

Executive Summary

Access to Justice and Compliance with the Belém do Pará Convention in Regressive Contexts

Regional Comparative Analysis (2022–2024)

Argentina • Bolivia • Chile • Colombia • Ecuador • México • Peru

**Articulación
Regional Feminista**
por los Derechos humanos y la Justicia de Género



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This publication was prepared on the basis of the **National Reports produced by the organizations of the Articulación Regional Feminista**

Coordinadora de la Mujer, de Bolivia

Corporación Humanas, de Chile

Corporación Humanas, de Colombia

Corporación Humanas, de Ecuador

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Introduction

This report analyses the situation of violence against women and LGBTIQ+ people in all its diversity and the responses of the state to guarantee access to justice in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, and Peru during the period 2022-2024. Based on the commitments made by the States Parties to the Belém do Pará Convention, each country's development and implementation of institutional policies, their scope, and results in preventing, punishing, and eradicating gender-based violence are examined.

The findings reveal a regional paradox: while formal progress has been made in incorporating international standards, designing national plans, and recognizing the diversity of women in legislation, these advances coexist with structural failures that prevent effective and efficient state intervention. The weakening of gender institutions, budget cuts, the fragmentation of information systems, and barriers to access to justice continue to limit the impact of public policies, especially for indigenous, afro-descendant, rural, migrant, and disabled women, girls and adolescents, and LGBTIQ+ persons.

The report directly addresses the observations and recommendations made by the Follow-up Mechanism to the Belém do Pará Convention (MESECVI) in its Fourth Round of Evaluation (2018-2022), while providing updated evidence on recent developments that require urgent attention. Although there are nuances between the countries analysed, a regional trend can be identified toward the acceleration of processes of institutional weakening, regressive redefinition of state priorities, and consolidation of anti-rights and discriminatory discourses that openly question the validity and fulfilment of international human rights commitments.

The objective of this work is to offer a consolidated regional overview that serves as strategic input for government decision-making, monitoring by international organizations, and civil society advocacy, with a view to strengthening the implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention, supporting the work of its Committee of Experts, and ensuring its full validity in the face of current challenges.



Methodology

The Regional Feminist Coalition for Human Rights and Gender Justice (Articulación Regional Feminista por los Derechos Humanos y la Justicia de Género (ARF))¹ is an alliance of feminist organizations in Latin America that has been working in a coordinated manner for more than twenty years to promote women's and diversity rights, strengthen national and regional standards, monitor compliance with international commitments, and support local organizations in increasingly complex contexts. The ARF is made up of seven organizations with long histories in their countries: the Women's Coordinating Committee (la Coordinadora de la Mujer) in Bolivia, Corporación Humanas in Chile, Ecuador and Colombia, ELA - Latin American Team for Justice and Gender (Equipo Latinoamericano de Justicia y Género) in Argentina, EQUIS Justice for Women (EQUIS Justicia para las Mujeres) in Mexico, and DEMUS - Study for the Defense of Women's Rights - DEMUS - Estudio para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer) in Peru.

From our territories, we have rigorously documented the situation of women's and diversity rights, accompanied legislative processes, promoted institutional improvements, and always encouraged dialogue with all actors in society. As part of our work, we have prepared this regional report on the situation of violence against women and diversity in seven countries in the region during the period 2022-2024.

This report is organized around three pillars of the MESECVI indicator system: 1) Legislation, 2) National plans and campaigns, and 3) Access to justice, also incorporating a specific approach to population diversity. Based on the selection of 15 structural indicators, 18 process indicators, and 19 outcome indicators - with special emphasis on those related to access to justice - the study systematizes key information on the progress made, the persistent challenges, and the structural gaps that continue to hinder the effective guarantee of the right of women and diverse groups to a life free of violence.

Documentary analysis and statistical review were combined with an intersectional approach, interviews with strategic actors, and a survey of primary and secondary sources, including official reports, documents from international organizations, civil society publications, and the press.

1. [Portal of the Regional Feminist Network.](#)



This work was made possible thanks to the support of the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, Sub-Fund Actuemos, within the framework of the project Opportunities for Justice from Latin America.

Axis 1: Legislation and regulatory framework

A. Regulatory advances

During the period under review, 2022 to 2024, the regional trend toward consolidating a solid legal framework continued, with the following highlights:

- **Transition to comprehensive laws:** All countries have adopted comprehensive laws that, in accordance with the Belém do Pará Convention, recognize gender-based violence as a violation of human rights and incorporate measures for prevention, care, punishment, and redress. The most recent is the Comprehensive Law on Violence against Women (Ley Integral de Violencia contra las Mujeres) (No. 21675) enacted in **Chile** in 2024.
- **Broad recognition of types of violence:** There is a trend toward expanding the recognition of types of violence beyond domestic/family violence. The **Argentine law** passed in 2009, for example, was updated to include political and digital violence. In 2022, **Mexican law** recognized acid violence as part of physical violence, and in 2024, it included vicarious violence². **Chilean law**, passed in 2024, defines nine forms, including symbolic and institutional violence. **Bolivia law** recognizes 16 types.
- **Attention to specific contexts:** Laws have been enacted that address specific contexts or types of violence, such as workplace harassment (in **Chile**, the “Karin Law” on violence and harassment in the world of work; in **Ecuador**, the Organic Reform Law for the Eradication of Violence and Harassment in all Forms of Work) or violence resulting from internal armed conflict (in **Colombia**, Law 2421 and the National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security).

2. Referred to in Mexican law as “Violence through an intermediary person”. It is any act or omission that, with the aim of causing harm or damage to women, is directed against daughters and/or sons, relatives or close friends, whether or not there is or has been a relationship of marriage or cohabitation; or whether or not there is or has been a de facto relationship with the aggressor; the above applies even when they do not live in the same household. (LGAMVLV, art. 6, section VI).



- **Advances in sexual and reproductive rights:** Progress was observed in the regulation of key rights such as the decriminalization of abortion under certain conditions. In **Colombia**, up to week 24 in 2022; in the same year, **Ecuador** approved voluntary termination of pregnancy in cases of rape, although the law still imposes significant restrictions on women, girls, adolescents, and other pregnant persons.

Despite the progress made, a critical trend that cuts across all countries is the discrepancy between legislation and the lack of effectiveness or enforcement, violating the principle of due diligence. In **Mexico**, for example, the federal regulatory framework coexists with 32 states that recognize different types and forms of violence, resulting in differentiated protection depending on a woman's place of residence. In **Chile**, challenges persist in integrating gender laws into the rest of the legal system (civil, procedural, and administrative), which creates inconsistencies and hinders consistency in the application of the rules. In **Ecuador**, the parliamentary emphasis on security impacts the institutional and legal architecture for promoting and protecting the human rights of diverse women and the procurement and administration of justice.

The intersectional approach has not been satisfactorily implemented even during the 2022-2024 period. Although the regulatory frameworks of all countries tend to incorporate approaches that recognize the specific vulnerabilities of women in all their diversity, their implementation remains very weak throughout the region. Furthermore, there are insufficient statistics and evidence regarding the prevalence and impact of violence on these groups, nor are there any impact assessments with an intersectional and differential approach to the policies implemented that would allow for an evaluation of their conditions.

Colombia and **Ecuador** are in a context of armed conflict that is particularly dangerous for women and LGBTIQ+ people. In Colombia, improvements have been made to the regulatory and policy framework in favor of women victims of gender-based violence in the context of armed conflict, through the development of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security under UN Security Council Resolution 1325. However, it is a challenge for the state to maintain its monopoly on the use of force and its obligation to guarantee women's safety. In some remote areas that are difficult to access and have a precarious institutional presence, there have been reports of illegal private security; denounced by the women themselves, where the presence of armed groups, whether criminal gangs or illegal armed groups involved in the conflict, provides a type of security for women in terms of violence against them. In Ecuador, where there has been an alarming increase in the rate of violent deaths, regulatory advances in women's rights are threatened by profound in-



stitutional weakness, the growing securitization of the gender agenda, and the decision to dismantle the Ministry of Women and Human Rights.

In **Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru**, there are warnings about attempts by conservative sectors to modify comprehensive protection laws or to impose harsher penalties in cases of so-called “false accusations” related to gender-based violence.

As previously identified by the CEVI, challenges to the effective implementation of these laws persist in the seven countries observed for the period 2022-2024, among other reasons, due to:

1. Insufficient budget, especially for care, protection, and redress services.
2. Poor inter-institutional coordination, even in countries with formally robust national plans.
3. Shortage of adequate human resources trained in the issue.
4. Absence of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, which weakens the enforceability of the principle of due diligence.

Finally, as warned by CEVI, it is necessary to continue advancing in legislating certain criminal offenses in accordance with the Convention, paying special attention to types and manifestations of violence that aggravate the risks faced by women and LGBTIQ+ people in the region. It states: “In **Colombia**, non-consensual medical experiments, interventions, or treatments, including the non-consensual administration of drugs, are not yet criminalized, representing a lack of protection for women with disabilities. To date, **Peru** has not criminalized sexual violence in armed conflict, despite the events that occurred between 1980 and 2000 and the findings of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in its Final Report”³, although it has been included in the Comprehensive Reparations Plan (PIR) without the law being enforced⁴. In **Chile**, attention is drawn to the lack of legislation recognizing gender-based digital violence. During the period analysed, **Argentina** did not make significant regulatory progress. On the contrary, the current political situation poses a direct threat to the sustainability of this framework, with threats to increase penalties for

3. [OAS MESECVI \(2025\): IV Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention. Chapter: Latin America, pp. 25-26.](#)

4. Law No. 31119, published on 6 February 2021, amends Articles 3 and 6 of Law No. 28592 (Comprehensive Reparations Plan Law – PIR, Peru).



alleged “false accusations” in cases of gender-based violence and to amend the Comprehensive Protection from Violence-Act, among other regulations relating to women’s rights and diversity. Regarding the threat of regulatory setbacks, the Women’s Coordinator (la Coordinadora de la Mujer) in Bolivia warns of attempts by conservative sectors to delegitimize and repeal Law No. 348, using arguments based on misinformation and a misinterpretation of the law.

B. Prevalence of violence and femicide

In most countries, the prevalence of reported violence ranges from 33% (in **Chile**) to 70% (in **Mexico**), significantly exceeding the global estimate, which according to UN Women is 30%⁵. All national surveys reviewed confirm that domestic violence is a widespread problem and that very few women report it.

Likewise, when looking at data on femicides/feminicides, some trends can be identified that are common to all countries. First, femicide/feminicide rates remain relatively stable or show minor fluctuations, although there is marked variability between official sources and civil society records (a particularly notable case in **Ecuador** and **Colombia**). Second, with the exception of **Mexico**, lethal violence is concentrated in the domestic sphere and mainly affects young and adult women, highlighting the persistence of structural patterns of inequality.

Country	Prevalence of violence	Femicides 2022	Femicides 2023	Femicides 2024	Femicide/feminicide rate
Argentina	45% of women between the ages of 18 and 60 have experienced domestic violence at some point in their lives (2022) ⁶ .	252	272	247	2022: 0,96 per 100,000 women 2023: 1,05 per 100,000 women 2024: 0,95 per 100,000 women Transvesticide/trans-femicide: in 2023, the estimated rate was approximately 8,24 per 100,000 trans women and trans-vestites; and in 2024, the rate was 13,18, a figure 12 times higher than the overall rate of femicides..

5. UN Women (2025): Facts and figures: violence against women.
6. Survey on the Prevalence of Violence against Women (Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity: Spotlight Initiative/UNDP, 2022).



Country	Prevalence of violence	Femicides 2022	Femicides 2023	Femicides 2024	Femicide/femicide rate
Bolivia	Currently, there are no regular national surveys that allow this information to be generated, which prevents the magnitude, evolution, and characteristics of violence from being accurately measured.	97	85	84	The lack of data also extends to the rate of femicides.
Chile	33,4% of women have experienced violence at some point in their lives, and 20,3% acknowledge having been victims of violence in the last 12 months (2024) ⁷ .	57	51	50	2022: 0,59 per 100,000 women 2023: 0,54 per 100,000 women 2024: 0,53 per 100,000 women
Colombia	No data available	620	525	745	2022: 2,29 per 100,000 women 2023: 1,94 per 100,000 women 2024: 2,76 per 100,000 women
Ecuador	65% of women have experienced at least one act of violence in their lifetime. In the last 12 months, violence perpetrated by partners or ex-partners was 17,98% nationwide. And	88 femicides and 336 violent deaths of women, as reported by the State.	111 femicides and 492 violent deaths of women, as reported by the State.	85 femicides and 434 violent deaths of women, as reported by the State	

7. Undersecretariat for Crime Prevention (2024): Fifth National Survey on Violence against Women (ENVCVM)



Country	Prevalence of violence	Femicides 2022	Femicides 2023	Femicides 2024	Femicide/femicide rate
Ecuador	the incidence of sexual violence was 12% (2019) ⁸	332 femicides, as reported by the civil society organization Fundación Aldea.	321 femicides, as reported by the civil society organization Fundación Aldea.	274 femicides, as reported by the civil society organization Fundación Aldea.	
Mexico	70,1% of women aged 15 and over have experienced at least one situation of psychological, physical, sexual, economic, property, and/or discriminatory violence (2021) ⁹ .	983	851	853	2022: 1,48 per 100,000 women 2023: 1,25 per 100,000 wome, 2024: 1,27 per 100,000 women ¹⁰
Peru	The percentage of women who reported having ever suffered some form of violence at the hands of their husband or partner was: 55,7% in 2022; 53,8% in 2023; and 52% in 2024 ¹¹ .	137 (Ombudsman's Office) 130 (Aurora Program / Warmi Ñan ¹²)	150 (Ombudsman's Office) 170 (Aurora Program / Warmi Ñan)	170 (Ombudsman's Office) 162 (Aurora Program / Warmi Ñan)	According to data from the Ombudsman's Office, the femicide rate was: 2022: 0,9 per 100,000 women 2023: 0,9 per 100,000 women 2024: 1,0 per 100,000 women

Axis 2: National Plans and Cultural Transformation Actions

In its Fourth Round of Evaluation (2018-2022), the CEVI found that most States Parties had national plans in place and recognized significant progress but also identified persistent structural limitations.

8. [INEC, \(2019\): National Survey on Gender Relations and Violence against Women.](#)

9. [INEGI \(2021\): National Survey on the Dynamics of Household Relationships - ENDIREH 2021.](#)

10. Calculation: Author's own elaboration based on the World Bank Group:

<https://datos.bancomundial.org/indicador/SP.POP.TOTL.FE.IN?locations=MX>

11. National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI): Demographic and Family Health Survey 2024.

12. The Aurora programme became the Warmi Ñan programme on 2 May 2025 by Supreme Decree No. 003-2025-MIMP.



However, significant difficulties were noted. The CEVI pointed out that inter-institutional coordination continues to be a challenge in many countries, limiting the effectiveness of the plans. In addition, there is insufficient information on their implementation, impact, and results, which prevents in-depth and comparable analysis. It was also recognized that, although comprehensive services have been expanded, gaps in territorial coverage, insufficient resources, and deficits in care for vulnerable groups persist, especially in rural areas, which directly affects effective access to justice and the fulfilment of due diligence by the State.

The findings for the period 2022-2024 confirm and, in some cases, show a deepening of these obstacles. Even though most countries have national plans in place, their scope and effectiveness remain limited. **Bolivia, Chile, and Mexico** show formal progress in the design of plans with an intersectional approach, but with limited results in their implementation, reinforcing CEVI's observation about the gap between design and actual impact.

With regard to gender-responsive budgets, the trend is for the state's response to remain fragmented and underfunded: **Bolivia** faces difficulties in translating mandatory budgetary regulations into sustained improvements; **Chile** refuses to move forward with a fiscal pact for prevention policies¹³; and in **Argentina, Ecuador, and Mexico**, programs have been affected by delays budget cuts or eliminations.

Furthermore, structural challenges previously identified by CEVI persist. Limited territorial coverage continues to affect rural women, indigenous women, and women in hard-to-reach areas in **Bolivia, Ecuador, and Colombia** in particular. Weak prevention strategies are common throughout the region: **Bolivia** acknowledges the lack of continuity and impact of its campaigns. **Mexico** prioritizes palliative responses over preventive actions.

The fragmentation of information systems continues to be a critical obstacle to monitoring and intersectoral coordination: **Chile** has an integrated system that is still in the pilot phase; **Ecuador** is experiencing delays in the Single Registry of Violence and the Observatory established by law in 2018; **Bolivia** lacks updated and disaggregated data; and in **Argentina**, the Integrated System for Cases of Gender-Based Violence ceased to be public in December 2023 following the elimination of the Ministry of Women, Gender, and Diversity.

13. [Violence against women costs Ecuador 4% of its GDP ; The cost of violence in Ecuador amounts to more than USD 12 billion annually](#)



With regard to the status of Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women (MAW) in the region, marked inequalities and divergent trajectories in terms of gender institutionality are observed in the seven countries monitored. Compared to the fourth round, **Colombia** and **Mexico** have made progress in strengthening their MAMs, with the creation of the Ministry of Equality and Equity in **Colombia** in 2023 and the creation of the Secretariat for Women (SEMUJERES) in Mexico, which absorbed the powers of the former National Institute for Women (INMUJERES) and the National Commission to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women (CONAVIM) through the Decree that reformed, added, and repealed various provisions of the Organic Law of the Federal Public Administration on November 28, 2024.

In contrast, **Argentina** has taken a Sharp and significant step backward with the elimination of the national governing body for gender policies in December 2023, which has widened territorial gaps in access to care and protection services, along with a 62% drop in the real budget between 2023 and 2024^{14, 15}.

Ecuador is also undergoing a process of institutional weakening: the 2023 reform of the Security Law subordinated the gender agenda to a criminal policy logic and laid the groundwork for the abolition of the Ministry of Women and Human Rights in 2024, in a context of 23% budget cuts to the system, delays in the transfer of funds to shelters, and their formal elimination in 2025. **Bolivia**, while resisting attempts at dismantling, continues to face persistent attacks against its gender institutions.

Overall, there is continuity between the warnings issued by CEVI in its latest regional report and the current situation: regulatory advances co-exist with fragile institutions and insufficient funding, resulting in weak implementation and a highly inefficient policy for guaranteeing access to justice¹⁶.

14. [ELA \(2025\): Chronology of the collapse.](#)

15. [ELA \(2025\): Beyond the numbers: the impact of the dismantling of gender policies in Argentina \(2023-2025\).](#)

16. [OEA MESECVI \(2025\): IV Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention. Chapter on Latin America, p. 92.](#)



Country	MAM prior to 2022	MAM 2022-2024	National plans	Unified information systems
Argentina	Ministry of Women, Gender, and Diversity, operated between 2019 and 2023.	There has been no specialized agency at the national level since December 2023.	<p>National Plan for Equality in Diversity 2021-2023.</p> <p>National Action Plan against Gender-Based Violence, in operation between 2022 and 2024.</p> <p>2024 onwards: no National Plan in force.</p>	<p>The Integrated System for Cases of Gender-Based Violence (SICVG) operated between 2022 and 2023, compiling data dating back to 2013.</p> <p>Since December 2023, the information is no longer published.</p>
Bolivia	The Plurinational Service for Women and Depatriarchalization (El Servicio Plurinacional de la Mujer y de la Despatriarcalización) (SEPMUD).		<p>Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES) 2021-2025.</p> <p>Multisectoral Comprehensive Development Plan for Living Well and Preventing Gender-Based and Generational Violence (2021-2025).</p>	Comprehensive Plurinational System for the Prevention, Care, Punishment, and Eradication of Gender-Based Violence (Sistema Integral Plurinacional de Prevención, Atención, Sanción y Erradicación de la Violencia en razón de Género) (SIPPASE) as an entity for monitoring and evaluating programs for the prevention and care of acts of violence, the Single Registry of Violence, and issuer of Certificates of History of Violence.
Chile	Ministry of Women and Gender Equality.		<p>National Plan for the Right to a Life Free of Gender Violence, covering the period 2022-2030.</p> <p>4th National Plan for Equality between Women and Men 2018-2030</p>	Integrated Information System on Gender Violence, created by Law No. 21675 in 2024, although its operation is still limited and partial given the one-year deadline for its implementation.
Colombia	Presidential Council for Women's Equality.	Ministry of Equality and Equity, since 2023.	<p>No national plans.</p> <p>Local-level Bogotá Women's Strategy, created in 2024.</p>	National System for the Registration, Care, Follow-up, and Monitoring of Gender-Based Violence.



Country	MAM prior to 2022	MAM 2022-2024	National plans	Unified information systems
Ecuador	Secretariat for Human Rights	Ministry of Women and Human Rights, since 2022. On May 25, 2024, the government's intention to eliminate/transform or merge it was reported for the first time.	National Plan to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women 2020-2030. Action Plan for LGBTI+ Diversity (PAD) 2022-2025.	The Single Registry of Violence (RUV), although created by law, is not yet fully operational. The National Observatory on Gender Violence against Women has not yet been created. Both are mechanisms for coordinating the National Comprehensive System to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women, together with the referral and counter-referral platform. At present, the permanente operation is carried out by the Group for the Statistical Strengthening of Security and Justice Indicators of the Special Commission on Security, Justice, Crime, and Transparency Statistics of the INEC.
Mexico	National Women's Institute (Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres) (INMUJERES), from 2001 to 2024.	Secretariat for Women (Secretaría de las Mujeres) (SEMujeres), (although its creation was announced in 2024, it officially began operating in 2025).	National Development Plan 2019-2024. Comprehensive Program to Prevent, Address, Punish, and Eradicate Violence against Women (PIPA-SEVM) 2021-2024.	National Database and Information Bank on Cases of Violence against Women (BANAVIM). National Registry of Protection Measures and Orders for Women, Adolescents, Girls, and Boys (in force since February 17, 2024).
Peru	Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP)		National Gender Equality Policy 2019-2030. National Strategy for the Prevention of Gender-Based Violence against Women. Women Free from Violence.	Single Registry of Victims and Perpetrators (RUVA).

Country	MAM prior to 2022	MAM 2022-2024	National plans	Unified information systems
Peru			Results-Oriented Budget Program (PPoR) for the Reduction of Violence against Women.	

Axis 3: Access to Justice

In its Fourth Round of Evaluation, the CEVI identified common challenges in the States Parties that limited the effectiveness of efforts to guarantee access to justice, including insufficient coverage of care mechanisms, a shortage of resources and specialized personnel, a lack of information and transparency, victims' lack of knowledge about the judicial process, and challenges in implementing policies to strengthen access to justice mechanisms. Attention is also drawn to the lack of monitoring and measurement of results which limits the possibilities for States to improve their interventions¹⁷.

This comparative analysis shows that between 2022 and 2024, these structural, material, and symbolic obstacles will continue to exist. There is a cross-cutting trend of high rates of impunity in cases of violence and femicide, which undermine the credibility of the rule of law and leave women in a situation of serious vulnerability. The barriers identified are exacerbated for groups facing multiple forms of discrimination, such as indigenous women, migrants, adolescents, persons with disabilities, and LGBTIQ+ persons, whose vulnerability is often invisible to the system, to the extent that intersex persons may experience systematic institutional and gender-based violence from birth.

The limited information available makes it difficult to ascertain the specific situation in each country. However, some conclusions can be drawn, with the clarification that the countries mentioned are not necessarily the only ones facing these difficulties, but rather those that provided information on the matter.

First, with regard to observations that have not improved during the period under review, it is noted with concern that all countries show deficiencies in the coverage of free legal aid available to victims of violence. **Chile** still lacks specific legislation prohibiting conciliation in cases of violence. In **Colombia**, access to justice in cases of sexual violence in the context of armed conflict is seriously deficient, resulting in continued high rates of impunity.

17. [OEA MESECVI \(2025\): IV Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention. Chapter on Latin America](#), p. 82.



Second, underreporting is another cross-cutting feature. Most victims of violence – including subsequent victims of femicide – had not previously filed complaints. In cases of violence, only 10% in **Ecuador** and **Mexico** and 20% in **Argentina** reported the crime. In cases of femicide/feminicide in **Chile**, 65% of victims had not filed a report by 2024.

Among those who did report, access to protective measures is insufficient, inconsistent, or ineffective. In Bolivia, Mexico, and Colombia, there remains a critical gap between reports and convictions, with resolution rates below 35% and a high number of cases remaining stuck in the preliminary stages.

Thirdly, as already mentioned, a common pattern in the region is the inadequacy and fragmentation of information systems. **Argentina** saw its unified system weakened following the dissolution of the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity; **Bolivia** lacks disaggregated and updated records; **Chile** presents partial and non-harmonised data; **Colombia** and **Ecuador** show strong discrepancies between official and civil society data; and **Mexico** exhibits very high prevalence rates of violence, but an underutilised reporting and recording system. This lack of consolidated information makes it difficult to evaluate policies and limits accountability.

Finally, in all countries there is a critical gap between regulatory frameworks and their implementation, reflected in the low allocation of protection and reparation measures, limited or non-existent specialised investigation of crimes, the influence of gender stereotypes when intervening, and persistent social and justice impunity.

In the fourth round, most States Parties did not provide complete information on protection measures in cases of violence. According to the survey conducted by the Regional Feminist Network, in those countries where data is available, a low proportion of victims of femicide/feminicide have protection measures, whether current or expired, as in the case in **Argentina** and **Ecuador**, where the coverage is less than 25%. In **Mexico**, there is a worrying percentage of measures not granted, added to the fact that half of the protection measures or orders do not have follow-up actions.

Although all countries have incorporated reparation measures, their scope is limited and in most cases there is not even enough information to evaluate their implementation.



Countries	Progress in Access to justice	Obstacles and setbacks in access to justice	Complaints; implementation of protection and reparation measures
Argentina	Implementation of programmes aimed at promoting care and support for victims of violence: AcompañAR Programme; Acercar Derechos (Bringing Rights Closer); PatrocinAR (Sponsor); Body of Lawyer for Victims of Gender Violence; Access to Justice Centres.	<p>Process of dismantling and eliminating, from December 2023 to the present, most of victim care and support programmes that had been implemented during the previous administration¹⁸.</p> <p>Slow processes¹⁹: in 2022, there were 220 cases of femicide registered: 17% were closed, 80% are still pending (71% in the investigation stage and 9% in trial) and only 2% had resulted in a conviction²⁰.</p> <p>Introduction of bills to establish harsher penalties for false reports of gender-based violence.</p>	<p>Low percentage of reports: only 2 out of 10 victims of femicide had previously reported violence.</p> <p>In case of femicide, protective measures are identified as insufficient and expired²¹.</p>
Bolivia	<p>Specific courts in the ordinary judicial system at first instance, second instance and Supreme Court of Justice (TSJ).</p> <p>Constitutional rulings have been issued reinforcing the express prohibition on conciliation in crimes that compromise life or sexual integrity (including, among others, femicide, rape, sexual abuse and family or domestic violence).</p>	<p>Low resolution capacity: in 2024, specialised courts resolved only 16,72% of their cases.</p> <p>According to data recorded between 2013 and 2024: in cases of femicide, 34,91% of trials resulted in a sentence; in cases of rape, 63% were dismissed and only 15,6% resulted in a sentence²².</p> <p>Lack of specialised personnel.</p>	No data available.

18. [ELA \(2025\): Left to fend for themselves? Updated November 2025.](#)

19. *Ibid.*

20. [Oficina Women’s Office of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation: National Registry of Femicides of the Argentine Justice System. \(2022, 2023 and 2024 editions\).](#)

21. *Ibid.*

22. CONSTRUIR Foundation. Report on the State of Justice in Bolivia, 2024.



Countries	Progress in Access to justice	Obstacles and setbacks in access to justice	Complaints; implementation of protection and reparation measures
Chile	<p>Enactment of the Comprehensive Law on Violence against Women (Ley Integral de Violencia contra las Mujeres) (No. 21675) in 2024.</p> <p>Law No. 21565 establishing a comprehensive protection and reparation regime for victims of femicide, femicidal suicide and their families (2023).</p>	<p>Absence of laws addressing the special situation of vulnerable groups as a focus of special protection.</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive regulatory harmonisation to bring all legislation – not only criminal, but also civil, procedural, and administrative – into line with Article 1, 2, and 6 of the Convention.</p>	<p>Most victims of femicide had not previously filed a complaint against their aggressor: 81% (first half of 2022); 65% (first half of 2024). (National Report on Victims of Femicide, 2024)²³.</p> <p>During the period from 2022 to 2024, 877 protection measures were requested for femicide crimes and 321 were granted.</p>
Colombia	<p>Significant legal instruments have been approved to guarantee and protect the rights of women victims of gender-based violence:</p> <p>Law No. 2297 (2023) streamlines protection measures; Directive 004 of 2023 from the Public Prosecutor's Office establishes a prohibition on conciliation in cases of femicide.</p> <p>The creation of the National System for the Registration, Care, Follow-up and Monitoring of Gender-Based Violence, which integrates information on complaints and measures, although its interoperability is still in its infancy.</p>	<p>Only 32% of femicides result in a conviction; 35% remain under investigation²⁴.</p> <p>78% of cases of sexual offences and domestic violence are stuck in the investigation stage with no procedural progress²⁵.</p> <p>In cases of sexual violence in the context of armed conflict and forced displacement, only 2% of convictions and 1% of rulings without specifying their meaning and recorded²⁶.</p>	<p>As of 2024, there are 9 Joint Supervision Orders issued by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights related to reparations for victims recognised in said orders²⁷.</p>

23. National Report on Victims of Femicide, 2024.

24. Attorney General's Office, 2023:

<https://www.fiscalia.gov.co/colombia/servicios-de-informacion-al-ciudadano/consultas/>

25. National Women's Network (Red Nacional de Mujeres), 2021-2023:

<https://www.rednacionaldemujeres.org/>

26. Colombian Commission of Jurists, as of April 2024.

27. Ministry of Health, 2024:

<https://www.minsalud.gov.co/sites/rid/Lists/BibliotecaDigital/RIDE/DE/PS/resumen-tecnico-victimas-sentencias-cidh-2024.pdf>

28. Ibid

Countries	Progress in Access to justice	Obstacles and setbacks in access to justice	Complaints; implementation of protection and reparation measures
Ecuador	The Law on Support and Transformative Reparation for Victims of Femicide (2024).	<p>Sentences in femicide cases fell from 28% in 2021 to just 2,24% in 2024. Of the total number of cases investigated for femicide, only 37,5% have resulted in convictions²⁸.</p> <p>In cases of violent deaths of women, 75,29% remain under preliminary investigation and only 12,17% have resulted in convictions²⁹.</p> <p>There are no specific offices or rapporteurs at the level of ordinary courts, courts of second instance or the National Court.</p> <p>The burden of investigation and prosecution falls on crimes of gender-based violence. Widespread violence by organised crime impacts the prosecution and administration of specialised justice.</p> <p>The State is reluctant to develop specialised justice and to investigate all violent deaths of women for gender-based reasons as femicide.</p>	<p>Between 20% and 25% of femicide victims had previously requested protective measures³⁰.</p> <p>In cases of domestic violence, the country-level gender index compiled by the UN in 2023 indicated that 94,3% of abused women do not report or file a complaint with a formal authority³¹.</p> <p>In relation to comprehensive reparation, only 0,6% of cases receive guarantees of non-repetition; 0,45% receive symbolic satisfaction measures; 14,60% receive compensation measures; and 1,21% receive rehabilitation measures³².</p>
Mexico	Direct appeal 7/2024 ("Rita case") on the use of gender perspective in cases involving female defendants.	Regulatory fragmentation among the country's 32 federal entities: each one recognises different types and forms of violence, resulting in differentiated protection depending on each woman's place of origin or residence.	<p>Of all women who have ever experienced violence in their life, less than 1 in 10 seek support, help or report it³³.</p> <p>95% of protection orders include at least one enforcement measure, but only</p>

29. [Ibid](#)

30. Ministry of Women and Spotlight Initiative, 2024.

31. MESECVI-UN Women. (2022). Comprehensive reparation in cases of femicide and feminicide in Latin America: progress, challenges and recommendations. Tools for the implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention. A partnership between the Organisation of American States and UN Women within the framework of the Spotlight Initiative in Latin America.

32. Public policy document on comprehensive reparation (Secretariat for Human Rights and Spotlight Initiative, 2021.)

33. [INEGI \(2021\): National survey on the dynamics of household relationships, 2021.](#)



Countries	Progress in Access to justice	Obstacles and setbacks in access to justice	Complaints; implementation of protection and reparation measures
Mexico			49% contain any follow-up measures ³⁴ .
Peru	Changes were made to Law No. 30364 to reduce the time taken to respond to complaints, make it compulsory for health-care personnel who are aware of cases of violence to report them, and improve coordination at the regional level.	Since 2020, there have only been 8 specialised judicial districts, out of the 34 that were supposed to be operating nationwide.	70,5% of women who suffered physical violence did not seek help (2024) ³⁵ . In 2024, the judiciary registered 279,322 requests for protection measures, of which 30% (84,660) were not granted ³⁶ . According to data published by the Peruvian National Police, it is estimated that 42,5% of measures were not enforced ³⁷ .

Axis 4: Diversity

The issue of diversity in access to justice requires an analysis of the situation of populations experiencing gender-based violence with intersectional characteristics, including women with disabilities, migrants, older adults, girls and adolescents, indigenous peoples, and the LGBTIQ+ community. A structural challenge in this area is the fragmentation and, in many cases, the lack of official statistics and records in all countries. This statistical silence constitutes a form of exclusion in itself and hinders access to justice by preventing the accurate measurement of the magnitude of violence and limiting the possibility of designing effective public policies for these populations.

As observed in the previous sections, regulatory and policy advances recognise the exposure to violence of historically excluded and discriminated social groups, but these do not translate into effective action.

34. EQUIS, 2022.

35. National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI): Demographic and Family Health Survey 2024.

36. Statistic Portal of the Gender Justice Commission:

https://www.pj.gob.pe/wps/wcm/connect/genero/s_jgen/as_estadistica

37. MININTER (2024b). Follow-up report on the national multisectoral policy on citizen security to 2030. June 2024.



In all countries where disaggregated statistics are available, the prevalence of violence is higher among LGBTIQ+ persons, persons with disabilities, indigenous persons, persons of African descent, and persons from rural areas. The same trend is observed in data on femicides/feminicides.

In **Argentina**, the rate of transvesticide/transfemicide in 2024 was 12 times higher than the overall rate of femicide, showing an increase compared to 2023, when it had been 8 times higher. Similarly, hate crimes^{38,39} show a steady increase: 129 in 2022, 133 in 2023 and 140 in 2024. There is concern about the elimination in 2024 of specialised bodies such as the National Institute against Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism (INADI), and the dismantling of programmes aimed at addressing the specific needs of the most vulnerable groups, such as the elimination of the free video call service for hearing-impaired people on the 14-violence helpline⁴⁰.

In **Chile**, general information on LGBTIQ+ people is presented based on the 2nd National Survey on Diversity and Discrimination conducted by Movilh in 2024. Of the total number of people surveyed, "80,9% reported that they had experience discrimination at least once in their lives due to their sexual orientation or gender identity, compared to 19,1% who had never experienced this problem"⁴¹. The 5th National Survey on Violence against Women (ENCV, 2024) allows us to observe the prevalence of violence in different vulnerable groups. Among people with disabilities, when cross-referencing the variables "Do you have any of the following permanent and/or long-term conditions?" and "General violence integrated into life", the following information was recorded: 7,1% have some physical and/or mobility difficulty; 0,1% have muteness or speech difficulties; 2,4% have psychiatric difficulties; 1,1% have mental or intellectual

38. National Observatory on LGBT+ Hate Crimes: [Annual Report 2023 \(Hate Crimes\), 2023.](#) ; [Annual Report 2024 \(Hate Crimes\), 2025.](#) The Annual Report for 2022 is not currently available on the Observatory's website. The data mentioned here was taken from the IP note "[International Day Against Homophobia: in 2022 there were 129 hate crimes in Argentina](#)".

39. Methodological clarification: "At the National Observatory on LGBT+ Hate Crimes, we understand this type of crime to be a conscious, voluntary act, generally carried out with malice, which includes, but is not limited to, violations of the right to dignity, non-discrimination, equality, personal integrity, personal freedom and life. This aggression is intended to cause serious harm or death to the victim and is based on rejection, contempt, hatred, and/or discrimination towards a group of people who have historically been vulnerable and/or discriminated against, in this case, the LGBT+ community. In addition to injuries and violations of rights through voluntary actions, this also includes violations of rights through omissions due to historical and structural state absence and/or neglect" (*National Observatory on LGBT+ Hate Crimes, Annual Report 2024 (Hate Crimes)*, 2025, p. 8).

40. [ELA \(2025\): Left to fend for themselves? Updated November 2025.](#)

41. [Movilh \(2025\): XXIII Annual Report on Human Rights of Sexual and Gender Diversity in Chile.](#)



difficulties; 0,7% have deafness or hearing difficulties even when using hearing aids; 2,6% have blindness or vision difficulties even when wearing glasses.

In **Colombia**, according to the report on gender violence by the Women’s Programme of the Cauca Regional Indigenous Council – CRIC –⁴², between May and August 2022, 701 cases of violence against indigenous women from 11 indigenous communities located in that department were recorded. Of the 701 cases, 310 were cases of sexual violence and 391 were cases of domestic violence. In terms of access to justice, the report highlights that 86% of indigenous women do not report acts of violence; 10% report them to their own justice system and only 4% to the ordinary justice system⁴³.

In **Ecuador**, empirical data produced by the Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of Ecuador (CONAIE)⁴⁴ shows that 7 out of 10 indigenous women have suffered some form of violence. More and greater forms of violence are reported in territories disputed by the state, companies and decentralised autonomous governments for extractivism or for the expansion of the agro-industrial frontier, colonisation and urban development. Among the population of children and adolescents, as of 15 January 2024, UNICEF⁴⁵ warned that at least 770 homicides of children and adolescents had been recorded in the country as of October 2023, a dramatic increase of 640,38% compared to the 104 cases in 2019. The 2023 data include information up to October⁴⁶.

In **Peru**, the gaps in the system are particularly stark in the case of indigenous women and rural populations, for whom violence is part of a historical continuum marked by geographical and cultural exclusion⁴⁷. There is a history of systemic sexual violence with high levels of impunity, such as the case of forced sterilisations between 1996 and 2001, which affected more than 270,000 people, mostly rural, Quechua-speaking indigenous women living in poverty. Added to this are persistent barriers to access to justice: in regions such as Áncash, judicial operators lack the mobility to reach remote areas and there are no services that incorporate adequate cultural or linguistic relevance.

42. [Portal of the Cauca Regional Indigenous Council \(CRIC\), Women’s Programme, 2022.](#)

43. Cauca Regional Indigenous Council (CRIC) Women’s Programme: Report on Violence against Indigenous Women, 2023: <https://www.cric-colombia.org/portal/informe-violencias-contra-las-mujeres-indigenas-observatorio-de-violencias-basadas-en-genero-del-programa-mujer-cric/>

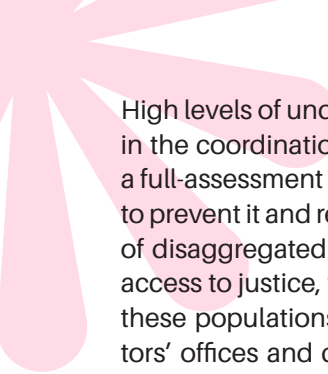
44. Participatory Gender Diagnosis, CONAIE, 2024, which forms the basis of the Alternative Report to CEDAW 2026. Weaving Voices. Confederation of Indigenous Organisations and Nationalities of Ecuador (2025).

45. [UNICEF Ecuador Portal](#)

46. Ministry of the Interior of Ecuador. Citizen Security Indicators. Intentional Homicides.

47. Boesten, J. (2014). *Sexual violence in war and peace: Gender, power and post-conflict justice in*



A large, abstract pink graphic in the top-left corner, consisting of several overlapping, rounded shapes that resemble a stylized flower or a cluster of petals.

High levels of underreporting, fragmentation of information systems, and gaps in the coordination between policies, services, and justice persist, preventing a full-assessment of the magnitude of violence and limiting the state’s capacity to prevent it and respond effectively. In **Mexico**, there is concern about the lack of disaggregated data on sexual orientation, gender identity and ethnicity in access to justice, which would allow for an assessment of the problem among these populations. In Bolivia, despite advances such as specialised prosecutors’ offices and courts and protection protocols for victims of gender-based violence, services (health, psychosocial care, shelters, financial compensation, etc.) are insufficient, especially in peri-urban and rural areas and for indigenous, Afro-Bolivian, sexual and gender diversity and disabled populations. The lack of an intercultural and intersectional approach limits the effectiveness of protection and reparation programmes

Conclusions

Throughout the report, the status of compliance with the Belém do Pará Convention by the States of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, and Peru during the period 2022–2024 was observed.

The data reveal that, three decades after the adoption of the Belém do Pará Convention, **there is a persistent and deep gap between the normative commitments made and the effective guarantee of the right of women and diverse groups to a life free of violence.** Although significant formal progress has been made in the region—in incorporating international standards, designing legal frameworks and national plans, and recognising the diversity of women in policy—this progress coexists with institutional setbacks, weakened state capacities, and serious limitations in the implementation of public policies, which compromises their real impact on people’s daily lives.

Across the board, the report highlights a fragile gender institutional framework that is poorly funded and extremely vulnerable to political changes.

The de-hierarchisation and defunding of mechanisms for the advancement of women at the national level is one of the main factors eroding the state’s capacity to prevent, punish and eradicate gender-based violence. This structural weakness translates into fragmented responses that are uneven across the territory and, in many cases, dependent on local political will, which deepens the gaps in access to justice and to care, protection and reparation services.

The findings confirm that **women and other persons who experience multiple forms of discrimination—on grounds of ethnicity, territory, socioeconomic status, disability, gender identity, sexual orientation, or immigra-**



tion status—face higher levels of violence and, at the same time, greater obstacles to accessing justice. This reality directly conflicts with the principle of due diligence and demonstrates that formal equality before the law does not translate, in practice, into real equality in the exercise of rights.

Access to justice continues to be a path marked by revictimisation, procedural delays, lack of specialisation, and high levels of impunity. Available data confirm that gender-based violence and femicide/feminicide remain widespread phenomena in all the countries analysed. Meanwhile, the percentage of women and LGBTIQ+ people who seek help or report incidents is worryingly low. Protective measures are often insufficient and lack effective follow-up mechanisms. Furthermore, investigations into femicide/feminicide suffer from structural flaws that reinforce impunity, including the persistence of gender stereotypes throughout the investigation and judicial process, and the limited availability of specialised services. For their part, reparations measures, although recognised in law in all seven countries, are rarely implemented in practice, are often contingent on the progress of judicial proceedings and, when granted, are subject to significant delays.

Another key obstacle common to all countries is the weakness of their information systems. Fragmented records, lack of interoperability between sectors, delays in data publication, interrupted statistical series and the absence of disaggregated information with an intersectional approach result in violence becoming invisible and severely limit the state's ability to plan, monitor and evaluate public policies. Without reliable and comparable data, the region misses opportunities to provide early warning of ineffective processes and correct the course of its policies. The lack of public and accessible information undermines democratic transparency and restricts the exercise of rights.

In this context, it is particularly worrying that the lack of concrete results—resulting from poor implementation of regulations and the hollowing out of programmes—is being used by sectors opposed to the gender agenda to question legal frameworks, presenting them as ineffective or excessive. However, this report reaffirms a warning already issued by the mechanisms of the inter-American system: **the eradication of violence against women does not depend solely on the existence of legal frameworks or national plans, but also on the political will to strengthen gender institutions, guarantee sufficient and sustained funding, ensure intersectoral coordination, and produce public, accessible, and disaggregated information.** The absence or dismantling of these conditions not only weakens the state's response but also exposes women and LGBTIQ+ persons to greater risks of violence and femicide/feminicide, deepening structural inequalities.



There is a reinforced duty of due diligence on the part of the State that is not being fulfilled: Indigenous girls and adolescents living in territories disputed by states or companies, people with diverse sexual development and LGBTIQ+, racialised women, those living in contexts of vulnerability or under the control or dispute of organised crime, human rights defenders, victims of violence, missing women and dependents of women who lost their lives to femicide live in particularly risky circumstances. But **violence against women and diverse groups is not an inevitable phenomenon, nor is its eradication a utopia**. It is preventable when there are evidence-based public policies, robust institutions, adequate resources, and justice systems that act swiftly. Therefore, the current challenge is to strengthen what exists, correct what does not work, and ensure that each achievement is sustained over time.

Full democracy is only possible when all people can exercise and enjoy, without conditions, the fundamental right to live with dignity and without violence. Guaranteeing this right is at the very heart of democratic order. It is therefore essential to reaffirm the full validity of the Belém do Pará Convention as a regional roadmap and to demand that States Parties fully comply with their international obligations. This means not only avoiding regulatory and institutional setbacks, but also moving decisively towards comprehensive, intersectional and sustained policies capable of transforming the structural conditions that reproduce gender-based violence.

Recommendations

Based on the information gathered, recommendations are offered below for both States and civil society organisations. For States, so that, in accordance with the powers and functions corresponding to the different branches of government, they may advance in the fulfilment of their obligations under the Convention. For civil society, recommendations are offered in the context of monitoring, follow-up and evaluation of State obligations.

For the States

- Sustain and strengthen gender institutions at the national level, avoiding setbacks in ministerial structures and ensuring adequate, stable, and monitorable budgets with a gender perspective. National mechanisms for the advancement of women must play a strategic leadership role, establishing guidelines for a comprehensive and federal approach, and actively strengthening implementation processes at the subnational levels.



- Allocate and guarantee sufficient and sustainable gender-responsive budgets for the implementation of laws protecting against gender-based violence and for the development of comprehensive public policies aimed at its prevention, punishment and eradication.
- Strengthen local service areas, which are the first line of response to acts of violence against women and diverse groups. This includes both subnational gender areas and territorial state agencies (police stations, health centres, family courts, among others), ensuring adequate resources, training and protocols.
- Strengthen inter-institutional and multisectoral coordination. Institutional fragmentation creates gaps that directly impact victims' safety, produces inefficient care and protection systems that revictimize and exacerbate conditions of vulnerability, and encourages higher levels of impunity for perpetrators.
- Strengthen judicial action and ensure specialised investigation of gender-based violence crimes with an independent and autonomous justice system, promoting mandatory and ongoing training in human rights, gender and diversity.
- Promote training and specialisation in gender and diversity perspectives for state workers at all levels of management and territorial administration, including security, health, and education personnel and those with obligations in the comprehensive protection of rights.
- Consolidate information and registration systems. Strengthen the unified, public national data system with a focus on gender, diversity, and interculturalism; standardise records among the different areas involved in responding to and protecting against violence (health, justice, security, and social services); and publish periodic reports that enable monitoring, accountability, and evidence-based policy design.
- Effectively implement transformative, comprehensive and accessible protection and redress measures for women and diverse victims and survivors of gender-based violence from the moment the incident occurs, with an emphasis on rural areas and vulnerable populations, expanding the coverage of comprehensive services (physical and mental health, legal advice, financial assistance and access to housing).
- Strengthen and financially support the work of community organisations and essential services that function as mechanisms for providing



initial care in their territories and for strategic litigation of cases. Implement technical and institutional training programmes, provide assistance and promote channels of communication with state agencies.

- Develop and implement policies and programmes with an intersectional and territorial approach. Design specific strategies targeting indigenous, Afro-descendant, migrant, rural, disabled and LGBTIQ+ women, ensuring their participation in all phases of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- Strengthen education, training and awareness-raising on the human rights of women and LGBTIQ+ persons, ensuring greater accessibility to information on available services using strategies and media that reach all communities and territories.
- In federal countries, harmonise regulations and public policies across all jurisdictions to ensure that all persons, regardless of their place of residence, have access to the same rights and services on an equal basis.
- In countries where current legislation is limited to domestic violence, such as Peru, update legislation to recognise and address all forms and types of gender-based violence suffered by women and diverse groups in the different areas in which they live.
- Repeal any legislation that directly or indirectly restricts or affects the funding, functioning or activities of civil society organisations, recognising their fundamental role in the prevention, response and monitoring of gender-based violence.

For civil society organisations

- Sustain and deepen monitoring, social control and enforcement actions to ensure that the State complies with its regulatory commitments, in accordance with international human rights standards on gender-based violence. This involves strengthening social oversight and strategic litigation by raising awareness and systematising emblematic cases, documenting non-compliance and producing regular reports to inform the monitoring processes and recommendations of national, regional and international human rights protection mechanisms.



- Strengthen and consolidate regional feminist networks, promoting the development of sustained technical, political and communication capacities that enable them to increase their visibility, legitimacy and capacity for strategic advocacy at the regional and international levels, particularly in spaces where standards are set and women's and diversity rights are monitored.
- Promote collective litigation strategies in international forums, taking as an example the recent milestone in the area of care before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.
- Support small and emerging community organisations, which are currently on the front line of support in the territories, facing enormous strain and without sufficient resources. Promote training and capacity-building processes for advocacy, support coordination with relevant entities, and promote social monitoring of the provision of the most accessible institutional services (health, education, police stations, courts) to process complaints from women and diverse groups who are victims of gender-based violence and improve access to justice. Likewise, reinforce the federal perspective in collective action, integrating local organisations into various advocacy actions.
- Design joint counter-narrative strategies in response to the proliferation of denialist discourse and campaigns reacting to the gender and diversity agenda.
- Promote the development of research, diagnostics and observatories on gender-based violence that contribute to highlighting structural inequalities, institutional gaps and good local practices. The production of evidence should serve as input for political advocacy, the preparation of counter-reports and the strengthening of action networks in the face of threats to repeal and/or amend protection and related laws.

Articulación Regional Feminista

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