



2030 Agenda (SDGs 3, 5, and 8)

2025 High-Level Political Forum



The reports that make up this series are developed within the framework of the Women Power 2030 project. In Latin America, the Foundation for the Study and Research of Women (FEIM) leads its regional implementation, supporting young activists from Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, and Peru in building analyses and proposals rooted in their territorial realities, diverse identities, and strategic priorities.

Thirty years after the adoption of the Beijing Platform for Action, this series of reports emerges in a moment of active memory, collective assessment, and political projection. From Latin America, young women from five countries come together to say, with a shared and powerful voice: we are here, in our territories, together. Together to review the commitments undertaken by States, together to name the pending debts, together to sustain an agenda that remains urgent.

The Beijing Platform for Action, adopted in 1995 at the Fourth World Conference on Women, established a comprehensive roadmap to advance gender equality across twelve priority areas. Three decades later, it remains an indispensable reference for the development of public policies, the defense of human rights, and the transformation of the structural inequalities that shape the lives of women, girls, and gender-diverse people.

The young voices that run through these pages speak of persistent violence, violated sexual and reproductive rights, the feminization of poverty, labor precarity, the climate crisis, structural racism, and historical exclusions. But they also speak of networks of care, communities that resist, emerging leadership, strengthening alliances, and a region that envisions itself through social justice, equity, and sustainability.

These reports are both an exercise in evaluation and a commitment to the future. They are the result of collective processes of reflection, dialogue, and political construction led by intergenerational feminist youth who recognize themselves as strategic actors in the defense of hard-won rights and in the creation of new agendas. Within the framework of Beijing +30, this series expresses a shared certainty: there is no possible development without gender equality, no full democracy without social justice, and no real transformation without the organized strength of the youth of our region.

Because we are here.

In our territories. Together.

And we will not stop demanding a more just, diverse, and sustainable future for all.



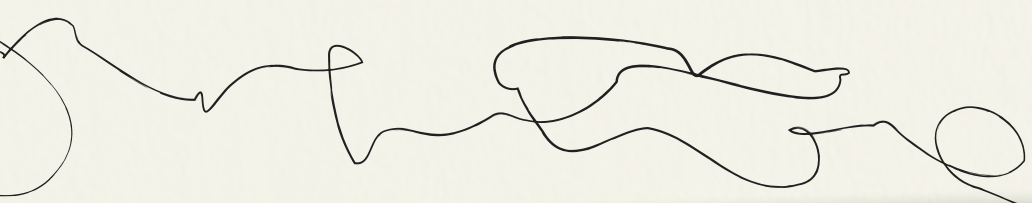
Argentina



Advances and challenges in meeting the Sustainable Development Goal -SDG 5 -Gender Equality- in connection with SDG 3 -Health and Well-being- and SDG 8 -Decent Work and Economic Growth.

In order to analyze the challenges in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals in Argentina, related to gender equality (SDG 5) and its link with health, well-being (SDG 3), work and economic growth (SDG 8), it is necessary to carry out a traceability of the setback and dismantling of gender policies added to severe adjustments and generalized cuts that led us to a current situation of lack of protection, impoverishment and deepening of inequalities.

It is also important - as young feminist activists - to counter the installed world story, of a (macro) economic success so far in the period of the government of President Javier Milei, to the detriment of the quality of life of most of its inhabitants with aggravating factors in the population of women, LGBTIQ + community and people with different abilities.




In this period, explicit hate speech has intensified, becoming concrete violence against the LGBTIQ+ group, amounting from 10% to 24% the murders of this group in the period of one year (National Observatory of LGBT Hate Crimes, 2025). Likewise, one of the first measures taken by this management when assuming, was the elimination of the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity, defunding its policies and programs. It also eliminated INADI, advanced against the trans labor quota, from the protection and prevention programs. These measures are a clear message: in a country where femicide was recorded every 35 hours in 2024 (RNFJA, 2024), the elimination and definancing of these policies demonstrate a contempt for our commitment, against the 2030 Agenda, powered by a regional neoliberal plan and its dependence on countries of the Global North such as the United States.

ODS 5.2

Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual exploitation and other types of exploitation.

The **elimination of the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity**, its policies and programs, together with the dismantling of INADI - the only body to denounce violence by discrimination, racism and xenophobia - have seriously weakened the state structure responsible for guaranteeing the rights of historically discriminated populations. Along with this, the emptying of programs such as Acompañar - which provides economic assistance and psychosocial support to people in situations of gender violence - or Line 144 - created to provide care, containment and advice to people in situations of gender violence -, and the denialist discourses that relativize or directly deny the existence of gender violence, femicide and diverse identities, deepen structural inequalities.

The MLBTTTNB+ collective, of Afro-descendants, indigenous and rural people, is also directly affected, by being unprotected from the specific programs that met their needs, violating basic rights and leaving trans and non-binary people exposed to situations of violence, exclusion and poverty.

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- An abstract graphic featuring a white background with a black wavy line that starts from the left, loops around a torn piece of grey paper, and continues towards the right. Another torn piece of grey paper is positioned above a solid yellow triangle. A large purple rectangle contains three green square bullet points. At the bottom, another torn piece of grey paper is visible, with the wavy line continuing from it.
- According to the latest Survey of the Prevalence of Violence against Women (2024), 45% of women in Argentina have suffered some type of violence, the most reported being psychological in 42%, in addition it was recorded to a greater extent among younger women, with a low level of education and in households with lower incomes, we can also observe from the report a marked difference at the federal level with percentages of 60% average in provinces such as Jujuy, Salta and Tucumán.
 - 2025, 124 femicides, lesbianicides and transvesticides were recorded (Mercedes Pagnutti Observatory).
 - Regarding digital violence: 1 in 3 women has suffered violence on social networks. 7 out of 10 who suffered online abuse or harassment. (Amnesty International, 2019).

Link to SDG 3 and SDG 8

Victims of gender-based violence face barriers to access to health services, especially in rural or poverty contexts. The weakening of the ENIA Plan, the ESI, the Line 144 and the Accompany Program prevents guaranteeing the integral and sustained care of those who are going through situations of violence. (which denotes a link, in turn, with the SDG 5.6)

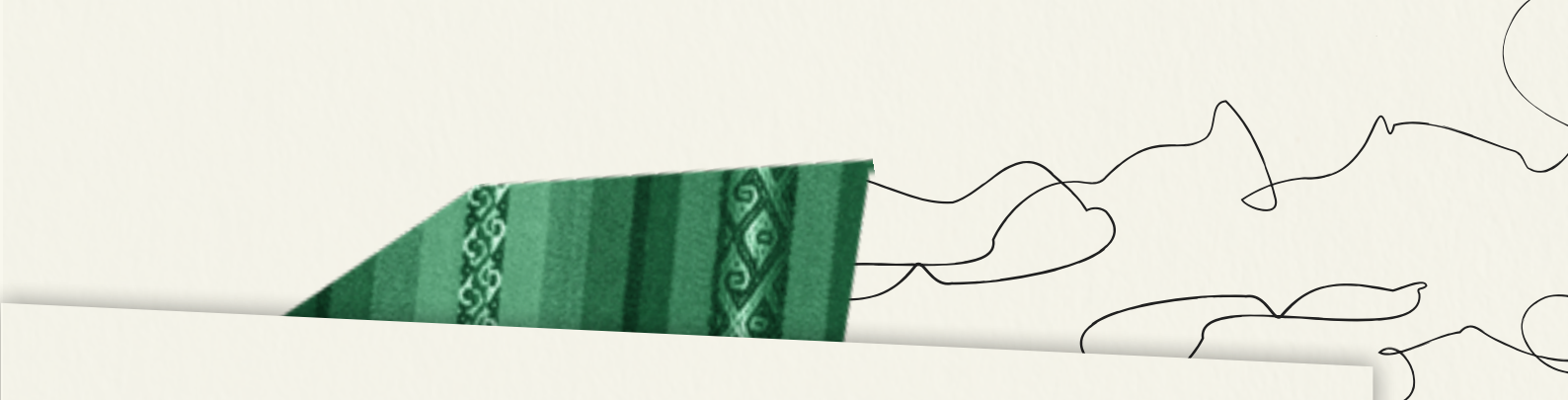
In the context of an underfunded and overloaded public health system and amid a shortage of medicines and reagents for people with HIV, in 2025, the government announced a 76% cut in the budget for the Directorate for HIV Response, STIs, Viral Hepatitis and Tuberculosis (Public Administration Budget Bill 2025), intentionally moving away from compliance with SDG 3 in general and 3.3 in particular.

In relation to SDG 8, women in situations of violence lose job and economic opportunities, and often have to leave jobs or cannot access them. The modification of the Accompany Program limits the possibilities of economic autonomy. The contexts of violence, exclusion and lack of labor protection have a special impact on young people, women of African descent, indigenous people, migrants and popular sectors. Eliminating gender-based violence requires public policies articulated between health, justice, education, economy and culture. Compliance with the SDG 5.2 target is not possible without reversing these setbacks, guaranteeing financing, effective federalism and participation of youth and feminist organizations in the construction of comprehensive solutions.


SDG 5.6


Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the final documents of its review conferences.

- Since 2002, Law 25.673 created the National Program for Sexual Health and Responsible Procreation, with the objective of guaranteeing access to sexual and reproductive health services and supplies, enhancing the autonomy of women in decision-making, reducing maternal and infant mortality and preventing unintentional pregnancies.
- In addition, Law 26.150 on Comprehensive Sexual Education (ESI), sanctioned in 2006, recognizes the right of children and adolescents to receive comprehensive content on sexuality, diversity and rights in educational establishments throughout the country
- In the same sense, Argentina has incorporated key laws such as Law 25.584, which prohibits discrimination against pregnant students, Law 25.929 on Humanized Childbirth, and Law 26.862, which guarantees comprehensive and universal access to assisted reproduction techniques for all adults.



The most recent and significant milestone in terms of sexual and reproductive rights was the sanction of Law 27.610 in 2020, which establishes the right to Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy (IVE) until the 14th week of gestation and regulates access to Legal Interruption of Pregnancy (ILE) in the cases provided for since 1921. At the same time, Law 27.611, known as the 1000 days Law, was approved, which guarantees the accompaniment, attention and comprehensive care during pregnancy and early childhood, strengthening public policies with a focus on rights and social equity.

- Data has been recorded indicating that from 2021 to October 2023, 245,015 people accessed a safe abortion in the public health system (National Directorate of Sexual and Reproductive Health, 2023).
 - According to the latest records, abortion deaths decreased by 56% between 2020 and 2021 (Directorate of Health Statistics and Information, 2021).
 - El acceso temprano a información, a insumos, y a servicios de salud sexual y reproductiva de calidad, contribuye a que el **(90%) de las interrupciones del embarazo** sean durante el **primer trimestre** de gestación (Coordinación Salud Sexual, VIH e ITS, 2023).
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Even with results of positive impact, since December 2023, worrying setbacks have been evidenced in the effective implementation of these rights: The closure of the ENIA Plan, the lack of essential inputs for IVE/ IVE - such as misoprostol and mifepristone - along with the budget cut in key programs and the dismantling of technical equipment. This situation deepens territorial inequalities, particularly affects women, adolescents and diversity of popular, rural, Afro-descendant and indigenous sectors, and violates the commitments made by Argentina within the framework of SDG 5.6, which requires guaranteeing universal access to sexual and reproductive health, without discrimination or barriers of any kind.

■ **Records indicate a 275% increase in consultations, complaints and requests for advice due to difficulties in accessing abortion, compared to 2023, through its complaint form (Amnesty International 2025).**



Link to SDG 3 and SDG 8

The dismantling of key policies such as the ENIA Plan and the lack of inputs for IVE/ILE threaten the right to health and bodily autonomy. HIV budget cuts and barriers to access to treatment and sex education increase risks to public health. Without investment and without a gender perspective, SDG 3 cannot be met, especially for women, adolescents, LGBTI+ people and those living in poverty contexts.

Access to sexual and reproductive health allows women and pregnant people to decide on their life project, complete their studies and access employment. His denial deepens the economic gaps, especially between young people and poor women. The lack of institutional support and the burden assumed by the provinces generate structural inequalities that prevent access to labor and economic rights.

SDG 5.7.

Undertake reforms that grant women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control of land and other types of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.

Faced with an alarming economic context, with a country heavily in debt and stripped of gender policies, strong data indicate that: seven out of ten adolescents already assume domestic and care tasks in their homes, which limits their opportunities for personal, educational and work development.(UN Women 2024). However, when it comes to women, the data are more alarming: 2 out of 3 women receive the lowest income. Mostly women are in charge of household chores and care for 57.5% of children and adolescents who are under the poverty line today in our country. According to 2022 data, more than 1,600,000 women take care of households with sons and daughters (Amnesty International, 2025).

Women from popular neighborhoods devote on average more than 12 hours and 24 minutes to unpaid jobs 21, almost twice as much as the women relieved by the ENUT (6:31 hours). This dedication is due, on the one hand, to the fact that women from popular neighborhoods do not have the necessary resources to outsource care responsibilities and, on the other hand, to the hourly load intended for community work, for example, in neighborhood canteens (INDEC, 2021).

- Gender gaps among the population without income are clear and sustained over time. The percentage of women aged 15 and over without their own income in the period 2017-2024 ranges between 21% and 26%, and between men of the same ages between 16% and 22%, with systematically higher values for the former (page 25 *idem* to the previous).
- In Argentina, there are 1.1 million single-parent households, while those headed by males do not exceed 242,000 (INDEC, 2023).
- In 2023, 70% of single-parent households applied for some type of financing (that percentage was 54% in households in general).
- 7 out of 10 monoparental households use financing to cover basic needs as a survival strategy.
- To a lesser extent, it is used for the purchase of capital goods or investments in productive ventures.
- Women also go into debt to pay previous debts (51% in the case of this type of household).
- Likewise, they depend more on informal sources of financing such as loans from family members or close people, the trust in local businesses and, increasingly, formal loans granted by mobile applications.

Linking SDG 3 and SDG 8

In Argentina, a feminization of poverty is observed with rates greater than 100, exceeding the Latin American average. In the case of extreme poverty - the condition of insufficient income to buy a basic food basket - a feminization is also observed: in 2023, for every 100 men in extreme poverty, there were 109 women. In addition, there is a marked intersectionality between gender and age. The rate of poverty and extreme poverty of women is higher in women of central ages of 25 to 44 years (Pages 30 and 31. Argentina profile. UN women. 2024)

- The feminization of poverty has a direct impact on access to mental and physical health, access to basic services and comprehensive well-being.
- Economic inequality prevents millions of women from accessing formal jobs, financial services or decent housing.
- Taking into account that access to adequate housing is a fundamental pillar for the reproduction of a healthy life, the lack of policies for access to housing and the repeal of the Rental Law through DNU 70/2023, aggravates this situation.



Recommendations

1. To the National State: re-establish and strengthen national sexual and reproductive health programs, guaranteeing their effective presence throughout the territory and with an adequate budget, prioritizing women, young people and communities in situations of greater vulnerability such as Afro-descendants, indigenous, rural and popular deserters.
2. Promote a Youth Quota Law that guarantees the effective participation of youth in the three branches of the State and at all levels of government, with an approach to gender, diversity and intersectionality.
3. Re-allocate specific budget for the production, updating and dissemination of official data and statistics disaggregated by gender, age, origin and ethnic affiliation, socioeconomic status, which allow structural inequalities to be made visible from 2023 onwards, in terms of employment, poverty and access to rights to MLBTTNBIQ+ and achieve true intersectionality in the design of public policies and programs on gender.



Bolivia

1.

NORMATIVE

Although Bolivia is a country recognized in the region for having regulations in favor of women and related to gender violence, it should be noted that compliance with the regulations is not fully carried out, since there are still structural barriers, budgetary limitations and intersectional inequalities.

Law N.o / Denomination	Date of sanction	Do you have an allocated budget?	SDG Implications	Legal vacuums
CPE (Political Constitution of the State)	2009	-	ODS 3,5 and 8	It needs more effective regulatory laws and financing.
Law 348 - Comprehensive Law to Guarantee Women a Life Free of Violence	2013	1.026.037.019 0,35%	ODS 5 and 3	Insufficient budget; weak articulation with health and justice area. It does not include digital, symbolic, obstetric violence among the types of violence. Also, trans women are not protected. Lack of clarity in responsibilities
Law 342 - Youth Laws	2013	-	ODS 8	Weak gender approach and intersectionality in implementation.
General Labor Law	1942 and reforms	-	ODS 8 and 3	Lack of gender focus in Youth employment policies. It does not delve into workplace harassment and harassment. The remuneration for domestic workers has not yet been regulated.

Ley N.º / Denominación	Fecha de sanción	¿Tiene presupuesto asignado?	Implicaciones ODS	Vacios legales
Project Law on Integral Protection against Digital Violence	Not sanctioned	-	ODS 5	It is not approved; its lack leaves gaps in digital gender violence.
Law 807 - Gender Identity Law	2016	-	ODS 5	They cannot have a political position, they cannot adopt and they cannot marry. Access to health care for trans women is violated.
Law 0206 – Law on Legal Interruption of Pregnancy	2014	-	ODS 5 and 3	They do not take into account pregnant people (trans men). They do not take into account the decision of women about their bodies.
Supreme Decree 1516 in Bolivia refers to Law No. 1516, which allows the Partial deferral of the prenatal period to the postnatal period of maternity leave.	2023	-	ODS 5, 3 and 8	It does not include informal jobs or jobs without contract document.

Arbitrary modifications to bills prior to their approval.

2.

Public Policies.

Bolivia has public policies of impact, however, similar to the regulations, they have certain observations:

- The Multisectoral Plan faces inequality in coverage, especially in rural and peri-urban areas.
- The IOP lacks sustained financing and structural actions.
- The youth labor program does not incorporate a gender approach.
- The coverage of the Municipal Comprehensive Legal Services (SLIMs) is uneven, with insufficiently trained personnel in the treatment of victims, and little reach in many rural areas and peri-urban areas.

Program/ Plan/ Project	Organisms responsible	Level of Government	General Objective	Principal components	Benefits	Population Objective	Gender Perspective	Intersectional Perspective	Implementation of the youth
Multisectoral Plan for the Prevention of Teenage Pregnancy	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, etc..	National	Reduce teenage pregnancy by 2030	Sex education, access to con- traceptives	Differentiated health care through the centers	Adolescents and youth	Yes	Partial	Yes
Plan of Equality and Opportunity	Vice-Ministry of Equal Opportu- nities	National	Promote equality and gender	Violence prevention, political participation	Campaigns, training, services	Women in general	Yes	Partial	Partial

3.

GAPS

Evidence

- **Femicides: 42 cases in Bolivia between January and July 2025 (Women's Coordinator, Gender Observatory).**
- **Teenage pregnancy: 13% of teenagers aged 15-19 are already mothers or pregnant (INE, Unicef 2022).**
- **Pregnant teenagers present health risks because they are 10 to 15 years old (Ministry of Health). Informal youth employment: more than 80% of young people in Bolivia have difficulties obtaining formal work (ILO and ECLAC 2023).**

Structural barriers

- Poverty and territorial inequality.
- Structural racism and intersectional discrimination.
- Unequal access to health and justice for rural or disabled women.

Barriers

- Institutional machismo and revictimization.
- Lack of training with a gender approach in public services.

Design and management barriers

- Insufficient and discontinuous budget.
- Lack of interministerial articulation.
- Programs without gender approach or intersectionality.

4.

INITIATIVES AND DEMANDS

4.1 INITIATIVES

- Women living with HIV in Bolivia
- Bartolinas (Confederation of Indigenous Peasant Women Originating in Bolivia. It is the largest indigenous women's organization in the country. They have decision-making power. Women Creating
- Feminist urban collective of great trajectory (since the 90s).
- Afro Women
- Trans Houses Bolivia

First model of community shelters managed by trans women.

- Lilac Line (El Alto) and Women at the Wheel (La Paz)
Safe transport operated exclusively by women.
- Women with disabilities



4.2 DEMANDS

- Include financial support programs for women victims of violence.
- Budget increases in municipal POAS
- Greater representation of women in political positions without violence or political harassment (despite the parity law, many women face harassment and displacement).
- Prevention of hate crimes and transphobic violence.
- Reform Law 807 to guarantee full rights: marriage, adoption and safe access to health.
- Review General Labor Law to incorporate gender perspective and harassment prevention.
- Promote that Integral Education in Sexuality - EIS is taught in the educational units according to the updated contents of the educational curriculum, without flexibility.
- Formalize domestic and care work, ensuring compliance with labor rights for female domestic workers.

5.

RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 National

- Train police, prosecutors and judges for attention with a gender perspective.
- Ensure the active participation of women and young people in the design and implementation of policies.
- Create alliances with social organizations for citizen monitoring of policies.
- Link gender agendas with the Sustainable Development Goals (especially SDG 5).
- Mandatory training in gender and human rights for public servants.
- Incorporate the gender and intersectionality approach in public health policies, ensuring differentiated care according to age, sexual orientation, gender identity and sociocultural context.
- Create rapid alert and protection systems against situations of violence in school, work and community contexts.
- Encourage entrepreneurship led by women through competitive funds, technical advice and sustained support.



5.2 REGIONAL

- Promote international cooperation and financing.
- Increase investment in gender equality programs from multilateral organizations.

5.3 GLOBAL

- Support international networks of women, human rights defenders and feminist organizations.
- Guarantee free and universal access to contraceptive methods.



Colombia

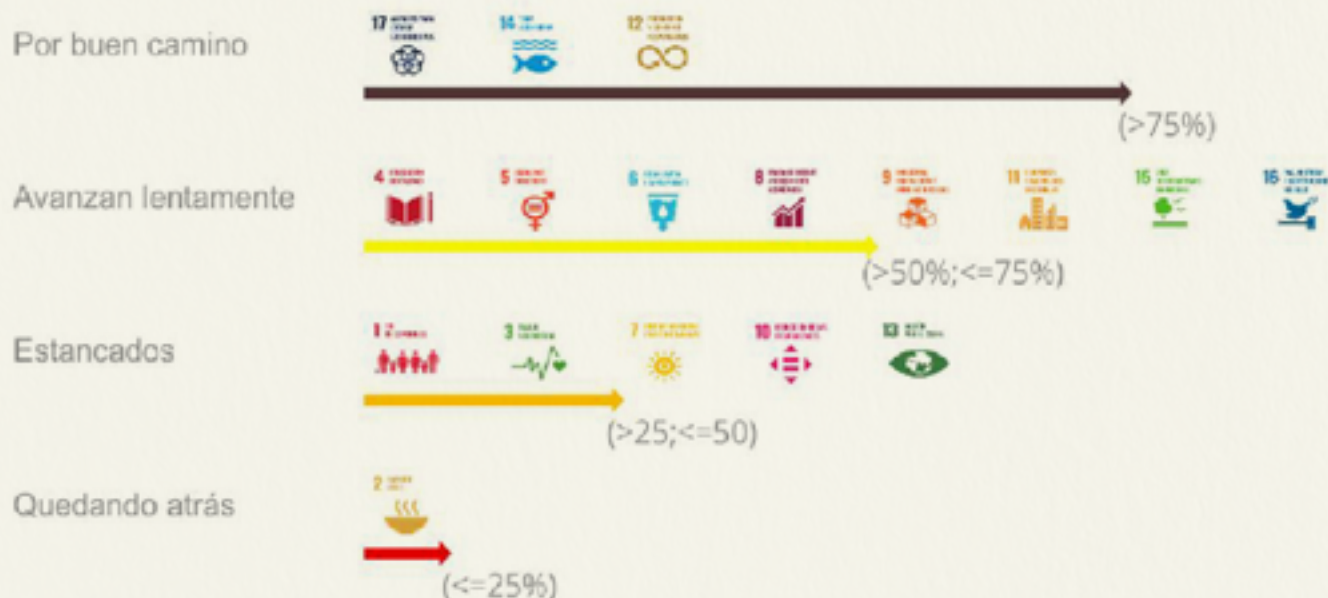


Progress in the Implementation of SDGs 3, 5 and 8 in Colombia 2025: Health, Gender Equality and Decent Work with a Focus on Young Women

The report analyzes Colombia's progress and challenges in the implementation of the SDGs, with emphasis on objectives 5 (Gender equality), 3 (Health and well-being) and 8 (Decent work), from the perspective of young women, especially black, indigenous and rural. Structural gaps in access to rights, sexual and mental health, decent employment, technology and recognition of care work are identified.

Although progress has been made such as the articulation of the SDGs with the National Development Plan 2022-2026 and specific achievements in reproductive health and labor access, deep inequalities persist for reasons of gender, race and territory. In 2024, the SDGs show an average progress of 59%, highlighting some achievements in objectives such as Underwater Life (100%) and Responsible Consumption (89.7%), while Gender Equality (66.8%) and Decent Work (68.4%) still show insufficient progress.(DANE, 2025b)¹.

¹ DANE. (2025b). *Base de datos indicadores ODS nacionales. Unpublished manuscript.*



Fuente: DANE, 2025b. Elaboración DSEPP-DNP, 2025

According to illustration 1 we find that within the SDGs that have advanced Slowly advanced is number 5 that seeks to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. It was found that for the goal 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls worldwide. In Colombia it is still a transversal and profound challenge. Despite regulatory advances, discrimination persists in many areas. Although the country has advanced in the legal framework with laws such as Law 823 of 2003 (equal opportunities), Law 1257 of 2008 (against violence and discrimination) and Law 2281 of 2023 (creation of the Ministry of Equality), discrimination persists in areas such as access to decent work and political participation.

Target 5.5

Ensure the full and effective participation of women and equal leadership opportunities at all decision-making levels in political, economic and public life.

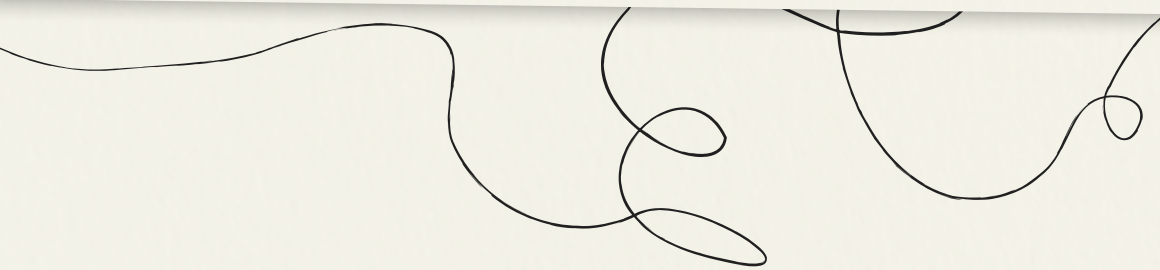
In Colombia, armed conflict and political violence have deepened structural inequalities and stigmas that especially affect women, limiting their participation, access to land and labor rights. In addition, they face stereotypes and violence that seek to silence their leadership. Normatively, Law 581 of 2000 2(Quota Law) requires that at least 30% of senior public offices be occupied by women. According to the SDG report, 78.6% of compliance with this target has been achieved and the gender pay gap has been reduced to 8% (DANE, 2025b). As for youth, their political participation transcends electoral participation, demonstrating through protests, digital activism and signature collection. Although many young people do not yet actively participate, they are willing to get involved in volunteering, digital petitions and social networks, which shows new forms of leadership and political action in the country.



5.b

Improve the use of instrumental technology, in particular information and communication technology, to promote the empowerment of women.

The use of technologies, especially those of information and communications, is key to the empowerment of women. However, in Colombia young women face multiple forms of digital violence that limit their participation in virtual environments and reproduce stereotypes. Given this scenario, the country has adopted important legal measures. Law 2314 of 2023 promotes the participation of girls, adolescents and women in STEM areas (science, technology, engineering and mathematics), promoting early vocations and improving their labor inclusion. For its part, Law 2337 of 2023 guarantees a mandatory minimum participation of women - including trans and indigenous women - in entrepreneurship, innovation and training programs, with an emphasis on STEM careers. Given this scenario, the country has adopted important legal measures. Law 2314 of 2023 promotes the participation of girls, adolescents and women in STEM areas (science, technology, engineering and mathematics), promoting early vocations and improving their labor inclusion. For its part, Law 2337 of 2023 guarantees a mandatory minimum participation of women - including trans and indigenous women - in entrepreneurship, innovation and training programs, with an emphasis on STEM careers.



Target 5.6

Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the final documents of its conferences.

Goal 5.6 of SDG 5 seeks to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health (SSR), an international commitment that Colombia has assumed, but whose compliance remains limited, especially for young women of African descent from regions such as the Pacific and the Caribbean. Although there are legal advances such as Judgment C-055 of 2022 on abortion and educational policies in SSR, structural barriers related to racism, poverty, inequality and state abandonment persist. Public policies lack an adequate ethnic approach, which prevents effective and culturally relevant attention. According to the RMAAD, women of African descent face misinformation, medical neglect and institutional ignorance, especially on issues such as Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy (IVE). In addition, many live menstruation in unworthy conditions, and pregnant teenagers are often stigmatized and expelled from schools, violating their right to education. These situations reflect a systemic exclusion aggravated by the lack of access to basic and health services.

5.4

Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and promoting shared responsibility in the home and family, as appropriate in each country.

In Colombia, domestic and unpaid care work continues to be made invisible, especially affecting young women, who assume these responsibilities from an early age, which limits their educational and work opportunities. To face this situation, Law 2281 of 2023 created the Ministry of Equality and Equity and the National Care System. In addition, Conpes 4143 of 2025 defined the National Care Policy, with 133 actions and an investment of 25.6 billion pesos, aimed at recognizing care as a right and redistributing its burden equitably.



HEALTH AND GENDER EQUALITY FOR WOMEN (SDGs 3 and 5).

SDG 3 (48.1% progress) and 5 (66.8%) (see Illustration 1), share a common foundation: the development of human capacities and the guarantee of basic rights. A healthy and well-being population (SDG 3) is a necessary condition to participate in economic and social life, helping people to improve their health. Gender equality (SDG 5) crosses and influences health. Despite the extensive coverage of basic services, the neonatal, infant and under-five-year mortality rate continues to register significant progress, while the burden of chronic diseases continues to be a cause for concern: indicators such as premature mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer and diabetes show zero progress, and premature mortality from chronic lower respiratory tract diseases shows progress of only 62.6% compared to the target (DANE, 2025b). Additionally, mental health care reaches only 40.4% progress, which underlines the need to strengthen prevention and expand the comprehensive response (DANE, 2025b).



DECENT WORK AND LABOUR RIGHTS FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND GENDER EQUALITY (SDGs 5 and 8).

In Colombia, especially in historically excluded territories such as Chocó, young women face multiple barriers to accessing decent work with guarantees. These barriers are related to poverty, structural racism, labor discrimination and the lack of public policies with an intersectional approach. Although the country has developed regulatory frameworks and programs such as Law 2294 of 2023 (National Development Plan), Decree 1649 of 2023 (“Youth in Peace”) and the CONPES on decent work and care, these initiatives have gaps in their design, budget, institutional articulation and measurement of differentiated impact on young women.

Despite the fact that programs such as “Youth in Peace” and “Zero Hunger” have the potential to improve the living conditions of this population, their scope remains limited. In rural areas, female youth unemployment exceeds 30%, and many young women continue to work in informal conditions, with a high burden of unpaid care work. Faced with this scenario, many have chosen to develop community initiatives such as enterprises in tourism, ancestral products and economic care networks, articulating themselves in organizations such as the Chocoanas Women’s Network. Among its main demands are access to decent and stable employment, resources for enterprises with an ethnic and territorial focus, and affirmative actions that recognize their leadership and political participation.



MAIN GAPS FOR YOUNG WOMEN IN COLOMBIA.

Five structural gaps are identified that particularly affect young women, especially those who are recognized as black, indigenous or belonging to rural sectors. These gaps show that, although regulatory advance have been made, deep obstacles persist that prevent the full exercise of their rights.

- The first gap is related to the limited participation of young women in leadership and decision-making spaces. Gender stereotypes, political exclusion and lack of recognition of their abilities continue to restrict their participation in institutional, community and representative spheres.
- The second gap refers to insufficient access to mental health services with a differential approach. Many young women, especially in territories affected by armed conflict, racism or poverty, do not have adequate psychosocial support or sustainable programmes that respond to their specific contexts and needs.
- Third, there are still serious limitations on access to sexual and reproductive health services. Afro-descendant and indigenous women face cultural, geographical and economic barriers, and often their ancestral knowledge and practices are not recognized or integrated into health policies.
- The fourth gap has to do with job insecurity. Female youth unemployment exceeds 30% in rural areas, and young women often face informal jobs, without guarantees, social protection or decent conditions for economic and professional development.


Finally, the fifth gap is related to unequal access to information and communication technologies. Many young women in rural and peripheral areas do not have connectivity or digital skills, which limits their participation in virtual education, digital employment and active citizenship in technological environments.

Proposals to overcome the gaps require practical and coordinated actions between the State, institutions and civil society. In this sense, the following measures are proposed:

1. Create and finance leadership training programs aimed at young women in rural and ethnic territories, strengthening their participation in community, youth and political spaces.
2. Establish mental health care programs with professionals trained in ethnic and gender focus, who provide free and close psychological care.
3. Ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services for young women in all their diversity, taking into account ancestral knowledge and practices.
4. Design incentives for companies that hire young women in formal conditions, along with credit lines, seed capital and technical support for enterprises led by them.
5. Implement free internet access points in rural communities, accompanied by training programs in digital skills and safe use of technologies.



Guatemala



Young Guatemalans: Breaking down barriers to equality and equity.

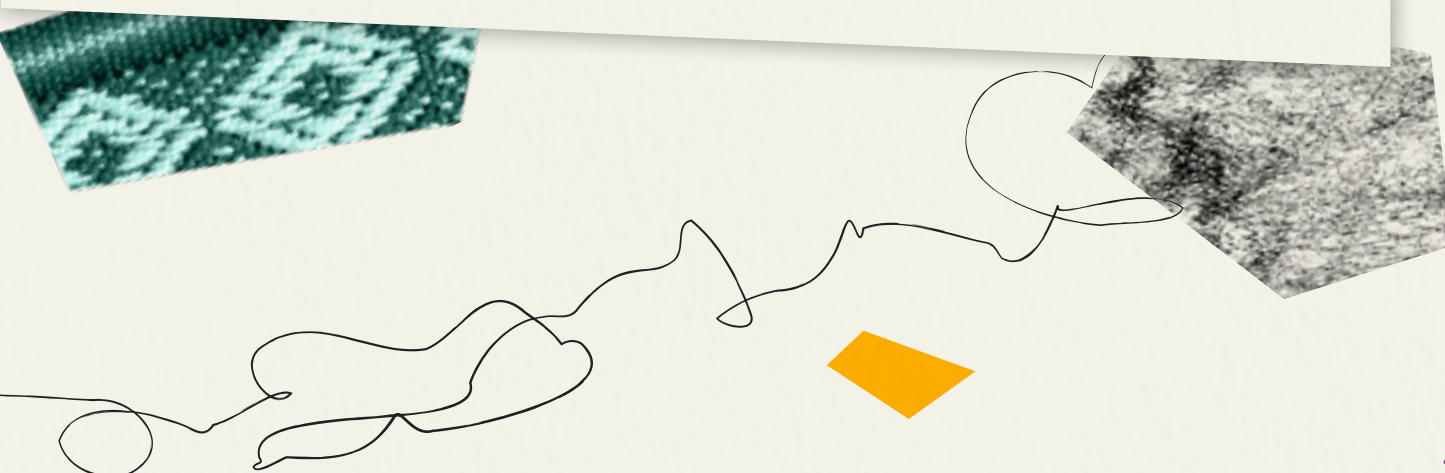
Guatemala has approximately 18 million inhabitants, of this population 50.8% are women and their average age ranges from 27 years. Currently, 2 out of 3 young people attend high school, compared to 1 in 2 in 1998. Of 10 indigenous girls, only 6 finish primary education, 2 secondary school and one enters university.


The female Economically Active Population (AEP) rate represents about 2.3 million women and 4.3 million men aged 15 and over. Women in the metropolitan urban area have the highest rates of labor participation (49.9%) while those in the rural area have 32.2% and indigenous women 36.2%. There are no statistics that mention young women.




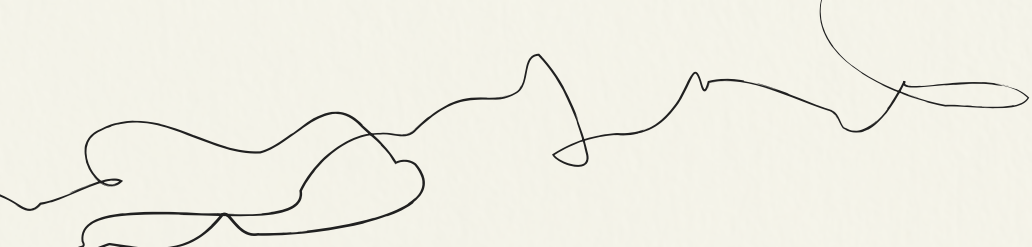
In Guatemala there are many forms of discrimination against women, who manifest themselves in discrimination for being women, for being indigenous, for being young, for being of sexual diversity and for being women with disabilities, among others. In different areas such as family, work, politics and social. Labor and sexual abuses are experienced at work, which limits access to decent job opportunities and affects emotionally and mentally.

In the country, discrimination is a complex problem that is also manifested in racism and violence against women. One in four women has felt discriminated against. One in two women has suffered violence, in many cases in the family environment and through sexual violence, especially against adolescents. With regard to racism, indigenous women suffer social exclusion due to their ethnic origin, which aggravates their situation of inequality, although international conventions have been ratified and laws have been passed to protect the rights of women and girls.



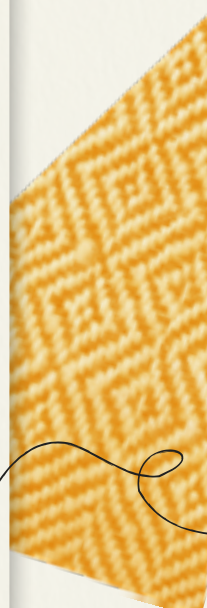

The background of the page is a collage of various elements. At the top left, there is a small, irregular piece of light-colored, textured material. To its right is a large, orange, diamond-shaped pattern with a repeating geometric design. Below the orange pattern is a solid purple trapezoid. To the right of the purple shape is a thin, black, wavy line that extends across the page. On the right side, there is a large, irregular piece of light-colored, textured material. Below this is a thin, black, wavy line that extends across the page. At the bottom left, there is a large, purple, trapezoidal shape with a white, wavy, textured pattern. To its right is a small, orange, diamond-shaped pattern. The text is centered in a white rectangular box in the middle of the page.


Discrimination against trans women remains a persistent problem that violates their fundamental rights and limits their access to dignified and equitable employment opportunities. This population faces systematic exclusion from an early age, often being expelled from their homes and from the education system, which restricts their access to technical or professional training. As a result, many are forced to rely on informal or survival-based economies, such as sex work, exposing them to greater risks of violence, exploitation, and extreme poverty. This exclusion contravenes the principles of equality and non-discrimination enshrined in the Constitution of Guatemala and in international instruments such as the Sustainable Development Goals.



In Guatemala there is a culture of violence that has been normalized and naturalized. 48.8% of women claim to have experienced an incident of violence throughout their lives, and of that percentage 34.48% said they had suffered sexual violence. This year, 1,047 mother girls between 10 and 14 years old were registered as giving birth, and many of these births were forced due to unwanted pregnancies or the result of rape. Although the country has the Law Against Femicide and Other Forms of Violence Against Women; the¹ Law Against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking of Persons and the Guatemalan Criminal Code, which in title III criminalises crimes against the freedom and sexual indemnity of persons, which includes violence and sexual exploitation.

Another problem is human trafficking, a little discussed issue, but one that is becoming increasingly visible. The most common method used by trafficking networks is to reach rural communities far from the urban center and offer parents jobs for girls and adolescents, offering dignified conditions for their daughters. However, these jobs do not exist, and due to necessity they accede without knowing that they will be exploited for labor in tortilla shops, shops, domestic trades, or worse still they will be sold and forced to work as sex workers in clandestine brothels.






As young people, we see that one of the consequences of violence and harassment against women is the abuse of addictive substances, including the misuse of drugs and the harmful consumption of alcohol, by survivors in their homes, workplaces, and public spaces. Guatemala ranks fourth in the world in alcohol-related deaths.

Legally, domestic work is recognized in the Labor Code, from articles 161 to 166, however, it establishes limitations on labor benefits, likewise, it is not subject to hours or limitations of the working hours and articles 126 and 127 relating to work breaks are not applicable to it.

In Guatemala, young indigenous and mestizo women live a gender inequality, which assigns them a role for home care activities and other chores, which are made invisible and not economically valued, although it is an important work that contributes to the economy of the countries, but it is not registered.



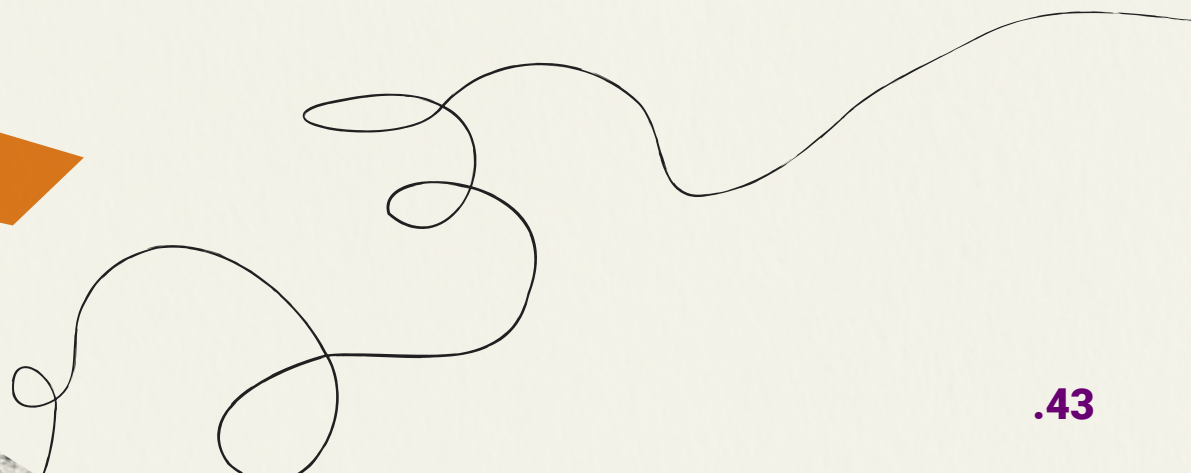
According to the National Employment and Income Survey -ENEI- in Guatemala by 2016 there were more than 242,000 paid domestic workers, 80% of these women are indigenous, and more than half have had to migrate to Guatemala City in search of a job. Their access to education is limited so they do not qualify for a formal job.

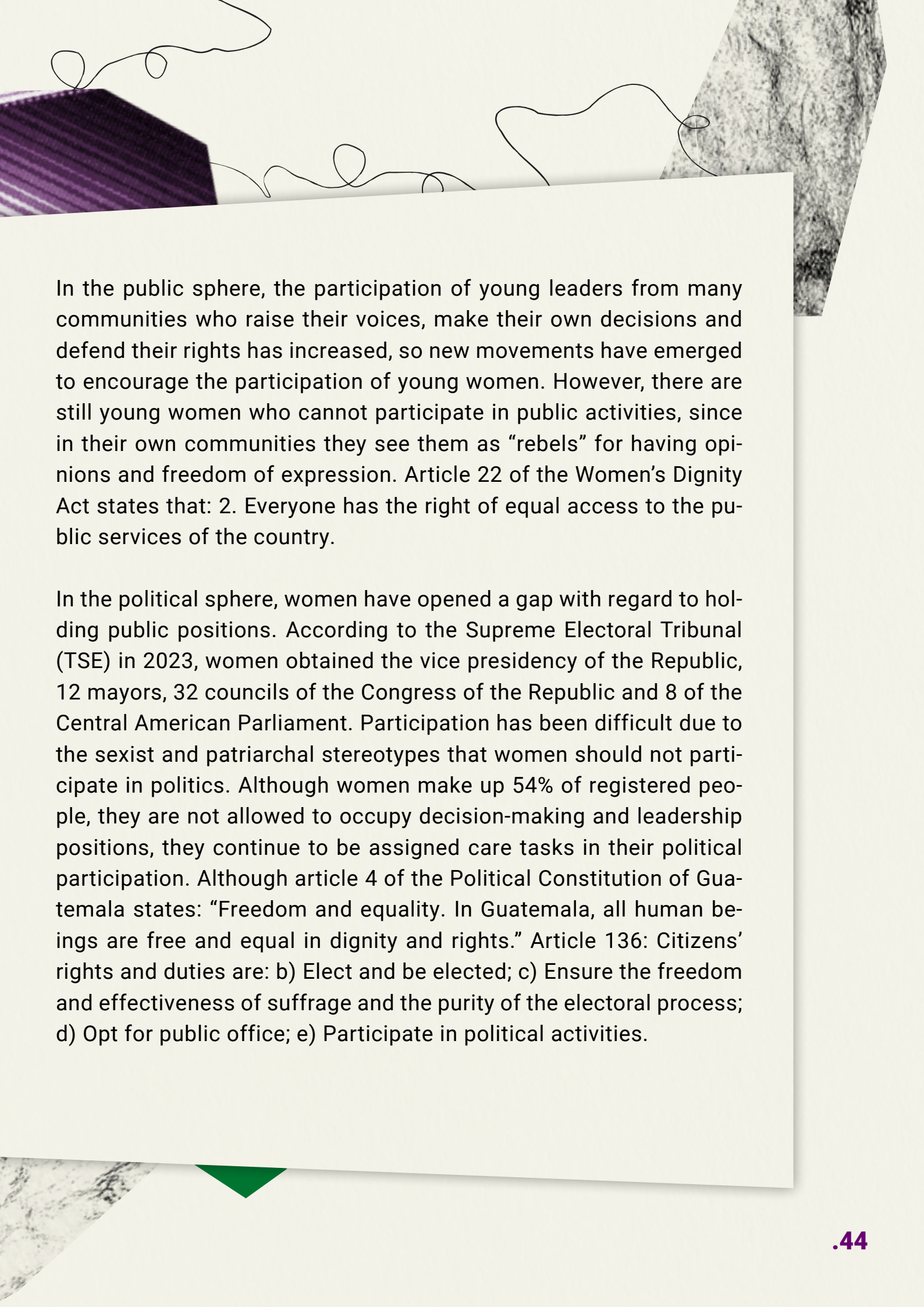
Access or not to public services affects care and domestic work, and can increase the workload due to the lack of accessibility to drinking water, electricity, etc. The lack of road infrastructure in rural areas limits mobility to access these services.



In the economic field, young women have more access to informal, poorly paid work with precarious conditions; with this, they also violate their health and are at risk of losing their only economic income. The Sustainable Development Goals indicate that “Universal health coverage must be achieved” (SDG 3.8) and by 2030, also achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people and people with disabilities, as well as equal pay for work of equal value (SDG 8.5); but with these conditions these objectives will not be achieved.

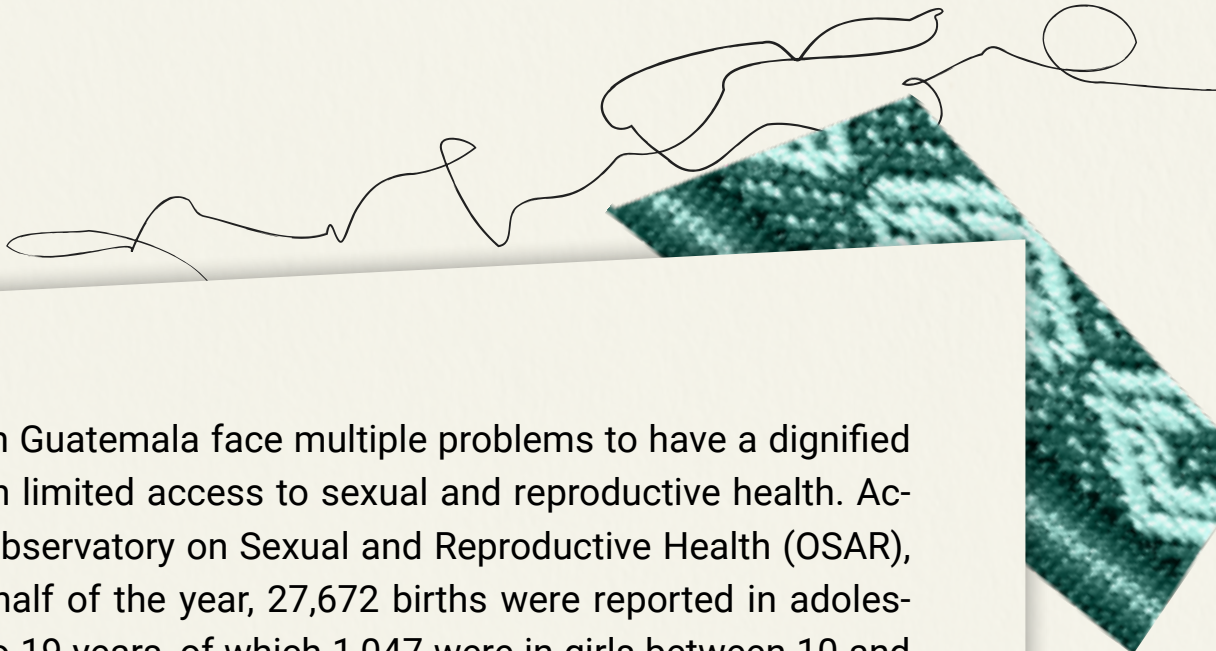
Guatemalan Vice President Karin Herrera said: “In Guatemala, only 4 out of 10 women of working age participate in the labor market, have fewer opportunities to access credits and salaried jobs and spend five times more time on unpaid work than men. However, it is women who reinvest 90% of their income in families and are the ones who receive 69% of the remittances”(2Plan de acción: Iniciativa Igualdad de Participación en Empleo y Emprendimiento para Guatemala).





In the public sphere, the participation of young leaders from many communities who raise their voices, make their own decisions and defend their rights has increased, so new movements have emerged to encourage the participation of young women. However, there are still young women who cannot participate in public activities, since in their own communities they see them as “rebels” for having opinions and freedom of expression. Article 22 of the Women’s Dignity Act states that: 2. Everyone has the right of equal access to the public services of the country.

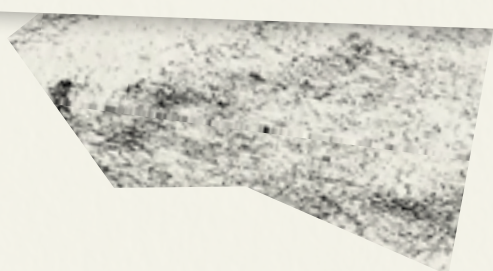
In the political sphere, women have opened a gap with regard to holding public positions. According to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE) in 2023, women obtained the vice presidency of the Republic, 12 mayors, 32 councils of the Congress of the Republic and 8 of the Central American Parliament. Participation has been difficult due to the sexist and patriarchal stereotypes that women should not participate in politics. Although women make up 54% of registered people, they are not allowed to occupy decision-making and leadership positions, they continue to be assigned care tasks in their political participation. Although article 4 of the Political Constitution of Guatemala states: “Freedom and equality. In Guatemala, all human beings are free and equal in dignity and rights.” Article 136: Citizens’ rights and duties are: b) Elect and be elected; c) Ensure the freedom and effectiveness of suffrage and the purity of the electoral process; d) Opt for public office; e) Participate in political activities.

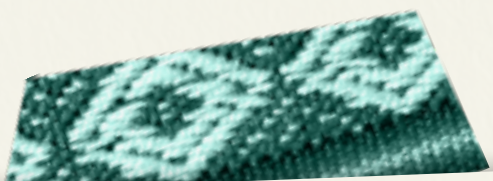
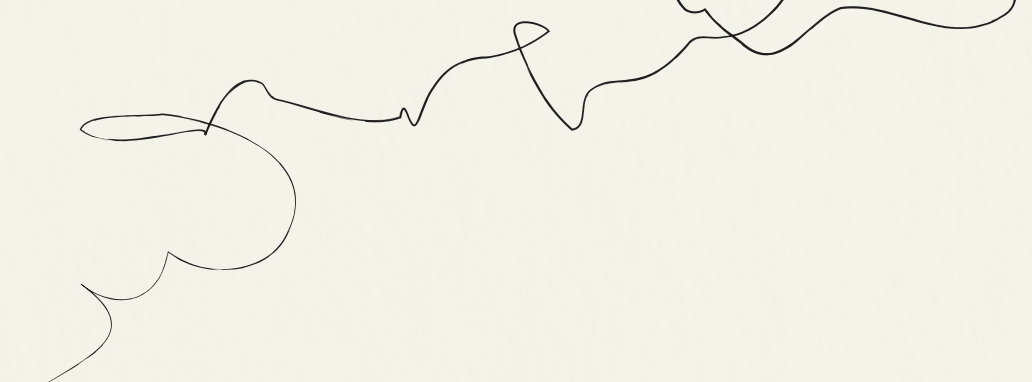


Young women in Guatemala face multiple problems to have a dignified life, starting with limited access to sexual and reproductive health. According to the Observatory on Sexual and Reproductive Health (OSAR), during the first half of the year, 27,672 births were reported in adolescents aged 10 to 19 years, of which 1,047 were in girls between 10 and 14 years old, an age group in which, according to the Law against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons (Decree 09-2009), it should be considered a crime.

These figures underline the urgency of complying with SDG 3.7, which says that universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, information and education, must be guaranteed, and that reproductive health should be integrated into national strategies and programmes. It is essential that girls and adolescents have access to clear and timely information on the risks of starting an active sex life at an early age, as well as tools to recognize and prevent situations of sexual violence.


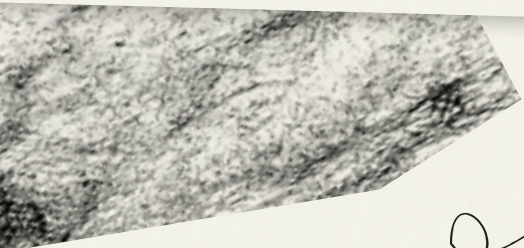
In addition, the prevention of early pregnancies is also key to reducing maternal mortality, which represents one of the highest in Latin America and the Caribbean with 105 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Both data on maternal mortality and births in girls and adolescents show the need to strengthen prevention actions.






In this context, adolescent and youth-friendly spaces play a fundamental role in addressing sexual and reproductive health. These spaces should function properly, offering comprehensive, confidential, stigma-free and adapted to the needs of young people, especially young women. However, in Guatemala, its coverage and quality are still limited.

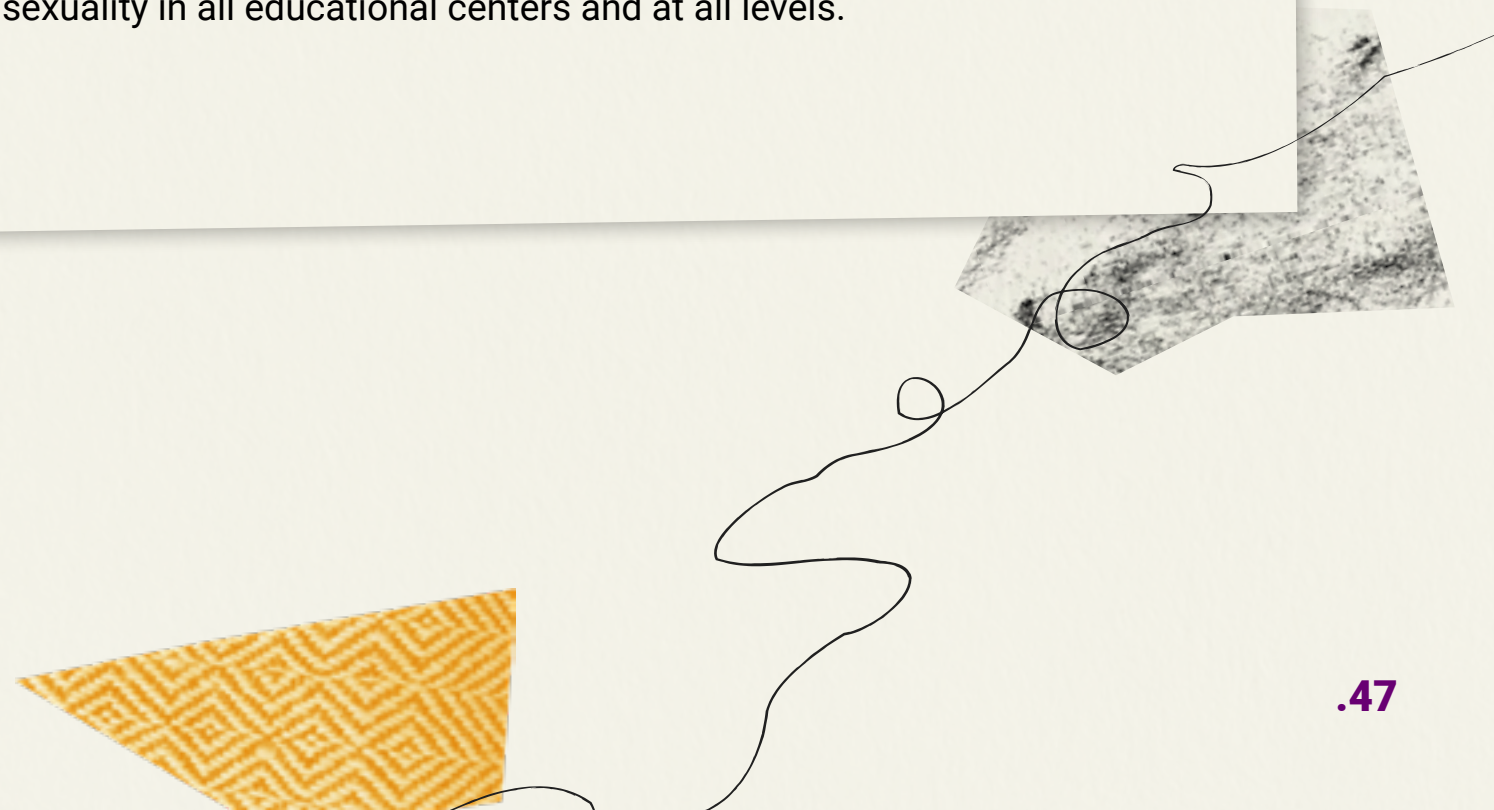
Friendly spaces lack qualified personnel for differentiated care for young people, which discourages the search for Sexual and Reproductive Health services, especially when they are part of the LGBTIQ+ population, these spaces must be inclusive and with an intersectional approach. It is essential to strengthen and expand them, to ensure their effective functioning, as well as to train health personnel with a focus on human rights, gender and interculturality. Only in this way will it be possible to move towards real and effective access, which complies with the commitments established in the SDGs.





Beyond family planning, sexual and reproductive health is limited by various structural barriers that prevent access for young women. The institutions responsible for guaranteeing these services, in many cases, do not understand the importance of making them accessible. Guatemala still does not guarantee universal access to these health services, as established by SDG 3.8.

The situation is aggravated by the lack of access to education. Many girls and young people do not have the possibility to attend primary schools, middle level or free universities. In several communities, the cultural practice of prioritizing men's education over women's education persists. Therefore, it is necessary to implement the Ministerial agreement Prevent with Education to guarantee comprehensive education in sexuality in all educational centers and at all levels.





Recommendations

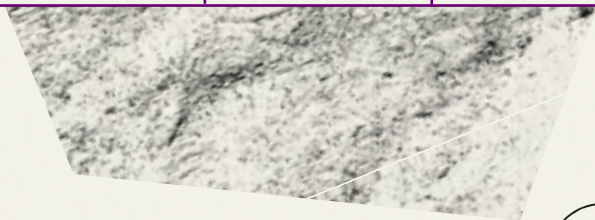
- To the Ministry of Education of Guatemala, guarantee access to comprehensive education in sexuality, at all educational levels, with the purpose of reducing maternal deaths in girls and adolescents, preventing forced pregnancies and warning against harassment and sexual violence from a scientific and secular perspective.
- To the Ministry of Health of Guatemala, to guarantee the effective implementation of the Friendly Spaces so that young people and adolescents are informed about Sexual and Reproductive Health and young women access anti-fertility methods without stigma.
- The Government of Guatemala, through the National Institute of Statistics, complies with the elaboration of data disaggregated by gender, age, ethnicity, territory, diverse populations that contribute to the development of policies, plans and programs to reduce the gaps of inequality in the country of the various populations, especially young people.
- To the Presidential Secretariat of Women, promote the inclusion and participation of young women in the plans and projects of the various institutions of the Executive, to guarantee gender equality and their empowerment in different areas of the country.
- To the Congress of the Republic, review the current national regulations and update the laws and codes to favor the development of women's human rights, in such a way as to protect and ensure the future of young women, so as not to limit their representation in all decision-making spaces.
- To the Ministry of Education, include in the content of its curriculum the agreements and commitments that the State ratifies at the international level and that have to do with the life and well-being of the Guatemalan population, so that young people are informed and critically demand the fulfillment of these commitments to achieve a dignified life.
- To the State and the private sector of the country, promote employability programs with a focus on human rights and an inclusive gender perspective, which recognize the diverse identities of women and provide them with technical training, access to formal employment and working conditions free of discrimination and stereotypes.

Anexo 1 Normativa

Ley N.º / Denominación	Fecha de sanción	Alcance (Nacional/provincial)	¿Tiene presupuesto asignado?	Implicaciones ODS	Vacios legales
Constitución Política de la República de Guatemala.	31/05/1985	Nacional	-	Estipula la igualdad entre hombres y mujeres en oportunidad, dignidad y responsabilidades.	Requerimiento para regular los derechos de las mujeres jóvenes trans, como también, reconocerlas.
Código penal, Decreto N° 17-73	5/07/1973	Nacional	-	Establece como delito la discriminación, y la violencia psicológica física, y sexual, estas acciones son punibles como medio de protección.	-
Código de Trabajo, Decreto N° 1441	5/05/1961	Nacional	-	Reconocimiento del trabajo doméstico, con las limitaciones específicas a las prestaciones laborales y no limita el horario laboral.	-
Código de Salud, Decreto N° 90-97	6/10/2022	Nacional	-	El Estado debe garantizar el derecho al acceso a la salud, asignarle presupuesto, más no se cumple a cabalidad.	-

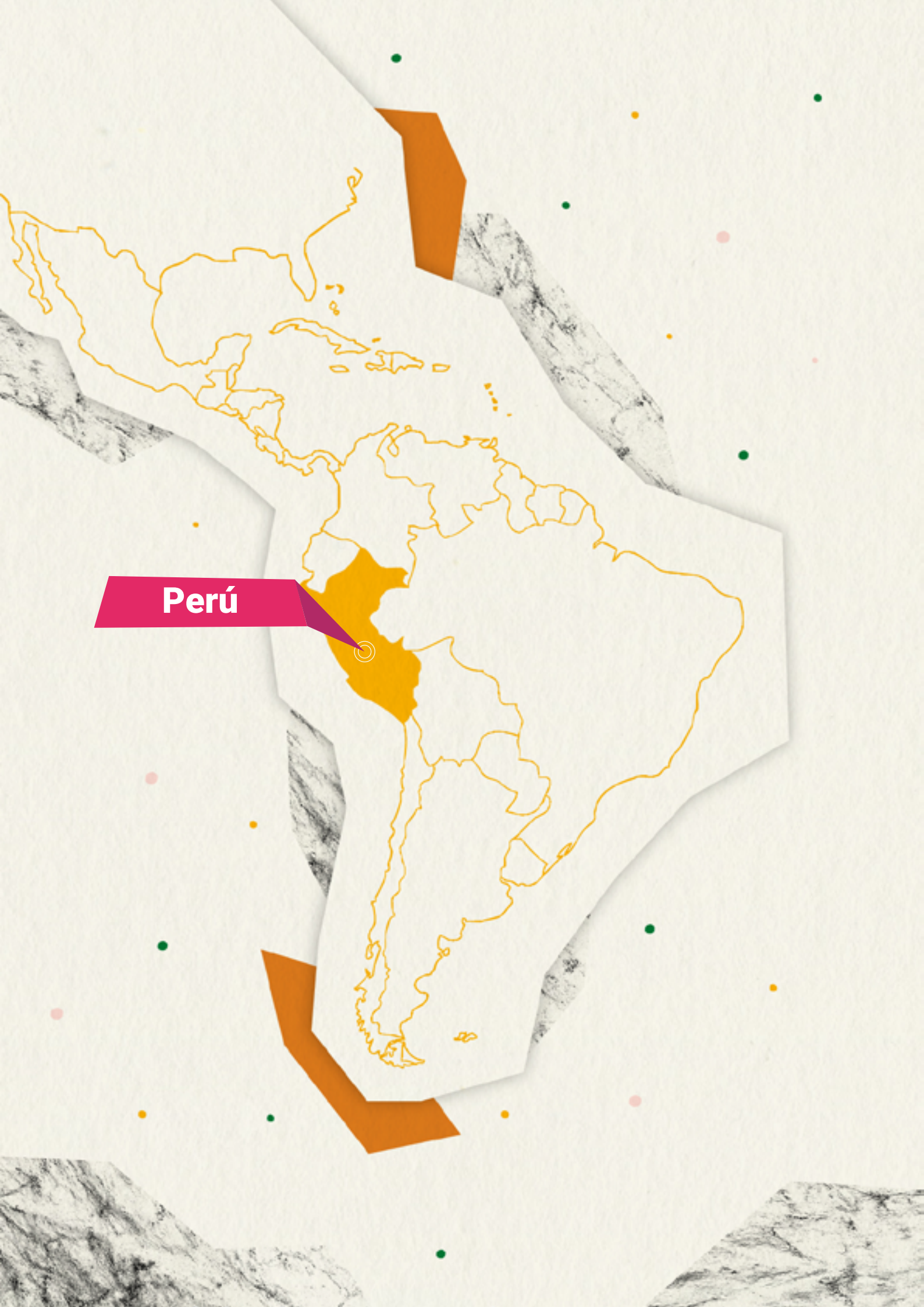
Ley N.º / Denominación	Fecha de sanción	Alcance (Nacional/provincial)	¿Tiene presupuesto asignado?	Implicaciones ODS	Vacios legales
Ley contra el Femicidio y Otras Formas de Violencia Contra la Mujer, Decreto N° 22/2008	02/05/2008	Nacional	-	Promover e implementar disposiciones orientadas a la erradicación de la violencia física, psicológica, sexual, económica o cualquier tipo de coacción en contra de las mujeres, garantizándoles una vida libre de violencia.	
Ley Contra La Violencia Sexual, Explotación y Trata de Personas, Decreto N° 9-2009	18/02/2009	Nacional	-	Prevenir y combatir la trata de personas en sus diversas modalidades, explotación y sus tipos de explotación.	Definición ambigua de explotación, falta de claridad en la prevención, protección insuficiente de víctima, discriminación y falta de enfoque de género y falta de mecanismos de reparación integral.
Ley de dignificación y Promoción Integral de la Mujer, Decreto N° 7-99	09/03/1999	Nacional	-	Promover el desarrollo integral de la mujer y su participación en todos los ámbitos de la vida nacional, garantizando la igualdad de derechos y erradicando la discriminación.	Falta de especificación en la aplicación de sanciones, dificultad en la coordinación interinstitucional y discriminación por razón de etnia y raza, ya que no profundiza suficiente en la discriminación que enfrentan las mujeres indígenas o de diferentes etnias.
Ley de Tránsito y su reglamento, Decreto N° 132-96	18/12/1996	Nacional	-	Regular, controlar y administrar la circulación de personas y vehículos, así como la educación vial en el territorio nacional.	Redacción ambigua, omisión de situaciones específicas, cambios tecnológicos y falta de actualización.

Ley N.º / Denominación	Fecha de sanción	Alcance (Nacional/provincial)	¿Tiene presupuesto asignado?	Implicaciones ODS	Vacios legales
Ley de Protección y Mejoramiento del Medio Ambiente, Decreto N° 68-86	05/12/1986	Nacional	-	Velar por el mantenimiento del equilibrio ecológico y la calidad del medio ambiente para mejorar la calidad de vida de los habitantes del país.	La falta de reglamentos específicos que desarrollen muchos de sus artículos, lo que dificulta su aplicación efectiva.
Ley de Planificación Familiar, Decreto N° 87-2005	16/11/2005	Nacional	-	Garantizar el acceso universal y equitativo a servicios de planificación familiar.	Deficiencia en la educación integral en sexualidad, resistencia cultural y religiosa y falta de recursos y asignación presupuestaria.
Ley de Desarrollo Social, Decreto N° 42-2001	23/11/2001	Nacional	-	Establece el marco legal para la promoción del desarrollo integral de la persona, la organización familiar y el bienestar social.	Ausencia de mecanismos de seguimiento y evaluación y falta de claridad en la asignación de responsabilidades y recursos.




Anexo 2 Políticas

Programa / Proyecto	Organismo del cual depende	Nivel de gobierno	Objetivo general	Componentes	Prestaciones	Población objetivo	Perspectiva de género (SI / NO)	Perspectiva interseccional (SI / NO)	Apelación a la juventud (SI / NO)
Plan Nacional para la reducción de muerte materna y neonatal	Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social	Nacional	La prevención del embarazo en adolescentes.	Educación sexual, métodos anticonceptivos, acceso equitativo.	Servicios de salud, consejería, entrega gratuita de anticonceptivos.	Adolescentes, mujeres jóvenes en edad fértil.	Sí	SI	SI
Guía de Prevención de Infecciones de Transmisión Sexual (ITS)	Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social	Nacional	Prevenir y controlar las infecciones de transmisión sexual mediante estrategias de educación, diagnóstico y tratamiento oportuno.	Promoción de la salud sexual, detección temprana, tratamiento integral, reducción del estigma.	Pruebas diagnósticas gratuitas, consejería, distribución de preservativos, atención médica.	Población general, especialmente jóvenes, mujeres, hombres que tiene sexo con hombres, trabajadoras sexuales y personas con VIH	Sí	SI	SI



Perú



Advances and challenges in Gender Equality in Peru: A look from young Peruvian women.

Introduction

This document aims to present the analysis of the progress and challenges of compliance in Peru with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 referring to gender equality, in connection with the SDGs 3: Health and Well-being and the SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth. The focus of this work is framed in the experience of young Peruvian women. From this, we carry out a diagnosis from an intersectional perspective, of gender and young people, to articulate demands that seek to advocate for public policies anchored in respect for human rights. We raise the challenges to advance gender equality and recommendations for the different instances of government committed to compliance with it.

In Peru, the youth population consists of 8,344,118, 24.7% of the population, with women 48.9% and men 51.1% (Peru Youth Report (SENAJU, 2025)ⁱ. The Human Development Index (UNDP, 2025)ⁱⁱ shows that the HDI grew just 2.16% between 2017 and 2024. Gender inequality, expressed through the Gender Development Index (HDI-G) indicates that it went from 0.93 to 0.94 in the analyzed period, a very slight increase, so the gap continues. The same SENAJU Report (2025) offers data indicating that the crisis of legitimacy of the institutions has increased and that the perception of young people about democracy has declined to 27.2% (in 2027, it was 42.72%). They point out that for young people the main problems of the country are, among others: corruption, crime, low wages, lack of citizen security, poverty, lack of employment. Despite the fact that women are concluding a higher percentage of educational degrees, including higher education, this does not agree with greater access to employment and equal income. This confirms that inequality continues and that it is urgent to advance in compliance with the SDGs to contribute to the development of Peruvian youth.

1.

Regulation


Despite advances in Peruvian regulations that protect rights, we are in a time of setbacks due to the performance of anti-rights and conservative parties in Congress.

■ It is intended to change article 119 of the Criminal Code, which states that therapeutic abortion is not punishable, abortion performed by a doctor with the consent of the pregnant woman or her legal representative, if any, when it is the only way to save the life of the pregnant woman or to avoid a serious and permanent disease in her health.


The law that guarantees their access without territorial or age discrimination needs to be fully regulated. In addition, the recent modification of the legal abortion guide has generated setbacks that especially affect girls and adolescents.

■ Added to this, there is no comprehensive policy on comprehensive sex education or access to services for indigenous or rural adolescents. In that sense, SDG 3, which establishes reproductive health for all people, and SDG 5, which would imply universal access, are affected.

■ Law No.o 32331 will prevent trans people from choosing toilet services, according to their gender identity. The rule was promoted by anti-right groups. Discriminatory law and reveals the absence of a Gender Identity Law in Peru that guarantees basic rights to trans people, especially young people. This gap in our legal system enables discriminatory rules that affect their health, well-being and access to work or education.



Law No. 30364 establishes the legal framework to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women and family members. Its promulgation represented an important regulatory advance. One of the main gaps is the lack of an intersectional approach and affirmative measures that respond to the multiple forms of discrimination faced by women, young people, indigenous people, migrants, people with disabilities or LGBTIQ+. This limits its scope in the face of structural inequalities that persist. The standard has a high potential to contribute to the fulfillment of SDG 5, especially in goal 5.2, and is also linked to SDG 3, as it incorporates measures related to the physical and mental health of victims, and with SDG 8, considering that gender violence has direct effects on employment, economic autonomy and job stability of women. However, it faces important limitations in its implementation. The state services in charge of implementing this law, such as police stations, health centers, courts and Women's Emergency Centers (CEM), are not designed to adequately respond to the diversity of experiences and needs. There is a lack of intercultural interpreters for Quechua, Aymara or Awajún women, of trained personnel in sexual and gender diversity, as well as accessible conditions for women with disabilities, persists. Consequently, although the law states that it protects all women, in practice not all receive the same level of protection.




Another risk that looms is that the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations - MIMPP, intends to be subsumed in the Ministry of Social Development. While the Women's Emergency Centers (CEM) of the MIMP try to be passed to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, without recognizing and respecting the experience accumulated during these years.

2.

Public Policies.

As for public health, the situation of HIV in the country remains worrying, since in 2023 young people belong to 50% of cases, being mostly menⁱⁱⁱ. This underlines the need to strengthen prevention strategies and access to antiretroviral treatment. A relevant example to emphasize is the exponential increase in HIV cases in the Amazonian indigenous area of Condorcanqui, which faces enormous socioeconomic vulnerabilities, in addition to the violence that affects women and girls.

The AURORA National Program, of the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, is the main instrument for implementing Law No. 30364. Through the Women's Emergency Centers (CEM), shelters, telephone lines and mobile services, it seeks to provide comprehensive care to victims of gender-based violence. In terms of approach, the programme does have an explicit gender perspective, focusing on the protection of women's rights and the eradication of violence. However, the intersectional perspective is almost zero. Although there are attempts to expand coverage in rural areas, no culturally relevant protocols or stable mechanisms of differentiated care for indigenous, migrant, disabled or LGBTIQ+ women have been institutionalized.



The system operates with a homogeneous approach that makes invisible the multiple forms of discrimination that can coexist in the same person. In relation to young women, the program formally serves us as part of the target population, but does not develop specific strategies to address our contexts, languages, forms of denunciation or particular risks. There are campaigns focused on social networks or digital environments, nor adapted spaces for adolescents victims of intimate partner violence, bullying or virtual violence. This omission reveals a significant gap between the institutional design of the program and the daily reality of young women. Regarding its implementation, although AURORA involves multiple sectors such as the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of the Interior, etc., the articulation between these actors remains weak and uncoordinated.

3.

Gaps

Sexual and reproductive health: Health with Lupa reports that only 5% of sexual abuse victims received the emergency kit in regions of the Amazon. Likewise, the change in the guideline on therapeutic legal abortion affects the sexual and reproductive rights of women, especially girls who are victims of sexual abuse.

■ **Gender violence:** Congress proposes to eliminate the crime of femicide and replace it with the crime of murder of the couple. This demonstrates an institutional culture that normalizes violence, and affirms the machismo promoted by conservative forces.

■ **Access to financial services:** According to a report by the SBS, in recent years there has been a significant improvement in women's financial access. As of December 2024, more than half of women nationwide had a bank, cash or financial account; and a third had access to credit, representing a significant improvement compared to 2018, the year of the first date.

■ **Work and care:** According to CEPLAN, when analyzing the data by sex, in 2023 both the rate of female ninis (young people who do not study or work) and that of their male peers have shown a decrease from what was recorded in 2020; in the case of female ninis it was reduced by 3.2%, while in the case of their male peers it was reduced by 2.1 percentage points. By 2025, it is estimated that the rate of female and male children will be 25.8% and 19.7%, respectively. It is important to question what this does not consider unpaid domestic work, carried out mainly by women and also women with disabilities (who are also recipients of care) and this must be covered by the respective Law and the Care Policies, not yet approved.

■ **Respect for gender identity:** Law No. 32331, which prevents trans people from using bathrooms according to their gender identity, institutionalizing discrimination and violating the rights of diversity.

4.

Initiatives and Demands


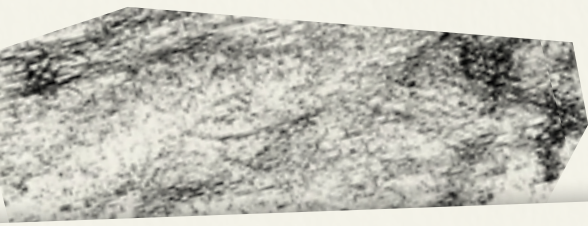
As young women we mobilize and organize ourselves to demand respect for our rights. These are initiatives promoted by the State that we were able to rescue.

- The **The National Human Development Report** shows that interinstitutional and interpersonal cooperation are positive for effective governance and sustainability.
- The rules on alternating parity that promoted the participation of women in general in spaces of power, must be enriched with the participation of young women.
- Young women (UNDP, 2025) have greater participation through their organizations, to claim their rights in both urban and rural areas, this must receive greater support and strengthening tools from their organizations.

5.

Recommendations


- **To the State:** Real progress on the SDGs is achieved by strengthening institutions with a gender, youth, and rights-based approach, ensuring the effective functioning and transparency of the institutions responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs, as well as youth participation..
- **To the Congress of the Republic,** we demand the repeal of laws and proposals that directly threaten the rights of women, such as the proposal to eliminate the crime of femicide, which MIMP does not subsume to MIDIS. Give the Gender Identity Law.
- **To the Congress:** The strengthening of Peruvian legislation on gender violence, ensuring its application and effective process.
- It is up to the State and the different Ministries to consider and propose public policies, that structural gaps persist such as unpunished gender violence, unequal access to sexual and reproductive health, institutional discrimination against trans women, and the invisibility of unpaid care work. Access to credits, equitable access to spaces of power.
- **To the Ministry of Health:** Ensure the real implementation of the therapeutic abortion protocol, the free distribution of modern contraceptive methods in rural areas and the training of health personnel in care with a gender and intersectional approach.



■ **The Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion** must design active employment policies that recognize unpaid care work and promote the labor insertion and participation in its design of young women.

■ **To local governments** the Andean, Amazonian and highly vulnerable regions are prioritized in the distribution of resources and in the hiring of specialized personnel, DSR training, ESI, including intercultural and bilingual teams.

■ **To UN Women, ILO and WHO:** We request that the setback in women's rights and diversity in Peru be recognized. We request to accompany with financing, management tools and technical monitoring the national and regional processes that prioritize the rights of young women within the framework of the SDGs.



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