

Table of Contents

- [*Woman who bore rapist's baby faces 20 years in El Salvador jail*](#)
- [*'Police never turned up': El Salvador's devastating epidemic of femicide*](#)
- [*El Salvador woman freed after 15 years in jail for abortion*](#)

Woman who bore rapist's baby faces 20 years in El Salvador jail

Imelda Cortez, 20, faces trial in country where abortion is illegal under all circumstances

By Nina Lakhani

The Guardian (12.11.2018) - <https://bit.ly/2Pg5MNO> - A rape victim is facing 20 years in jail charged with attempted murder, after she gave birth to her abuser's baby in a latrine in El Salvador.

In a case that highlights the rigidity of the country's abortion laws, Imelda Cortez, 20, from an impoverished rural family in San Miguel, has been in custody since April 2017 after giving birth to a baby girl fathered by her abusive elderly stepfather.

Cortez was rushed to hospital after her mother discovered her in severe pain and bleeding heavily. The emergency room doctor suspected an abortion and called the police. Officers found the baby healthy and alive.

Cortez had been abused by her 70-year-old stepfather since she was 12 years old and said she had no idea she was pregnant. The baby survived, but Cortez was charged with attempted murder, denied bail and sent to jail after a week in hospital.

"This is the most extreme, scandalous injustice against a woman I've ever seen," said Bertha María Deleón, one of Cortez's defence lawyers. "The state has repeatedly violated Imelda's rights as a victim; she's deeply affected but denied psychological attention."

Abortion is illegal in all circumstances in El Salvador and the total ban has led to aggressive persecution of women.

Like Cortez, most are poor, single rural-dwellers convicted on tenuous evidence after having a gynaecological complication such as a miscarriage or stillbirth. In many cases, the women did not realise they were pregnant.

This pattern of prosecutions targeting a particular demographic suggests a discriminatory state policy which violates multiple human rights, according to Paula Avila-Guillen, director of Latin America Initiatives at the New York based Women's Equality Centre.

Cortez's case is a stark illustration of how the law criminalises victims.

While Cortez was in hospital, her stepfather visited her, threatening to kill her, her siblings and her mother if she reported the abuse. Another patient overheard and told a nurse, who called the police.

At first, prosecutors accused Cortez of inventing the abuse to justify her crime, until a DNA test confirmed the baby's paternity. Her stepfather is yet to be charged.

The criminal trial against Cortez opens today, with a ruling by the three judges expected within a week.

A psychological evaluation detected cognitive and emotional deficits consistent with abuse and trauma, yet Cortez has received no psychological support since being detained 18 months ago. She has never been allowed to hold her baby daughter.

"When you thought nothing could be crueller in El Salvador, you get Imelda's case, which shows the fierce determination of prosecutors to go after poor women regardless of the circumstances and evidence. By shackling these women to hospital beds and sending them to prison, it sends a strong message: if you're poor, it's not safe to seek healthcare," said Paula Avila-Guillen.

Abortion was criminalised in El Salvador 21 years ago, by legislators from across the political spectrum. Hopes have plummeted of the ban being relaxed to allow abortion in cases of rape or human trafficking, when the foetus is unviable, or to protect the pregnant woman's life.

A parliamentary bill, drawn up almost two years ago amid a groundswell of public and medical support for reform, remains stuck at the committee stage, with no hope of a vote as political parties gear up for next year's general election.

Yet campaigners refuse to give up. Five women wrongly imprisoned for murder – Teodora del Carmen Vásquez, Mayra Figueroa, Elsy Rivera, Katherine Mazariego and Maria Lopez – have been freed so far this year after dogged campaigning by domestic and international human rights groups.

A further 24 women known to activists are still serving 15 to 30 years in jail. Cortez is one of four awaiting trial or, in the case of Evelyn Hernández, a new ruling after her 2017 guilty verdict was recently overturned.

'Police never turned up': El Salvador's devastating epidemic of femicide

Pressure is growing to tackle the rising toll of violence in one of the world's most dangerous places to be a woman

The Guardian (06.06.2018) - <https://bit.ly/2Lsjo4Q> - the day before she was found dead in a garden in a suburb of the El Salvadoran capital, Graciela Eugenia Ramírez Chávez had gone to buy shoes for her wedding. Her fiancé was later arrested and charged with her murder – she had been stabbed 56 times – in a case that briefly made headlines in a country where femicide is a grisly daily reality.

The death of 22-year-old Ramírez on 13 February came less than a month after Dr Rosa María Bonilla Vega, 45, died in hospital after being found injured at the foot of the stairs at her home in the city of Santa Ana. Two months later Karla Turcios, a 33-year-old

journalist, was found, strangled and suffocated, on a road near the western town where she lived. The partners of both women have been charged with their murders.

These were just three high-profile cases among 152 murders of women between 1 January and 1 May in El Salvador, according to the National Women's Development Institute (Isdemu). The statistics mark an increase from last year, when 123 women were murdered from 1 January up to 30 April in the Central American country, considered one of the most dangerous places in the world to be a woman. As the rate of femicide has increased, so have demands for the government to act.

Last month the attorney general's office responded by launching a new unit to combat the crisis. Four officials will coordinate nationwide efforts to halt violence against women, children and adolescents, the LGBT community and other vulnerable groups. Graciela Sagastume, who led the investigations into the murders of Bonilla and Turcios, will head up efforts to stop violence against women.

"The goal of this new unit is the standardisation, creation and coordination of criteria, strategies and guidelines that permit the attorney general's office to pay integral attention to the process of investigation and victims of violence," said the attorney general, Douglas Meléndez, as he inaugurated the unit.

"We have confidence that this will get results and make a difference," said Silvia Ivette Juárez Barrios of Ormusa (the Organisation of Salvadoran Women for Peace). "This integrated approach is what we asked for in the strategy we developed."

She said the crisis was linked to impunity and tolerance by authorities and police. "When the authorities don't react, that sends out a message that nothing will be done."

Meléndez said that in the case of Ramírez, police had failed to act on warnings in the months leading to her murder. "On repeated occasions neighbours called the [emergency number] to report the victim was being attacked but the police never turned up."

The main reason that women did not report violence was that they found it difficult to access public services, said Vanda Pignato, the secretary for social inclusion, adding that women were often disbelieved if they did manage to report it. Accounts of violence did not match surveys that found, for example, that four in 10 women had experienced sexual violence in their lifetime.

The new unit will focus on better allocation of resources and will prioritise prevention, including mobilising civil society to raise awareness, said Salvador Martínez, at the attorney general's office. "We won't just be working on cases where murders have occurred, but on prevention. We have found many women are not even aware they are being abused and schools and other institutions will be mobilised to educate people."

He attributed the rise in femicide to "a total social breakdown – a lack of values, a lack of education, a lack of respect and tolerance".

Pressure to tackle the femicide epidemic has been mounting. In March the UN office in San Salvador called for government action to strengthen special tribunals for women and specialist services at PNC (national civil police) branches. A month later women's rights organisations protested outside the attorney's general's office, with banners reading: "It's not a crime of passion, it's a crime of patriarchy", and "We demand the state guarantee the right to a life free from violence".

According to the UN, Latin America and the Caribbean is the most violent region in the world for women, with femicide occurring on a "devastating scale" in Central America,

where two out of three women who are murdered die because of their gender. In El Salvador 468 femicides occurred in 2017, one every 18 hours, according to the Institute of Legal Medicine.

For Graciela Ramírez, whose family released photographs of the wedding dress she planned to wear, her murder ended a life long marred by violence. She had fled to a new area of the country to escape a former partner who had abused her. Police had simply advised her to "take justice into her own hands" when she reported those attacks, her mother told reporters. "It never stops. People talk about violence against women, but when you look for help, nothing happens."

El Salvador woman freed after 15 years in jail for abortion

A 34-year-old woman in El Salvador has been freed after spending 15 years in jail for having an abortion.

BBC (14.03.2018) - <http://bbc.in/2pcDOoZ> - Maira Verónica Figueroa Marroquín was released after her 30-year sentence for aggravated murder was reduced.

Abortion is banned in El Salvador, a predominantly Roman Catholic nation, in any circumstances.

Ms Figueroa always maintained her innocence. She said she suffered a stillbirth in a house where she was working as a maid in 2003.

She was taken to hospital, arrested and eventually sentenced for inducing an abortion.

Her parents, as well as journalists and activists, were outside the prison in Ilopango, near the capital San Salvador, to welcome her.

"I am happy to be with my family," she said.

"I want to study law to understand what happened to me and help other women," she added.

"I'm going to start again and make up for lost time."

Ms Figueroa is the second woman this year to have her sentence for abortion reduced by the Supreme Court.

Teodora Vásquez, 35, had her sentenced commuted a month ago.

She spent 10 years in jail after her baby was found dead and she was sentenced for murder.

Complete ban on abortions

El Salvador is one of a handful of countries in the world where abortions are completely banned and carry heavy sentences.

The punishment is up to eight years in jail but in many cases in which the foetus or newborn has died, the charge is changed to one of aggravated homicide, which carries a minimum sentence of 30 years.

While El Salvador is not alone in Latin America in having a total ban on abortions, the country is particularly strict in the way it enforces it.

Doctors have to inform the authorities if they think a woman has tried to end her pregnancy. If they fail to report such cases, they too could face long sentences in jail.

Human rights groups say this results in a criminalisation of miscarriages and medical emergencies, with more than 100 convicted of abortion-related crimes in El Salvador since 2000.