and spending on health, both broken down by jurisdictions (state, provincial, local)</p> <p>Each year each ministry submits the yearly budget to the National Parliament for approval. For e.g. budget of the Bureau Gender Affairs is included in the total budget of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The same is the case for the health sector: the Ministry of Health submits the budget for approval. In the budget of the ministry of Justice and Police there is a policy measure youth, moral and gender</p>	

		policy in which funds for programs, plans on violence are allocated every year.	
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1.3. [ACCESS TO JUSTICE: Art. 7 d\), f\) y 8 c\) y d\)](#)

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
INDICATOR	RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT		
	Existence of criminal investigation protocols on crimes of violence against women, femicide and violent deaths of women, with a gender perspective. Criminal investigation is mainly based on the Penal Code, and the Criminal Procedure Code. In addition to these codes the following laws also support criminal investigation: the Law on		Number and percentage of cases heard by the Criminal Courts (ordinary and specialized) for different crimes: violence against women, femicide, attempted femicide, in relation to the number and percentage of judgments (convictions and / or acquittals) issued by the courts (ordinary and specialized). See ANNEX Access to Justice

	<p>Combating Domestic Violence and the Law on penalization of stalking. These laws provide guarantees for the safety of victims which include protection orders.</p>		<p>Table 6. Number of appeals for protection orders in cases of domestic violence submitted at the civil court: 2015 – 2017.</p>
			<p>Regular publication of statistics prepared, and studies carried out</p> <p>The statistics prepared by the Department Criminal Information Gathering of the Corps Police Suriname are not published.</p> <p>The General Bureau of Statistics (GBS) has published in 2017 their biannual publication entitled "selected Statistics about women and men in Suriname".</p>
<p>QUALITATIVE SIGNS OF PROGRESS</p>	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations that are involved as advisors or as complainants in criminal proceedings for violence against women and femicide.</p>	<p>Publication of and access to information on judgments and rulings enacted</p> <p>The information on judgments and rulings is not published. Information may be obtained under certain conditions (for e.g. scientific purposes) through access to the publicly pronounced judgments. Requests may be submitted at the Registrar of the Court of Justice.</p>	
		<p>Periodic statistical reports on violence against women</p> <p>The statistics on violence against women are prepared by the Department Criminal Information Gathering of the Corps Police Suriname. However the statistics are not published.</p> <p>No periodical statistical reports at the Public Prosecutor's Office.</p>	

STATE CAPACITIES			
INDICATOR	<p>Number of public or state-supported legal services specializing in women affected by violence</p> <p>The government provides legal assistance and legal aid free of charge to the financially weak irrespective of sex, through the Legal Aid Bureau (Bureau Rechtszorg) of the Ministry of Justice and Police. Free legal assistance includes counseling services in all areas of law provided by legal officials, and if necessary, clients are referred to lawyers who are paid by the government for their services. For example, in cases of domestic violence the Legal Aid Bureau (Bureau Rechtszorg) provides legal assistance specifically to women victims and serves judicial sentences to the perpetrator through employed process servers. The Legal Aid Bureau (Bureau Rechtszorg) aims to thus ensure the quality of legal assistance and aid provided. No evaluation has been conducted on these services being provided by the Legal Aid Bureau (Bureau Rechtszorg).</p>		<p>Number of women public servants who work in positions that have direct interaction with women affected by violence against women in all its manifestations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and percentage of female police officers in relation to the number of cases reported to the institution. • Number and percentage of women psychologists and psychiatrists in relation to the number of cases reported to the institutions responsible for dispensing justice. • Number and percentage of social workers in relation to the number of cases reported to the institutions responsible for dispensing justice.
	<p>Number of toll-free telephone lines, with national, state, and/or local coverage, for women</p> <p>Phone support is available, however only for children. The Kinder JeugdTelefoonlijn123 (= Child Youth Phone Line 123) is a division within the ministry of Social Affairs and Housing, which listens to the clients calling and provides guidance if possible through conversations or refers to other instances for guidance.</p>		
BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS			

INDICATOR		<p>Financial resources destined to fund free legal representation and judicial services, intended for indigenous girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women, afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.</p> <p>According to the ministry of Regional Development there are no financial resources destined to fund free legal representation for the abovementioned aimgroups.</p>	
QUALITATIVE SIGNS OF PROGRESS		<p>Publication of and access to information on budget allocations and spending.</p>	

1.4 INFORMATION AND STATISTICS: Art. 8 h)

INDICATOR	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
	RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT		
	<p>Regulations covering the State's obligation to keep administrative records (police, judicial, prosecution service, defense offices, social services, health, etc.) on the different cases of violence against girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women in its various manifestations.</p>		

	<p>Article 19.2 of the Law on Combating Domestic Violence states the following: “It is the duty of every investigating officer who responds to a report of domestic violence to draw up a domestic violence registration form established by the minister, which form is included in the National Domestic Violence Register, which is established by state decree and kept up to date by the Suriname Police Force”.</p> <p>With regard to this article a standard registration form has been developed with input from stakeholders and approved by the minister of Justice and Police in December 2018.</p>		
	<p>Regulations appointing the competent authority for coordinating efforts to ensure complete administrative records.</p>		
	<p>Regulations covering the State’s obligation to conduct regular research and studies to monitor and assess policies, plans, programs, strategies, and actions.</p>		
<p>QUALITATIVE SIGNS OF PROGRESS</p>	<p>Number and characteristics of public sector institutions producing or generating statistical information on violence against women</p> <p>Within the Corps Police Suriname the Department Criminal Information Gathering (DienstCrimineleInformatieVerzorging van het KorpsPolitie Suriname) is producing statistical information on the basis of reports at the various police stations, but these are not published.</p>		

	<p>Number and characteristics of civil society organizations requesting access to public information considering organizations particularly working with girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women of diverse ethnic origin, Afro-descendants, rural, with disabilities, with different sexual preferences, by their sexual identity, migrants, refugees, displaced persons or deprived of their freedom.</p> <p>The organizations are: foundation Welzijn instituut Nicerie, foundation Sari, foundation Moeder Hart, religious organizations and Sport organisations.</p>		
STATE CAPACITIES			
INDICATOR			<p>Existence and availability of regular databases or other sources of information on different forms of violence</p> <p>The Department Criminal Information Gathering of the Corps Police Suriname; the General Bureau for Statistics.</p> <p>See ANNEX Information and Statistics</p> <p>Table 7. National overview 4th quarter of 2016 classified by region and crime.</p> <p>Table 8. National overview of Domestic Violence by region 2017.</p> <p>Table 9. National overview Domestic Violence by region and crime over the 1^e quarter of 2017.</p> <p>Table 10. Overview to resort for the 2nd quarter</p>

			<p>of 2017 in Paramaribo. Table 11. Overview by offence 2nd quarter of 2017 in Wanica.</p> <p>Table 12. Overview by resort and offence in Nickerie ,2nd quarter of 2017. Table 13. Overview by offence and regions,2nd quarter of 2017. Table 14. National overview of domestic violence by region and crime ,3th quarter 2017.</p> <p>From the 4th quarter of 2017 the Corps Police Suriname has a new system for the introduction of domestic violence cases. Not all detail info can be drawn from this. The department is still working on the process.</p>
<p>QUALITATIVE SIGNS OF PROGRESS</p>	<p>Production reports, specialized studies from various disciplines on violence against women and femicide with statistical bases</p> <p>See ANNEX Information and Statistics Tabela 7-14</p> <p>Femicide see tables 1 to 4 ANNEX LEGISLATION</p>		
<p>BASIC FINANCIAL CONTEXT AND BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS</p>			
<p>INDICATOR</p>	<p>National laws including budgetary allocations for meeting information production obligations.</p>		

1.5 DIVERSITY: Art. 9

	STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULT
INDICATOR	RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT		
	<p>Law or national policy on the guarantees of a life without violence that addresses ethnic diversity (indigenous, aboriginal peoples, campesinos) rural and Afro-descendants.</p> <p>There are no special laws for indigenous and Afro-descendants. However, the regulations within the Penal Code are applicable on everyone.</p>	<p>Processes for preparing laws or national policies guaranteeing a life without violence that take into account ethnic diversity (indigenous, aboriginal peoples, campesinos), rural and Afro-descendants, girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with disabilities, migrants, refugees, displaced persons, deprived of their freedom or diverse sexual preferences and diverse sex-gender identities.</p> <p>PROCEDURES SUBMITTING DRAFT LAWS IN GENERAL.</p> <p>The draft law is being prepared by the Ministry, which, in accordance with its task description, is responsible for the matters to be regulated. In this phase stakeholders are consulted.</p> <p>The next step is that the draft law will be submitted to the Ministry of Justice and Police with the request for reviewing the draft law by the department legislation of the abovementioned ministry.</p> <p>After reviewing, the relevant Minister submits the draft law with accompanying Explanatory Memorandum to the Council of Ministers.</p> <p>After approval by the Council of Ministers, the draft law will be pass on to the State Council for consideration.</p> <p>After approval by the State Council then the draft</p>	<p>Violence rate and hate crimes in girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women who are lesbians and/or against women with diverse gender identity</p>

		<p>law is ready for transfer to the National Assembly for consideration within this College.</p> <p>After the law has been adopted in DNA,, a clean design is offered by the National Assembly to the President of the Republic of Suriname for ratification.</p> <p>After the President of the Republic of Suriname has ratified the law, this will be sent by the President's Office to the Minister of Home Affairs with the request to have publication published in the Official Journal of the Republic of Suriname.</p> <p>Despite changes in the law to address discrimination against LGBTI persons, the Government acknowledged that such persons continued to face discrimination and stigmatization. The Ministry of Justice and Police had identified the inequalities that they experienced and had developed a policy to promote their human rights. After the country's last universal periodic review, in 2016 the Minister of Justice and Police had established a working group tasked with interviewing individuals to gather information about discrimination directed at LGBTI persons. The interviews had included representatives of religious organizations, sports organizations, youth groups, government agencies, men's and women's interest groups and private sector organizations. The process was intended to provide an insight into the perspectives of LGBTI persons, determine the level of public awareness of the issues that they faced, and ascertain the gravity of the human rights violations they suffered, the attitudes of civil society towards them and the degree of resistance to their acceptance in society. The results of the interviews had been presented to the National Assembly and follow-up actions stemming from them would be initiated by the Ministry of Justice and Police.</p>	
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		<p>An important step taken by the Government of Suriname is the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in March 2017. In this regard, a CRPD training was organized in October 2017 in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Government officials and stakeholders were trained in subjects such as the Key principles and core obligations regarding the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the work of the CRPD Committee, Reporting cycle and guidelines on how to prepare the CRPD State party report. Subsequently awareness raising campaigns were launched in December 2017 at the Training Centre for adolescents with disabilities and a school for persons with a visual disability.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing is planning to conduct a research in 2019 with regards to residential and living conditions of people with disabilities.</p> <p>The Child Rights Bureau of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing had started in 2017 in collaboration with UNICEF the formulation of the National Actionplan Children 2019 – 2021. This actionplan contains specific activities that must guarantee the protection of children against all forms of violence. In the implementation, no distinction is made between race, gender, religion and sexual orientation.</p>	
	<p>Law addressing / including the right of gender identity, sexual identity and sexual diversity</p> <p>The Surinamese Constitution does not explicitly protect against discrimination based on sexual orientation. There is a general article which prohibits discrimination however, and the recent government administrations have taken the</p>		<p>Violence rate among women married to their assailants.</p> <p>See ANNEX Diversity Table 15. Relationship between the victim and perpetrator in district Wanica. Table 16: Relationship between the victim and the perpetrator in the district Nickerie.</p>

	<p>position that LGBT can considered themselves protected by this article.</p> <p>In March 2015, Suriname legislation was adapted; in particular the Surinamese Penal Code was updated with articles sanctioning hate speech, which included sexual orientation as a ground for non-discrimination complaints. Violation of this law can result in a prison sentence of up to one year or a fine.</p> <p>(i.e. the Revision of the Penal Code, approved in 2015, contains a definition on discrimination (article 126a).</p> <p>This definition is applicable to both men and women and is line with CEDAW. In addition, article 500a of the Revised Penal Code, which deals with occupational discrimination, sexual orientation is explicitly mentioned as a ground for discrimination).</p> <p>The Penal Code is also applicable when it comes to the following;</p> <p>“Sexual Orientation” is also mentioned as ground for insult for a group of persons (article 175 of the Penal Code as revised in March 2015) and ground for discrimination of a group of persons (article 175a, 176, 176b of the Penal Code as revised in March 2015), and ground for discrimination of one or more persons (176c of the Penal Code as revised in March 2015).</p>		<p>Table 17 Relationship between the victim and perpetrator in the other regions.</p> <p>Table 18. Relation between the victim and Perpetrator.</p> <p>Table 19. Relation between the victim and Perpetrator.</p> <p>Table 20. Relation between the victim and perpetrator in district Wanica.</p> <p>Table 21. Relation between the victim and Perpetrator.</p>
			<p>Violence rate among elderly women</p> <p>See ANNEX Diversity</p> <p><u>4th quarter of 2016</u></p> <p>Table 22. Age and gender of the victims in Paramaribo (4th Q 2016).</p>

			<p>Table 23. Age and gender of the victims in Wanica. Table 24. Age and gender of the victims in Nickerie. Table 25. Ages and gender of the victims in Paramaribo. Table 26. Age and gender of the victims in Wanica. Table 27. Age and gender of the victims in Nickerie. Table 28. Age and gender of the victims in other regions.</p> <p><u>2nd quarter of 2017.</u> Table 29. Age and gender of the victims in Paramaribo. Table 30. Age and gender of the victims in Wanica Table 31. Age and gender of the victims in Nickerie. Table 32. Age and gender of the victims in the other regions.</p> <p><u>3th quarter of 2017.</u> <u>No data available in the 3th quarter of 2017.</u></p>
	<p>Acknowledgment of intercultural citizenship in domestic legislation, considering the indigenous, rural, communities' rights to their practices and knowledge.</p> <p>There is according to the ministry of Regional Development no acknowledgement of intercultural citizenship in domestic legislation.</p>		<p>Violence rate by level of schooling, race, ethnic origin, country of origin, and socioeconomic level</p> <p>See ANNEX Diversity</p> <p><u>4^{de} quarter of 2016.</u> Table 33. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in Paramaribo. Table 34. Nationality of the victims throughout Suriname. Table 35. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in Wanica. Table 36. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in Nickerie.</p>

			<p>Table 37. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in other regions.</p> <p>Table 38. Ethnicity and gender of the victim in Paramaribo.</p> <p><u>1st quarter of 2017.</u></p> <p>Table 39. Nationality of the victims in Paramaribo.</p> <p>Table 40. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in Wanica.</p> <p>Table 41. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in Nickerie.</p> <p>Tabel 42. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in other regions.</p> <p><u>2nd quarter of 2017.</u></p> <p>Table 43. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in Paramaribo.</p> <p>Table 44. Nationality of the victims in Paramaribo.</p> <p>Table 45. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in Wanica.</p> <p>Table 46. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in Nickerie.</p> <p>Table 47. Ethnicity and gender in other regions.</p> <p><u>3rd quarter of 2017.</u></p> <p>Table 48 Ethnicity and gender of the victims.</p> <p>From the 4th quarter of 2017 we have a new system for the introduction of domestic violence cases. Not all detail info can be drawn from this. The department is still working on the process.</p>
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			<p>Violence rate among girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women with disabilities.</p> <p>No data available regarding violence rate among women with disability.</p>
			<p>Violence rate among women in a relationship with their assailants.</p> <p>See ANNEX Diversity Table 15-21</p>
			<p>Percentage of indigenous, rural, women keeping the knowledge and culture within their communities</p> <p>According to the ministry of Regional Development there is no data available.</p>
	STATE CAPACITIES		
INDICATOR			<p>Percentage of indigenous, rural, girls and boys attending intercultural schools</p> <p>According to the ministry of Regional Development there is no data available.</p>

MESECVI DATA ANNEX

ANNEX LEGISLATION

Number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women killed and divided by number of women living in the country.

Table 1. August - December 2016 (Resort, Age, Marital Status and Motive).

Table 2. January - December 2017 (Resort, Age, Marital Status and Motive).

Table 3. Januari - December 2018 (Resort, Age, Marital Status and Motive).

Table 4. The first quarter of 2019 (Resort, Age, Marital Status and Motive).

Table 5. Victims by gender (male / female), period august 2016 – 1st quarter 2019.

ANNEX Access to Justice

Table 6. Number of appeals for protection orders in cases of domestic violence submitted at the civil court: 2015 – 2017.

ANNEX Information and Statistics

Existence and availability of regular databases or other sources of information on different forms of violence.

Table 7. National overview 4th quarter of 2016 classified by region and crime.

Table 8. National overview of Domestic Violence by region 2017.

Table 9. National overview Domestic Violence by region and crime over the 1^e quarter of 2017.

Table 10. Overview by resort for the 2nd quarter of 2017 in Paramaribo.

Table 11. Overview by offence 2nd quarter of 2017 in Wanica.

Table 12. Overview by resort and offence in Nickerie ,2nd quarter of 2017.

Table 13. Overview by offence and regions, 2nd quarter of 2017.

3th quarter of 2017

Table 14. National overview of domestic violence by region and crime ,3th quarter of 2017.

FEMICIDE

(See tables 1 - 4) ANNEX LEGISLATION

Number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women killed and divided by number of women living in the country.

Number of women who have been killed (femicide) by age, marital status cause of murder and area.

ANNEX DIVERSITY

Violence rate among women married to their assailants

- Table 15. Relationship between the victim and perpetrator in district Wanica.
Table 16. Relationship between the victim and the perpetrator in the district Nickerie.
Table 17. Relationship between the victim and perpetrator in the other regions.
Table 18. Relation between the victim and perpetrator.
Table 19. Relation between the victim and perpetrator.
Table 20. Relation between the victim and perpetrator (Wanica).
Table 21. Relation between the victim and perpetrator.

Violence rate among elderly women

2016

4th quarter of 2016

- Table 22. Age and gender of the victims in Paramaribo (4th quarter of 2016).
Table 23. Age and gender of the victims in Wanica.
Table 24. Age and gender of the victims in Nickerie.
Table 25. Age and gender of the victims in Paramaribo.
Table 26. Age and gender of the victims in Wanica.
Table 27. Age and gender of the victims in Nickerie.
Table 28. Age and gender of the victims in other regions.

2nd quarter of 2017

- Table 29. Age and gender of the victims in Paramaribo.
Table 30. Age and gender of the victims in Wanica.
Table 31. Age and gender of the victims in Nickerie.
Table 32. Age and gender of the victims in the other regions.

3th quarter of 2017

No data available in the 3th quarter of 2017

Violence rate by level of schooling, race, ethnic origin, country of origin and socioeconomic level

4^{de} quarter of 2016

- Table 33. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in Paramaribo.
Table 34. Nationality of the victims throughout Suriname.
Table 35. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in Wanica.
Table 36. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in Nickerie.
Table 37. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in other regions.

1st quarter of 2017

Table 38. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in Paramaribo.

Table 39. Nationality of the victims in Paramaribo.

Table 40. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in Wanica.

Table 41. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in Nickerie.

Tabel 42. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in other regions.

2nd quarter of 2017

Table 43. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in Paramaribo.

Table 44. Nationality of the victims in Paramaribo.

Table 45. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in Wanica.

Table 46. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in Nickerie.

Table 47. Ethnicity and gender in other regions.

3rd quarter of 2017

Table 48. Ethnicity and gender of the victims.

From the 4th quarter of 2017 we have a new system for the introduction of domestic violence cases.

Not all detail info can be drawn from this. The department is still working on the process.

ANNEX LEGISLATION

Number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women killed and divided by number of women living in the country.

Table 1. August - December 2016 (Resort, Age, Marital Status and Motive).

Station gebied	Age leeftijd	Status Burgelijke staat	Motive /cause Oorzaak v Moord
Latour	44 yrs	Unknown	Payment dispute
Brownsweg	24 yrs	Un married	Dispute
Munder	33 yrs	Un married	Relation problems
Santo Dorp	24 yrs	Un married	Relation problems
Nw.Grond	76 yrs	Married	Assassination
Total	5		

Table 2. January - december 2017 (Resort, Age, Marital Status and Motive).

Station gebied	Age leeftijd	Status Burgelijke staat	Motive Oorzaak v Moord
Flora	23 yrs	Un married	Relation problems
Paranam	20 yrs	Un married	Brawl drugsdeal
Santo Boma	35 yrs	Un married	Relation problems
Centrum	39 yrs	Un married	Relation problems
Jarikaba	64 yrs	Married	Assassination
Tamanredjo	24 yrs	Married	Relation problems
Geyersvlijt	62 yrs	Unknown	Relation problems
Geyersvlijt	55 yrs	Un married	Assassination
Lelydorp	50 yrs	Unknown	Relation problems

Lelydorp	35 yrs	Married	Relation problems
Total	10		

Table 3. Januari - december 2018 (Resort, Age, Marital Status and Motive).

Station gebied	Age leeftijd	Status Burgelijke staat	Motive Oorzaak v Moord
Nw. Amsterdam	18 yrs	Un married	Relation problems
Santo Dorp	35 yrs	Un married	Relation problems
Zanderij	20 yrs	Un married	Assassination
Brownsweg	53 yrs	Un married	Domestic violence
Houttuin	46 yrs	Married	Relation problems
Santo Dorp	53 yrs	Un married	Innocently at a fighting spot
Geyersvlijt	40 yrs	Married	Relation problems
Total	7		

Table 4. The first quarter of 2019 (Resort, Age, Marital Status and Motive).

Station gebied	Age leeftijd	Status Burgelijke staat	Motive Oorzaak v Moord
Nw Grond	43 yrs	Un married	Relation problems
Lelydorp	51 yrs	Un married	Relation problems
Moengo	87 yrs	Unknown	Assassination
Centrum	18 yrs	Un married	Drive by shooting
Total	4		

Table 5. Victims by gender (male / female), period august 2016 – 1st quarter 2019.

Period	Male	Female	Total
August -december 2016	11	5	16
Year 2017	25	10	35
Year 2018	33	7	40
1st Quarter 2019	9	4	13

ANNEX Access to Justice

Table 6. Number of appeals for protection orders in cases of domestic violence submitted at the civil court: 2015 – 2017.

Year	# of appeals
2015 - 2016 (September)	412
2016 (October) – 2017 (February)	195

Source : Report of a workshop of the Foundation Stop Violence against women, March 2017.

These appeals for protection orders mostly regard new cases

ANNEX Information and Statistics

**Existence and availability of regular databases or other sources
of information on different forms of violence.**

4th quarter of 2016.

Table 7. National overview 4th quarter of 2016 classified by region and crime.

<i>Type of Violence (Strafbaarfeit)</i>	<i>Police Ressort / District (Gewesten)</i>								
	<i>Comm</i>	<i>Coronie</i>	<i>Marowijne</i>	<i>Nickerie</i>	<i>Para</i>	<i>Parbo</i>	<i>Sar'ca</i>	<i>Wan</i>	<i>Total</i>
Afpersing / blackmail	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Bedreiging / intimidation	4	0	0	9	3	27	4	19	66
Belaging/ stalking	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Belaging/ stalking	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Beroving/ robbery	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Brandstichting/ arson	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
Diefstal / theft	1	0	1	4	3	3	1	2	15
<i>Group Robbery</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Feitelijke aanranding / actual assault	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Gemeenschap met jeugdige / sexual intercourse with youth	1	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	8
<i>misbruik van gezag/Abuse of authority</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Mishandeling/ bodily harm	5	0	2	15	11	18	1	15	67
Moord / murder	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Ontucht / illicit sexual acts	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Ontucht / illicit sexual acts	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Openlijk geweldpleging / overt violence	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
Poging doodslag / attempted manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Poging zelfmoord / attempted suicide	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
Poging verkrachting / attempted rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Verduistering / embezzlement	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	6
Verkrachting / rape	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	6
Vernieling/ devastation	2	0	0	2	3	3	0	2	12
Zelfmoord / suicide	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4
Zware mishandeling/ grievous bodily harm	3	0	0	3	0	8	0	9	23

1st quarter of 2017

Table 8. National overview of Domestic Violence by region 2017.

Ressort/District	1 st Quarter 2017	2 nd Quarter 2017	3 rd Quarter. 2017	4 th Quarter .2017
Nickerie	25	30	N.A	N.A
Coronie	4	-	N.A	N.A
Saramacca	7	9	N.A	N.A
Paramaribo	129	62	N.A	N.A
Wanica	71	43	N.A	N.A
Para	22	13	N.A	N.A
Commewijne	9	3	N.A	N.A
Marowijne	4	5	N.A	N.A
Brokopondo	-	-	N.A	N.A

Sipaliwini	-	-	N.A	N.A
Total	271	165	N.A	N.A

Table 9. National overview Domestic Violence by region and crime over the 1^e quarter of 2017.

Type of Violence	Ressort / District								Total
	Comm	Coroni	Marow.	Nickerie	Para	Parbo	Sar'ca	Wan	
Bedreiging / intimidation	0	0	2	12	5	33	1	16	69
Belaging/ stalking	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	6
Beroving/ robbery	0	0	0	1	1	8	0	3	13
Diefstal bij nacht / theft by night	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Diefstal dmv braak / burglary	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
diefstal d.m.v.geweld Forced Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
Doodslag/manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Feitelijke aanranding / actual assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Feitelijke aanranding / actual assault	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
Gemeenschap met jeugdige / sexual intercourse with youth	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Gemeenschap met jeugdige / sexual intercourse with youth	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Gemeenschap met jeugdige / sexual intercourse with youth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
gemeenschap/onbewust/onmachtig/ intercourse without consent	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Intoxicatie/ Intoxication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Mishandeling / bodily harm	2	3	1	12	5	36	5	22	86
Moord / murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Occupatie / Occupation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Openlijk geweldpleging / overt violence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
opz. Vruchtafdrijving/ Illegal Forced Abortion	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Opzettelijk vrijheidsberoving/ intentional deprivation of liberty	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Diefstal dmv.braak/ burglary	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Poging doodslag / attempted manslaughter	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Poging moord / attempted murder	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Poging verkrachting / attempted rape	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Poging zware mishandeling / attempted grievous bodily harm	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	4	10
Pornografie / pornography	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Smaad / Laster	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
Valsheid in geschrifte / forgery	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Verduistering / embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	6
Verkrachting / rape	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	6
Vernieling/ devastation	1	0	0	0	1	10	0	2	14
Gemeenschap met jeugdige / sexual intercourse with youth	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
wederr.vrijh.beroving/ Usurpatory freedom spoliation	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Zelfmoord / suicide	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Zware mishandeling/ grievous bodily harm	2	0	0	0	4	5	0	4	15
Overall .total	9	4	4	25	22	129	7	71	271

2nd quarter of 2017

Table 10. Overview by resort for the 2nd quarter of 2017 in Paramaribo.

Strafb.feit / Type of Violence	Ressort					Total
	BNH	Centrum	Geyersvlijt	Geyersvlijt	Livorno	
Bedreiging / intimidation	4	2	5	1	8	20
Belaging/ stalking	0	1	1	0	1	3
Diefstal / theft	0	0	3	0	1	4
diefstal d.m.v.geweld Robbery by violence	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mishandeling / bodily harm	7	0	5	0	5	17
Moord / murder	0	0	1	0	0	1
Oplichting / fraud	0	0	1	0	0	1
Poging zware mishandeling / attempted grievous bodily harm	1	0	1	0	0	2
pog.brandst./ Attempted arsoning	0	0	0	0	1	1
Poging doodslag / attempted manslaughter	0	0	0	0	1	1
Poging moord / attempted murder	0	0	1	0	0	1
Poging zelfmoord / attempted suicide	0	0	0	0	2	2
Poging zware mishandeling / attempted grievous bodily harm	0	0	3	0	0	3
Verduistering / embezzlement	0	0	1	0	0	1
Vernieling/ devastation	1	0	2	1	0	4
Gen.total	13	3	24	2	20	62

Table 11. Overview by offence 2nd quarter of 2017 in Wanica.

Strafbaar feit/ TYPE OF VIOLENCE	Ressort			Total
	Leiding	Nw.Grond	Santoboma	
Bedreiging / intimidation	4	6	5	15
Diefstal / theft	1	1	2	4
Gemeenschap met jeugdige / sexual intercourse with youth	0	0	1	1
Mishandeling / bodily harm	2	0	15	17
Poging zware mishandeling / attempted grievous bodily harm	0	0	1	1
Poging zware mishandeling / attempted grievous bodily harm	0	0	1	1
Poging doodslag / attempted manslaughter	1	0	0	1
Verduistering / embezzlement	0	0	1	1
Verduistering / embezzlement	0	0	1	1
Zware mishandeling/ grievous bodily harm	1	0	0	1
Gen.total	9	7	27	43

Table 12. Overview by resort and offence in Nickerie, 2nd quarter of 2017.

Strafbaar feit/ TYPE OF VIOLENCE	Ressort				
	Corantpld	Nw- nick	Paradise	Wageningen	Total
Bedreiging / intimidation	0	10	0	0	10
Diefstal / theft	0	2	0	0	2
Diefstal bij nacht / theft by night	0	0	1	0	1
Intoxicatie	0	1	0	0	1
Mishandeling / bodily harm	2	8	0	1	11
Ontucht / illicit sexual acts	1	0	0	0	1
Ontucht / illicit sexual acts	0	1	0	0	1
Poging zware mishandeling / attempted grievous bodily harm	0	1	0	1	2
Vernieling/ devastation	1	0	0	0	1
Gen.totaal	4	23	1	2	30

Table 13. Overview by offence and regions, 2nd quarter of 2017.

Type of Violence	Ressort				
	Comm	Marowijne	Para	Sar'ca	Total
Bedreiging / intimidation	1	0	3	1	5
bedreiging en vernieling/Intimidation & devastation	0	0	1	0	1
Belaging/ stalking	0	0	0	1	1
Belaging/ stalking	0	1	0	0	1
diefstal d.m.v.geweld Robbery by violence	0	0	1	0	1
Feitelijke aanranding / actual assault	0	1	0	0	1
Feitelijke aanranding / actual assault	0	0	1	0	1
Gemeenschap met jeugdige / sexual intercourse with youth	0	0	1	0	
Gemeenschap met jeugdige / sexual intercourse with youth	0	0	1	0	1
Mishandeling / bodily harm	0	1	1	1	3
Ontucht / illicit sexual acts	0	1	0	0	1
Opzettelijk vrijheidsberoving/ intentional deprivation of liberty	0	0	1	0	1
Poging zware mishandeling / attempted grievous bodily harm	1	0	1	1	3
Verduistering / embezzlement	0	0	0	1	1
Verkrachting / rape	0	0	0	2	2
Vernieling/ devastation	1	1	2	0	4
Zware mishandeling/ grievous bodily harm	0	0	0	1	1
Zware mishandeling/ grievous bodily harm	0	0	0	1	1

3th quarter of 2017

Table 14. National overview of domestic violence by region and crime, 3th quarter of 2017.

Strafbaar feit / TYPE of Violence	Ressort					Total
	Comm	Nickerie	Parbo	Sar'ca	Wan	
Bedreiging / intimidation	1	0	12	1	2	16
Diefstal / theft	1	3	2	0	1	7
diefstal d.m.v.geweld Robbery by violence	0	0	1	0	0	1
Mishandeling / bodily harm	0	1	8	0	6	15
Poging zware mishandeling / attempted grievous bodily harm	0	0	0	0	1	1
pog.brandstichting / Attempted Arsoning	0	0	1	0	0	1
Poging doodslag / attempted manslaughter	0	0	1	0	0	1
Poging moord / attempted murder	0	0	2	0	0	2
Poging zware mishandeling / attempted grievous bodily harm	0	0	1	0	0	1
Pornografie / Pornography	0	0	1	0	0	1
Verduistering / embezzlement	0	0	1	0	0	1
Verkrachting / rape	0	0	1	0	0	1
Vernieling/ devastation	0	0	1	0	0	1
Zware mishandeling/ grievous bodily harm	0	0	0	0	1	1
Zware mishandeling/ grievous bodily harm	0	2	0	0	0	2
Gen.total	2	6	32	1	11	52

*From the 4th quarter of 2017 we have a new system for the introduction of domestic violence cases.
Not all detail info can be drawn from this. The department is still working on the process*

FEMICIDE

(See tables 1 - 4) ANNEX LEGISLATION

Number of girls and adolescents, adult women and elderly women killed and divided by number of women living in the country.

Number of women who have been killed (femicide) by age, marital status cause of murder and area.

ANNEX DIVERSITY

Violence rate among women married to their assailants.

See table 15 - 21. National overview 4th quarter of 2016 classified by region and crime. ANNEX Information and Statistics Existence and availability of regular databases or other sources of information on different forms of violence.

Table 15. Relationship between the victim and perpetrator in district Wanica.

Relatie slachtoffer/dader / Relation victim	Frequency
(broer/broer) Brother /Brother	2
(broer/zus; schoon broer/schoon broer) Brother /Sister ; Brother in Law	1
(dochter/vader) Daughter /Father	3
(ex partner) Ex Partner	3
(ex schoonvader/ex schoonzoon) Ex father in Law / Ex Son in Law	1
(ex vriend/vriendin) Ex Boyfriend/ Girlfriend	1
(ex vriendin/ex- vriend) Ex Girlfriend / Ex Boy friend	7
(ex vriendin/vriend) Ex Girlfriend / Boyfriend	1
(ex-man/ex-vrouw) Ex Husband / Ex wife	1
(ex-vriend) Ex Friend	1
(ex-vriendin/vriendin) Ex Girlfriend / Girlfriend	1
(huidige partner) Current Partner	4
(man/vrouw) Husband / Wife	1
(moeder/dochter) Mother / Daughter	1
(moeder/zoon) Mother /Son	4
(neef/neef) Cousin / cousin	1
(schoonbroer/schoonbroer) Brother in Law /Brother in Law	2
(schoonmoeder/schoondochter) Mother in Law / Daughter in Law	1
(schoonmoeder/schoonzoon) Mother in Law / Son in Law	1
(Schoonzoon) / Son in Law	1
(Schoonzus/schoonbroer) Sister in Law / Brother in Law	1

(Stiefdochter/stiefvader) Stepdaughter /Step Father	1
(Stiefmoeder/stiefzoon) Step Mother/ Step son	1
(Stiefzus/stiefbroer) Step sister / step Brother	1
(Vader/zoon) - Father / Son	3
(Vriend/vriendin) - Boy friend / Girl Friend	1
(Vriendin/vriend) - Girlfriend/boy friend	5
(Vrouw/man) Wife / Husband	1
(Zoon/stiefvader) – Son / Step Father	1
(Zoon/vader) – Son / Father	1
Totaal/ Total	54

Table 16- Relationship between the victim and the perpetrator in the district Nickerie.

Relatie slachtoffer/dader / Relation victim	Frequentie
(broer/broer) Brother /Brother	7
(ex partner) Ex Partner	2
(ex vriendin/ex- vriend) Ex Girlfriend / Ex Boy friend	6
(Kleindochter/grootmoeder) Grand daughter / Grand mother	1
(Man/ vrouw) Husband / Wife	7
(Moeder/ stiefzoon) Mother /Stepson	1
(Moeder/ zoon) Mother / Son	3
(Oom/ neefje) Uncle / Nephew	1
(Schoonzus/ zwager) Sister in law/ Brother in law	1

(Schoondochter/schoonmoeder) Daughter in Law / Mother in Law	1
(Schoonmoeder/ schoondochter) Mother in Law / Daughter in Law	1
(Vader/ zoon) Father / Son	3
(Vriendin/vriend) Girl Friend /Boy Friend	1
(Vrouw/ neefje) Wife/ Nephew	1
(Moeder/ zoon) Mother / Son	1
(Vrouw/man) Wife/ husband	1
(Zoon/moeder) Son / Mother	1
Totaal/ Total	38

Table 17 Relationship between the victim and perpetrator in the other regions.

Relatie slachtoffer/dader / Relation victim	Ressort/ Region					
	Comm	Coronie	Marowijne	Para	Sar'ca	Total
(broer/broer) Brother /Brother	1	0	0	1	1	3
(Dochter/moeder) Daughter / Mother	0	0	0	1	0	1
(Man / ex vrouw) Man / Husband / Ex Wife (partner)	1	0	0	0	0	1
(Schoonmoeder/ex schoon zoon) Mother in Law / ex Son in Law	1	0	0	0	0	1
(ex-man/ex-vrouw) Ex Husband / Ex wife	1	0	1	0	0	2
(ex-vriendin/vriendin) Ex Girlfriend / Girlfriend	2	0	1	2	0	5
(huidige partner) Current Partner	3	0	0	2	3	8

(Man/ vrouw) Husband / Wife (Partner)	2	0	0	0	0	2
(moeder/dochter) Mother / Daughter	1	0	0	0	0	1
(Moeder/zoon) Mother / Son	1	0	0	1	1	3
(Neef/neef) Cousin / Cousin	0	0	0	1	0	1
(Neefje/oom) Nephew / Uncle	0	0	0	3	0	3
(Nicht/neef) Niece / Nephew	0	0	0	1	0	1
(Nichtje/tante) Niece / aunt	0	0	0	1	0	1
(Nv) Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	1
(Oom/ nicht) Uncle / Niece	0	0	2	0	0	2
(Pleegzoon/pleegvader) Son and Father (Care taker)	0	0	0	1	0	1
(schoonbroer/schoonbroer) Brother in Law /Brother in Law	1	0	0	0	0	1
(Schoonzus/ schoonbroer) Sister in Law / Brother in Law	1	0	0	0	0	1
(Stiefvader/ stiefdochter) Step father / Step Daughter	0	1	0	0	0	1
(Stiefdochter/stiefvader) Stepdaughter /Step Father	1	0	0	0	0	1
(Stiefvader/stiefzoon) Step father / Step son	0	0	0	2	0	2
(Tante/ neef) Aunt / Nephew	0	0	0	1	0	1
(Vader/zoon) - Father / Son	2	0	0	1	0	3
(Vriendin/vriend) - Girlfriend/boy friend	0	0	1	0	0	1
(Vrouw/man) Wife / Husband	0	0	0	2	1	3
(Zus/ broer) Sister / Brother	0	0	1	2	0	3
Totaal/ Total	18	1	6	23	6	54

Table18. Relation between the victim and perpetrator.

Relation to the victim	Frequency
(broer/broer) Brother /Brother	9
(Concubaan/concubine) (Husband/ Concubine	2
(Concubine/concubaan) Concubine / (Husband	3
(Dochter/vader) Daughter/Father	2
(Echtgenoot/echtgenote) Husband/ wife /	2
(Echtgenote/echtgenoot) Wife / Husband	4
(Ex echtgenote/ex echtgenoot) Ex wife / Ex Husband	1
(Ex man/ex vrouw) Ex Husband / Ex Wife	2
(Ex schoonmoeder/ex schoonzoon) Ex mother in Law / ex son in Law	1
(Ex schoonvader/ex schoonzoon) Ex Father in Law / ex son in Law	1
(Ex schoonzoon/ex schoonvader) Ex Son in Law / Ex Father in Law	1
(Ex schoonzus/ex schoonbroer) Ex Sister in Law/Ex Brother in Law	1
(Ex vriend/ex vriendin) Ex Boy Friend / Ex Girl Friend	12
(Ex vriendin/ex vriend) Ex Girl Friend/ Ex Boy friend	25
(Ex vrouw/ex man) Ex Wife / Ex Husband	7
(Ex vriendin/ex vriend) Ex Girl Friend/ Ex Boy friend	1
kennis/kennis / Friends / aquantances	2
(Man/vrouw) Husband / Wife	1
(Neef/neef) Cousin / nephew	2
(Neef/oom) Nephew / Uncle	2
(Nicht neef) Niece / Nephew	1
(Nicht neef) Niece / Nephew	3
(Nicht/nicht) Niece /Niece	2
(Niet vermeld) Unkown	2
(Oom/neef) Uncle / Nephew	4
(Partner/partner) Partners	2
(Fader/zoon) Father / Son	2
(Vriend/vriend) Friend / Friend	1
(Vriend/vriendin) Boy friend / Girl Friend	7
(Vriendin/ ex vriend) Girl Friend/ Ex Boy friend	1
(Vriendin/ vriend) Girl Friend/ Boy Friend	2
(Vriendin/ vriend) Girl Friend/ Boy Friend	10
(Vrouw/man) Wife / Husband	4
(Zus/broer) Sister / Brother	2
(Zwager/ zwager) Brother in Law / brother in Law	1

(Zwager/ zwager) Brother in Law / brother in Law	2
(Zwagerin/zwager) Sister in Law / Brother in Law	1
(Zwagerin/zwagerin) Sister in Law / Sister in Law	1
Total	129

Table 19. Relation between the victim and perpetrator.

Relationship with the victim	Frequency
(Broer/broer) Brother / Brother	2
(Dochter/moeder) Daughter / Mother	1
(Echtgenoot/echtgenote) Husband / wife	1
(Echtgenote/echtgenoot) Wife / Husband	3
(Ex schoonmoeder/ex schoonzoon) Ex Mother in Law / Ex Son in Law	2
(Ex vriend/ex vriend) Ex Friends	1
(Ex vriendin/ex vriend) Ex Girl Friend / Ex Boy Friend	13
(Ex vrouw/ex man) Ex wife / Ex Husband	3
(Ex zwager/ex zwager) Ex Brothers in Law	1
(Kennis/kennis) Friends / acquaintances	2
(Moeder/zoon) Mother / Son	3
(Moeder/zoon) Mother / Son	1
(Neef/neef) Nephew / Cousin	2
(Nicht/neef) Niece / Nephew	1
(Nicht/oom) Niece / Uncle	2
(Nv) Unknown	1
(Oom/neef) Uncle / Nephew	1
(Partner/partner) Partners	2
(Rivaal/rival) Rivals	3
(Schoondochter/schoonvader) Daughter in Law / Father in Law	1
(Schoonzus/schoonbroer) Sister in Law / Brother in Law	1
(Stiefzoon/stiefvader) Step Son / Step father	2
(Vriend/vriendin) Boy friend/ Girl Friend	1
(Vriendin/vriend) Girl Friend/ Boy friend	7
(Vrouw/man) Wife / Husband	2
(Zus/broer) Sister / Brother	1
(Zwager/zwagerin) Brother in Law / Sister in Law	1
(Zwageres/zwageres) Sisters in Law	1
Gen.totaal / Total	62

Table 20. Relation between the victim and perpetrator (Wanica).

RELATION WITH THE VICTIM	Frequency
(Broer/broer) Brothers	5
(Concubaan/concubine) Husband / Concubine	1
(Echtgenote/echtgenoot) Wife / Husband	2
(Ex vriendin/ex vriend) Ex Girlfriend / Ex Boy friend	1
(Ex vriendin/ex vriendin) Ex girlfriends	1
(Ex vrouw/ex man) Ex Wife / Ex Husband	1
(Kennis/kennis) Friends/ acquaintances	1
(Man/vrouw) Husband / Wife	1
(Moeder/zoon) Mother / Son	2
(Neef/neef) Nephew / Cousin	2
(Nicht/neef) Niece / Nephew	1
(Nicht/oom) Niece / Uncle	1
(Oom/neefjes) Uncle / nephews	1
(Schoonbroer/zwager) Brother in Laws	1
(Schoonzus/schoonzus) (Sisters in Law	1
(Stiefdochter/stiefmoeder) Step daughter / Step mother	1
(Stiefmoeder/stiefdochter) Step mother / Step daughter	2
(Stiefvader/stiefdochter) Step Father / Step daughter	1
(Vader/dochter) Father / daughter	1
(Vader/zoon) Father / Son	3
(vriend/vriend) Friends	1
(Vriendin/vriend) Girl friend/ Boy friend	4
(Vrouw/man) Wife / Husband	3
(Zus/broer) Sister / Brother	2
(Zus/zus) Sisters	3
Gen.totaal / Total	43

Table 21. Relation between the victim and perpetrator.

Relation to the victim	Frequency
(Broer/broer) Brothers	5
(Dochter/moeder) Daughter / Mother	1
(Dochter/vader) Daughter /Father	1
(Echtgenote/echtgenoot) Wife /Husband	2
(Ex concubine/concubaan) Ex Concubine / Ex Husband	1
(Ex man/ex vrouw) Ex Husband / Ex Wife	1
(Ex schoondochter/ex schoonmoeder) Ex daughter in Law/ ex mother in Law	1
(Ex schoonmoeder/ex schoonzoon) Ex Mother in Law / ex son in Law	1
(Ex vriendin/ex vriend) Ex girlfriend/ Ex boyfriend	2
(Ex zwagerin/ex zwager) Ex sister in Law / Ex Brother in Law	1
(Fam.lid/fam.lid) Family member	1
(Moeder/dochter) Mother / daughter	2
(Moeder/zoon) Mother / Son	5
(Neef/oom) Nephew / Uncle	2
(Nicht/neef) Niece / Nephew	1
(Nicht/nicht) Nieces	1
(Rivaal/rival) Rival	2
(Schoonbroer/schoonbroer) Brothers in Law	2
(Schoonmoeder/schoonzoon) Mother in Law / Son in Law	1
(Stiefdochter/stiefvader) Step daughter / Step father	1
(Stiefvader/stiefzoon) Stepfather / Step son	2
(Tante/neef) Aunt / Nephew	1
(Vader/zoon) Father / Son	1
(Vriend/vriendin) Boyfriend / Girlfriend	1
(Vriendin/vriend) Girlfriend / boy friend	3
(Vrouw/man) Wife / Husband	7
(zoon/moeder) Son / Mother	1
(zoon/vader) Son / Father	1
(Zus/broer) Sister / Brother	1
Total	52

From the 4th quarter of 2017 we have a new system for the introduction of domestic violence cases.

Not all detail info can be drawn from this. The department is still working on the process.

Violence rate among elderly women

2016

4th quarter of 2016.

Table 22. Age and gender of the victims in Paramaribo (4th quarter of 2016).

Leeftijdscategorie Age category	Geslacht SEX		Total
	Male	Female	
00-10 year	2	3	5
11 - 20 yrs	1	20	21
21 - 30 yrs	2	16	18
31 - 40 yrs	2	14	16
41 - 50 yrs	4	5	9
51 - 60 yrs	5	8	13
61 - 70 jys	3	1	4
Total	19	67	86

Table 23. Age and gender of the victims in Wanica.

Leeftijd AGE	Geslacht Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
00-10 yrs	1	1	2
11-20 yrs	1	5	6
21-30 yrs	4	15	19
31-40 yrs	5	7	12
41-50 yrs	0	3	3
51-60 yrs	3	4	7
61-70 yrs	1	1	2
71-80 yrs	2	1	3
Total	17	37	54

Table 24. Age and gender of the victims in Nickerie.

Leeftijd AGE	Geslacht Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
00-10 yrs	0	1	1
11-20 yrs	1	3	4
21-30 yrs	1	4	5
31-40 yrs	2	4	6
41-50 yrs	4	1	5
51-60 yrs	2	6	8
61-70 yrs	0	5	5
71-80 yrs	1	2	3
81-90 yrs	0	1	1
Total	11	27	38

1st quarter of 2017

Table 25. Ages and gender of the victims in Paramaribo.

Leeftijd Age group	Sex			Total
	Male	Unknown	Female	
	1	0	0	1
00-10	0	0	1	1
11-20	0	0	10	10
21-30	9	0	29	38
31-40	8	1	27	36
41- 50	1	0	0	1
41-50	5	0	15	20
51-60	10	0	3	13
61-70	4	0	2	6
71-80	1	0	0	1
Unknown	2	0	0	2
Total	41	1	87	129

Table 26. Age and gender of the victims in Wanica.

Leeftijd Age Group	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
01-10	0	1	1
11-20	3	13	16
21-30	1	12	13
31-40	7	12	19
41-50	2	7	9
51-60	1	7	8
61-70	5	0	5
Total	19	52	71

Table 27. Age and gender of the victims in Nickerie.

Leeftijd Age group	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
01-10	1	0	1
11-20	0	1	1
21-30	0	2	2
31-40	0	8	8
41-50	4	4	8
51-60	2	3	5
Total	7	18	25

Table 28. Age and gender of the victims in other regions.

Region / Resort & Age		Sex		Total
		Male	Female	
Comm	01-10	0	2	2
	11-20	0	1	1
	21-30	0	2	2
	31-40	2	2	4
Coronie	11-20	2	1	3
	Unknown	0	1	1
Marowijne	11-20	0	1	1
	21-30	0	2	2
	51-60	1	0	1
Para	01-10	0	1	1
	11-20	0	4	4
	21-30	3	5	8
	31-40	2	3	5
	41-50	0	2	2
	51-60	1	0	1
	Unknown	0	1	1
Sar'ca	21-30	1	2	3
	31-40	2	0	2
	41-50	1	0	1
	51-60	1	0	1
Total		16	30	46

Table 29. Age and gender of the victims in Paramaribo.

Leeftijd Age group	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
01-10	1	0	1
11-20	1	3	4
21-30	0	17	17
31-40	3	14	17
41-50	6	6	12
51-60	2	3	5
61-70	0	2	2
81-90	0	1	1
Unknown	1	2	3
Total	14	48	62

Table 30. Age and gender of the victims in Wanica.

Age group	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
11-20	0	3	3
21-30	4	9	13
31-40	3	9	12
41-50	5	2	7
51-60	2	5	7
61-70	1	0	1
Total	15	28	43

Table 31. Age and gender of the victims in Nickerie.

Age group	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
11-20	1	2	3
21-30	4	5	9
31-40	0	5	5
41-50	1	7	8
51-50	0	1	1
51-60	1	1	2
61-70	0	2	2
Total	7	23	30

Table 32. Age and gender of the victims in the other regions.

Age group	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
01-10	1	1	2
11-20	1	5	6
21-30	0	4	4
31-40	0	8	8
41-50	2	3	5
51-60	1	3	4
Unknown	0	1	1
Total	5	25	30

3th quarter of 2017

No data available in the 3th quarter of 2017.

Violence rate by level of schooling, race, ethnic origin, country of origin and socioeconomic level.

4^{de} quarter of 2016

Table 33. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in Paramaribo.

Ethnicity	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Creool/ Creole	6	24	30
Gemengd/ Mix	2	16	18
Hindoestaan/Hindoestani	10	24	34
Indiaan/Indigenous	0	1	1
Javaan/ Javanese	0	2	2
Marron/ Maroon	1	0	1
Totaal	19	67	86

Table 34. Nationality of the victims throughout Suriname.

Nationaliteit/ Nationality	Sex			Total
	Unknown	Male	female	
Surinamese	0	0	1	1
Dominican Republic	0	0	1	1
Guyanese	0	4	15	19
Nederlandse/Dutch	0	0	1	1
Unknown	1	0	0	1
Surinamese	0	60	148	208
Venezuelan	0	0	1	1
Total	1	64	167	232

Table 35. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in Wanica.

Etniciteit/ Ethnicity	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Creool/ Creole	3	6	9
Gemengd/ Mix	3	2	5
Hindoestaan/Hindoestani	10	26	36
Indiaan/Indigenous	0	1	1
Javaan/ Javanese	1	2	3
Total	17	37	54

Table 36. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in Nickerie.

Etniciteit Ethnicity	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Creool/ Creole	0	1	1
Gemengd/ Mix	1	0	1
Guyanees	0	1	1
Hindoestaan/Hindoestani	9	25	34
Javaan/ Javanese	1	0	1
Total	11	27	38

Table 37. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in other regions.

Gewesten/Region	Etniciteit/Ethnicity	Sex			
		Unknown	Male	Female	Total
Commewijne	Creool/ Creole		1	3	4
	Gemengd/ Mix		1	0	1
	Hindoestaan/Hindoestani		2	6	8
	Javaan/ javanese		2	3	5
Coronie	Unknown	1			1
Marowijne	Creool/ Creole		1	4	5
	Javaan/Javanese		1	0	1
Para	Creool/ Creole		3	10	13
	Gemengd/ Mix		2	3	5
	Hindoestaan/Hindoestani		2	0	2
	Indiaan/Indigenous		0	2	2
	Unknown		1	0	1
Saramacca	Hindoestaan/Hindoestani		1	5	6
Total		1	17	36	54

1st quarter of 2017

Table 38. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in Paramaribo.

Etniciteit Ethnicity	Sex			Total
	Male	Unknown	Female	
Chinese	0	0	1	1
Creole	21	1	46	68
Mix	4	0	7	11
Hindoestani	13	0	26	39
Javanes	0	0	3	3
Marroon	2	0	4	6
Unknown	1	0	0	1
Total	41	1	87	129

Table 39. Nationality of the victims in Paramaribo.

Nationaliteit Nationality	Sex			Total
	Male	Unknown	Female	
Brazilian	0	0	2	2
Guyanese	0	0	6	6
Dutch	1	0	1	2
Unknown	1	0	1	2
Surinamese	39	1	77	117
Total	41	1	87	129

Table 40. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in Wanica.

Etniciteit Ethnicity	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
White	1	0	1
Creolel	1	8	9
Mixed	4	5	9
Hindoestani	13	32	45
Javanes	0	3	3
Marroon	0	4	4
Total	19	52	71

Table 41. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in Nickerie.

Etniciteit Ethnicity	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Hindoestani	7	17	24
Javanese	0	1	1
Total	7	18	25

Tabel 42. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in other regions.

District/ region & Ethnicity		Sex		Total
		Male	Female	
Comm	creole	2	3	5
	Mix	0	1	1
	Hindoestani	0	2	2
	Marroon	0	1	1
Coroni	Creolel	2	2	4
Marowijne	Marroon	1	3	4
Para	Creole	1	9	10
	Mixed	1	2	3
	Hindoestani	0	1	1
	Indigenous	2	3	5
	Marroon	2	1	3
Sar'ca	Hindoestani	5	2	7
Total		16	30	46

2^{de} quarter of 2017

Table 43. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in Paramaribo.

Ethnicity	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Chinese	0	1	1
Creole	3	10	13
Mixed	0	12	12
Hindoestani	7	18	25
Javanes	1	2	3
Marroon	3	5	8
Total	14	48	62

Table 44. Nationality of the victims in Paramaribo.

Nationality.	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Brazilian	0	1	1
Guyanese	0	1	1
Dutch	0	1	1
Unknown	1	3	4
Santo domingo	0	1	1
Surinamese	13	41	54
Total	14	48	62

Table 45. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in Wanica.

Ethnicity	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Blank/White	0	1	1
Chinese	0	1	1
Creole	1	5	6
Mixed	1	2	3
Hindoestani	11	11	22
Javanese	0	4	4
Marroon	2	4	6
Total	15	28	43

Table 46. Ethnicity and gender of the victims in Nickerie.

Etniciteit Ethnicity	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Creole	3	1	4
Hindoestani	4	22	26
Total.	7	23	30

Table 47. Ethnicity and gender in other regions.

Ethnicity	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Creool/Creole	2	9	11
Mixed	1	2	3
Indigenous	0	3	3
Javanese	0	2	2
hindoestani	1	4	5
Marroon	1	5	6
Total	5	25	30

3^{de} quarter of 2017.

Table 48. Ethnicity and gender of the victims.

Etniciteit Ethnicity	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Creole	5	11	16
Mixed	0	5	5
Hindoestani	11	12	23
Javanese	0	2	2
Marroon	1	4	5
Unknown	0	1	1
Total	17	35	52

From the 4th quarter of 2017 we have a new system for the introduction of domestic violence cases.

Not all detail info can be drawn from this. The department is still working on the process