

Monitoring Report on Resolution 1325

Colombia 2016-2017

Humanas Corporation - Monitoring Report on Resolution 1325



Humanas Corporation

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Introduction

Through the Women, Peace and Security Observatory¹, the Humanas Corporation monitors the fulfilment of the Colombian government's obligations under UN Security Council Resolution 1325 of 2000 and subsequent resolutions on women, peace and security: 1820 of 2008, 1888 of 2009, 1889 of 2009, 1960 of 2010, 2106 of 2013, 2122 of 2013 and 2242 of 2015. The Observatory is supported by the Women and Development Forum (FOKUS) and is part of the FOKUS 1325 programme in Colombia.

In order to carry out the monitoring, the proposal made by the Secretary General of the United Nations Security Council in the 28 September 2010 report (S/2010/498)² to follow up Resolution 1325 was used. Twenty-six indicators that make up the monitoring system proposed by the Secretary are divided into four components (prevention, participation, protection, and relief and recovery). Responsibility for reporting on the different indicators has been divided between the United Nations system and the Member State, however, there are indicators that need to be reported on by both sides.

This monitoring report presents data related to the Colombian government's compliance with Resolution 1325 for 2016 and the first half of 2017; it is the fourth monitoring report. Nine indicators are considered in this report, focusing on the components of participation, protection and relief-recovery³, corresponding to those which the Member State is required to report on.

This document consists of three chapters, each related to the three components on which monitoring was carried out this year. Because the FOKUS 1325 programme in Colombia works with organisations at the regional level, the information presented here is, in cases where it is possible according to the type of indicator, consolidated at the national level and disaggregated at the departmental level, for the country's 32 departments.

1. Participation Component

Two indicators are used to measure this component: indicator 12a - women's political participation in parliaments and ministerial offices, and other senior decision-making positions in the national government; and indicator 12b – women's political participation as voters and candidates. For this year not all aspects related to these indicators are covered, meanwhile for

¹ <http://www.humanas.org.co/alfa/pg.php?pa=40>

² To consult the system of indicators see: <http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/WPS%20S%202010%20498.pdf>

³ This report does not update what is related to the prevention component's indicators, as the responses received from the institutions in charge do not present a significant variation to those presented in the previous year's monitoring report.

women as candidates and voters, no changes have been recorded in regard to the information in the last two reports.⁴

This component also includes data related to women’s participation in the peace processes and implementation of the peace agreement given that these are decision-making scenarios on peace and security in Colombia.

1.1 Participation in Governmental Decision-Making Bodies - Appointed Positions

The following are the results of the analysis of compliance with Law 581 (2002) or the “Quota Act”, which stipulates that 30% of public positions at the highest decision-making and other executive levels must be held by women.

In 2017, the ministerial cabinet was made up of 11 men and 5 women, indicating a decrease in the representation of women from 37.5% in 2016 to 31.3%. During the second term of Juan Manuel Santos’ presidency, women’s participation in the presidential cabinet has remained between 31.3% and 37%. This accounts as compliance with the Quota Act, albeit low.

Table 1. Participation of Men and Women in Top-Level Decision-Making Positions in the Presidential Cabinet, 2014-2018

Presidential Cabinet 2014-2018											
2015				2016				2017			
M	W	Total	% Women	M	W	Total	% Women	M	W	Total	% Women
11	5	16	31.3%	10	6	16	37.5%	11	5	16	31.3%

W: women. M: men.

Source: Presidencia de la República (2017a); Fajardo & Vargas (2016); Portafolio (2017)

As of 4 August 2017, the ministries led by women are the Ministry of International Relations, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism, the Ministry of National Education, and the Ministry of Culture. The change in women’s participation was due to the departure of a female minister from the Ministry of Housing.

Furthermore, it takes into account high-level and/or decision-making positions in other levels of the state’s public administration: the judicial branch, control bodies and electoral organisation.

The following table shows women’s participation in the judicial branch, high courts and the Attorney General’s Office for 2017. It should be noted that the “Quota Act” excludes judicial positions from compliance, considering only the Attorney General’s Office, however, it is important to know the progress of women’s participation in Colombia’s principal justice settings.

The percentage of women’s participation in senior positions is heterogeneous in this branch. The Superior Council of the Judiciary (46%), the Constitutional Court (33%) and the Attorney General’s Office (35%) are all above 30%, in accordance with the provisions of this law. On the

⁴ Presidential and legislative elections will be held in 2018.

other hand, the Council of State (23%) and the Supreme Court of Justice (14%) have the lowest participation levels of women in the judicial branch in relation to senior positions. In total, the judicial branch in 2017 has 28% female participation, which is the same level as it was in 2016.

Table 2. Senior Positions in the Judicial Branch by sex, 2016-2017⁵

Organism	2016				2017			
	M	W	Total	% Women	M	W	Total	% Women
Supreme Court of Justice	20	3	23	13%	19	3	22	14%
Superior Council of the Judiciary	8	5	13	38%	7	6	13	46%
Council of State	21	10	31	32%	23	7	30	23%
Constitutional Court	7	2	9	22%	6	3	9	33%
Attorney General's Office	18	9	27	33%	15	8	23	35%
Total positions	74	29	103	28%	70	27	97	28%

W: women. M: men. Source: Rama Judicial (2017); Fiscalía General de la Nación (2017a); Corte Constitucional (2017); Corte Suprema de Justicia (2017); Consejo Superior de la Judicatura (2017a); Fajardo & Vargas (2016).

With regard to the control and monitoring bodies, information is available as of December 2016.⁶ The “Report on Women’s Participation in Decision-making Levels of the Different Branches and Organisms of the Colombian Public Authority for the Period 2016” of the *Departamento Administrativo de la Función Pública* [Administrative Department of the Civil Service] (2016) indicates that for said period, women represented 46% of the highest decision-making level and 45% of the other decision-making levels, figures that show continuity in relation to 2015.

Finally, with regard to electoral organisation, the aforementioned report indicates that during 2016 the “Quota Law” was not enforced, not even at the highest decision-making level - where there is only one position - nor at other decision-making levels, where women represent 23% of those holding these positions. In regard to the participation of women in other decision-making levels of the electoral organisation, in 2016 a decline was observed in relation to the years 2014 and 2015, when women represented more than 30%.

1.2 Women’s Participation in the Peace Process Between the Colombian Government and the FARC-EP, the Implementation of the Peace Agreement and the Peace Process Between the Colombian Government and the ELN

Resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions highlight the role of women in conflict prevention and resolution, peacebuilding, and the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all initiatives aimed at maintaining and promoting peace and security. Within this framework, this section presents the participation of women in the peace process carried out in Havana, Cuba between 2012 and 2016 among delegations of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of

⁵ In the case of high courts, information concerning magistrates is provided. Both the Supreme Court of Justice and the Council of State have so far held a vacant post that was not included in the total.

⁶ This information is based on the following institutions: Auditor General of the Republic, Attorney General’s Office, Ombudsman’s Office, Comptroller General of the Republic and the Social Welfare Fund of the Comptroller’s Office.

Colombia—People’s Army (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia—Ejército del Pueblo, FARC–EP), the Colombian government, international cooperation, and civil society delegations. Furthermore it shows their participation in the first months of the implementation of the final peace agreement as well as that in the current peace process between the Colombian government and National Liberation Army (Ejército de Liberación Nacional, ELN).

1.2.1 Peace Process Between the Colombian Government and the FARC-EP

Colombian Government, FARC-EP and International Cooperation Delegations

As mentioned in previous reports, the peace process began in October 2012 without women as chief negotiators (plenipotentiaries) in both sides of the delegations. In 2013, this situation changed thanks to the impact of and the pressure from Colombia’s women’s movement. From that moment until the end of the negotiations in November 2016, the FARC-EP delegation appointed Victoria Sandino as plenipotentiary.

For its part, the national government appointed two women, María Paulina Riveros and Nigeria Rentería - who was in the position until May 2015. Post this date, María Ángela Holguín was appointed as plenipotentiary. Two women were also appointed as alternate negotiators within the government delegation, Lucía Jaramillo Ayerbe (2012-2015) and Elena Ambrosi Turbay (2012-2016) (Oficina del Alto Comisionado para la Paz, 2016).

However, in relation to the participation of women within the delegations, research carried out by the Humanas Corporation and the *Corporación de Investigación y Acción Social y Económica* (Research and Social and Economic Action Corporation), identified that a total of 40 women participated in the FARC-EP delegation and 75 in the Colombian government delegation throughout the peace process.⁷ Their roles were mainly centred around technical and thematic advice, communications and interlocution and operational activities (Fajardo & Suescún, 2016).

With regard to the composition of the work commissions and subcommissions that were formed within the peace process framework in Havana, by agreement of the negotiating table, women’s participation was significantly low, with the exception of the Gender Subcommission. The working group/justice subcommission was composed entirely of men, 3 FARC-EP delegates and 3 government delegates, the Conflict History and its Victims Commission of 11 men and one woman, the Gender Subcommission by 8 women and 2 men,⁸ and the Technical Subcommission on Ending the Conflict was formed by the national government, composed of 17 men and one woman (Fajardo & Vargas, 2016; Oficina del Alto Comisionado para la Paz, 2016).

Official international cooperation delegations played an essential part in the peace process in Havana, i.e. guarantor countries and the United Nations. The Norwegian delegation consisted of 18 women, the Cuban delegation had 3 women, and the United Nations, 8 (Fajardo & Suescún, 2016).

⁷ To know specifically who these women are and details about their participation, read the following publication: http://www.humanas.org.co/alfa/dat_particular/ar/arc_21170_q_LIBRO_ingles.pdf

⁸ This is the official number of people delegated to this subcommission, however, more women were informally involved from both delegations and from international cooperation.

Civil Society in Havana

The negotiating table in Havana established several mechanisms through which citizens could participate in the peace process. This involved the reception of proposals through physical and virtual forms, thematic forums held in different cities of the country on negotiating agenda issues, and delegations that visited Havana for meetings with the negotiating table or one of the subcommissions.

- Submission of proposals - the negotiating table received a total of 67,371 proposals throughout the process (Oficina del Alto Comisionado para la Paz, 2017). According to the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, the vast majority were delivered anonymously via the thematic forums and the Women and Peace Summit in 2013. Proposals submitted using physical or virtual forms do have a record of the person who submitted them. As of April 2016, 6,713 forms had been submitted, of which 3,701 were submitted by men, 1,760 by women (26%) and in 1,252 this information was left blank (Fajardo & Vargas, 2016).
- Thematic forums - five thematic forums were requested by the negotiating table and organised by the National University of Colombia and the United Nations between 2014 and 2016. In the forum about comprehensive agricultural development, women represented 33% of the total number of participants, 40% in the one on political participation, 48% in the forum on resolving of the drug problem (including the regional forums), 32% in the victims' forum (including regional forums), and 50% in the forum on ending conflict and verification and ratification (Oficina del Alto Comisionado para la Paz, 2016).
- Delegations that visited Havana for meetings concerning the different agenda items and with commission or subcommission - to develop the different topics on the negotiating agenda, the negotiating table convened members of civil society as experts to share their knowledge, experiences and the work they have developed on each topics. For the topics of comprehensive agrarian development and political participation, only men were summoned. In the resolving of the drug problem forum, one woman (13%) participated in a group of 8 persons and in the group of victims, there were 36 women (46%) in a group of 60 persons (Oficina del Alto Comisionado para la Paz, 2016).

The Gender Subcommission developed its work by holding 3 meetings with representatives of 18 women's and sexual diversity organisations (December 2014 and February and March 2015), a meeting with 10 women sexual violence experts (August 2015), a meeting with 10 women insurgency ex-combatants from different countries of the world (May 2016) and presented the results of their work at a public event in Havana that was held in July 2016 with the participation of several women's organisations, politicians and delegates of international cooperation (Fajardo & Suescún, 2017).

1.2.2 Women's Participation in the Implementation of the Peace Agreement

Once women's participation in the Havana peace process and the inclusion of a gender perspective in the final agreement has been achieved, guaranteeing their participation in the entire implementation processes, as well as fulfilling what has been agreed upon from a gender perspective, is the new challenge. The first few months of implementation have left a picture of ups and downs in terms of women's participation, and the reality is that in most cases it has been low. According to the 2017 report of the *Grupo de Trabajo Género en la Paz* (Gender in Peace Working Group), women's participation in the organisms set up to implement the peace agreement between the government and the FARC-EP amounted to only 13.3% of the total number of positions provided up until June 2017.

These organisms are divided as follows - the Executive Secretariat of the Special Justice for Peace (*Justicia Especial para la Paz*, JEP), in which only one man was appointed, the Commission for the Monitoring, Promotion and Verification of the Implementation of the Agreement (*Comisión de Seguimiento, Impulso y Verificación a la Implementación del Acuerdo*, CSIVI) where 6 persons were appointed, of which only one is a woman, the Notables of the International Component for Verification (*Notables del Componente Internacional de Verificación*), with two positions, no women, the Technical Secretariat of the Notables (*Secretaría Técnica de los Notables*), composed of two organisations, both headed by men, the National Reintegration Council (*Consejo Nacional de Reintegración*), where only one woman out of 4 positions was appointed, the Special Electoral Mission (*Misión Electoral Especial*), in which there are 6 persons appointed, 2 are women, the National Commission on Security Guarantees (*Comisión Nacional de Garantías de Seguridad*), which has 14 designated persons, of which only one is a woman, the Selection Commission for the main positions of the Integral System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-repetition (*Sistema Integral de Verdad, Justicia, Reparación y No Repetición*) composed of 5 persons of which only one woman was appointed.

There is also the Technical Support organism for the international verification component, the international community accompaniment mechanism for the implementation, which is led by an international organisation headed by a man, and the Support Group for the National Participation Council, to organise the national participation space, which is composed of three organisations, all led by men.

In the Tripartite Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (*Mecanismo Tripartito de Monitoreo y Verificación*, MM&V), three representatives, of which none are women, were appointed as representatives (Fajardo & Suescún, 2017). The MM&V continued to increase the total number of people participating, reaching 1,136 by September 2017, including 187 women, or 16% of the mechanism. On the part of the national government, 6% of those delegated to this mechanism were women, 18% from the FARC-EP delegation and 22% from the UN Mission - International and Civil Observers - (MM&V, 2017).

In regard to the public selection process for the main positions of the Integral System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-repetition, a total of 2,135 people met the minimum requirements for positions in the Peace Court and the Chambers of Justice of the JEP, the Directorate of the Search Unit for Persons Reported as Disappeared (*Unidad de Búsqueda de Personas dadas por*

Desaparecidas, UBPD) and the Directorate of the Investigation and Prosecution Unit (*Unidad de Investigación y Acusación*, UIA). Of these people, 863 (40%) were women. Two hundred and forty aspired to become magistrates in the Tribunal for Peace, 599 to become magistrates in the Chambers of Justice, 8 to become directors of the UIA and 16 to directors of the UBPD (Comité de Escogencia, 2017).

In the Peace Court and the Chambers of Justice of the JEP, 20 women were elected as magistrates, which corresponds to 53% of these positions. It is important to mention that the composition of this magistracy is historic, since it is the first time in a Colombian high court that women are the majority and that indigenous women are represented. A woman was elected to head the UBPD Directorate and a man was elected for the UIA Directorate (ibid.).

The process of selecting commissioners for the *Comisión para el Esclarecimiento de la Verdad* (Clarification of the Truth Commission) is currently underway⁹. A total of 193 people met the minimum requirements, of which 70 are women, or 36%. Twenty-one people met the minimum requirements, 12 men and 9 women (42%) (ibid.) to be head of the *Unidad Especial de Investigación para el Desmantelamiento de Organizaciones Criminales* (Special Investigation Unit for the Dismantling of Criminal Organisations).

The Special Gender Unit for monitoring the implementation of the peace agreement - a specific space for women's participation in monitoring, whose mission is to contribute to guaranteeing the gender perspective in the implementation of the final peace agreement - was established on 27 July 2017. It is made up of 7 women representing women's, feminist and sexual diversity organisations.¹⁰ This group of women was chosen by the CSIVI after a process of nominations at the national and territorial level.

The FARC-EP's political party - which is one of the central objectives of the peace process and the signing of the agreement (included within the conflict's end item in the measures for reintegration), was formed as a result of the Constituent Congress held between August 27 and September 2, 2017 in Bogotá. Here, the name of the new party was defined as the *Fuerza Alternativa Revolucionaria del Común* (Common Alternative Revolutionary Force), and 111 people were elected to the National Directorate, also known as the National Council of Commons (FARC, 2017). Among the 111 people, 26 are women, which corresponds to 23% of the total (El Espectador, 2017).

1.2.3 Peace Process Between the Colombian Government and the ELN

The negotiating table between the Colombian government and the ELN was set up on 7 February 2017 in Quito, Ecuador. At the time of writing, it is initiating the fourth round of negotiations and is bringing forward from 1 October onwards a bilateral and temporary ceasefire that will last until 9 January 2018, the main objective of which is to improve the humanitarian situation in Colombia (Mesa de Negociaciones de Quito, 2017).

⁹ At the time of producing this English version of this report, the commissioner selection process has been completed and 11 people - 6 men and 5 women were elected.

¹⁰ For more information on the 7 members see: <http://bit.ly/2z1jRVw>

Since February, the ELN's main delegation to the negotiating table has consisted of 6 people, 4 men and 2 women: Silvana Guerrero and Consuelo Tapias (ELN-PAZ, 2017). For its part, the Colombian government in February, through Resolution 047 of 2017 of the Presidency of the Republic, delegated 15 people as members of the negotiating team to this negotiating table, including the head of delegation, Juan Camilo Restrepo. There were 4 women delegates within the negotiating team: Luz Helena Sarmiento Villamizar, Mónica Cifuentes Osorio, María Alejandra Villamizar and Clara López Obregón (Presidencia de la República, 2017b), however, at present the latter is no longer part of the delegation.

The bilateral and temporary ceasefire Mechanism for Monitoring and Verification, announced on 11 October 2017, is composed of 9 people from the ELN, the Colombian government, the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia and the Episcopal Conference; only one member is a woman - Jennifer Wright, representing the UN Verification Mission in Colombia (Misión de Verificación de la ONU en Colombia, 2017).

Preparatory hearings with civil society will begin on 30 October 2017 to hear their experiences and proposals regarding participation mechanisms and participation criteria, item 1 of the negotiation agenda. The hearings will be held between 30 October and 17 November 2017 in Colombia. Two of the hearings will be virtual (Equipo Paz Gobierno, 2017). At the time of writing, it was not possible to know the number of women who will participate in the hearings. The negotiating table reported that there are 200 women, representing a wide range of social sectors and population groups (ibid.), including women's organisations and sexual diversity organisations.

1.3 Human Rights Violations Against Women Human Rights Defenders, Leaders of Social Organisations and in those in Political Positions

Overall, 2016 showed a decrease of 29% in the number of attacks against human rights defenders (both men and women) and leaders of social organisations in Colombia compared to what was reported in 2015; however, during the same period, murders increased by 22% (Somos Defensores, 2017a). A similar situation occurred during the first half of 2017: the number of murders increased by 31% compared to the first half of 2016 (Somos Defensores, 2017b).

Although the decrease in attacks is very important, they continue to be higher than in 2011, 2012 and 2013. This data suggests that the overall situation of human rights defenders has been more risky in recent years than before, and paradoxically (and painfully), has worsened since the beginning of the implementation of the peace agreement between the Colombian government and the FARC-EP on 1 December.

In this context, the situation of women human rights defenders has been particularly alarming, both in relation to the total number of individual attacks against them and the murder rate. Since 2012, the year in which the peace process began, attacks on women human rights defenders have increased significantly and in greater proportion than those directed against men, representing an increasing percentage of the total. In 2016, women accounted for 6% more of the number of women human rights defenders assaulted in 2012; the most complex year was 2015, when this increase was 14%.

Table 3. Attacks Against Human Rights Defenders, 2012- 2017

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
No. of women human rights defenders attacked	92	85	221	271	155	79
Total attacks against human rights defenders	357	366	626	682	481	335
% defenders	26%	23%	35%	40%	32%	23%

*Information for 2017 corresponds to the January-June period

Source: Prepared by author based on: Somos Defensores (2017); Fajardo, J (2017).

Sadly, the murder rate of women human rights defenders and social leaders shows the same tendency as that of attacks against them. Year after year since the beginning of the peace process with the FARC-EP, the percentage of women murdered in relation to the total number of people killed has increased. This shows that the risk situation for them is even more complex than that of their colleagues as it is markedly higher. Of particular concern is the situation during 2017: in 10 months, more women human rights defenders and social leaders have been murdered than in each of the previous five years. From 2012 to October 2017, 59 women leaders and human rights defenders were murdered.

Table 4: Murder of Human Rights Defenders, 2012-2017

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
No. of women human rights defenders murdered	7	11	6	10	11	14 ¹¹
Total murders of human rights defenders	69	78	55	63	82	63
% defenders	10%	14%	11%	16%	13%	22%

* Information for 2017 corresponds to the January-October period.

Source: Prepared by author based on: Somos Defensores (2017); Fajardo, J (2017); ¡Pacifista! (2017).

It may then be argued that, although the number of attacks against women human rights defenders and leaders in 2017 has fallen compared to the previous two years, these attacks have been increasingly lethal, resulting in more deaths.

Women human rights defenders murdered between 2016 and 2017 exercised leadership mainly in peasant organising processes, community and neighbourhood processes, with armed conflict victims and were LGBTI activists. This situation corresponds largely to what happened from 2012 to 2017, where of the total number of women human rights defenders murdered, neighbourhood action (25%), community (14%), LGBTI (14%) peasant women (12%) and victims defenders (12%), have been the most affected in their right to life.

¹¹ The women human rights defenders and social leaders murdered between January and August 2017 are: Emilsen Manyoma, Karla, Yoryanis Bernal, Luz H. Olarte, Danna Méndez, Ruth A. López, Luz Ángela Anzola, Edenis Barrera, Rubiela Sánchez, Narda Barchilón, Katherine Escalante, Idalia Castillo, María Efigenia Vásquez and Liliana Astrid Ramírez.

As the data presented allow us to appreciate, and as has already been stated by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (2017) and the Office of the Ombudsman, the risk situation currently faced by women human rights defenders in Colombia is of great concern. Special protective measures are required to guarantee their integrity and life.

For the Humanas Corporation, the considerable increase in the violation of the rights of women defenders, “including the right to life, has not only sought to curtail specific leadership, but also within the framework of the patriarchal society in which we live, sanction the presence of women in the public and political sphere and discourage new leadership” (Fajardo, 2017).

This situation contrasts with the lack of speed with which judicial proceedings are progressing for murders committed against women human rights defenders and women social leaders. The Programa Somos Defensores (2017b) reported that the level of impunity for the cases of crimes against women human rights defenders, registered between 2009 and 2016, stands at around 91%. The following table shows the status of these processes.

Table 5. State of Investigations into Murders of Women Human Rights Defenders and Women Social Leaders, 2009-2016

State of the investigation	Cases of defenders	% of cases by stage
Inquiry	35	62.5%
Investigation	6	10.7%
Accusation	0	0.0%
Trial	1	1.8%
Conviction	0	0.0%
Execution of Sentences	4	7.1%
Early Termination	0	0.0%
Archived	5	8.9%
No Information	5	8.9%
Total	56	100%

Source: Prepared by the authors based on: Programa Somos Defensores (2017b)

From this table it can be observed that the majority of cases, 62.5%, are in the first stage of the process, the inquiry stage. Some of these processes correspond to cases filed between 2009 and 2012, which means that they have been in progress for between 4 and 6 years. Only 4 cases, equivalent to 7.1%, have been convicted and are currently serving sentences.

In addition, 8.9% of the cases have been archived, i.e. the criminal proceedings are formally suspended and there are cases in which the Attorney General’s Office reported not having any information, as presented by the Programa Somos Defensores (2017b).

2. Protection Component

There are six indicators that the Secretary General of the United Nations Security Council has proposed for the monitoring of the implementation that the Member States are providing to what has been established via the resolutions on women, peace and security, in relation to the protection component.

The following indicators are taken into account for this report - indicator 14 corresponds to the physical security of women, which includes indirect variables that affect their security, such as work environment and poverty; indicator 16 includes women's participation in the justice, security and international relations sectors; indicator 17, which focuses on national mechanisms for the control of small arms and light weapons; indicator 19, which tracks the judicial response in cases of sexual and gender-based violence; and indicator 20, which investigates training processes for officials within the security and justice sectors. In addition, in response to the worrying situation of women human rights defenders and social leaders, presented in the previous section, this year we also investigated the protection measures taken by the Colombian government in response to this situation.

2.1 Indirect Variables Affecting Women's Safety

2.1.1 Employment Domain

The overall (labour) participation rate – OPR – of women in 2016 shows a slight decrease in relation to 2015. This situation curbs the general upward trend that has been evident since 2010, while the rate of both quarters of 2016 is in the same percentage range of 2013 and 2014. Although the number of economically active women of working age continues to rise relative to the starting point in 2010, the past three years have begun to show a slowdown in growth, with a stabilising trend. These data indicate that the gap in women's labour participation in relation to men was 20.2 in 2016, decreasing in relation to 2010 when it was 22.3, but increasing in relation to 2015.

Table 6. Overall Participation Rate by sex, 2010-2016*

Year	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
Quarter	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
II Quarter	74.1	51.7	74.6	52.1	75.4	55.1	74.3	54.2	74.4	54.1	74.9	55.2	74.4	54.8
III Quarter	74.2	51.9	74.5	52.6	75.2	53.5	74.5	54.2	74.8	54.3	74.5	54.7	74.3	54.1

M: men, W: women *The II and III quarter of each year are taken as a reference since the information of the other quarters is not available for all the years.

Source: Compilation based on: Fajardo (2015); Fajardo & Vargas (2016); DANE (2017a)

The women's employment rate changes negatively from 2015 to 2016. Thus, there was a very similar number of economically active women of working age from 2015 to 2016, but the chances of finding a job decreased, as confirmed by the unemployment rate presented below. In terms of the 7 years of reference, it can be seen that from 2014 onwards the constant increase in the employment rate of women begins to decelerate and tends to assume a behaviour similar to

the employment rate in men, which implies that the employment gap between men and women does not show significant decreases; this gap was set at 21 percentage points by 2016.

Table 7. Employment rate by sex, 2010-2016*

Year	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
Quarter	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
II Quarter	67.2	43.7	68.1	44.6	69.3	47.6	68.7	47.5	69.2	47.8	69.9	48.7	69.2	48.4
III Quarter	67.8	43.9	68.6	45.3	69.2	46.4	69.2	47.5	69.5	48.1	69.4	48.4	68.9	47.7

M: men, W: women *The II and III quarter of each year are taken as a reference as the information of the other quarters is not available for all the years.

Source: Compilation based on: Fajardo (2015); Fajardo & Vargas (2016); DANE (2017a).

Finally, by 2016 the unemployment rate for women remained almost exactly the same as in 2015 and to a large extent in 2014. The steady downward trend in women's unemployment since 2010 appears to be over, and women's unemployment levels are no longer decreasing. Unemployment among women is almost 5 points higher than among men.

Table 8. Unemployment rate by sex, 2010-2016*

Year	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
Quarter	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
II Quarter	9.4	15.6	8.7	14.4	8.1	13.7	7.6	12.3	7.0	11.6	6.8	11.7	6.9	11.5
III Quarter	8.6	15.3	7.9	13.9	8.0	13.1	7.1	12.4	7.0	11.3	6.9	11.7	7.3	11.7

M: men, W: women *The II and III quarter of each year are taken as a reference since the information of the other quarters is not available for all the years.

Source: Compilation based on: Fajardo (2015); Fajardo & Vargas (2016); DANE (2017a).

The three rates presented indicate a stagnation in the Colombian labour market in the last two years that has mainly affected women. Thus, the overall participation rate for women was the same for 2016 as for 2013 and 2014. The chances of them finding a job decreased in the last year, and for three consecutive years there is no evidence of a decrease in the unemployment levels of women, with negative gaps in relation to men persisting in all cases.

2.1.2 Monetary Poverty

In 2016, National Administrative Department of Statistics (*Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística*, DANE) registered a slight decrease in the incidence of monetary poverty¹² in female-headed households, from 31% to 30.9%. This change is mainly due to the perceived decrease in the populated areas and rural areas,¹³ which went from 46.4% to 41.9%. Cities, however, showed an increase in the incidence of monetary poverty in female-headed

¹² The incidence of poverty measures the percentage of the population with a per capita household income below the poverty line in relation to the total population, according to geographical domain.

¹³ Populated areas: concentration of at least twenty (20) houses adjacent, neighbouring or attached to each other, located in the rural area of a municipality or a Departmental District. Rural area: characterised by the dispersed arrangement of dwellings and farms in it. It does not have a layout or nomenclature of streets, roads, avenues, and so on. It does not generally have public services and other facilities typical of urban areas.

households. The rate of incidence in the municipal capitals rose from 28.3% to 28.9% in the 13 cities and metropolitan areas¹⁴ rose from 18.1% to 18.7%.

For its part, the rate of extreme monetary poverty¹⁵ increased between 2015 and 2016 in all domains reported by DANE, with the exception of populated and rural areas. At the national level, the incidence of extreme poverty in female-headed households also increased, from 9.6% to 9.9%. In the municipal capitals, it increased from 7.0% to 7.7% and in the 13 cities and metropolitan areas rose from 3.9% to 4.2%.

In all geographical domains, it can be seen that the incidence of monetary poverty and extreme monetary poverty is much higher in female-headed households than in male-headed households, and that their extreme situation has tended to increase in the last two years. This is consistent with the labour market data presented above where women continue to be the most unemployed and continue to get a lower share of the employment than men.

Table 9. Incidence of Monetary Poverty and Extreme Monetary Poverty by sex of the Household head

Type of Poverty	Monetary Poverty				Extreme Monetary Poverty			
	2015		2016		2015		2016	
Year	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Geographical Domain								
National	26.3	31.0	26.6	30.9	7.1	9.6	7.7	9.9
Municipal Capital	21.7	28.3	22.5	28.9	3.7	7	4.4	7.7
Population Areas and Rural Areas	38.6	46.4	37.6	41.9	16.3	24.2	17	22
13 Cities and Metropolitan Areas	13.7	18.1	14.3	18.7	2	3.9	2.2	4.2
Other Municipal Capitals	33.3	42.6	34.7	43	6.2	11.4	7.6	12.5

Source: Compilation based on: DANE (2017a)

According to information published by DANE (2017b), the profiles of the head of household with the highest incidence of poverty are related, in all geographical domains, to: employment status, occupational position, educational level and social security affiliation.

2.2 Women's Participation in the Justice, Security and International Relations Sectors

2.2.1 Women in the Justice, Security and Foreign Affairs Sectors

For the analysis of women's participation in these sectors, the following institutions were included: Ministry of International Relations; Ministry of Defence and Law Enforcement (army,

¹⁴ The 13 cities and metropolitan areas are: Barranquilla MA, Bogotá, Bucaramanga MA, Cali MA, Cartagena, Cúcuta MA, Ibagué, Manizales MA, Medellín MA, Montería, Pasto, Pereira MA and Villavicencio.

¹⁵ The incidence of extreme poverty measures the percentage of the population with a per capita household income below the extreme poverty line in relation to the total population, according to geographical domain.

navy, air force and police); the High Courts and the Attorney General’s Office; and the National Protection Unit, an arm of the Ministry of the Interior.

The following table shows a summary of women’s participation in central government entities in the justice, security and foreign affairs sectors. In order to carry out the comparison, the management and decision-making levels and/or the main positions of each institution were taken into account, as well as the ranks for in the case of law enforcement.

Table 10. Participation of Women in Managerial and Decision-Making Positions in the Security, Defence and Protection Sectors, 2017

Ministry	Men	Women	Total	% Women
Ministry of International Relations*	10	10	20	50.0%
Ministry of Defence**	11	11	22	50.0%
Ministry of Justice and Law***	8	4	12	33.3%
The National Protection Unit****	7	3	9	33.3%

*Relates to: the principal position of the Ministry (1), Vice-ministries (2), Technical divisions (15), and other divisions (2)

**Relates to: principal position of the Ministry (1), Vice-ministries (3) and divisions (18).

***Relates to: principal position of the Ministry (1), Vice-ministries (2) and divisions (9).

****Relates to principal positions in the institution: division (1), subdivisions (4), advisory offices (4)

Source: Compilation based on: Ministerio de Relaciones Internacionales (2017), Ministerio de Defensa (2017a), Ministerio de Justicia y el Derecho (2017) and Unidad Nacional de Protección (2017a).

The Ministry of International Relations has a 50% participation rate of women in management positions, as does the Ministry of Defence, which means that they are significantly above the rest of the sectors. For its part, the National Protection Unit and the Ministry of Justice and Law have the fewest women in managerial positions, each with 33%. Therefore in 2017, the 4 institutions of reference are complying with the Quota Act. The information related to the justice sector was presented in chapter 1, so it is not presented again in this section.

In the case of law enforcement, women’s participation remains generally low. As the following table shows, as the rank increases there are fewer women in the different areas. In the two highest officer ranks, there are no women, i.e., there are no women Generals or Major Generals in the army, navy or air force. The only two women with the rank of Brigadier General, the highest grade in which women are placed this year, are in the army.

Women are found mainly in the ranks of Lieutenant, Sub-lieutenant and Captain. Women represent 12.2% in the rank of Captain, 13.2% in the rank of Lieutenant and 21.9% in the rank of Sub-lieutenant within these three areas of law enforcement.

Table 11. Law Enforcement Officials by rank and sex, 2017

Rank	Army			Navy			Air Force			Total		
	W	M	% Women	W	M	% Women	W	M	% Women	W	M	% Women
General	0	4	0%	0	0	0%	0	1	0%	0	5	0%
Major General	0	23	0%	0	8	0%	0	10	0%	0	41	0%
Brigadier	2	41	4.7%	0	24	0%	0	10	0%	2	75	2.6%

General												
Colonel	20	460	4.2%	19	165	10.3%	21	144	12.7%	60	769	7.2%
Lieutenant Colonel	86	778	9.9%	23	224	9.3%	24	213	10.1%	133	1215	9.9%
Major	38	1867	1.9%	47	345	11.9%	73	296	19.8%	158	2508	5.9%
Captain	184	2595	6.6%	151	523	22.4%	163	450	26.6%	498	3568	12.2%
Lieutenant	136	1713	7.3%	87	402	17.8%	173	484	26.3%	396	2599	13.2%
Sub-lieutenant	307	1477	17.2%	165	424	28.0%	211	526	28.6%	683	2427	21.9%
Subtotal	773	8958	7.9%	492	2115	18.8%	665	2134	23.8%	1930	13207	12.7%

Source: Ministerio de Defensa (2017b)

In relation to the National Police, in 2017, four men make up the command line. Of the 33 units that make up the National Police, 7 have one woman as their director, which is equivalent to 21% of the total.

2.3 National Control Mechanisms for Small Arms and Light Weapons

This section presents the information that corresponds to indicator 17 “existence of national small arms and light weapons control mechanisms”. This indicator, together with indicator 16, aims to determine whether Member States have implemented “operational mechanisms and structures to strengthen the physical integrity and safety of women and girls” (Consejo de Seguridad, 2010, p. 47), inasmuch as, an increased circulation and lack of small arms and light weapons control increases the risk to the safety of women and girls.

2.3.1 Colombian State Mechanisms for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons

In relation to the normative framework established in Colombia regarding the control of small arms and light weapons, firstly, there is what was established in the 1991 Political Constitution:

Article 223. Only the government can introduce and manufacture weapons, war ammunition and explosives. No one may possess or carry them without a permit from the competent authority. This permit may not be extended to cases of attendance at political meetings, elections, or sessions of public corporations or assemblies, either to participate in them or to witness them. Members of national security agencies and other official armed forces, established or authorised by law on a permanent basis, may carry weapons under the control of the government, in accordance with the principles and procedures established by the government.

Secondly, there is Decree 2535 (1993) concerning control over the carrying of this type of arms. Thirdly, there is Decree 4508 (2006) and Law 737 (2002) regarding control over manufacturing and trafficking.

Additionally, in 2015, Decree 1070 was issued which develops some of the aspects related to this issue. This decree, the Single Regulatory Decree of the Administrative Defence Sector, regulates

Decree 2535 (1993) which in its article 2.2.4.1.1, defines the type of weapons used exclusively by the law enforcement, i.e. the weapons authorised for state agents, among which are guns and revolvers of a calibre greater than 965.2 mm. (38 inches), and semi-automatically or automatically operated pistols and submachine guns. This decree also regulates the requirements and conditions for accessing a permit to carry weapons, as well as the process of acquiring them.

2.3.2 Overview of Small Arms and Light Weapons at the National Level: Seized Arms and Use of Weapons in Murders and Injuries Against Women by Department, 2015-2016

During 2016, 24,925 firearms were seized in Colombia (Policía Nacional, 2017b), 4,083 fewer than in 2015. Of these, 3,973 had permission to be carried (Policía Nacional, 2017c), i.e. 86% were being carried illegally. These figures show a high volume of arms circulation that are not effectively controlled by the state and represent a risk to the lives of Colombian women.

Although it was not possible to disaggregate the number of unlicensed/illegal and licensed/legal firearms used in the murder of women in 2016, the total number of murders against women with firearms and offensive weapons in Colombia is presented below.

In 2016, 1,033 women were murdered.¹⁶ Eighty-five percent (883) of these murders took place by means of firearms and offensive weapons and knives (Policía Nacional, 2017d), that is to say small arms and light weapons, representing a decrease in relation to 2015. Three hundred and fifteen murders were carried out with an offensive weapon or knife, 566 with a firearm, and two with an explosive device/hand grenade. In particular, firearm killings decreased and those with an offensive weapon increased.

The departments with the highest numbers of murders against women with this type of weapons are the same as in 2015: Valle del Cauca (171), Cundinamarca (129), and Antioquia (111). These departments are well above Cauca (49) and Atlántico (48) which also have relatively high numbers.

Table 12. Murder of Women by Offensive Weapons, Knives and Firearms, 2015-2016

Departament	2015			2016		
	Offensive weapons and knives	Firearm	Total	Offensive weapons and knives	Firearm	Total
Antioquia	36	155	191	38	73	111
Arauca	3	11	14	1	4	5
Atlántico	6	19	25	11	37	48
Amazonas	1	N/I	1	N/I	N/I	
Bolívar	9	15	24	6	11	17
Bogotá D.C	35	80	115	48	45	93

¹⁶ This figure differs in 36 cases from that reported by the *Instituto Nacional de Medicina Legal* (National Institute of Legal Medicine), since the latter reports 997 women murdered in 2016.

It is not possible to determine the number of female victims of femicide since the data reported by the National Police or the *Instituto Nacional de Medicina Legal* (INML) disaggregate the alleged aggressor, but it is the judges who qualify a murder of women as femicide according to INML's response.

Departament	2015			2016		
	Offensive weapons and knives	Firearm	Total	Offensive weapons and knives	Firearm	Total
Boyacá	4	8	12	11	3	14
Caldas	12	18	30	4	11	15
Caquetá	4	14	18	7	7	14
Casanare	2	7	9	7	5	12
Cauca	14	25	39	14	35	49
Cesar	3	15	18	8	8	16
Chocó	N/I	5	5	6	8	14
Córdoba	2	51	53	6	8	14
Cundinamarca	44	104	148	16	20	129
La Guajira	2	19	21	2	4	6
Guainía	N/I	N/I	0	N/I	N/I	N/I
Guaviare	2	5	7	0	2	2
Huila	9	15	24	8	5	13
Magdalena	6	15	21	10	10	20
Meta	10	26	36	9	12	21
Nariño	19	31	50	8	29	37
Norte de Santander	4	21	25	5	34	39
Putumayo	2	10	12	4	9	13
Quindío	3	17	20	9	10	19
Risaralda	11	27	38	5	18	23
San Andrés & Providencia	1	N/I	1	1		1
Santander	14	17	31	12	18	30
Sucre	4	7	11	3	6	9
Tolima	3	12	15	9	11	20
Valle del Cauca	26	175	201	47	124	171
Vaupés	N/I	N/I	0	N/I	N/I	
Vichada	1	2	3	0	1	1
Total	292	926	1,218	315	568	883

N/I: no information is recorded. Source: Compilation based on: Policía Nacional (2017d); Fajardo & Vargas (2016)

Personal injuries against women in 2016 increased significantly compared to 2015, from 35,859 to 53,442. Of the total number of personal injuries to women, 5,363 were committed with offensive weapons and 871 with firearms (Policía Nacional, 2017e). For 2016, the departments with the highest number of injuries with offensive weapons were: Bogotá (731), Valle del Cauca (613), Antioquia (714), Bolívar (302), Cundinamarca (257), Santander (289), Tolima (255), Cauca (192), and Atlántico (189). In addition, the departments with the highest reported personal injuries from firearms are: Valle del Cauca (237), Antioquia (95), Bogotá (76) and Cauca (31).

Table 13. Women's Personal Injuries from Offensive Weapons/Knives and Firearms, 2015-2016

Departament	2015			2016		
	Firearm	Offensive weapon/Knife	Total	Firearm	Offensive weapon/Knife	Total
Amazonas	N/I	5	5	1	11	12
Antioquia	93	94	187	95	714	809
Arauca	9	10	19	5	22	27
Atlántico	57	76	133	44	189	233
Bolívar	17	48	65	44	302	346
Bogotá	70	263	333	76	731	807
Boyacá	6	78	84	9	119	128
Caldas	34	118	152	9	173	182
Caquetá	9	68	77	3	54	57
Casanare	4	13	17	3	46	49
Cauca	14	33	47	31	192	223
Cesar	6	20	26	18	109	127
Chocó	1	10	11	5	66	71
Córdoba	8	32	40	10	109	119
Cundinamarca	82	297	379	20	257	277
Guainía	N/I	1	1	N/I	3	3
Guajira	19	19	38	16	41	57
Guaviare	N/I	1	1	2	3	5
Huila	32	111	143	19	188	207
Magdalena	19	24	43	8	95	103
Meta	30	60	90	17	137	154
Nariño	12	35	47	21	211	232
Norte de Sant.	4	15	19	38	89	127
Putumayo	5	12	17	6	22	28
Quindío	12	22	34	29	74	103
Risaralda	22	62	84	18	89	107
San Andrés	1	5	6	9	35	44
Santander	30	231	261	34	289	323
Sucre	15	61	76	12	115	127
Tolima	18	41	59	30	255	285
Valle Cauca	206	324	530	237	613	850
Vaupés	N/I	N/I	0	N/I	3	3
Vichada	N/I	3	3	2	7	9
Total	835	2,192	3,027	871	5,363	6,234

Source: Compilation based on: Policía Nacional (2017e); Fajardo & Vargas (2016)

2.4 Judicial Response in Cases of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Against Women and Girls

2.4.1 Legal Medical Examinations of Women due to Alleged Sexual Offences by Department and Age

In 2016, the National Institute of Legal Medicine (*Instituto Nacional de Medicina Legal*, INML) conducted a total of 21,399 legal medical examinations due to alleged sexual crimes in Colombia. A total of 18,257 were carried out on women and girls (INML, 2017), equivalent to 85.3% of the cases. In terms of the total number of legal medical examinations conducted, there is an increase in relation to 2015 and 2014, with the number of examinations of women and girls showing the main increase. In proportionate terms, in each of the last three years women have represented between 85 and 86% of the total.

The rate of women being treated for alleged sexual crimes was 73.98 per 100,000 inhabitants, up from 2015. From a departmental perspective, the highest rates per 100,000 inhabitants were found in Guainía (161.65), Amazonas (151.41), Arauca (147.78), Meta (138.49) and Casanare (125.81). It is worrying that 17 of the country's 32 departments present a higher rate than the national rate.

Table 14. Legal Medical Examinations of Women due to an Alleged Sexual Offence, 2016

Departament	Number of Cases	Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	Departament	Number of Cases	Rate per 100,000 inhabitants
Amazonas	58	151.41	Guainía	33	161.65
Antioquia	1800	53.87	Guaviare	46	85.38
Arauca	195	147.78	Huila	432	42.61
Archipelago of San Andrés	20	51.63	La Guajira	286	57.48
Atlántico	917	72.82	Magdalena	436	69.29
Bogotá, D.C.	3,557	86.37	Meta	679	138.49
Bolívar	822	77.49	Nariño	189	21.49
Boyacá	446	69.97	Norte de Santander	309	44.78
Caldas	360	71.19	Putumayo	184	106.48
Caquetá	197	81.61	Quindío	334	115.41
Casanare	225	125.81	Risaralda	447	90.98
Cauca	365	53.14	Santander	1,114	106.38
Cesar	483	92.66	Sucre	341	80.39
Chocó	145	57.52	Tolima	526	74.53
Córdoba	479	55.30	Valle Cauca	1,583	65.87
Cundinamarca	1,237	90.64	Vichada	12	33.00
Total national	18,257	73.98			

Source: Compilation based on data from the *Instituto Nacional de Medicina Legal* - INML (2017a)

In those cases where information on the perpetrator is known (16,748), 88% had a close relationship with the women and girls. That is, a family member, friend, acquaintance, partner or ex-partner. In cases where information is available on the place of the act (17,216), 77% occurred in the victim's home (INML, 2017a).

Table 15. Legal Medical Examinations of Women due to Alleged Sexual Offences Disaggregated by Department and Age, 2016

Departament	00-09	10-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Amazonas	15	36	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	58
Antioquia	561	912	170	88	41	16	9	2	1	1,800
Arauca	68	108	9	6	3	0	1	0	0	195
Archipelago of San Andrés	3	10	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	20
Atlántico	271	504	75	39	18	8	1	1	0	917
Bogotá, D.C.	1150	1828	306	170	70	22	7	2	2	3,557
Bolívar	200	491	68	38	17	6	0	1	1	822
Boyacá	130	250	31	20	7	5	0	1	2	446
Caldas	107	201	26	18	4	4	0	0	0	360
Caquetá	53	126	11	3	1	2	1	0	0	197
Casanare	55	146	14	5	4	1	0	0	0	225
Cauca	104	186	40	18	13	2	2	0	0	365
Cesar	140	270	42	19	7	4	1	0	0	483
Chocó	42	73	15	9	4	0	1	0	1	145
Córdoba	108	311	37	14	6	2	1	0	0	479
Cundinamarca	388	673	73	59	23	14	4	0	3	1,237
Guainía	10	16	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	33
Guaviare	18	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
Huila	118	255	28	20	5	2	2	2	0	432
La Guajira	92	160	26	7	0	1	0	0	0	286
Magdalena	115	272	30	12	5	2	0	0	0	436
Meta	248	367	39	15	3	5	1	0	1	679
Nariño	30	76	50	18	9	1	1	0	4	189
Norte de Santan.	117	161	15	9	3	4	0	0	0	309
Putumayo	56	105	13	6	4	0	0	0	0	184
Quindío	111	181	23	10	3	6	0	0	0	334
Risaralda	173	218	29	16	6	1	2	1	1	447
Santander	365	604	71	43	10	8	5	4	4	1,114
Sucre	74	232	22	7	3	0	0	1	2	341
Tolima	121	323	40	24	11	5	2	0	0	526
Valle del Cauca	560	788	107	82	23	15	7	0	1	1,583
Vichada	2	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12

Departament	00-09	10-17	18- 24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Total	5,605	9,919	1,422	780	306	137	49	16	23	18,257

Source: Compilation based on data from the *Instituto Nacional de Medicina Legal - INML* (2017b)

The table above shows the legal medical examinations performed on women due to alleged sexual offences disaggregated by department and age for 2016. The data indicate that the distribution of cases is mainly concentrated in girls and adolescents between the ages of 10 and 17, followed by girls aged 0-9. Proportionally speaking, girls and adolescents make up 86% of the total number of women who have undergone legal medical examinations for alleged sexual offences this year. This trend is evident in all departments of the country and remains the same as in previous years.

2.4.2 Legal Medical Examinations of Women due to Domestic Violence by Department and Type of Violence

In 2016, INML conducted a total of 77,182 legal medical examinations for violence within the family, of which 59,371 were performed on women (INML, 2017a), or 77%. Partner violence against women is the main violence suffered by women within the family, accounting for 73% of violence against women and 87% of all intimate partner violence victims in Colombia. The rate of intimate partner violence against women in Colombia was 213.48 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2016.

The second violence within families in which women were the main victims was violence among other family members; in fact were 65% of all the victims that suffered from this violence. In relation to violence against older adults, women accounted for 51% of the total, and in regard to violence against girls, boys and adolescents, 52%. As can be seen, there are no great differences between men and women when it comes to violence against boys, girls and adolescents and against older people, although women continue to be the main victims in these, and in general in all violence within families.

Table 16. Legal Medical Examinations of Women due to Domestic Violence, 2016

Departament	Violence against children and adolescents	Violence against older people	Partner violence	Violence among family members	Total number of cases
Amazonas	19	N/I	93	37	149
Antioquia	509	127	4285	1269	6190
Arauca	67	2	480	96	645
Archipelago of San Andrés	5	3	133	37	178
Atlántico	189	47	2250	471	2957
Bogotá, D.C.	1741	166	10734	2034	14675
Bolívar	78	20	1363	257	1718
Boyacá	197	29	1557	354	2137
Caldas	56	11	533	156	756

Caquetá	28	5	310	45	388
Casanare	122	8	746	103	979
Cauca	73	22	860	204	1159
Cesar	50	7	967	141	1165
Chocó	13	1	206	29	249
Córdoba	41	10	335	108	494
Cundinamarca	504	67	3696	634	4901
Guainía	5	N/I	32	4	41
Guaviare	33	1	47	10	91
Huila	107	32	1279	283	1701
La Guajira	46	7	492	80	625
Magdalena	78	14	1100	263	1455
Meta	255	27	1563	266	2111
Nariño	63	25	899	205	1192
Norte de Sant.	116	23	1168	355	1662
Putumayo	39	N/I	261	40	340
Quindío	72	12	516	139	739
Risaralda	85	14	777	203	1079
Santander	237	49	2080	601	2967
Sucre	73	8	649	150	880
Tolima	127	28	1209	302	1666
Valle Cauca	245	73	3079	662	4059
Vaupés	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I
Vichada	3	N/I	18	2	23
Total national	5,276	838	43,717	9,540	59,371

Source: Compilation based on data from the *Instituto Nacional de Medicina Legal - INML* (2017a)

In relation to the objects/weapons/substances used against women in the context of domestic violence, INML identifies 16 categories:

Table 17. Domestic Violence Against Women by Causal Mechanism, 2016

Causal Mechanism	2016
Blunt object	35,833
Multiple mechanism	11,037
Cutting blunt object	2,341
Abrasive object	1,058
Cutting object	776
Sharp pointed object	619
Thermal	102
Biodynamic	72
Pointed object	27
Choking devices	38
Biological agents and mechanisms	22

Toxic	13
Firearm projectile	14
Other	0
Caustic	6
Electric	3
To be determined	7,406
Total	59,371

Source: Compilation based on data from the *Instituto Nacional de Medicina Legal - INML* (2017c)

2.4.3 State of Reports of Sexual and Domestic Violence in 2016

According to data provided by the Attorney General’s Office (2017b), 42,043 cases of crimes related to sexual and domestic violence were reported between January 1 and December 31, 2016. Although the information provided does not disaggregate the sex of the victim, taking into account the data presented above and the trend of previous years, it can be assumed that more than 80% of the victims are women. Comparing the number of reports with the number of legal medical examinations carried out by INML for the same year, in these cases of violence, a difference of 56,538 cases can be observed, which makes evident the widespread existence of under-reporting.

In 2016, a total of 38,179 reports of sexual and domestic violence had been archived with the Attorney General’s Office (ibid.). Although these cases do not necessarily correspond to the number of reports filed during the same year, it is very worrying, from the perspective of access to justice for women - the main victims of the crimes related to this violence - that 91% of the total reports within the Attorney General’s Office in 2016 have been archived. That is to say, in 38,179 cases, the necessary evidence on the existence of the crime and/or on those responsible, which would allow the process to move forward, does not exist. Additionally, 1,236 cases were precluded in 2016. In relation to the sentences handed down in cases involving sexual and domestic violence, the Attorney General’s Office reported that in 2016, 575 acquittal sentences and 1,845 convictions were handed down (ibid.).

This snapshot of the state of the reporting of crimes related to sexual and domestic violence in Colombia in 2016 is alarming, and tends to directly affect women and girls as they are the main victims. These data allow us to reflect on the persistence of high levels of impunity for the assailants of Colombian women.

2.5 Training for the Treatment of Female Victims in the Security and Justice Sectors

This section corresponds to the information from indicator 20, “hours of per capita training of decision makers in justice and security institutions to enable them to address cases of sexual and gender-based violence”. It is expected that the greater the degree of training of those who provide care to female victims, the greater the likelihood of their effective access to justice.

2.5.1 Training of Judicial Branch Officials in 2016

According to the report presented by the Judicial Branch to the Colombian National Congress of the Republic, for the period 2015-2016, nine regional trainings were carried out during 2016, attended by 848 members of this branch. These trainings focused on the judicial branch's gender policy and the inclusion of a gender perspective in the decisions that must be made by justice administrators. The trainings were aimed at “magistrates, judges, officials of the Attorney General’s Office, the Public Prosecutor’s Office, the Public Defender’s Office, non-governmental organisations, INML, the Colombian Family Welfare Institute, family commissariats, the governor’s offices, mayors, law students, representatives of ethnic groups, women’s organisations, special guests and members of the Sectional Gender Commissions” (Consejo Superior de la Judicatura, 2017b, p. 67).

Table 18. Training Courses for Officials of the Judicial Branch Disaggregated by sex, 2016

City	Date	Budget	Attendees
Montería (Córdoba)	16 May	CHECHHI-USAID	64
Caucasia (Antioquia)	2 May	CHECHHI-USAID	47
Mocoa (Putumayo)	20 Jun	CHECHHI-USAID	53
Paipa (Boyacá)	12 Aug	COLSUBSIDIO + EJRLB	77
Cali (Valle del Cauca)	19 Aug	EJRLB	63
Popayán (Cauca)	09 Sep	UN Women	94
Villavicencio (Meta)	07 Oct	UN Women	114
Bogotá - 2nd Gender Conference in Contentious Administrative Matters	14 Oct	EJRLB	115
Envigado (Antioquia)	18 Nov	Municipal Mayor’s Office	221
TOTAL			848

Source: Consejo Superior de la Judicatura (2017b)

On the other hand, the Attorney General’s Office reported that in 2016, 206 of their officials were trained to attend to women victims. Of the total number of persons trained, 97 were women, which corresponds to 47%. The trainings covered topics such as assessing the voluntary termination of pregnancy, forensic interviews with children and adolescents, as well as broader issues such as human rights and international humanitarian law and indigenous jurisdiction.

Table 19. Training Courses Given to Officials of the Attorney General’s Office, 2016

Courses given in 2016	Intensity	Staff trained	Women	Men
Diploma in Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law	80 hours	67	34	33
International Meeting of Indigenous Issues Research Techniques	12 hours	72	23	49
Dissemination of the Indigenous Jurisdiction Directive	8 hours	13	8	5

0012 of 2016				
Dissemination Directive 0006 of 2016 by which guidelines are adopted for the assessment of the voluntary termination of a pregnancy	8 hours	34	19	15
Forensic Interview of Children and Adolescents	40 hours	20	13	7
Total		206	97	109

Source: Fiscalía General de la Nación (2017b)

2.5.2 Training of Armed Forces Officials in 2016

The Ministry of Defence reported that in 2016, five training courses were held with the general and extracurricular training management in the area of human rights and international law, in conjunction with the international commission of the Red Cross in Colombia. In 2016, management included appendix 'H' on the topic of gender and gender-based violence, on which the trainings reported below were conducted.

Table 20. Training Courses for Law Enforcement Officials to Attend to Women Victims, 2016

Area	Unit	Officials	Subofficials	Students	Citizens	Total ¹⁷
National Army	School of Professional Soldiers	30	73	1015		1218
National Navy	Marine Infantry Training Base	1	69			70
National Police	PONAL School	16	17	192		330
National Army	National Training Centre			300		300
Air Force	School of NCOs	2	4	187	3	196

Source: Ministerio de Defensa (2017b)

Of the total number of women trained in the law enforcement agencies, the Ministry reports 60 women in total, divided as follows:

Table 21. Law Enforcement Officials Trained to Attend Women Victims, 2016

Category	Quantity
Officials	2
Subofficials	2
Students	54
Citizens	2
Total	60

Source: Ministerio de Defensa (2017b)

¹⁷ The information presented has been taken accurately from the response to the right of petition provided by the Ministry of Defence. However, there are two inconsistencies in the data: 1) the total number of persons reported for the National Army is 1,218, although the sum of the values reported is 1,118, and 2) the total number of officers trained in the National Police is 330, although the reported value is 225.

2.6 Protection of Women Human Rights Defenders and Social Leaders

The National Protection Unit (*Unidad Nacional de Protección*, UNP), an arm to the Ministry of the Interior, is the state agency responsible for “articulating, coordinating and executing protection and prevention measures to guarantee the right to life, integrity, freedom and security of persons, collectives, groups and communities who, by virtue of their position or the exercise of their functions, may have an extraordinary or extreme risk”, and is therefore responsible for the protection of women human rights defenders and women leaders.

2.6.1 Protection Measures Requested and Awarded by the National Protection Unit, 2015 and 2016

According to the data provided by the UNP, applications for protection received at the national level have increased between 2015 and 2016. In 2015, 11,835 applications for protection were received and in 2016, 27,679 applications were received; an increase of more than double. From the requests for information according to sex (2015: 10,542, 2016: 20,371) it can be seen that women who applied for protection represented 31% of all applicants in 2015 and 29% in 2016, equivalent to 3,258 cases and 5,921 cases respectively.

With regard to the risk level assessments conducted, UNP reported that in 2015 these assessments were conducted on 1,710 applications submitted by women, and in 2016 on 1,580 applications submitted by women. Protection measures were granted to 1,684 women in 2015 and 1,090 in 2016. Although the number of risk level assessments carried out and protective measures granted in both 2015 and 2016 do not necessarily correspond directly to the requests received each year, these data do provide an overview of the situation.

Of the total number of women’s applications received in 2015 at the national level, the average number that were considered relevant according to the UNP criteria¹⁸, that is, those that were considered viable for carrying out the risk level study was 52%, regarding the measures granted, it can be considered that on average 51% of the women who requested protection measures during that year managed to be granted them. Half of the women who stated that they were at risk because of their work did not receive a favourable response from the government to their request. The situation in 2016 seems more complex as more applications were not deemed feasible. In 2016, 5,921 women requested protective measures, on average, 27% were considered relevant and the risk level assessment was carried out, however, only 18% of them effectively accessed a protective measure.

These data are worrying considering the situation faced by Colombian women human rights defenders and women social leaders, as evidenced in the previous chapter. As in recent years, their risk situation has worsened and the efforts against their integrity and life have increased. There is thus a large gap between the risk faced by women human rights defenders and a timely government response to protect these women and guarantee their right to life.

¹⁸ Belong to the population targeted by the protection programme, existence of a causal link between the alleged acts of threat reported and the activity carried out by the person requesting protection.

3. Relief and Recovery Component

This component seeks to monitor whether the particular reproductive health needs of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations are taken into account as part of the processes needed for relief efforts and victim recovery processes. There are two indicators proposed by the Secretary General for which reporting is the responsibility of the state. Indicator 21a, “maternal mortality rate” and indicator 21b, “primary and secondary school enrolment rate, disaggregated by sex”. Both indicators are indirectly related to “the extent to which the specific needs of women and girls are taken into account in the design, financing and delivery of basic services” (Consejo de Seguridad, 2010, p. 50).

This section also includes information related to mortality from breast cancer and cervical cancer, in order to broaden the analysis perspective on the provision of basic health services for women, since both types of cancer are among those with the greatest possibilities for prevention and early detection.

3.1 Maternal Mortality Rates at the National and Departmental Levels, 2005-2014

The Ministry of Health and Social Protection is the entity responsible for reporting data on mortality rates in Colombia. Regarding maternal mortality, the Ministry of Health explains that the rates are only available until 2014 due to the fact that the information is produced by the National Administrative Department of Statistics with eighteen months’ delay, and must be reviewed by the Ministry of Health. The following table shows the comparative annual rates per 100,000 live births between 2005 and 2014.

Table 22. Maternal Mortality Rate, 2005-2014

Departament	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Amazonas	157.98	0.00	152.67	285.31	391.85	0.00	146.09	0.00	141.84	65.62
Antioquia	64.46	69.05	40.02	45.07	55.84	51.15	56.27	53.15	42.81	28.79
Arauca	59.02	37.17	108.08	82.76	42.52	111.33	67.80	0.00	25.04	50.14
Atlántico	71.39	73.94	64.36	69.99	75.21	76.71	71.31	52.67	51.21	53.64
Bogotá, D.C.	56.90	50.04	46.92	37.42	52.68	36.95	42.05	40.78	24.21	33.70
Bolívar	91.06	88.70	86.70	103.72	64.34	71.09	71.33	61.66	36.85	54.63
Boyacá	73.09	65.08	107.12	62.52	74.90	73.22	34.97	63.85	73.44	25.25
Caldas	35.51	83.18	45.65	111.97	87.09	73.54	74.83	66.32	19.64	29.86
Caquetá	110.3	139.0	150.7	55.49	95.58	194.3	67.16	102.1	116.1	119.2

Departament	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	6	2	5			4		8	1	2
Casanare	50.53	49.43	31.45	62.49	74.89	77.29	0.00	41.81	56.41	56.74
Cauca	109.5 1	91.69	122.6 3	115.4 8	96.98	134.9 8	160.7 2	113.1 4	60.58	103.6 5
Cesar	34.28	57.44	58.98	61.75	43.25	117.2 6	100.8 5	105.1 7	62.64	69.42
Chocó	250.9 2	227.3 6	194.7 2	197.5 6	108.7 5	178.6 7	341.6 3	224.6 1	149.0 8	181.6 4
Córdoba	25.85	59.23	161.1 0	87.69	69.78	146.8 4	91.36	99.47	96.78	87.94
Cundinamarca	66.85	80.10	56.32	40.13	49.88	40.52	59.55	73.02	43.75	42.94
Guainía	386.1 0	558.6 6	0.00	351.4 9	162.8 7	0.00	163.6 7	0.00	165.0 2	665.5 6
Guajira	131.0 4	155.1 0	162.9 2	101.4 0	212.5 8	154.9 5	165.6 7	135.8 1	235.4 5	170.2 1
Guaviare	171.2 3	240.0 0	64.02	125.6 3	69.44	74.07	77.52	0.00	93.46	265.9 6
Huila	38.33	81.06	66.75	38.92	20.19	48.13	54.96	33.42	33.76	14.87
Magdalena	109.5 9	82.69	130.5 1	120.8 5	96.50	127.4 3	79.23	93.57	82.65	56.93
Meta	69.09	75.43	96.89	38.05	51.48	46.31	78.90	51.18	39.03	25.48
Nariño	76.63	75.90	89.96	81.46	108.0 8	69.37	120.3 3	51.05	90.92	81.28
Norte de Santander	81.20	58.89	50.53	27.76	50.49	93.52	51.70	67.13	54.70	48.96
Putumayo	57.60	95.95	139.8 9	84.71	126.1 3	242.1 9	160.5 5	116.4 4	69.44	138.0 6
Quindío	66.68	14.10	85.75	29.71	0.00	65.03	32.97	33.55	67.82	51.18
Risaralda	69.54	45.87	52.32	92.44	48.82	59.21	50.05	92.40	44.24	26.95
San Andrés & Providencia	N/I	108.4 6	107.6 4	0.00	114.5 5	0.00	230.4 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Santander	50.39	52.05	37.54	39.69	43.01	43.84	35.73	38.37	52.27	35.51
Sucre	51.51	66.41	99.72	43.69	77.17	62.80	83.97	45.22	87.47	79.52
Tolima	77.27	87.74	63.65	60.04	48.27	76.66	35.56	87.00	21.29	60.08
Valle del Cauca	88.29	66.76	64.48	44.72	56.53	54.98	57.04	75.13	45.70	37.43
Vaupés	0.00	349.0 4	566.0 4	0.00	161.8 1	0.00	145.9 9	286.5 3	175.1 3	233.1 0
Vichada	0.00	175.1 3	513.4 8	0.00	235.5 7	118.3 4	228.5 7	188.3 2	366.6 4	349.3 4
National	70.14	71.38	72.05	60.66	67.31	71.64	68.82	65.89	55.25	53.65

N/I: No data is recorded in the source
 Source: Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social (2017)

At the national level it can be seen that the maternal mortality rate has declined significantly over the past decade, going from 70.14 in 2005 to 53.65 in 2014. Despite this important reduction, the target set in the Millennium Development Goals of 45 cases per 100,000 births by 2015 had not been met as of 2014.

The situation is different from a departmental perspective: there are large gaps and inequalities in relation to the rates between departments and several of the country's departments continue to show alarming rates. For 2014, Guainía (665.56), Vichada (349.34), Guaviare (265.96), Vaupés (233.10), Chocó (181.64), and La Guajira (170.21), show rates up to 12 times higher than the national rate for the same year. For Guainía, Guaviare, Vaupés and Chocó, these figures represent an increase over previous years.

According to United Nations Development Programme (PNUD, 2015), maternal mortality in Colombia continues to be closely linked to multidimensional poverty and has been more prevalent among the indigenous and African-descent Colombian population. It is evident, then, that a relationship persists in Colombia between the high mortality rates and high rates of poverty, social marginalisation and an absence of the state.

3.2 Mortality Rates for Breast and Cervical Cancer at the National and Departmental Level, 2014

At the national level, by 2014, the mortality rate from breast cancer in women was 11.4 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants and 6.77 deaths from cervical cancer (Ministerio de Salud, 2017). For both cases, there was an increase in relation to 2013, when the rate of mortality for breast cancer in women was 10.95 and the rate of mortality for cervical cancer was 6.13 (Ministerio de Salud, 2016).

At the departmental level, the highest mortality rates from breast cancer among women in 2014 occurred in Quindío (17.31), Risaralda (16.11), Cesar (15.03), Valle del Cauca (14.98) and Santander (14.01). There are 12 departments that for that year were above the national rate. La Guajira, Nariño, Sucre and San Andrés had the lowest rates. In relation to mortality from cervical cancer, the departments with the highest rates were Meta, Amazonas, Cesar and Arauca.

Table 23. Women's Mortality Rates from Malignant Breast Tumour and Malignant Cervical Tumour, 2014

Departament	Malignant Breast Tumour	Malignant Cervical Tumour
Amazonas	8.47	14.59
Antioquia	11.8	5.16
Arauca	12.95	10.82
Atlántico	16.68	7.96
Bogotá D.C.	10.91	5.02

Departament	Malignant Breast Tumour	Malignant Cervical Tumour
Bolívar	9.58	6.72
Boyacá	7.06	6.16
Caldas	9.35	5.98
Caquetá	10.42	9.39
Casanare	7.42	10.14
Cauca	8.55	9.12
Cesar	15.03	11.31
Chocó	8.2	4
Córdoba	9.23	8.48
Cundinamarca	9.19	5.04
Guainía	N/I	7.39
Guaviare	8.9	2.54
Huila	14.33	6.66
La Guajira	4.32	5.99
Magdalena	10.91	7.24
Meta	12.13	15.41
Nariño	5.31	8
Norte de Santander	13.25	6.31
Putumayo	7.51	10.58
Quindío	17.31	9.59
Risaralda	16.11	7.06
San Andrés & Prov.	5.46	N/I
Santander	14.01	7.35
Sucre	6.93	6.06
Tolima	11.07	10.48
Valle del Cauca	14.98	7.56
Vaupés	N/I	N/I
Vichada	N/I	4.21
National	11.4	6.77

N/I: No data is recorded in the source

Source: Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social (2017)

3.3 Primary and Secondary School Enrolment Rates at National and Departmental Levels

To demonstrate this indicator, information related to national rates of net¹⁹ and gross²⁰ coverage

¹⁹ Net coverage rate: refers to the relationship between the total population in the same age range and the total number of persons enrolled in an educational level who are considered to be of an appropriate age.

²⁰ Gross coverage rate: refers to the total number of persons enrolled in an educational level, regardless of age.

in preschool, secondary, basic and secondary education at the national and departmental levels is presented.

Both net and gross coverage rates show a sustained decline between 2013 and 2016, for both women and men, with the exception of secondary education in both rates and for both sexes.

Table 24. Gross National Coverage by Sex and Educational Period, 2013-2016

Year	Transition		Primary (1-5)		Secondary (6-9)		Mid (10-11)		Basic (1-9)*		Total	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
2013	93.37	94.61	108.77	111.58	104.47	100.25	86.06	70.72	105.51	105.32	102.21	99.45
2014	87.59	88.96	104.80	108.21	103.39	99.42	84.9	70.03	102.52	102.75	99.54	97.22
2015	85.41	86.18	103.43	106.64	102.43	99.09	84.82	70.94	101.23	101.57	98.46	96.41
2016	83.64	84.36	103.05	105.82	101.64	99.17	86.54	72.71	100.54	101.00	98.18	96.26

W: women. M: men. *'Basic education' in Colombia is an official term used to group both primary and secondary education and hence is from years one to nine.

Source: Compilation based on: Fajardo & Vargas (2016); Ministerio de Educación Nacional (2017)

Over the four reference years, the gross coverage rates for men were higher than for women in the transition and primary cycles. This trend however, is beginning to change with a large difference in the rate of females over males in secondary education. Nonetheless, it is also in both gross and net rates of secondary education that there is a notable decrease in coverage for both men and women, with a little more difference in net coverage. In the consolidation of basic education, the rates are closer to each other, making the differences between educational cycles barely noticeable.

These data indicate that, in general, women now complete the eleven grades of education more than men in Colombia, regardless of their age. In the case of the net rate, the same trend is maintained as for the gross rate.

Table 25. National Net Coverage by Sex and Educational Period, 2013-2016

Year	Transition		Primary (1-5)		Secondary (6-9)		Mid (10-11)		Basic (1-9)*		Total	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
2013	58.32	59.54	85.30	85.48	75.21	69.20	46.71	36.11	88.85	88.78	88.02	87.10
2014	55.36	56.53	84.17	84.12	74.96	68.91	45.78	35.48	87.57	87.31	86.72	85.75
2015	55.13	55.79	83.97	83.75	74.15	68.17	46.74	36.25	86.71	86.24	86.27	85.20
2016	53.13	54.07	83.78	83.39	74.02	68.15	48.34	37.49	85.91	85.41	N/I**	84.88

*'Basic education' in Colombia is an official term used to group both primary and secondary education and hence is from years one to nine.

** N/I: Data not recorded in the source. W: women. M: men

Source: Author's own elaboration from: Fajardo & Vargas (2016); Ministerio de Educación Nacional (2017)

The departmental situation differs from the national trend: in some departments the rates of males are higher than females in all cycles, and in some departments the differences are kept to a minimum. Both rates are presented below, broken down by department.

Table 26. Gross Coverage by Sex and Educational Cycle by Department, 2016

Dept.	Women						Men					
	Trans.	Primary	Secondary	Mid	Basic	Total	Trans.	Primary	Secondary	Mid	Basic	Total
Amazonas	83.52	106.86	92.44	66.27	98.84	93.70	85.30	110.66	99.83	70.46	103.80	98.52
Antioquia	75.51	107.80	112.23	92.68	106.33	104.01	75.00	109.91	105.99	73.42	104.84	99.53
Arauca	83.18	94.66	84.43	71.55	89.46	86.69	80.57	97.31	81.61	55.05	89.42	84.10
Atlántico	84.47	103.64	99.70	89.41	100.15	98.35	84.69	106.72	99.85	77.44	101.77	97.70
Bogotá	71.65	88.26	93.37	86.52	88.66	88.29	70.94	89.32	90.87	77.76	88.10	86.33
Bolívar	95.86	109.39	101.58	82.81	104.91	101.18	99.83	114.72	100.93	68.55	107.72	101.17
Boyacá	80.40	98.68	100.62	95.55	97.74	97.37	78.62	97.57	102.11	80.38	97.65	94.71
Caldas	66.17	87.85	98.72	89.17	90.08	89.93	66.25	90.60	96.86	73.51	90.69	87.84
Caquetá	78.35	99.92	85.76	62.86	92.11	87.35	80.49	104.49	82.09	67.01	93.15	88.89
Casanare	94.74	117.72	118.73	96.48	115.83	112.63	96.48	121.58	115.85	79.78	116.79	110.72
Cauca	83.37	110.95	106.37	83.79	106.34	102.45	84.71	114.12	98.36	66.34	104.79	98.09
Cesar	110.14	121.93	108.53	92.59	115.40	111.66	113.34	127.90	103.58	74.80	116.72	109.84
Choco	86.77	120.17	82.39	65.76	102.13	96.54	87.07	124.58	84.48	53.71	105.18	97.21
Córdoba	93.63	111.69	103.59	90.70	106.65	104.10	94.22	116.66	105.20	77.15	109.85	104.60
C/marca	83.82	102.27	108.41	96.47	102.89	101.83	83.95	104.88	108.98	80.81	104.43	100.50
Guainía	114.48	116.31	78.88	39.76	101.42	91.02	126.14	119.40	99.44	42.62	112.31	100.36
Guaviare	52.25	69.70	65.95	50.52	66.43	63.96	53.24	74.33	71.39	44.03	70.97	66.81
Huila	81.08	102.80	105.22	86.76	101.59	99.12	79.81	104.88	99.21	67.36	100.09	94.67
La Guajira	100.12	109.74	75.46	47.43	95.82	88.49	102.90	113.11	72.88	37.98	96.95	88.11
Magdalena	125.34	114.33	108.89	82.87	113.27	108.26	133.03	121.38	105.15	68.50	116.08	108.23
Meta	86.91	111.86	105.91	87.56	106.97	103.84	87.94	116.67	106.58	83.64	109.76	105.57
Nariño	67.50	89.94	88.95	70.19	87.33	84.42	68.45	93.14	85.08	56.26	87.44	82.17
Norte Santander	91.50	112.57	103.54	83.67	106.82	102.75	93.92	118.43	98.49	66.62	107.88	100.61
Putumayo	71.44	91.09	96.81	76.97	91.40	89.01	69.32	93.92	94.24	61.85	91.56	86.62
Quindío	69.39	85.81	102.53	100.21	90.86	92.43	68.93	86.86	106.28	82.64	92.80	91.09
Risaralda	81.24	104.24	110.24	96.12	104.36	102.95	80.72	104.37	109.96	89.18	104.24	101.69
San Andrés	63.47	77.05	74.50	64.95	74.66	73.01	66.15	84.14	77.60	49.47	79.71	74.58
Santander	94.74	110.45	113.13	95.71	109.96	107.49	96.01	112.34	111.17	82.90	110.24	105.49
Sucre	124.80	118.90	108.32	95.03	115.22	111.84	129.60	125.19	106.51	76.66	118.13	111.20
Tolima	79.26	99.38	99.63	86.41	97.48	95.64	79.89	104.19	97.88	74.27	99.25	95.04
Valle	74.24	98.52	102.46	87.86	97.70	96.00	74.22	98.11	98.67	71.43	95.94	91.71
Vaupés	48.29	96.39	71.81	40.45	81.83	75.36	46.34	96.47	75.96	50.30	83.27	78.15
Vichada	85.83	120.63	59.20	36.95	93.41	84.62	83.15	129.85	66.93	37.63	100.74	91.03
National	83.64	103.05	101.64	86.54	100.54	98.18	84.36	105.82	99.17	72.71	101.00	96.26

Source: Author's own compilation based on: Ministerio de Educación Nacional (2017)

Table 27. Net Coverage by Sex and Educational Cycle by Department, 2016

Depart.	Women					Men					Total
	Trans.	Primary	Secondary	Mid	Basic	Trans.	Primary	Secondary	Mid	Basic	
Amazonas	44.99	78.74	60.45	28.46	81.54	45.88	81.77	59.11	24.86	83.92	82.93
Antioquia	56.09	87.38	77.76	49.78	88.70	56.90	86.32	69.61	37.30	87.26	87.05
Arauca	45.56	73.55	59.07	35.91	74.84	45.88	73.27	54.20	24.77	74.81	73.50
Atlántico	53.86	85.91	77.71	54.91	89.01	52.90	85.66	73.29	46.03	89.25	89.45
Bogotá	56.66	79.62	75.09	54.73	80.70	56.13	78.49	70.23	44.89	79.25	79.22
Bolívar	55.20	87.92	74.38	48.92	89.73	57.31	88.09	67.72	36.39	90.37	89.59
Boyacá	60.70	82.16	76.65	57.11	83.70	60.54	80.84	72.86	44.08	82.51	82.76
Caldas	50.68	72.71	72.67	49.73	76.81	49.77	72.25	66.26	38.17	75.66	76.59
Caquetá	45.33	74.53	57.74	27.81	76.70	48.11	75.26	52.33	21.66	77.57	75.62
Casanare	65.92	99.49	86.56	54.25	101.40	68.82	98.83	78.05	40.88	99.62	99.26
Cauca	47.54	84.82	69.07	38.97	86.21	49.24	85.41	62.07	28.44	85.65	83.09
Cesar	56.66	95.80	79.58	48.91	98.93	60.62	95.40	70.65	36.62	98.77	97.14
Choco	47.94	80.83	50.49	26.82	80.66	50.28	82.17	45.68	18.00	82.40	80.82
Córdoba	50.56	87.22	75.61	48.35	89.82	51.41	87.76	69.58	36.75	90.80	90.81
C/marca	56.10	88.24	82.28	56.98	90.44	56.52	88.26	78.74	45.10	90.59	90.62
Guainía	57.34	77.03	35.27	10.34	78.62	60.23	74.83	35.72	7.76	80.94	79.38
Guaviare	24.96	52.47	41.90	23.54	54.02	26.97	54.26	41.14	18.89	56.22	56.02
Huila	57.27	86.14	77.31	46.95	87.70	56.48	85.99	68.87	34.33	85.74	84.37
La Guajira	47.90	73.17	49.47	24.32	76.88	49.01	72.61	42.54	16.91	76.56	75.54
Magdalena	57.27	84.96	72.70	43.75	91.59	60.56	85.76	64.97	32.45	93.24	93.07
Meta	55.19	91.11	80.28	49.57	93.20	57.28	90.47	74.39	38.57	92.77	91.91
Nariño	37.75	68.36	58.95	33.94	71.44	39.33	68.28	54.24	25.79	71.36	70.71
Norte Santander	57.48	91.44	73.78	43.42	90.87	59.35	93.16	68.13	32.76	91.76	88.29
Putumayo	34.66	73.85	66.85	37.21	77.07	33.90	74.12	61.75	28.25	76.16	75.37
Quindío	45.21	73.26	75.65	54.55	77.96	46.88	71.57	74.69	44.30	78.11	79.56
Risaralda	53.71	83.18	77.67	49.24	86.69	55.73	82.73	74.44	40.75	86.74	86.90
San Andrés	46.92	69.54	62.87	44.62	68.38	46.89	71.00	58.14	32.95	69.65	68.51
Santander	59.15	95.34	86.27	56.55	96.80	60.16	94.18	79.90	44.66	95.09	93.93
Sucre	62.27	96.29	79.22	52.26	97.65	66.53	95.75	69.36	37.67	97.63	96.56
Tolima	48.60	82.23	74.25	49.59	84.77	50.03	82.71	68.35	39.22	84.25	83.92
Valle	46.75	78.99	72.54	47.03	81.73	47.47	77.80	67.36	36.05	80.51	80.19
Vaupés	21.98	63.83	41.63	14.45	66.46	25.78	62.85	34.71	10.96	63.47	63.49
Vichada	40.94	78.63	35.16	17.52	79.02	42.07	81.47	34.03	11.97	81.31	79.17
National	53.13	83.78	74.02	48.34	85.91	54.07	83.39	68.15	37.49	85.41	84.88

Source: Author's own compilation based on: Ministerio de Educación Nacional (2017)

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