



Cornell Law School
Cornell Center on the
Death Penalty Worldwide



**The Islamic Republic of Mauritania's Compliance with
The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women:
The Death Penalty**

Submitted by The Advocates for Human Rights
a non-governmental organization in special consultative status with ECOSOC since 1996
The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty
Ensemble contre la peine de mort (ECPM)
The Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide

and

Association Mauritanienne des Droits de l'Homme (AMDH)

**for the 84th Session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
6–24 February 2023**

Submitted 9 January 2023

The Advocates for Human Rights (The Advocates) is a volunteer-based nongovernmental organization committed to the impartial promotion and protection of international human rights standards and the rule of law. Established in 1983, The Advocates conducts a range of programs to promote human rights in the United States and around the world, including monitoring and fact finding, direct legal representation, education and training, and publications. In 1991, The Advocates adopted a formal commitment to oppose the death penalty worldwide and organized a death penalty project to provide pro bono assistance on post-conviction appeals, as well as education and advocacy to end capital punishment. The Advocates currently holds a seat on the Steering Committee of the World Coalition against the Death Penalty.

The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty is a volunteer-based non-governmental organization committed to strengthening the international dimension of the fight against the death penalty. Established in 2002, its ultimate objective is to obtain the universal abolition of the death penalty. To achieve its goal, the World Coalition advocates for a definitive end to death sentences and executions in those countries where the death penalty is in force. In some countries, it is seeking to obtain a reduction in the use of capital punishment as a first step towards abolition.

Association Mauritanienne des Droits de l'Homme (AMDH) is a non-governmental organization that was created in 1991 to fight against human rights violations in Mauritania. AMDH objectives are to promote human rights through public education; to counter human rights violations, and to foster justice, equality, and social peace.

ECPM (Ensemble contre la peine de mort/Together Against the Death Penalty) is a French non-governmental organisation that fights against the death penalty worldwide and in all circumstances by uniting and rallying abolitionist forces across the world. The organisation advocates with international bodies and encourages universal abolition through education, information, local partnerships and public awareness campaigns. ECPM is the organiser of the World Congresses Against the Death Penalty and a founding member of the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty. In 2016, ECPM was granted consultative status with ECOSOC.

The Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide is a US-based research, advocacy, and training center focused on capital punishment and international law. It publishes reports and manuals on death penalty issues, provides transparent data on death penalty laws and practices around the world, trains capital lawyers in best practices, and engages in targeted advocacy and litigation. Its staff and faculty advisors have collectively spent more than eight decades representing hundreds of prisoners facing the death penalty. In 2019 it was awarded the World Justice Challenge Award in recognition for its work on behalf of death-sentenced prisoners in Malawi.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report addresses The Islamic Republic of Mauritania's compliance with human rights obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women regarding its use of the death penalty.
2. Mauritania has neither abolished the death penalty nor established a *de jure* moratorium on the death penalty. It does not limit capital offenses to the "most serious" crimes.¹ The enactment of a 2018 law mandating the death penalty in cases of blasphemy and apostasy, as well as for "acts of rebellion," marks a significant shift away from abolition.
3. The Mauritanian judicial system still lacks training in women's rights and gender-based matters; however, a proposed law is pending in the legislature that aims to combat violence against women and girls by revising the penal code to better define criminal offenses against women, to provide for a framework for prosecution of these offenses, and to provide protection and support for victims. These proposals, however, would not address issues facing women at risk of being sentenced to death or the specific needs of women sentenced to death.

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania fails to uphold its obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women with its retention of the death penalty

4. Mauritanian law allows and, in some cases, mandates the death penalty. Crimes punishable by death include aggravated murder, murder, other crimes resulting in death, terrorism, rape, robbery, arson, adultery, apostasy, homosexual acts, treason, and espionage, some repeat offenses not resulting in death, torture, perjury leading to another person's death sentence, and being an accomplice to a perpetrator whose crime is punishable by death. The death penalty is mandatory for aggravated murder, murder, rape, adultery, apostasy, and homosexual acts.² The majority of death sentences are imposed for murder, armed robbery, rape, infanticide, and adultery.³
5. In 2018, the Mauritanian National Assembly adopted a bill making the death penalty mandatory for "blasphemous words" and "sacrilegious acts." The bill repealed Article 306 of the Penal Code, which allowed for a reduced sentence for apostasy in case of repentance. It also broadened the scope of offenses punishable by death to include "acts of rebellion."⁴ The

¹ ECPM, AMDH, CECUNLCE, WCADP, Rapport alternatif au Rapport combiné valant XVème, XVIème et XIIème Rapports périodiques de la République Islamique de Mauritanie, 2018 – 2021 sur la mise en oeuvre de la Charte africaine des droits de l'Homme et des Peuples, 2022, available online at <https://www.ecpm.org/app/uploads/2022/11/2022-09-CADHP-Rapport-alternatif-Mauritanie.pdf>.

² The Advocates for Human Rights, *Written Statement: The Islamic Republic of Mauritania, 23rd Session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Human Rights Council*, 1, Nov. 2015. Available online at https://www.theadvocatesforhumanrights.org/Res/mauritania_hrc_dp_march_2015_2.pdf.

³ ECPM, AMDH, The death penalty in law and in practice, Mauritania, 2022, Available at <https://www.ecpm.org/app/uploads/2023/01/flyer-MAURITANIE-GB-071222-MD-b.pdf>; Prison Insider, *Mauritanie : conditions de détention des condamnés à mort*, Oct. 7, 2021. Available online at <https://www.prison-insider.com/articles/mauritanie-conditions-de-detention-des-condamnes-a-mort>.

⁴ Human Rights Watch, *Mauritania: Mandatory Death Penalty for Blasphemy*, May 4, 2018. Available online at <https://www.hrw.org/news/2018/05/04/mauritania-mandatory-death-penalty-blasphemy>

passage of this law represents a significant step backward regarding Mauritania's human rights obligations.⁵

6. Mauritania is an “abolitionist in practice” state with regard to the death penalty.⁶ Since 1987, it has had a *de facto* moratorium on executions.⁷ Mauritania's courts nonetheless continue to issue death sentences.⁸ One hundred eighty-three individuals were known to be under a death sentence in 2021,⁹ and Amnesty International reported a significant increase in the number of death sentences handed down during 2021 (from at least 1 to 60).¹⁰ Courts sentence people to death for a wide variety of crimes, including murder, rape, slavery, human trafficking, terrorism, coup d'etat, desertion, conspiracy, and robbery. There is currently one woman under sentence of death.¹¹

I. Criminal provisions authorizing the death penalty are discriminatory (2014 Concluding Observations paras. 14-15)

7. In its 2014 Concluding Observations, the Committee expressed concern about laws that “continue to discriminate against women, including provisions of the Penal Code.”¹² The Committee recommended that Mauritania “establish a legal reform process aimed at amending or repealing discriminatory legislation, including the discriminatory provisions of its penal” code.¹³ The Fourth Periodic Report did not respond to these recommendations.
8. Women in Mauritania remain at risk of being sentenced to death, and in this context the criminal legal system continues to discriminate against women. For example, the rules of evidence for

⁵ Human Rights Watch, with 20 NGOs, *Mauritania: Mandatory Death Penalty for Blasphemy*, May 4, 2018. Available online at <https://www.hrw.org/news/2018/05/04/mauritania-mandatory-death-penalty-blasphemy>

⁶ Amnesty International, *Global Report: Death Sentences and Executions 2021*, 63. Available online at <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/5418/2022/en/>; ECPM, AMDH, The death penalty in law and in practice, Mauritania, 2022, Available at <https://www.ecpm.org/app/uploads/2023/01/flyer-MAURITANIE-GB-071222-MD-b.pdf>.

⁷ Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, *Report: Mauritania*, Apr. 9, 2021, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/47/6, ¶ 52.

Amnesty International, *Global Report: Death Sentences and Executions 2021*, 56, May 24, 2022. Available online at <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/5418/2022/en/>; . ECPM, AMDH, PRDH, WCADP, Mauritania, 37th session, Alternative report in the view of the universal periodic review, death penalty, 2020, available online at <https://www.ecpm.org/app/uploads/2022/08/OK-2020-Mauritanie-rapport-alternatif-EPU.pdf>.

⁸ Email correspondence with Association Mauritanienne des Droits de l'Homme, Jan. 5, 2023, on file with The Advocates for Human Rights.

⁹ Amnesty International, *Global Report: Death Sentences and Executions 2021*, 52, May 24, 2022. Available online at <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/5418/2022/en/>.

¹⁰ Amnesty International, *Global Report: Death Sentences and Executions 2021*, 1, May 24, 2022. Available online at <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/5418/2022/en/>.

¹¹ World Coalition Against the Death Penalty, *Déclaration à l'occasion de l'adoption du rapport EPU de la Mauritanie*, Aug. 2, 2021. Available online at <https://worldcoalition.org/fr/2021/08/02/cdh47-mauritanie/>.

¹² Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, *Concluding observations on the combined second and third periodic reports of Mauritania* (July 24, 2014), U.N. Doc. CEDAW/C/MRT/CO/2-3, ¶ 14.

¹³ Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, *Concluding observations on the combined second and third periodic reports of Mauritania* (July 24, 2014), U.N. Doc. CEDAW/C/MRT/CO/2-3, ¶ 15.

adultery¹⁴—a capital crime—differ for men and women, notably for women with no legal partner.¹⁵

9. People sentenced to death for rape, slavery, human trafficking, and terrorism do not have the right to seek presidential pardon.¹⁶
10. In the criminal legal system, women and girls are often charged with crimes such as infanticide and *zina* (extramarital sex). Migrant women are increasingly charged with smuggling and human trafficking.¹⁷

II. Women in conflict with the law face violations of their rights to a fair trial and access to justice, and legal actors fail to take into account gender-based violence (List of Issues paras. 6, 9, 11)

11. In its 2014 Concluding Observations, the Committee noted “with concern the lack of training for judges, prosecutors and lawyers on women’s rights and gender sensitivities.”¹⁸ The Committee recommended that Mauritania “[p]rovide systematic training to judges, prosecutors and lawyers on women’s rights and access to justice.”¹⁹ The Fourth Periodic Report reported that “[t]raining on access to justice and on human rights, including women’s rights, is now an integral part of the curricula of the National School of Administration, Journalism and the Judiciary, which provides pre-service and in-service training for members of the judiciary.”²⁰
12. In the List of Issues, the Committee asked about “the availability of free legal aid to women in Mauritania, the number of women beneficiaries of such aid and any factors impeding their access.”²¹ The Committee also requested updates on efforts to combat gender-based violence against women,²² and on measures taken to increase and accelerate the equal participation of women at all levels of government including the judiciary.²³
13. In a groundbreaking 2018 study, the Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide found that, in the global context, women are more vulnerable and most likely to be sentenced to death for

¹⁴ *Zina*, as referred to in the Mauritania’s penal code, available online at <https://acjr.org.za/resource-centre/penal-code-of-mauritania/view>

¹⁵ Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, *Islamic Republic of Mauritania (Mauritania)*. Available online at <https://deathpenaltyworldwide.org/database/#/results/country?id=48#fn-15185-N94C16R263996>.

¹⁶ Email correspondence with Association Mauritanienne des Droits de l’Homme, Jan. 5, 2023, on file with The Advocates for Human Rights.

¹⁷ Email correspondence with Association Mauritanienne des Droits de l’Homme, Jan. 5, 2023, on file with The Advocates for Human Rights.

¹⁸ Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, *Concluding observations on the combined second and third periodic reports of Mauritania* (July 24, 2014), U.N. Doc. CEDAW/C/MRT/CO/2-3, ¶ 16.

¹⁹ Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, *Concluding observations on the combined second and third periodic reports of Mauritania* (July 24, 2014), U.N. Doc. CEDAW/C/MRT/CO/2-3, ¶ 17(c)

²⁰ Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, *Fourth periodic report submitted by Mauritania under article 18 of the Convention, due in 2018*, (Dec. 11, 2020), U.N. Doc. CEDAW/C/MRT/4, ¶ 18.

²¹ Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, *List of issues and questions in relation to the fourth periodic report of Mauritania*, (Mar. 10, 2021), U.N. Doc. CEDAW/C/MRT/Q/4, ¶ 6.

²² Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, *List of issues and questions in relation to the fourth periodic report of Mauritania*, (Mar. 10, 2021), U.N. Doc. CEDAW/C/MRT/Q/4, ¶ 9.

²³ Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, *List of issues and questions in relation to the fourth periodic report of Mauritania*, (Mar. 10, 2021), U.N. Doc. CEDAW/C/MRT/Q/4, ¶ 11.

criminal offenses committed within the context of gender-based violence²⁴ and manipulative or coercive relationships with male co-defendants.²⁵ In many countries that retain the death penalty, however, courts typically fail to take into account a defendant's experience as a survivor of gender-based violence or a victim of a manipulative or coercive relationship (for example in cases where women are pressured or tricked into transporting drugs) when making sentencing decisions.²⁶

14. Cases documented by the Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide have shown violations of women's right to a fair trial. A 2021 follow-up study demonstrated that "fair trial principles dictate that courts should consider all relevant mitigating circumstances before imposing a sentence. In practice, however, many courts neglect gender-specific mitigation, and in states that impose a mandatory death penalty, courts may not consider any mitigating circumstances at all."²⁷
15. For offenses such as murder, defendants often face challenges in accessing justice. Often the lawyer who is designated ex officio has access to the case file only at the time of the hearing.²⁸
16. Of particular relevance to migrant women, many people are denied interpreters. All court proceedings take place in Arabic and interpretation is not always guaranteed, particularly for foreigners and Mauritians who speak neither French nor Arabic.²⁹
17. The Association Mauritanienne des Droits de l'Homme reports that people who are wrongly convicted face many challenges in having their sentences reviewed.³⁰ As noted above, people sentenced to death for some offenses are prohibited from seeking a presidential pardon.³¹
18. Another concern about Mauritania's death penalty practices is the lack of protections and accommodations for people with psycho-social disabilities who are charged with crimes. Courts

²⁴ Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, *Judged for More Than Her Crime: A Global Overview of Women Facing the Death Penalty*, 4, Sept. 2018. Available online at <https://www.deathpenaltyworldwide.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Judged-More-Than-Her-Crime.pdf>.

²⁵ Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, *"No One Believed Me": A Global Overview of Women Facing the Death Penalty for Drug Offenses*, 6, Sept. 2021. Available online at <https://deathpenaltyworldwide.org/publication/no-one-believed-me-a-global-overview-of-women-facing-the-death-penalty-for-drug-offenses/>.

²⁶ Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, *"No One Believed Me": A Global Overview of Women Facing the Death Penalty for Drug Offenses*, 6, Sept. 2021. Available online at <https://deathpenaltyworldwide.org/publication/no-one-believed-me-a-global-overview-of-women-facing-the-death-penalty-for-drug-offenses/>.

²⁷ Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, *"No One Believed Me": A Global Overview of Women Facing the Death Penalty for Drug Offenses*, 6, Sept. 2021. Available online at <https://deathpenaltyworldwide.org/publication/no-one-believed-me-a-global-overview-of-women-facing-the-death-penalty-for-drug-offenses/>.

²⁸ Email correspondence with Association Mauritanienne des Droits de l'Homme, Jan. 5, 2023, on file with The Advocates for Human Rights.

²⁹ Email correspondence with Association Mauritanienne des Droits de l'Homme, Jan. 5, 2023, on file with The Advocates for Human Rights.

³⁰ Email correspondence with Association Mauritanienne des Droits de l'Homme, Jan. 5, 2023, on file with The Advocates for Human Rights.

³¹ Email correspondence with Association Mauritanienne des Droits de l'Homme, Jan. 5, 2023, on file with The Advocates for Human Rights.

frequently fail to appoint medical experts to assess the accused person's condition and to ensure appropriate accommodations.³²

19. Because Mauritania's penal code does not adequately define rape and other acts of sexual aggression, women and girls who go to the authorities may be subjected to prosecution themselves for having sexual relations outside of marriage.³³ The application of the death penalty in cases of adultery creates a strong deterrent for women who have survived such crimes to report them to the authorities. The government has put forth a proposed law concerning violence against women and girls that would better define sexual offenses and provide a framework for prosecution of offenders and support and protection of victims,³⁴ but as of the date of this report, it is still pending before the legislature, despite multiple revisions of the bill.³⁵ Moreover, some parliamentarians have proposed the death penalty as the primary sentence for sexual offenses. In response to these calls, AMDH and ECPM organized a national conference called *Sexual violence and the death penalty*, with the participation of OHCHR and the National Human Rights Institution.³⁶

III. The Mauritanian Government has failed to improve prison conditions including for women sentenced to death.

20. Women under sentence of death stay at the women's prison in Nouakchott, alongside other women accused and convicted of crimes. This prison is independent from the large civilian prison of Dair Naïm in Nouakchott. In 2018, the women's prison housed 33 women, out of 40 available places.³⁷ Women sentenced to death and to long prison terms are housed along with women who are first-time offenders.³⁸
21. A woman sentenced to death in Mauritania reported: "The first weeks in the women's prison were very hard. I didn't have access to much. The national guards insulted us. Then I became the head of the court, the representative of the inmates, and because of this role, the guards

³² Email correspondence with Association Mauritanienne des Droits de l'Homme, Jan. 5, 2023, on file with The Advocates for Human Rights.

³³ Human Rights Watch, *Mauritanie: Événements de 2019*. Available online at <https://www.hrw.org/fr/world-report/2021/country-chapters/377362#eb2741>.

³⁴ Human Rights Watch, *Mauritanie: Événements de 2019*. Available online at <https://www.hrw.org/fr/world-report/2021/country-chapters/377362#eb2741>; République Islamique de Mauritanie, *Mauritania: Projet de loi relatif à la lutte contre les violences à l'égard des femmes et des filles*, June 24, 2020. Available online at <https://www.refworld.org/docid/60a4ff44.html>.

³⁵ Email correspondence with Association Mauritanienne des Droits de l'Homme, Jan. 5, 2023, on file with The Advocates for Human Rights.

³⁶ ECPM, *Mauritanie: Retour sur la Conférence Nationale a Nouakchott*, Mar. 2022, available at <https://www.ecpm.org/mauritanie-retour-sur-la-conference-nationale-a-nouakchott/> (last visited Jan. 9, 2023).

³⁷ ECPM, PRDH, AMDH, CSVDH, RAFAH, Rapport « Le Bagne au pays des sables. Peine de mort, conditions de détention et de traitement des condamnés à mort, Mauritanie », 2019, disponible en ligne <https://www.ecpm.org/app/uploads/2022/08/OK-Mauritanie-Le-bagne-au-pays-des-sables.pdf>; Prison Insider, *Mauritanie : conditions de détention des condamnés à mort*, Oct. 7, 2021. Available online at <https://www.prison-insider.com/articles/mauritanie-conditions-de-detention-des-condamnes-a-mort>.

³⁸ Email correspondence with Association Mauritanienne des Droits de l'Homme, Jan. 5, 2023, on file with The Advocates for Human Rights.

respected me more.”³⁹ She observed that, unlike the men, she had the opportunity to wash herself and her clothes regularly while in detention.⁴⁰

IV. Suggested questions and recommendations for the Government of Mauritania.

22. The co-authors suggest the following question for the Government of Mauritania:
- What is the status of the proposed law regarding violence against women and girls?
23. The co-authors suggest the following recommendations⁴¹ for the Government of Mauritania:
- Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
 - Abolish the death penalty and replace it with sentences that are fair, proportionate to the offense, and in keeping with international human rights standards.
 - In the meantime, continue the *de facto* moratorium on executions and eliminate capital punishment as a sentence for crimes not involving an intentional killing committed by the person being sentenced, consistent with international human rights standards.
 - Accelerate the adoption of a definition of discrimination against women that includes direct and indirect discrimination, as defined in articles 1 and 2 of the Convention, in addition to multiple discrimination, and explicitly prohibit discrimination against women.⁴²
 - In collaboration with civil society organizations specializing in gender-based violence and the National human rights institution, provide all judges who have sentencing authority with comprehensive gender-sensitization instruction, including with respect to women and girls accused of crimes who have experienced gender-based violence, focusing on gender-based discrimination, domestic violence, violence targeting female domestic workers, and coercion that may lead women to commit capital offenses.
 - Ensure that all women accused of capital crimes have access to free and effective legal representation by attorneys who specialize in death penalty cases, ensure access to counsel at all times, from the start of the investigation through any appeals, and ensure that the defense team has sufficient funding to conduct a thorough investigation and to secure relevant expert witnesses, particularly regarding gender-specific defenses.

³⁹ Translated from French: “À la prison des femmes, les premières semaines ont été très dures. Je n’avais pas accès à grand-chose. Les gardes nationaux nous insultaient. Je suis ensuite devenue la cheffe de cour, la représentante des détenues, et, du fait de ce rôle, les gardes me respectaient d’avantage.” Prison Insider, *Mauritanie : conditions de détention des condamnés à mort*, Oct. 7, 2021. Available online at <https://www.prison-insider.com/articles/mauritanie-conditions-de-detention-des-condamnes-a-mort>.

⁴⁰ Prison Insider, *Mauritanie : conditions de détention des condamnés à mort*, Oct. 7, 2021. Available online at <https://www.prison-insider.com/articles/mauritanie-conditions-de-detention-des-condamnes-a-mort>.

⁴¹ Some of these recommendations are borrowed or adapted from *Judged for More Than Her Crime: A Global Overview of Women Facing the Death Penalty*, Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, Sept. 2018, at 35, <https://www.deathpenaltyworldwide.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Judged-More-Than-Her-Crime.pdf>, and

⁴² Recommendation borrowed from the *Concluding observations on the combined second and third periodic reports of Mauritania (CEDAW/C/MRT/2-3)* Available online at <https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/concluding-observations/cedawcmrco2-3-concluding-observations-combined-second-and-third>

- Ensure that all women accused of capital crimes who are not fluent in Arabic have access to a qualified interpreter during all judicial proceedings and during all consultations with legal counsel.
- Ensure that all women sentenced to death have access to legal aid to assist them in seeking amnesty from the President.
- Guarantee that any person accused of a capital crime who may have a psycho-social disability has access to expert medical assessments and services and receives accommodation for the disability throughout all judicial proceedings.
- Revise the law to ensure that all persons under sentence of death may seek amnesty or pardon from the President, regardless of the crime of conviction.
- Ensure that detention conditions for women are improved, particularly with respect to food, health care, sanitation, personal hygiene, and ensure that all women have sufficient access to free menstrual hygiene products.
- Ensure that all prison authorities adopt gender-sensitive policies in relation to women's detention, based on the Bangkok Rules and the Nelson Mandela Rules, ensuring women's safety and security pre-trial, during admission to any detention facility, and while incarcerated.
- Implement legislative reforms to prevent the application of the death penalty to women and girls who have survived gender-based violence, including early and forced marriage as well as rape and sexual assault, and who subsequently engage in criminal conduct against their abusers.
- Commute the sentences of women sentenced to death for killing people who perpetrated gender-based violence against them.
- Ensure that each woman receives an individualized judicial process and is not charged through association with a male spouse, partner, or family member.
- Provide and publish transparent information on the number of women, transgender persons, and nonbinary persons sentenced to death and on death row, disaggregated by age, age of dependent children (if any), nationality, race / ethnic group, relationship to the victim, date of arrest, date of notification of the right to consular notification (if applicable), crimes of conviction, date of conviction, and date of execution (if applicable), to facilitate analysis of the demographics of women on death row.
- Create a centralized reporting database and mandate the regular reporting and collection of the number of reported cases of violence against women and the number of prosecutions, convictions, and sentences imposed on perpetrators, disaggregated by nationality and relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, and publish this information on at least an annual basis.