

Beijing +30

CSW69 - 2025



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

The implementation of the Beijing Agenda in the Argentinean context.

Argentina is in an alarming situation, a marked regression in human rights that violates the principle of progressiveness and non-retroactivity that governs in this matter. Since the arrival of libertarianism to the national government, a foreign policy has been deployed that does not recognize the commitments assumed by our country in international treaties. An example of this policy is the vote against the resolution to intensify efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, as well as against the resolution on the rights of indigenous peoples in the recent United Nations sessions in New York, being in both cases the only country to vote against.

This is reflected internally in the weakening and destruction of the state apparatus and public policies, accompanied by an atrocious economic adjustment to the most vulnerable sectors that has led to an increase in poverty rates, a percentage that is intensified in women, girls and LGT-BIQ+ people, increasing even more when we talk about Afro-descendant and indigenous women.



It is the first time in 41 years of democracy that the Argentine State does not have active public policies to prevent and assist cases of gender violence, marking the end of an institutionality that began decades ago. To this we must add the hate speeches that have captured the attention of young people in our country, especially males, exacerbating violence against women and LGTBIQ+ people, including digital violence that is wreaking havoc on young people and brings with it mental health problems.

Thirty years after the historic event of the Beijing Platform for Action, we believe that, despite the great progress it meant and the regulations that recognize our human rights in the country, as young women we consider that many points have not yet been effectively fulfilled....

Likewise, the marked extractivism weakens our land, our resources and, therefore, our future. The new forms of work push us to informality and the demand for constant productivity, deeply damaging our mental health.

Given this reality, as young women and intersectional feminist activists we want to position ourselves within the framework of Beijing +30, demanding that our voices and needs be effectively represented in local and global agendas, in order to build a more equitable, diverse and sustainable future.



Feminization of poverty and women's economy. Points 1 and 6 of the agenda.

According to the Ministry of Labor's 2023 Report, the unemployment rate of young women (aged 18-24) is significantly higher than that of young men. In the first quarter of 2023, the unemployment rate for young women reached 15.4%, while that of young men was 12.2%.

A considerable percentage of young women who work are in the informal sector. According to INDEC (National Institute of Statistics and Census), about 48% of young women who work do so in informal employment, compared to about 38% of young men¹

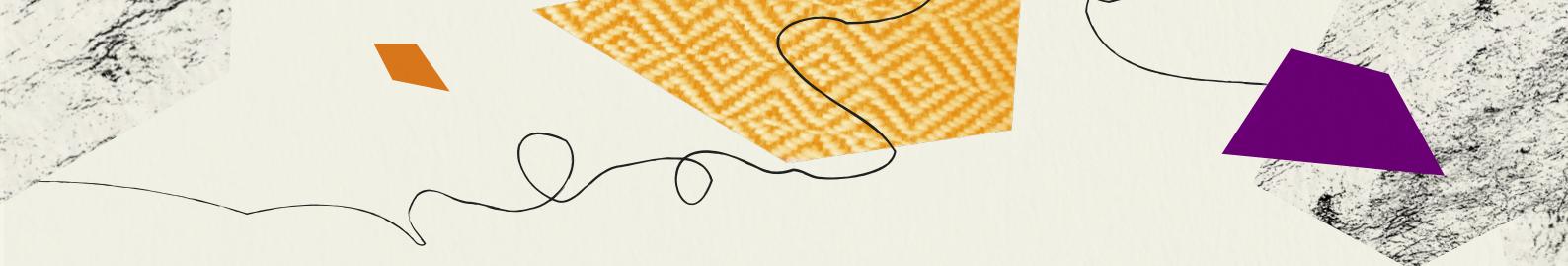
These data highlight the importance of designing public policies that promote the inclusion of young women in the labor market under equal conditions and that contribute to reducing informality and the wage gap.

^{1.} Source: Argentina National Report

Furthermore, caregiving tasks continue to be a disproportionate burden for women. In Argentina, 7 out of 10 non-cohabiting fathers do not pay child support or assume care responsibilities, which perpetuates the overburden for women and limits their access to formal and well-paid jobs. This has a direct impact on their economy and aggravates the gender wage gap, as well as the barriers to accessing decision-making positions.

On the other hand, it is impossible to speak of poverty without considering that the intersection of the combined systems of oppression determines and conditions the socioeconomic position of Afro-descendant women in Latin American and Caribbean societies, which is structurally expressed as ethnic-racial and gender discrimination.²

². Afro-descendant Women in Latin America and the Caribbean Equality Debts. ECLAC



Gender violence and institutional setbacks. Item 4 of the agenda.

In addition to economic inequalities, there is gender violence, in its various forms and modalities recognized in our domestic legislation by Law 26.485. Stopping only at physical violence in its maximum expression, we can say that in the first semester of 2024, 147 femicides were registered, that is, a femicide every 29 hours, according to the Observatorio de Femicidios de la Defensoría del Pueblo de la Nación (Femicide Observatory of the National Ombudsman's Office). In 2023, 133 hate crimes against the LGBTIQ+ community were documented.

The increase in violence is also a direct consequence of the institutional dismantling of the national government, which eliminated the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity, the Undersecretariat for Protection against Gender Violence and the National Institute against Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism (INADI). These decisions not only weaken state capacities to prevent, address and eradicate violence, but also fostered the rise of hate speech and the influence of neoconservative groups, which legitimize and reinforce structural inequalities.

The impact of these policies is also reflected in the 28% reduction in the budget execution of the 144 Line in the first semester of 2024, the main tool to address situations of gender violence, and in the 100 dismissals of trans people in the public sector, almost 10% of the labor quota achieved in recent years. Likewise, the lack of hierarchy of specific areas in local governments and the failures of the judicial system aggravate the situation, perpetuating impunity, re-victimization and unequal access to justice.



Due to the lack of updated statistical data to quantify and characterize Afro-descendant women and diversities victims of violence, the organization Área de Género 8n has articulated with the Office of Domestic Violence (OVD), with the Integrated System of Gender Violence of the Former Ministry of Women, Genders and Diversities to incorporate the ethno-racial variable in its administrative records.

According to the OVD data processed during the year 2022, there were 92 people who attended to make complaints of domestic violence who stated that they were of African descent. Main socio-demographic characteristics of the affected persons of African descent and of the persons reported: 93% of these persons were women between 16 and 84 years of age. The average age was 39 years old. Among other relevant data.



Digital Violence Data:

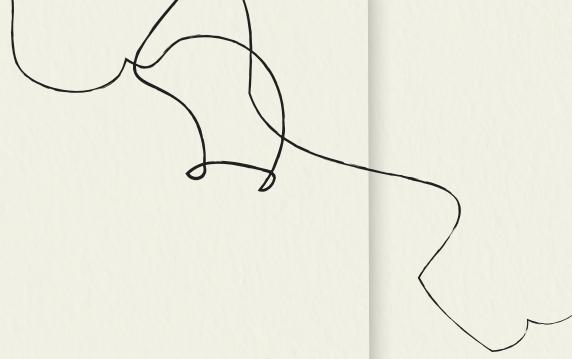
In Argentina, one in three women have suffered violence on social networks and 59% received sexual and misogynistic messages, according to an Amnesty International investigation. Likewise, 70% of those who suffered online abuse or harassment made changes in the way they use the platforms, and 36% of them stopped publishing or sharing content that expressed their position on certain topics. These attacks, in addition to limiting freedom of expression, disciplining and silencing public debate, have an impact on the health and safety of those affected.

Sexual and reproductive rights and inclusive education. Items 2 and 3 of the agenda.

In Argentina, these rights are seriously threatened by the questioning of access to public health and education as a right, with a large budget cut (no budget by 2025) and the closure of services and health centers.

Almost four years after achieving the recognition of the right to legal, safe and free abortion after a historic struggle of the feminist movement that inspired the region and the world, access is threatened by the dismantling of the National Directorate of Sexual and Reproductive Health and the closure of essential programs such as the ENIA Plan. In addition, the funds allocated to the program for the purchase of retroviral drugs for HIV have been cut by 75%, along with the lack of contraceptive methods and drugs for the practice of abortions.

In this context, there is also a questioning of the Comprehensive Sex Education Law and sexual and reproductive rights by neoconservative sectors and even by the national government itself, which is reflected in the lack of official dissemination campaigns. This reality has a significant impact on young women, who face multiple barriers in their educational development. According to the study Socioeconomic Consequences of Adolescent Pregnancy in Argentina published by UNFPA in 2020, 38% of adolescents who have a son or daughter fail to complete high school, compared to 55% of young women who postpone motherhood until adulthood.



In addition, only 1% of the first group of teenagers go on to university, compared to 5% of the second group. These figures reflect how teenage pregnancy deepens educational inequalities and limits opportunities for academic development.

On the other hand, young women have a higher prevalence of depressive symptoms compared to men, a situation aggravated by the precarious conditions and violence they face. According to a 2019 study, levels of anxious and depressive symptomatology are higher in young people with lower self-perceived socioeconomic status. Exposure to gender-based violence, both in its physical, psychological and digital dimensions, increases the impact on mental health, constituting an additional vulnerability factor.



Added to this is the lack of inclusive programs and the reduction in educational investment that have left women and girls, particularly those with disabilities and in need of support or in contexts of poverty, without access to comprehensive, quality education. This panorama highlights the urgency of prioritizing public policies that address the intersections between sexual and reproductive health, mental health, and education to guarantee a full life free of violence for young women in Argentina.

Girls and adolescents: situations of violence and poverty. Point 12 of the Agenda.

It is also necessary to mainstream all the points in this. Starting from a reality where 1 out of 10 girls and adolescents suffer sexual violence and where teenage pregnancy significantly affects educational continuity, since 38% of teenage girls fail to complete high school after becoming mothers. The consequences of the closure of the ENIA Plan and other measures, which have already been mentioned, may generate a large increase in these rates.

In addition, 7 out of 10 children and adolescents are not guaranteed fundamental rights such as housing, drinking water and safe habitats. Girls, in particular, are more exposed to these deprivations due to structural and gender inequalities that perpetuate situations of extreme poverty, overburdened domestic and care work, and discrimination.

Women and the environment: climate crisis and exclusion. Point 11 of the agenda.

Finally, given the environmental situation in our country, such as forest fires, extractivism and a national government that openly denies climate change and has promoted laws that facilitate measures for foreign companies to exploit natural resources, we consider that the impact on women, especially in rural areas, indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, who depend directly on these resources for their livelihoods, is worrying, exacerbating poverty and social inequalities. Despite the experience and knowledge in environmental management, women are underrepresented in leadership roles in environmental organizations; in Argentina only 13% of these are led by women.



Conclusion: the points that cannot be left out. Points 7, 8 and 9 of the agenda.

This setback not only implies a violation of fundamental rights, but also a failure to comply with the institutional mechanisms established to guarantee the advancement of women in all aspects of life. Furthermore, the lack of public policies on human rights and the setback in the progress achieved in the field of health, education and political participation of women and diversities reflect a clear contraposition to the principles defended by the Beijing Platform for Action. In this context, it is essential to incorporate the youth perspective in order to build public policies that respond to current demands and allow progress towards true equality.

It is imperative that civil society, the feminist movement and human rights institutions demand not only a return to the protection and promotion of women's and girls' rights, but also a genuine inclusion of young voices in decision-making spaces. This will make it possible to address contemporary challenges from an intergenerational and transformative perspective. Only through the restitution of the institutional mechanisms necessary to advance the gender agenda and a serious commitment to equality can we guarantee that the progress achieved in decades of struggle will not be dismantled by regressive and exclusionary policies.



Recommendations

1.

Transversalization of young voices in public policies

- Guarantee the effective representation of young, Afro-descendant, indigenous and LGTBIQ+ women in political, economic and social decision-making spaces, recognizing their particular experiences and needs as fundamental inputs for the design of public policies.
- Establish permanent spaces for youth participation in governmental institutions and international organizations, ensuring that the demands of youth are integrated into the formulation of policies and programs.

2.

Promotion of economic and labor equality

- Design policies that reduce the gender wage gap and promote young women's access to formal, secure and well-paid jobs, including incentives for companies that implement affirmative actions and specific programs for historically impoverished populations such as Afro-descendants and indigenous women.
- Create training and support programs for young entrepreneurship with a gender perspective, especially in strategic sectors such as technology, renewable energies and creative economy.

3.

Climate crisis and environmental justice with a youth perspective

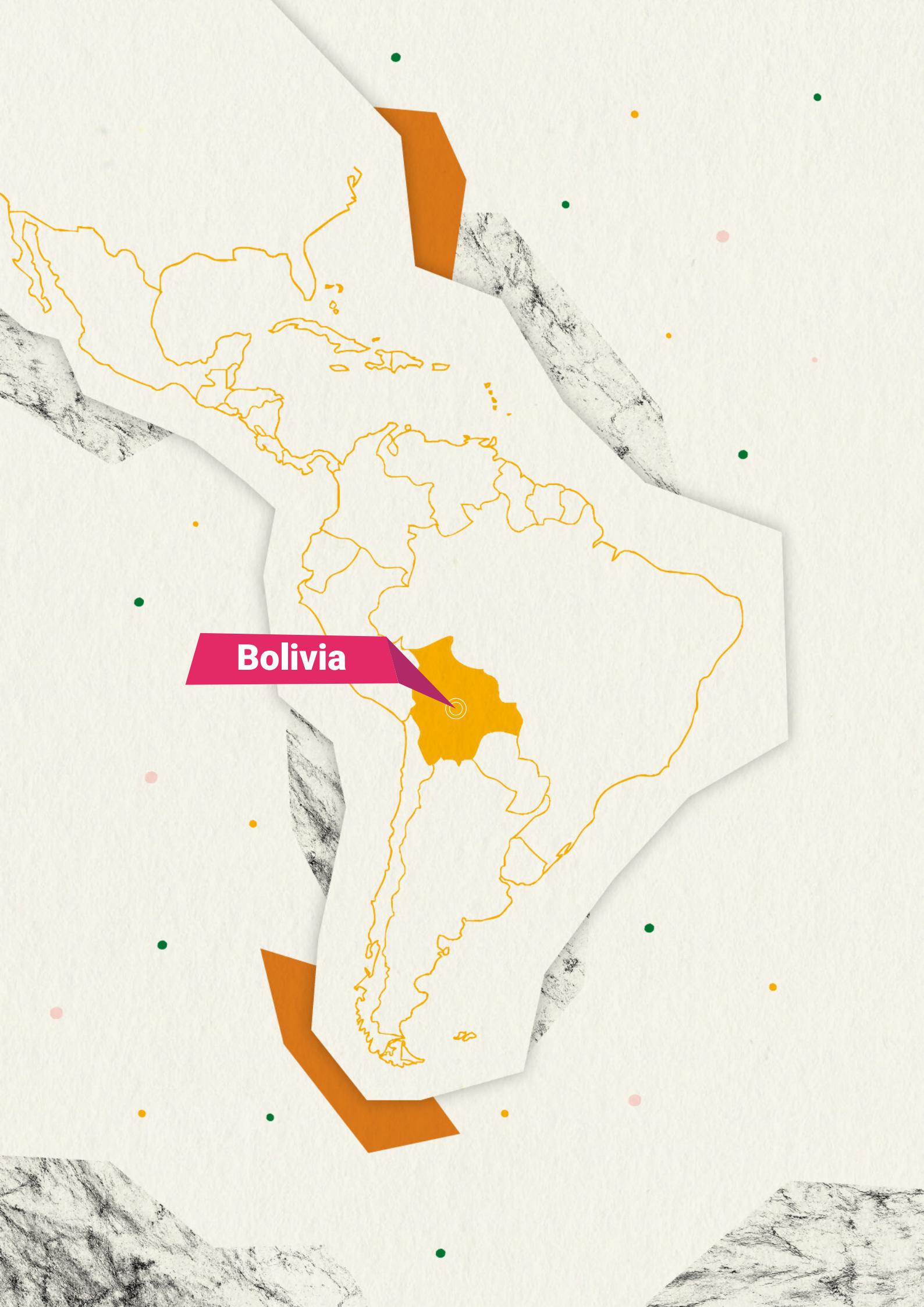
- Include young women in the planning and management of environmental policies, ensuring their active participation in the design of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies.
- Prioritize environmental projects led by young people from indigenous, Afro-descendant and rural communities that promote sustainability and the responsible use of natural resources, with a focus on inclusive and equitable development.

4.

Strengthening youth leadership

- Promote the creation of youth leadership networks in general and of Afro-descendant and indigenous youth, taking into account the underrepresentation of these groups in the political, economic and social spheres, supporting their integration in national and international forums working on the implementation of the Beijing Agenda.
- Develop awareness campaigns that make visible the transformative role of young women in the advancement of human rights and the construction of egalitarian societies.





Bolivia



Proposals and reflections from Bolivia within the framework of the Beijing +30

Thirty-six indigenous nations live in Bolivian territory. This diversity and pluriculturalism is recognized and claimed since the 2009 Constitution. Hence the name Plurinational State. However, and despite the progress in terms of recognition, representation and rights in recent years, asymmetries, inequalities and racism towards the indigenous population continue to exist. Bolivia is also a country with a large proportion of young population (INE, 2012), which however has difficulties including those related to job options and their remuneration (Mamani et al., 2014). In turn, some difficulties and oppressions are added to the fact of being a young woman (Ardaya, 1985). On the other hand, Bolivia is a megadiverse country (Ibisch, 2001), that is, a country that houses the highest biodiversity indices. This, linked to the great cultural and ethnic diversity, represents an opportunity, but also a responsibility to achieve the objectives of justice, equity and sustainability.

From Bolivia, and as young women, there are several issues that we think require our attention and proposals. We take as the basis of the analysis an intersectionality perspective considering axes such as disability, economic and social inequalities, and related to indigenous and racial identities that continue to be very active in the country.

Considering the areas of concern, the strategic objectives and measures of the Beijing Platform for Action, we propose that as a country we need to reinforce and rethink the following issues.



D. Violence against women.

Violence is an ongoing and worrying problem in Bolivia and in most countries on our continent. We consider it as a transversal axis to address. We place particular emphasis on implementing mechanisms, many of which are already established in law, but not very effective in practice. We emphasize ensuring the rights for women with disabilities, indigenous women, diversity, and women workers who see oppression amplified, including those related to economic and racial inequalities.

B. Education and training of women.

Access to education is another transversal axis and in this sense we propose to guarantee access and deepening of comprehensive sexuality education with a community, depatriarchalizing and decolonizing approach. This comprehensive education should include training in sexual and reproductive health, the right to abortion, disability and violence. All this also in relation to economic and social inequalities. We think that it is essential that this training is given from the lowest levels of primary education and is constant and transversal during school education.

F. Women and the economy -

A. Women and poverty

Accompanying this comprehensive sexuality education and considering the economic and social asymmetries of access, obtaining access should be guaranteed not only to information but to the material conditions to exercise these rights. In this sense, it is necessary to guarantee free access to sexual and reproductive health services, especially in rural areas. On the other hand, we propose the implementation of training in economic activities that allows women who suffer violence to acquire a certain economic independence to end these violent relationships.

C. Women and health.

Likewise, and in relation to the aforementioned proposals, we propose to strengthen the demands for the total and unconditional decriminalization of abortion in our country, to guarantee free and safe abortion.

K. Women and the environment.

We also propose to guarantee the fundamental rights of women who defend their territories from the capitalist system based on extractivism. This also implies access to basic services mainly in regions exposed to adverse climatic conditions and events that will be increasingly frequent as a consequence of climate change, taking into account that Bolivia is the tenth country in the world with the most vulnerability to the effects of change climatic.



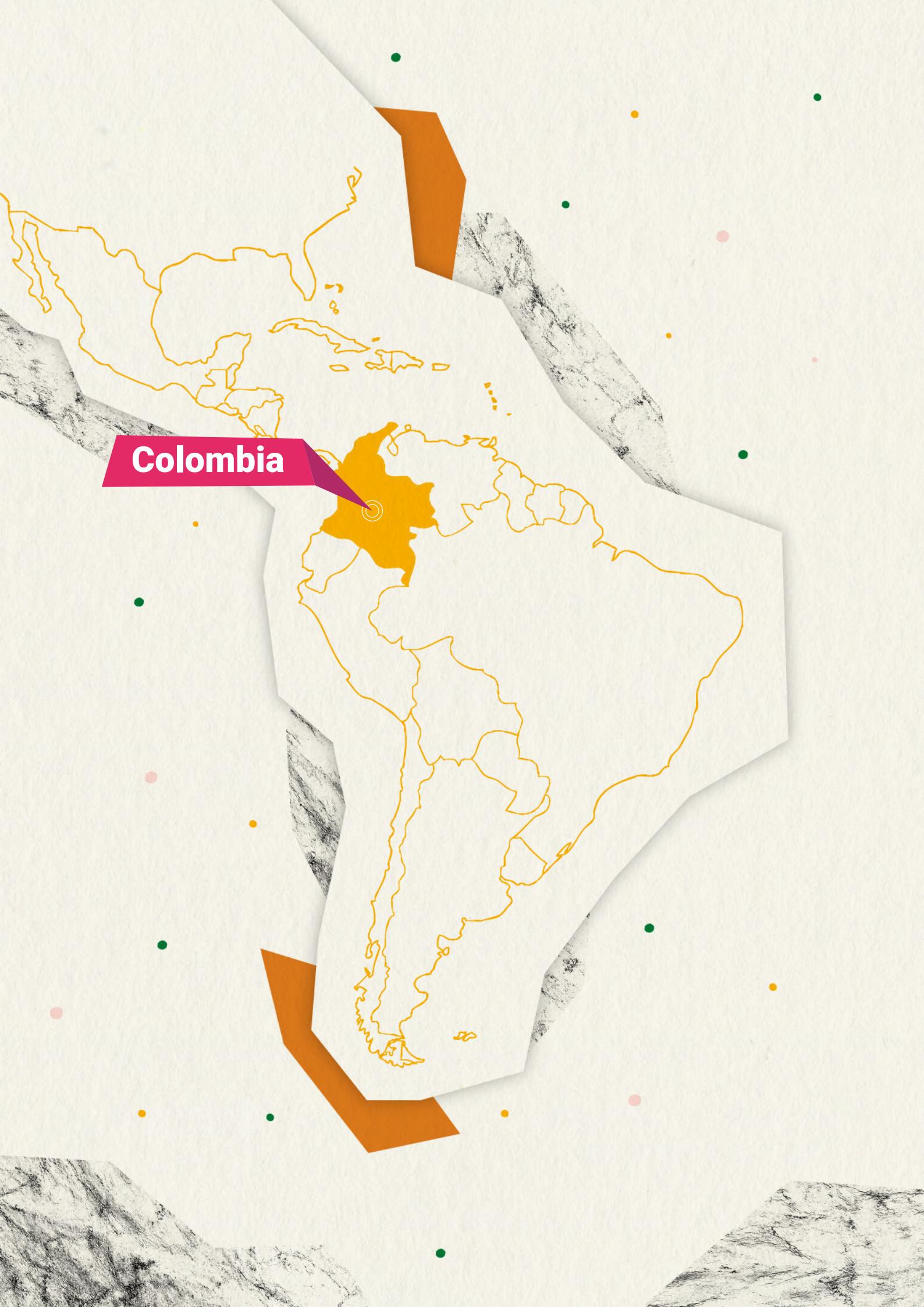
Proposal to reflect on for the regional position

E. Women and armed conflicts.

One of the twelve areas of concern and therefore action of the Beijing Agenda +30 is the issue of women and armed conflicts. At this moment we witness the bloodiest and most implacable crimes of our time. A recent Oxfam report reveals that in the last year, since the escalation of violence in Palestine, the Israeli army has killed more women, girls and boys than in any other conflict in the last two decades (Agejas, 2024). It is estimated from the “most conservative figures that more than 6,000 women and 11,000 girls and boys have lost their lives in Gaza” and that on average there has been “one attack every three hours on civilian infrastructure in Gaza with explosive weapons.” This means that Israel has systematically bombed schools, hospitals, shelters and food distribution sites. At least a dozen human rights are violated every day, including those of women and girls. In this sense, it is a historical responsibility to address this issue and demand not only a ceasefire, but the guarantee of basic and inalienable rights in Palestine, including freedom.

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Colombia

Introduction

In the last decades of the 20th century, four world conferences on women were held in: Mexico City (1976), Copenhagen (1980), Nairobi (1985) and Beijing (1995). In particular, the Fourth World Conference held in Beijing was crucial for women and girls, as it resulted in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which are still key instruments for promoting gender equality and have an impact on territorial policies and global advocacy scenarios.

The 1995 Beijing Platform for Action identified 12 important areas in which it is essential that governments, decision-makers and society in general take action to ensure greater equality and opportunities for women, men, girls and boys. These include areas of special focus such as violence against women, health, education, and political and economic empowerment. Its importance is centered on being a comprehensive guide for governments, organizations and civil society in the creation of public policies that promote gender equality, address structural inequalities and guarantee women's human rights in diverse contexts.



This report analyzes the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in Colombia, highlighting the progress, challenges and pending issues on the road to gender equality. With a special focus on five of these areas- women and health especially in the area of SRHR and the right to abortion, violence against women, women in armed conflict, women and the environment, and the girl - this report examines how Colombia has responded to international recommendations, highlighting key achievements and the challenges that remain after nearly three decades of implementation. These issues are deeply interrelated and reflect historical and structural inequalities that affect not only women, but also the development of societies as a whole.

Women's health is a key indicator of social well-being and is influenced by social determinants such as poverty, unequal access to medical services and cultural barriers that limit access to sexual and reproductive rights. On the other hand, violence against women represents a systematic violation of human rights and is both a cause and a consequence of gender inequality, affecting the safety, autonomy and opportunities of millions of women around the world.





Furthermore, in contexts of armed conflict, women face exacerbated forms of violence, including sexual violence used as a weapon of war, forced displacement and the disproportionate burden of caring for families and communities. These experiences underscore the need to incorporate a gender approach in peacebuilding processes and in the implementation of public policies that address the specific needs of women.

Addressing these issues not only implies recognizing the multiple forms of violence and discrimination faced by women, but also promoting policies and programs that transform unequal power structures and promote the active participation of women in all spheres of society.



Areas of particular concern

The Colombian government, from the Vice-Ministry of Women, presented the National Report of the Colombian State in June 2024, within the framework of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995)¹.

En el informe encontramos los **principales logros y desafíos** que ha enfrentado Colombia en los últimos 5 años dentro de los cuales podemos ver:

In the report we find the main achievements and challenges that Colombia has faced in the last 5 years, among which we can see: Creation of the National Care System. In recent years there have been very significant advances in the recognition and redistribution of care work in Colombia. The contributions of women's movements have been clear and constant, managing to influence progress such as Law 1413 of 2010, which regulates the inclusion of the care economy in the national accounts, and in subsequent years with the issuance of Decrees 2490 of 2013 and Decree 1228 of 2022, which created intersectoral commissions to articulate actions regarding care in the country.

It is important to start by mentioning that in the period under study there have been two development plans that have given great relevance to gender equity and equality and the effective enjoyment of women's rights in their diversity:

 **Pact for Colombia Pact for Equity 2018-2022 - Colombia**

 **World Power of Life 2022-2026, which raises a specific section "Change is with Women" where it positions concrete bets to reduce gender gaps.**

¹ *National Report of the Colombian State*, colombia - informe nacional 0.pdf

Women And Health

In the Colombian legal system, Sexual and Reproductive Rights (SRR) are based on international human rights treaties and instruments ratified by the country, as well as on fundamental human rights enshrined in the Political Constitution, such as human dignity and the free development of the personality, freedom of conscience and privacy, among others. Based on this, the Constitutional Court has expanded and developed their scope through its jurisprudence, which constitutes an important pillar for the defense and guarantee of these rights.

Thus, it has also been recognized that although the SRHR protect all human beings, "Their specific and independent existence responds to the need to confront the persistent historical discrimination that women have endured and the stereotypes that have traditionally materially restricted their autonomy" (Constitutional Court of Colombia 2018). therefore, it can be mentioned that the guarantee of the SRHR must be preceded by a gender and differential approach.

When speaking of DSDR, it is identified that these are sustained in two dimensions:

1. One directly related to the exercise of individual freedoms, so that neither the State nor society has the possibility to intervene or restrict the decisions of each person on matters related to their sexuality and reproduction.
2. The benefit dimension responds to the State's obligation to guarantee measures for the effective enjoyment of SRHR.

On this last dimension, the right to Sexual and Reproductive Health has been developed, which today is materialized in the provision of health services based on technical instructions such as the Maternal and Perinatal Health Care Route (Ministry of Health 2018) that contains the protocols of care for services such as Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy and contraception, as well as the Health Benefit Plan, derived from an administrative act / Resolution, which annually updates the services, medical procedures and medicines to which people affiliated to the social security health system are entitled and among which access to sexual and reproductive health services is included.

Until 2021, there was a National Policy on Sexuality, Sexual Rights and Reproductive Rights, which has not been updated at 2024.

On the other hand, progress has also been made in SRH on specific populations such as people with disabilities, for whom the Ministry of Health issued a protocol of care in SRH services through Resolution 1904 of 2017.

Despite the abovementioned, there is a need for a broader legal and public policy development that not only focuses on technical health guidelines but also on the possibility of exercising a right that impacts other spheres such as education, justice, culture, etc.

Right to Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy

In Colombia, the right to the Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy has two key moments:

- The issue of the Constitutional Court's Decision C - 355 of 2006, which decriminalized abortion in Colombia for the first time and established a system of grounds and also recognized that abortion is a right of women in the country.
- Decision C - 055 of 2022 of the Constitutional Court that decriminalizes abortion up to 24 weeks of gestation and maintains the grounds for decriminalization after the 24th week.

In addition to these two rulings, which mark a milestone in the history of the reproductive rights of women and people with gestational capacity in Colombia, the Constitutional Court has issued a robust line of jurisprudence with more than 20 rulings that reinforce the concept of the right to abortion, which have established constitutional standards for its guarantee. In addition, abortion is now part of the reproductive health services in the country within the maternal and perinatal health care protocols, and specific technical guidelines have been designed for health service providers to guarantee this service in accordance with the obligations derived from it, which are contained in Resolution 051 of 2023 of the Ministry of Health and the Circular of August 15, 2024 of the National Superintendence of Health.

Despite the previous, the exercise of the SRHR continues to be limited by ideological issues and moral prejudices, which have become a barrier to access to quality information and services. The most recent report of the People's Ombudsman of Colombia on the follow-up of compliance with Ruling C-055 highlights that socio-cultural barriers are one of the most important categories of violations to abortion in the national panorama, such barriers are expressed in: stigmatization and ignorance of rights, stigmatization of abortion, cultural and religious patterns that oppose reproductive autonomy and ignorance of rights and the regulatory framework. (People's Ombudsman's Office, 2022).

On the other hand, political and social actions of Anti-Rights groups are also identified as barriers, which are present even in state instances such as the Congress of the Republic, from where legislative initiatives have been promoted to roll back advances on DSDR and fundamental freedoms, but which also mobilize groups and social movements to spread misinformation and coerce women not to exercise their rights. This is one of the most significant current concerns, because in addition to legal decriminalization, it is vitally important to work for the social decriminalization of abortion and SRHR.



Inequalities for women of African descent

Within the framework of an investigation carried out by the Network of Afro-Latin American, Afro-Caribbean and Diaspora Women (RMAAD) on the advances and setbacks in the sexual and reproductive health of black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal and Palenquero women, there is still evidence of inequalities in the access and attention to SRH experienced by women, girls and people with gender diversity of African descent. These inequalities are manifested in misinformation, state and medical negligence: Afro-Colombian, black, palenquero and raizal women are unaware of the normative framework that regulates abortion and the routes for its practice. It is also evident the lack of knowledge on the part of the medical corps about its correct application and the lack of incorporation of the ethnic approach in the entities providing health services.

Menstruation is perceived as a nightmare. The violation of the rights of pregnant black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal and Palenquero adolescents and young women in educational institutions was evidenced, resulting in abortion practices to avoid public scorn, exclusion and expulsion by the educational body to which they are subjected. This constitutes a violation of the right to education contemplated in the Constitution.



Exclusion and economic and social violence: It was found that 100% of the respondents in the 24 municipalities where this research was carried out agreed that there are no exclusive programs aimed at the sexual and reproductive health of the black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal and Palenquera population.

The non-existence of specific programs for the afrodescendant population is linked to other factors of exclusion, inequality or institutional violence, such as the conditions for access to basic health services in aspects related to housing, overcrowding, economic dependence, services, non-attendance, multidimensional poverty, tertiary roads/water transportation, among others. In the bodies-territories of black women of African descent, intersecting violence persists. Afro-descendant women have twice the risk of dying during childbirth compared to non-Afro-descendant women. There are such remote places where there are no health centers, doctors do not come frequently and adequate data are not recorded.

Violence against women

Violence against women in Colombia continues to be a persistent and alarming problem. Figures as of March 2024, for example, reflect more than 1,310 cases of gender violence, of which 59 were attempted femicides and 9 confirmed femicides in the first months of the year.

This exposes a constant vulnerability for women in different regions of the country and shows that the efforts so far made have not achieved a significant change. According to the People's Ombudsman's Office, this violence is evidenced not only in direct attacks, but also in a context of institutional violence, where there are serious barriers in access to justice and effective protection of victims. Among the most common barriers is the expiration of judicial terms, which results in the release of aggressors, even in cases of in flagrante delicto arrests (People's Ombudsman's Office, 2024; El Espectador, 2024).

In the case of the department of Chocó, one of the regions with the highest rates of structural violence and state neglect, the situation is even more complex. Factors such as the armed conflict, racism and social and institutional marginalization generate an environment where women face multiple types of violence and where the underreporting of cases limits the adequate response. Corporación Humanas and other human rights organizations have insisted that the lack of official statistics and women's fear of reporting due to distrust of local authorities contributes to a culture of impunity. This underreporting means that many victims receive neither justice nor adequate support, perpetuating violence in vulnerable communities, especially in rural and remote areas (Defensoría del Pueblo, 2024; Corporación Humanas, 2024; UN Women, 2023).

In Colombia, laws and programs have been developed to address gender-based violence. Among the regulations are:

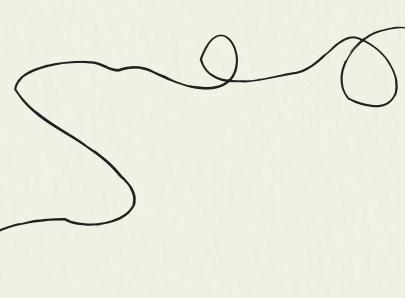
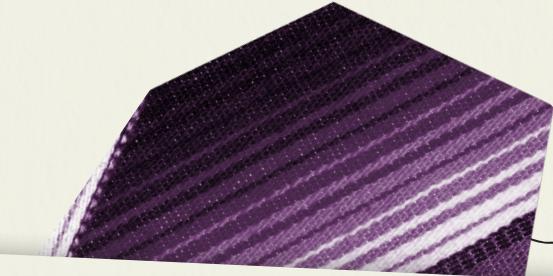
Law 1257 of 2008, which establishes measures to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women.

Law 1761 of 2015, known as the Rosa Elvira Cely Law, which typifies femicide as an autonomous crime, recognizing its seriousness and establishing harsher penalties for those who commit this crime.

Decree 4796 of 2011 regulates shelters as protection spaces for women in situations of violence.

On the other hand, initiatives such as the ICBF's Protective Environments Strategy and programs such as "Women Free of Violence" have been implemented to offer comprehensive attention to victims and prevent such violence. However, the effectiveness of these measures depends on adequate implementation and the strengthening of resources allocated for their execution.

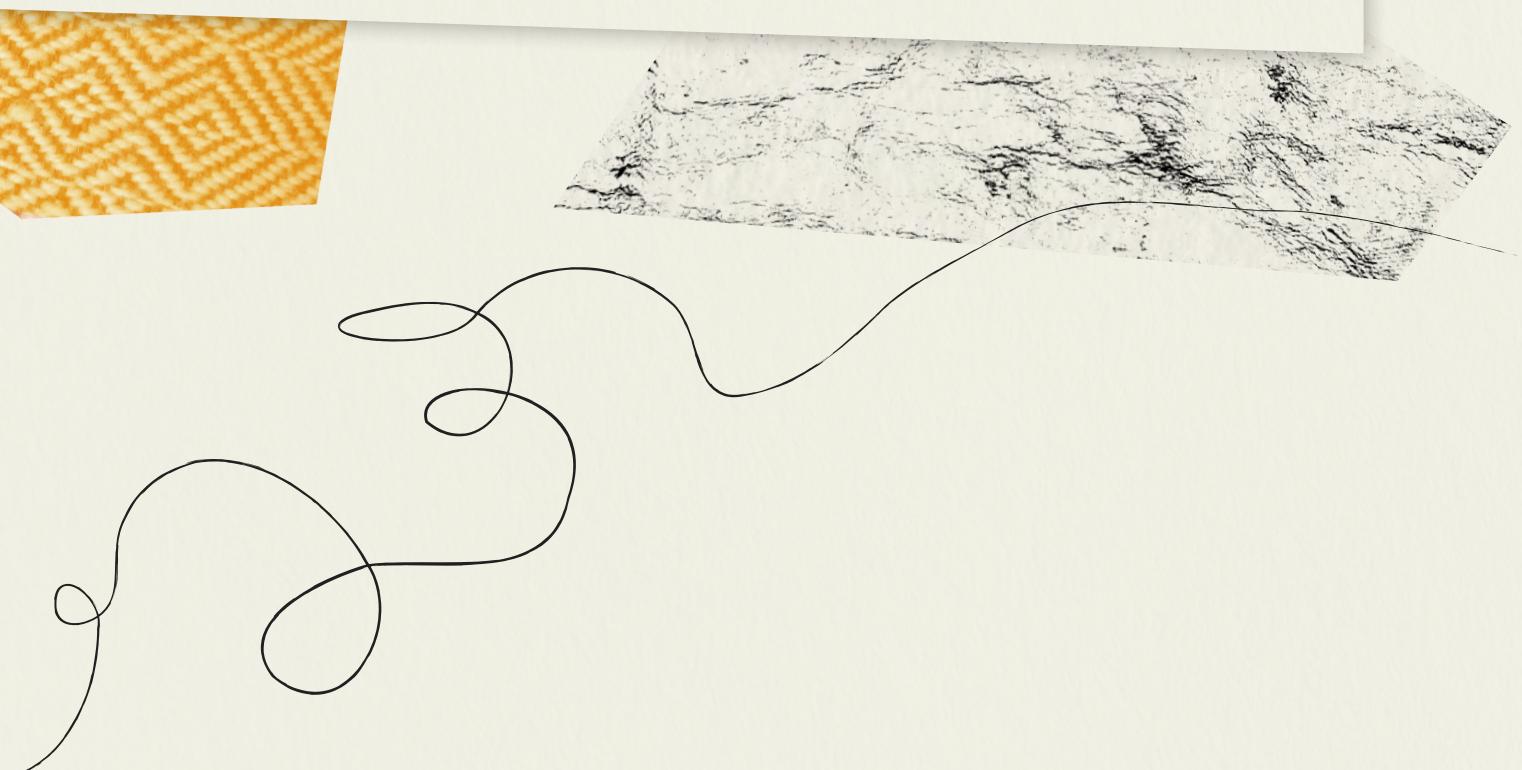
It is important to mention that, within the framework of United Nations Resolution 1325, which calls on States to guarantee the participation of women in peace-building and in the defense of their rights, Colombia has made partial progress. Although some policies have been implemented to integrate women in transitional justice processes and post-conflict scenarios, the results have been limited and unequal. A critical challenge has been the protection of women human rights defenders, especially in territories with a strong presence of illegal armed actors, where threats and attacks against them are common.



Despite efforts to create programs with a gender focus, protection for women defenders and leaders continues to be insufficient, which questions the effectiveness of Resolution 1325 in the Colombian context and highlights the need to strengthen security and justice policies with a differential approach that allows women to live a life free of violence and discrimination (Corporación Humanas, 2024; People's Ombudsman's Office, 2024; UN Women, 2023).

It is important that gender-based violence against women be a priority at the Beijing+30 platform, as this international forum allows us to analyze the progress and challenges in implementing the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. This document, adopted in 1995, established a comprehensive framework to eradicate gender inequalities and violence against women. Being reviewed 30 years later, Beijing+30 offers a unique opportunity to assess the fulfillment of these commitments, point out persistent gaps and coordinate international actions to strengthen women's rights in contexts facing socioeconomic change and armed conflict, as is the case in Colombia. Gender-based violence not only violates women's human rights, but also profoundly affects development and social cohesion. In addition, this approach in Beijing+30 allows countries to exchange strategies and best practices, and facilitates follow-up on government commitments to ensure more effective responses, especially on urgent issues such as femicide, domestic violence and access to justice (Corporación Humanas, 2024).

The areas addressed in the Beijing Platform for Action are recognized as fundamental to guarantee equal opportunities and decent conditions for new generations. However, it is evident that major challenges remain in areas such as political participation, access to quality education and the eradication of gender-based violence. The young women emphasize the importance of these commitments materializing into concrete and sustainable policies, while pointing out the need to integrate youth in decision-making, ensuring that their voices are heard in advocacy spaces in order to build a more equitable future.



Women and armed conflicts

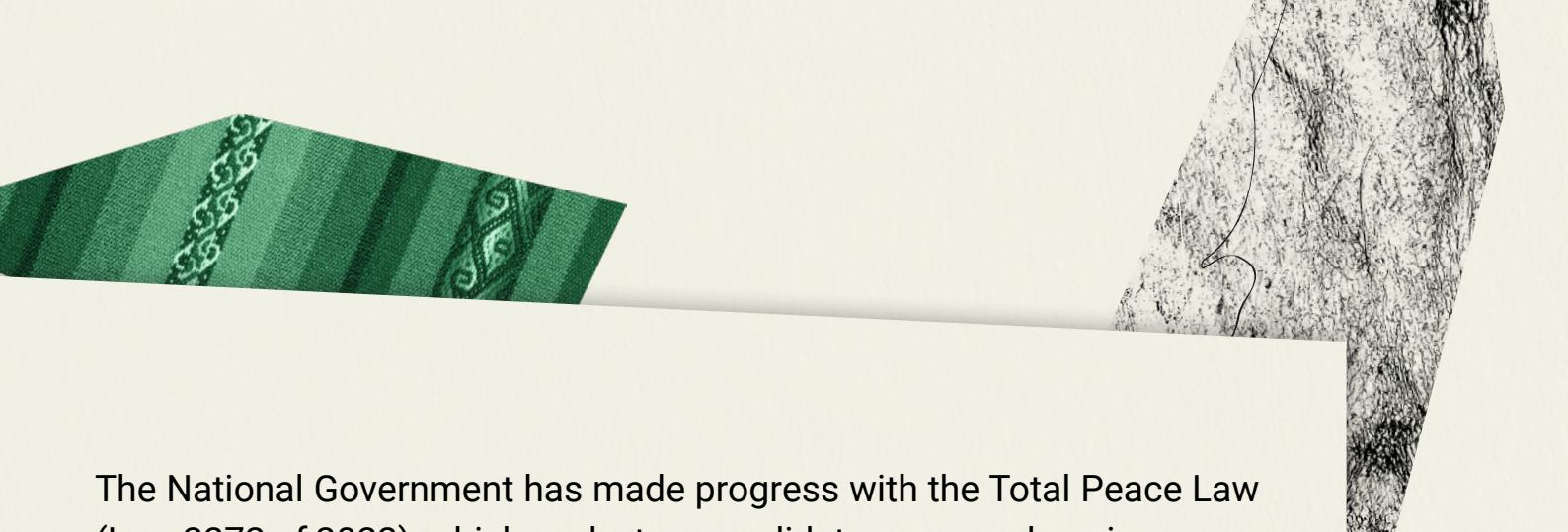
In Colombia, the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action has been influenced by the challenges of the armed conflict and social inequalities. In the context of the armed conflict, the Truth Commission and the Victims Unit have documented that women are among the most affected by forced displacement, sexual violence and loss of territory. According to recent figures from the Unidad para las Víctimas, as of 2024, there are 9,826,986,989 registered victims.².

The armed conflict in Colombia, which has lasted more than 60 years, has had a devastating impact on women, exacerbating pre-existing inequalities and generating multiple forms of violence. According to the Final Report of the Truth Commission, women have suffered specific forms of violence such as forced displacement, sexual and reproductive violence, damage to their physical and mental health, and the use of their bodies as “spoils of war”. This has had profound psychological and physical repercussions, perpetuating their social and economic exclusion³.

Many women led processes of resistance and social reconstruction in the midst of the conflict, assuming leadership roles in displaced communities and as human rights defenders.

² Registro Único Víctimas – Datos para la paz

³ Mujeres / Informe Final Comisión de la Verdad



The National Government has made progress with the Total Peace Law (Law 2272 of 2022), which seeks to consolidate a comprehensive peace policy in Colombia through negotiations with armed groups and the strengthening of social justice, with the objective of addressing the structural causes of the conflict. This law can be related to the fulfillment of the Beijing Platform for Action, on the issue of women and armed conflict, in the following ways:

The Total Peace Law emphasizes the participation of communities in peacebuilding processes and highlights the importance of including women in decision-making related to peace and security. The experiences of women victims of the conflict are fundamental to designing strategies to address the specific violence they have faced.

In addition, the law seeks to implement restorative justice mechanisms that incorporate recommendations from the Truth Commission to repair the harm caused to women in the armed conflict. This includes recognizing differential violence, such as sexual violence, and advancing in transformative reparations that prioritize women's access to resources and rights.

The impact of the conflict on women demonstrates the urgency of public policies with a gender perspective that not only recognize their condition as victims, but also their capacity to lead social transformation in Colombia. Comprehensive reparations and economic empowerment are essential steps in this direction.



Women and the environment

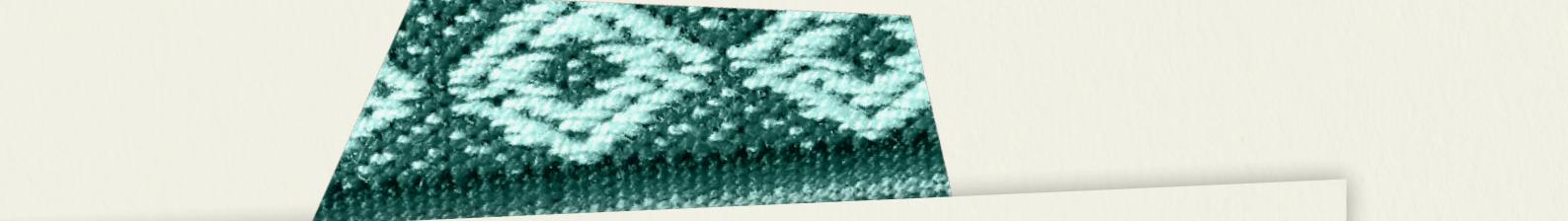
With the holding of COP16 in Cali, the importance of including a gender perspective in the fight against climate change has been recognized. However, progress in the participation of women, especially Afro-Colombian women, in environmental decision-making spaces is still limited. During COP16, The initiatives led by rural women and Afro-Colombian communities that seek to promote environmental sustainability and defend the territories against deforestation and illegal mining were highlighted. It was also emphasized that women are essential pillars for conserving biodiversity in their communities, taking into account their ancestral medicinal and food practices.

La niña

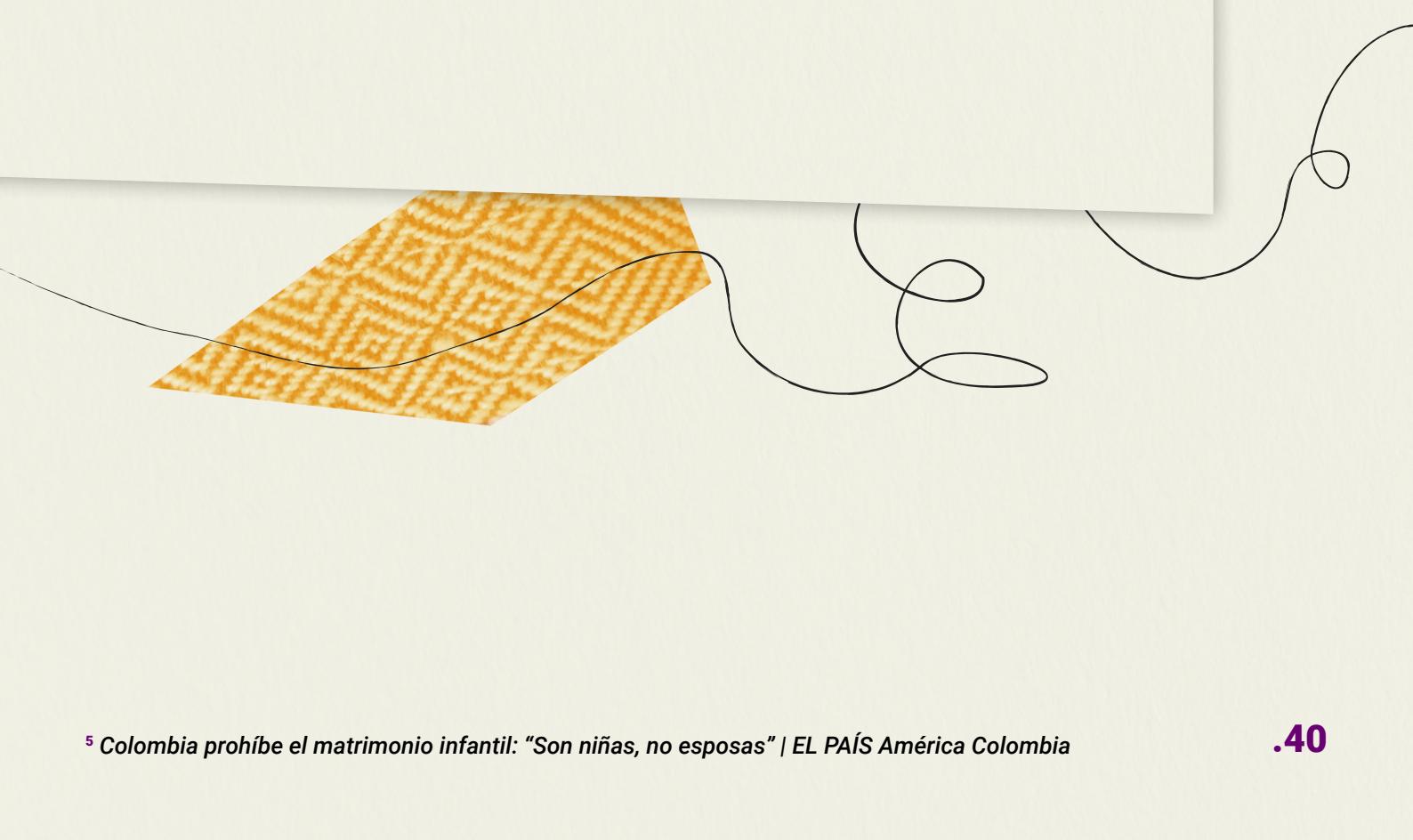
In Colombia, the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action with respect to violence against girls has advanced, but continues to face significant challenges. Girls continue to be a highly vulnerable population due to factors such as structural inequality, poverty, and the persistence of cultural patterns that perpetuate discrimination and violence.

Colombia's recent ban on child marriage was not only achieved through a legislative process, but was backed by an intense media and social campaign that generated pressure for its approval. This effort combined the work of political leaders, social organizations and the strategic use of digital media⁴.

⁴ Colombia prohíbe el matrimonio Infantil: un avance histórico | Elonce.com



Colombian women congresswomen led this bill and carried out advocacy work to secure majority support in Congress. The slogan “They are girls, not wives” was fundamental to the communication strategy, raising public awareness and underscoring the seriousness of the problem. The legislators used alarming data, such as UNICEF reports indicating that 23% of women in Colombia marry before the age of 18 and 5% before the age of 15, to show the urgency of the reform.⁵



At the legislative level, Colombia has adopted important measures, such as laws that strengthen the protection of girls from various forms of violence, including sexual violence and exploitation. However, the implementation of these policies faces barriers such as lack of adequate resources, insufficient community awareness, and the limited presence of specialized services in rural areas and indigenous and Afro-descendant communities.

⁵ Colombia prohíbe el matrimonio infantil: “Son niñas, no esposas” | *EL PAÍS América Colombia*

Recommendations

To strengthen the response to these problems, it is crucial to promote gender equality education from an early age, integrating this perspective into school curricula. It is also recommended to increase the budget allocated to prevention and prevention programs, guarantee access to justice services with a gender perspective, and strengthen protection systems through sustained awareness-raising campaigns. Finally, it is essential to promote the active participation of young women in the evaluation and design of public policies, recognizing their role as agents of change in the construction of more egalitarian societies.

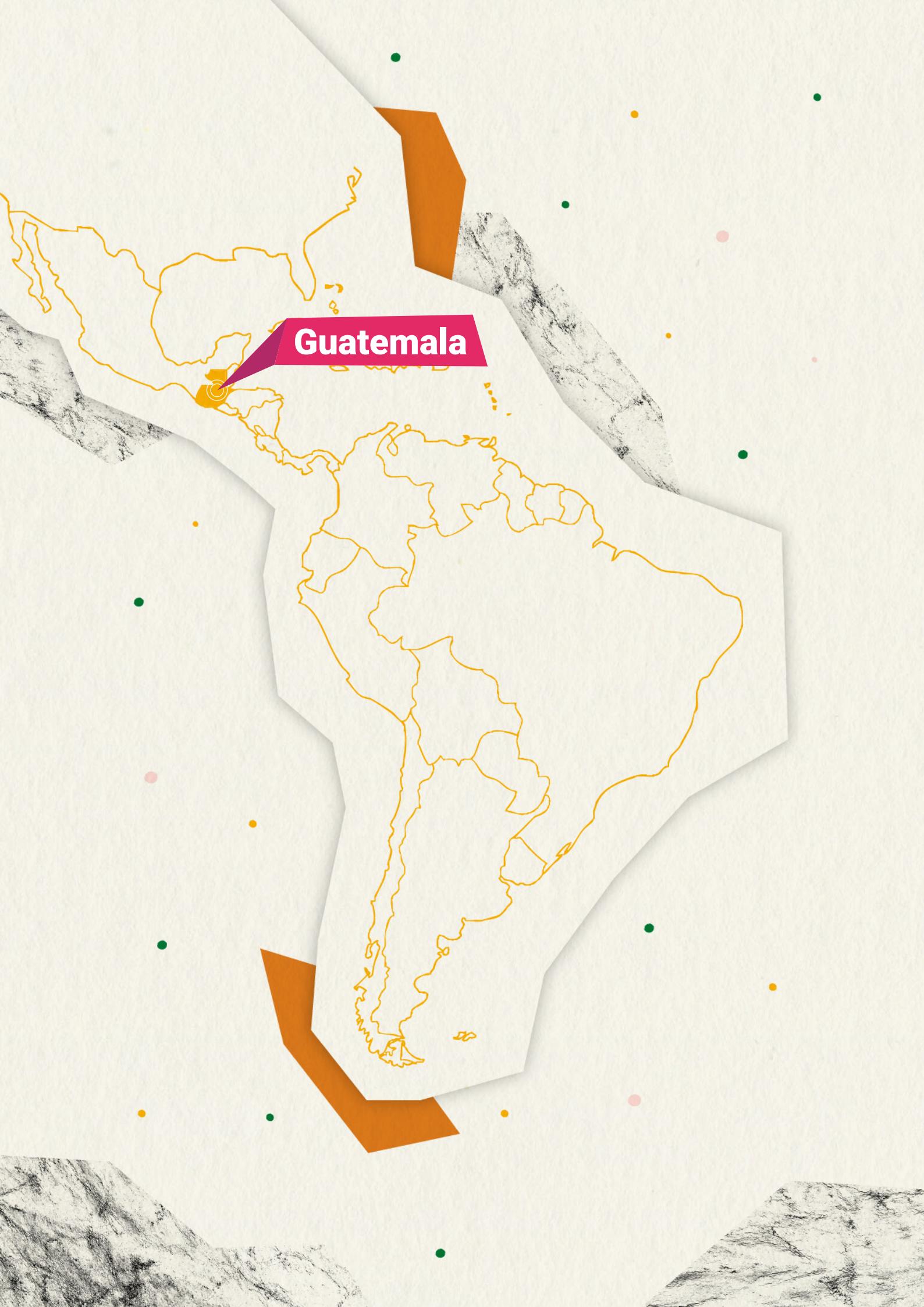
In order to guarantee the full exercise of the right to the Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy (VTP) and Sexual and Reproductive Rights (SRHR), it is necessary to implement comprehensive strategies that address the identified socio-cultural barriers. These strategies should include:

- 1. Public awareness campaigns** that promote accurate information about the regulatory framework and sexual and reproductive rights, challenging the stigma and prejudices associated with abortion.
- 2. Training for health service providers and public officials**, focused on compliance with their constitutional and regulatory obligations, as well as on respect for women's reproductive autonomy.
- 3. Strengthening alliances with civil society and human rights organizations** to amplify positive messages about abortion and counteract disinformation promoted by anti-choice groups.
- 4. Institutional accompaniment in territories where cultural and religious patterns** that reinforce barriers to the exercise of abortion are identified, promoting inclusive and respectful dialogues on reproductive rights.

These actions must be articulated from an intersectoral approach that combines legal, educational and communicational efforts to move towards a true social decriminalization of abortion in Colombia.

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Guatemala



Guatemala's priorities for follow-up to the Beijing Platform for Action

The group of young women from Guatemala proposed 5 themes: Violence against women, economic justice, environmental justice, Women's empowerment and sexual and reproductive rights including STIs, HIV in young people, SRHR of all women and Trans women and comprehensive sexuality education.

But when we began to deepen and review the Beijing Platform for Action, we only had time to integrate the issues of violence against women and sexual and reproductive rights. For which we read and analyzed the content of the two areas: Women and Health and Violence against Women.

Women and health

In Guatemala, women's health is affected by the incapacity and weakness of the Ministry of Health, which fails to execute its annual budget allocations.

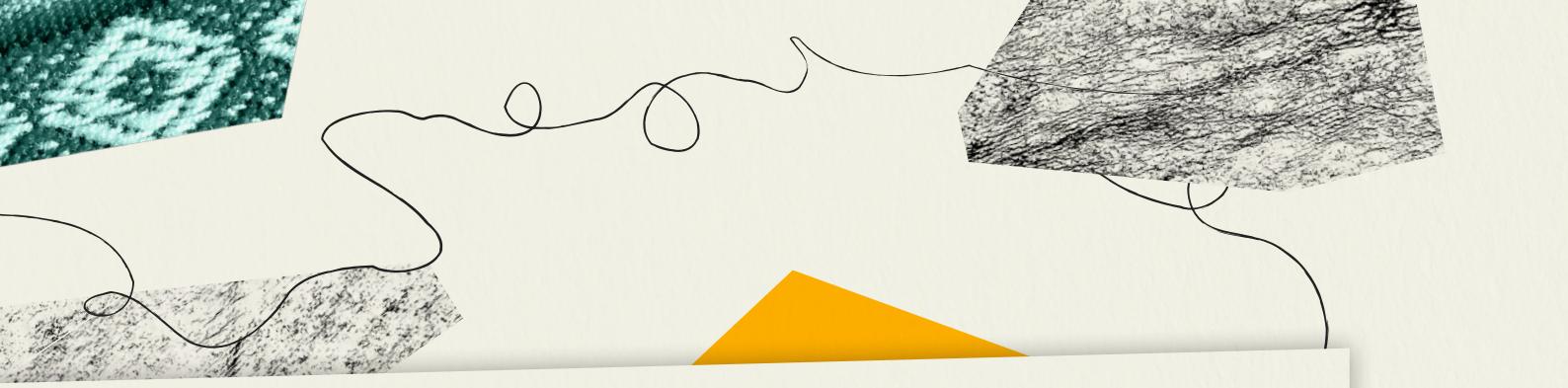
Racism and discrimination that characterize public health services, as expressions of violence against women, are materialized in the non-recognition of women's ancestral practices and knowledge, especially those of traditional midwives. According to the Ministry of Health, midwives attend 33% of births, but organized midwives report attending 70% of these, so there is no recognition by the government of the work performed by midwives, nor do they provide them with the necessary supplies for the care and support of women at the time of childbirth.

In women's health we can see the violence in the numbers and rates of maternal mortality that increase every year. The main reasons for maternal deaths are hemorrhages and hypertension, most of the pregnant women are between the ages of 10 and 19 years, so these pregnancies are the result of rape by family members or people they know, these cases are carried out in urban, rural and poor areas. These cases are not reported or mentioned until the girls/young women are in labor or go to a health center or hospital where they are often not given the corresponding attention, neither to the mother nor to the infants.



In Guatemala, there has been governmental resistance to sexual and reproductive rights as human rights and as such, they are inalienable, inalienable, non-transferable and universal. In 1995, the government presented a written declaration of reservations, in which it expressly reserved several chapters of the Beijing Platform and joined them to Chapter VII of the Program of Action for Population and Development (1994), which refers to reproductive health and rights. And it extends to all the mentions in the document of "reproductive rights", "sexual rights", "reproductive health", "fertility regulation", "sexual health", "individuals", "sex education and services for minors", "abortion in all its manifestations", "distribution of contraceptives" and "safe motherhood".

As a country we consider of great importance the dissemination of information through campaigns and all media and social networks, good counseling services and the educational system, in order to ensure that women and men, particularly young women and men, can acquire knowledge about their health, especially information about sexuality and reproduction, so that all people have the knowledge that these are human rights, which we must demand.



Demand also the budget for primary health care, and give priority in rural and poor urban areas, for research, communication, education and information especially with regard to chronic and non-communicable diseases, particularly cardiovascular diseases and conditions, cancers, reproductive tract infections and injuries, HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections.

Guarantee all Guatemalan women and men access to sexual and reproductive health information and services, attending to their life cycle, in conditions of equality, without discrimination based on sex, gender, ethnicity, age or sexual identity.

- Achieve, by 2025, a total fertility rate of two children per woman, in order to contribute to the improvement of their health and that of their families.
- Eradicate pregnancy in adolescents under 16 years of age and reduce the rate of pregnancy in adolescents between 17 and 19 years of age.



Specific Situation: Trans women and sex workers

When the Women's Platform for Action was elaborated in 1995, there were no categories to name sexual diversity; it has been positioning itself over the years and it is necessary to reflect it 30 years after Beijing, since TRANS women and sex workers in Guatemala are discriminated against because of their condition and identity. When seeking prevention methods for their care, they are discriminated and violated in health spaces.

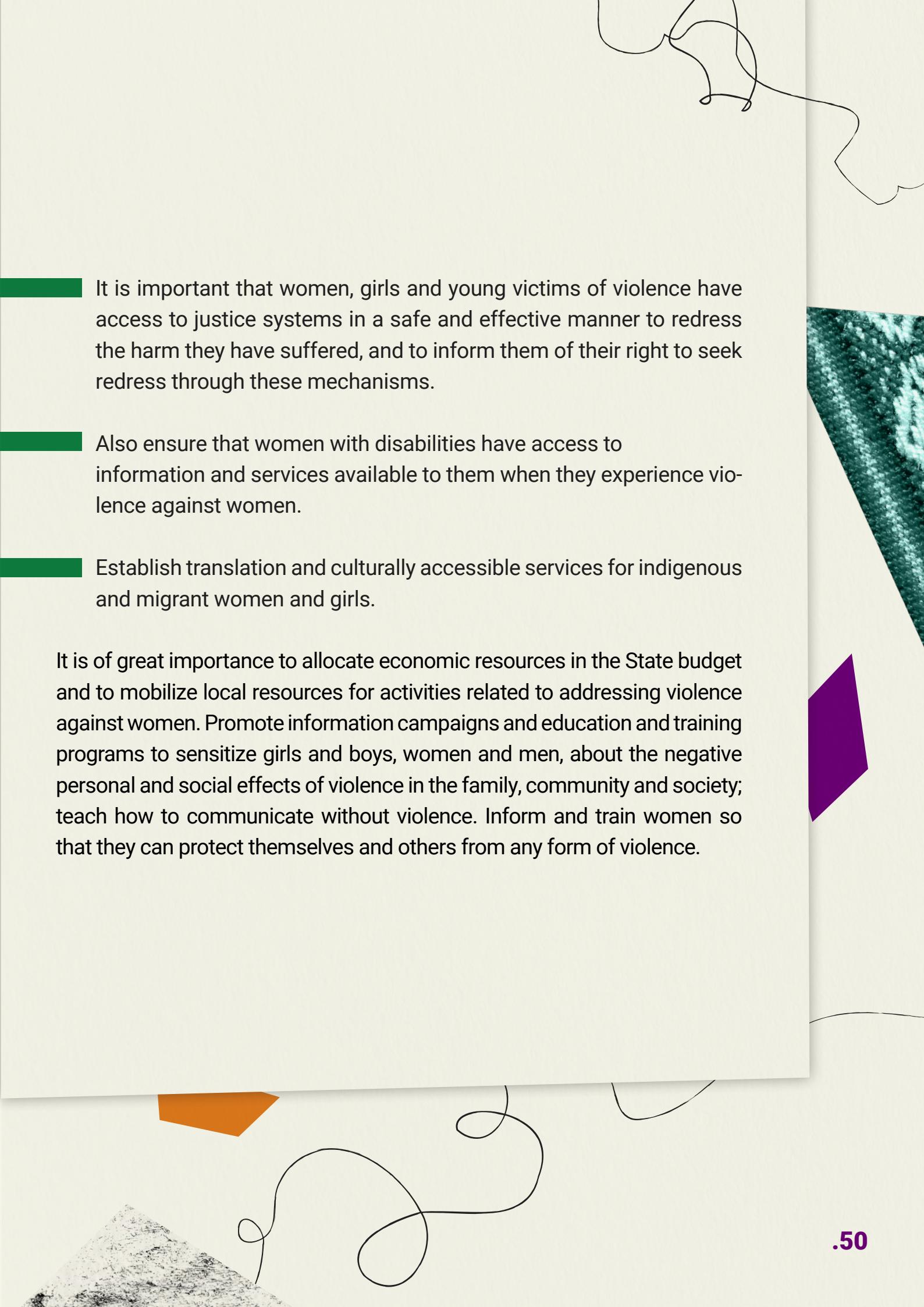
They find support and help in the organizations, as they say they are not discriminated against and feel more comfortable and their identity is not violated.

La violence against women

In Guatemala there are several factors that violate women, these manifestations of violence must be eradicated for a full and safe life. It is therefore necessary to adopt comprehensive measures to prevent and eliminate violence against women, especially for young Guatemalan women. It is essential to condemn violence against women and to refrain from invoking any custom, tradition or religious consideration to avoid obligations regarding its eradication.

In Guatemala, violence against women, young women and girls increases every day, such as physical, sexual and psychological violence, both in the public and private spheres. This constitutes a violation of our human rights, affecting us economically, socially, politically, health, education, welfare, social protection, reproductive health, care, labor rights and life projects of women, girls and adolescents.

It is necessary to promote a perspective that includes women of diverse identities in all policies and programs related to violence against women; to support and implement measures and programs aimed at developing knowledge, understanding of the causes, consequences and mechanisms of violence among those responsible for implementing such policies, such as law enforcement officials, police, social workers, medical personnel and judicial personnel, as well as among those working with minorities, migrants and refugees.



- It is important that women, girls and young victims of violence have access to justice systems in a safe and effective manner to redress the harm they have suffered, and to inform them of their right to seek redress through these mechanisms.
- Also ensure that women with disabilities have access to information and services available to them when they experience violence against women.
- Establish translation and culturally accessible services for indigenous and migrant women and girls.

It is of great importance to allocate economic resources in the State budget and to mobilize local resources for activities related to addressing violence against women. Promote information campaigns and education and training programs to sensitize girls and boys, women and men, about the negative personal and social effects of violence in the family, community and society; teach how to communicate without violence. Inform and train women so that they can protect themselves and others from any form of violence.

Develop programs and procedures to eliminate sexual harassment and rape and other forms of violence against women and young people in schools, workplaces and other settings.

Support and conduct research on the consequences of acts of violence, e.g., rape on women and girls, and publish the resulting information and statistics.

Influence the media to examine the consequences of stereotypes that discriminate against women, in commercials, social networks, news, magazines and others that promote violence and inequalities, to take action to eliminate these negative images and promote a society free of violence.

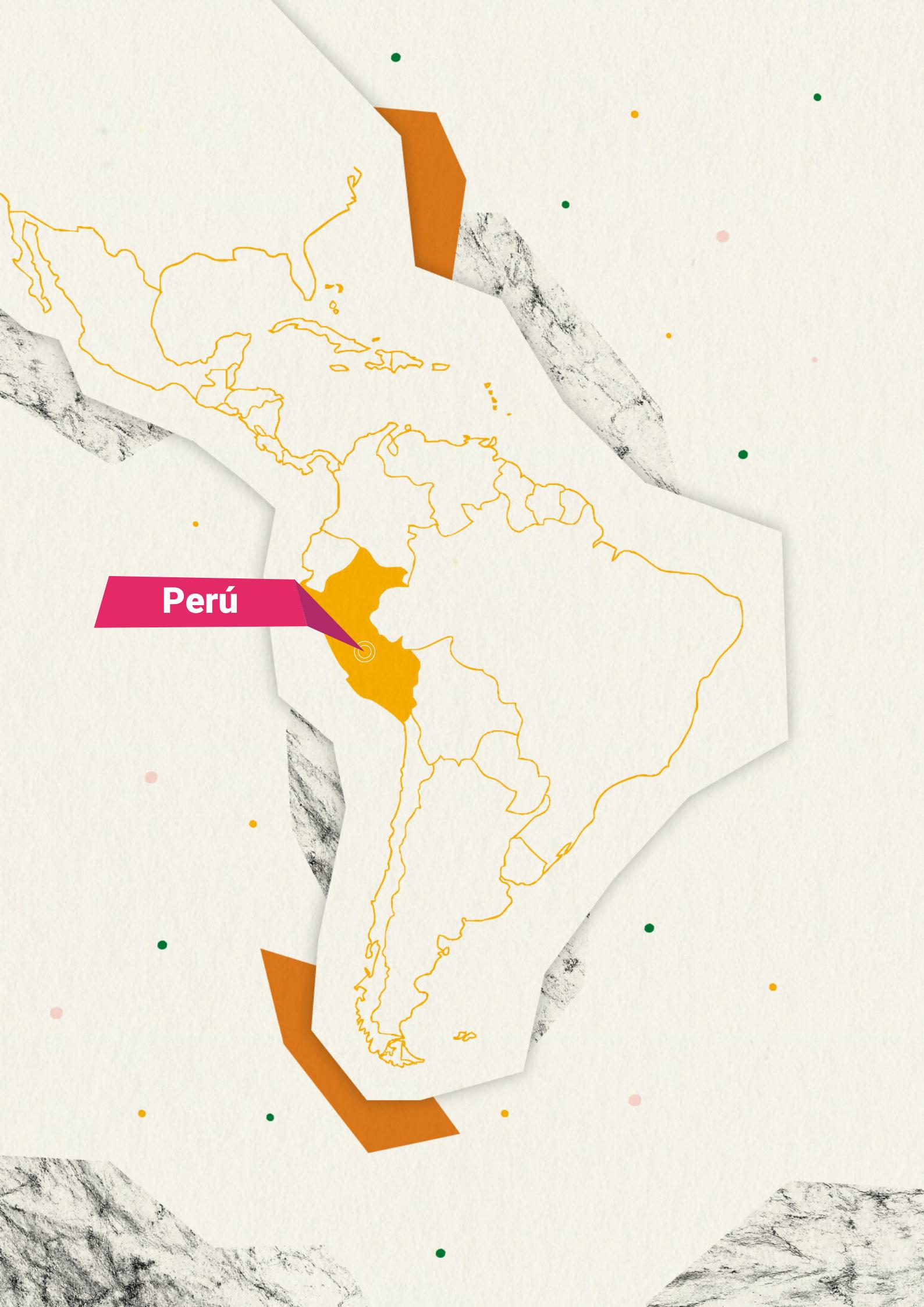


Specific demands: Trafficking

In Guatemala, young women demand the elimination of trafficking of women and provide assistance to victims of violence resulting from prostitution and trafficking. It is essential to take appropriate measures to address the causes, which promote the trafficking of women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, sex tourism and trafficking, forced marriages and forced labor, with a view to protecting the rights of women and girls and penalizing the perpetrators through criminal and civil channels.

Prepared by the group of young women from Guatemala

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Perú

Collective Voices for Equality, experiences and demands of women and diversities in Peru.

This document, based on the experiences of Peruvian women's and diversity collectives, organizations and community fronts, examines the main challenges and advances in the 12 areas of the Beijing Platform for Action, adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995. In this way, this document shows how the intersections of gender, class, ethnicity and territory shape the experiences of women in diverse contexts and territories. Finally, far from limiting ourselves to a diagnosis, we articulate demands and proposals that aim to transcend fragmented approaches and advocate for intersectional public policies, with a gender perspective and anchored in respect for human rights.

Women and Health

Weak democracy is one of the characteristics of Peru's current context, in addition to corruption, impunity and insecurity. This situation is caused by the actions of the Congress composed of neoconservative forces that issue and promote laws that are detrimental to human rights, especially the rights of women, children, adolescents and vulnerable people.

On the other hand, the Government admits these norms that lead us to setbacks, because its power is sustained in the Congress, causing a situation of permanent uncertainty and imbalance of powers. The right to integral health, which includes both physical and mental health, is enshrined in the Constitution and in international human rights treaties ratified by Peru. This right includes the prevention of physical and mental health problems.

Situation of women's health in Peru.

Maternal mortality rate: approximately 68 deaths per 100,000 live births. Maternal mortality has decreased by approximately 14.5% in 2024. By 2024, there are 4.5 maternal deaths per week, compared to 5.1 in 2023.

Teenage pregnancy: The rate is 18.4% in rural areas, compared to 7.2% in urban areas. As of April 2024, more than 9,382 births have been recorded in adolescents between 11 and 19 years old.

Access to contraceptives: 77.6% of sexually active adolescents between 15 and 19 years old use modern contraceptive methods. However, access is limited by actions of health personnel who require the presence of parents for counseling.

Specific cases: A group of young people with hearing disabilities could not access contraceptive methods due to a lack of sign interpreters.

Situation of women's health in Peru.

Therapeutic abortion in Peru is allowed in cases where the mother's life is in danger or when the pregnancy represents a serious risk to the woman's physical or mental health. However, access is limited due to internal and social factors.

- Legislative threat:** Recently, Congress intends to pass regulations that prohibit and criminalize women who seek to access therapeutic abortion, violating the rights of women who require it.
- International debt:** The Peruvian State must comply with the three rulings issued by different United Nations Committees, in which Peru was declared responsible for denying access to therapeutic abortion to girls under 18 years of age. Emblematic cases: "KL vs. Peru" and "L.C. vs. Peru". In 2023, following the Camila case, the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Peru eliminate obstacles that prevent access to abortion in cases of sexual violence.

Situation of women with disabilities.

Similarly, we highlight the situation faced by women with diverse disabilities in access to comprehensive health care and experience serious violations, such as gender violence, poor access to sexual and reproductive health, forced sterilizations, forced pregnancies or denial of therapeutic abortion.

That is why we recommend

- Develop and strengthen public policies that contribute to the elimination of large gaps in equity and ensure universal access and coverage in maternal, sexual and reproductive health.
- Increased citizen participation in decision making, accountability. Education and awareness campaigns on the importance of maternal health and prevention of preventable maternal deaths.
- For better access to comprehensive health care for young people and women with disabilities, physical accessibility, communication, information and reasonable accommodation, and informed consent should be considered.
- To address the problem of teenage pregnancy in Peru we require the State:
 - a.** Implementation of Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) in schools.

Regarding access to therapeutic abortion:

- a.** Respect for and compliance with the regulatory framework and international commitments.
- b.** Ensure the correct application of the therapeutic abortion protocol in all health facilities in the country.
- c.** Implement oversight and accountability mechanisms.
- d.** Compliance with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to the Peruvian State as a result of the Camila case.
- e.** Dissemination campaigns about the current regulations on therapeutic abortion.

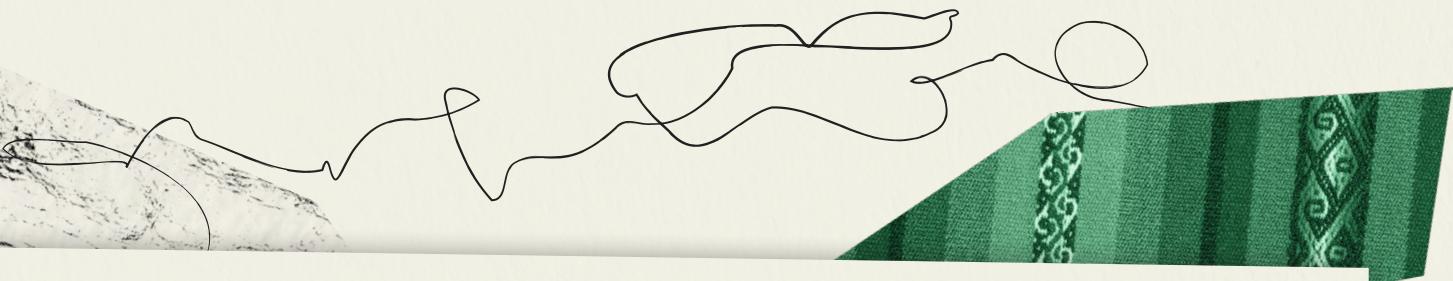
Violence against women

Since 2015 law 30364 was enacted, which aims to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women and family members. However, the Ombudsman's Office warns of a 13% increase in the number of missing women nationwide¹.

Alarming data (2024)

- **Missing women (Jan-July 2024): 3,788 alert notes. 64% were girls and adolescents; 36% adults. This represents an increase of 13% compared to the same period in 2023.**
- **Feminicides (7 months of 2024): 87 cases. 37 attempts at femicide and 28 violent deaths.**
- **Cases handled by CEM (as of July 2024): 28,562 psychological attacks, 26,322 physical attacks, 12,436 sexual attacks and 283 cases of economic violence.**
- **Regions with the most attention: Lima (17,916), Arequipa (6,641), Cusco (4,530).**

¹. <https://www.defensoria.gob.pe/defensoria-del-pueblo-advierte-incremento-del-13-de-mujeres-desaparecidas-a-nivel-nacional/>



Lack of implementation: The policy developed within the framework of Law No. 30364 is not being effectively implemented at any of its levels, since there are no budgets and no intersectoral articulation. Many of the institutions that should protect women, diversities and children, such as the National Police of Peru, have been perpetuating femicides and abuses against women. For this reason, attention to cases of violence is subject to re-victimizing, stereotypical and unfair processes.

Forced sterilizations (1996-2000)

Between 1996 and 2000, under Fujimori's mandate, a National Reproductive Health and Family Planning Program was carried out, which resulted in forced sterilization, affecting close to 300,000 women and 22,000 men, mostly poor, Quechua-speaking and from rural areas, in vulnerable conditions. Many of these sterilizations were performed without the consent of the affected people, under unhealthy conditions and without proper medical follow-up, which today continues to cause severe physical and emotional sequelae in those affected. The victims organized multiple actions to obtain justice, the case has been marked by impunity and lack of state recognition.

On October 30, 2024, the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) issued a landmark ruling, recognizing that the forced sterilizations were a human rights violation of the Fujimori government and has urged the Peruvian State to provide economic reparations and mental health and other programs to the victims and their families.

That is why we recommend

- 1. Demand the allocation of adequate budgets and effective oversight to implement Law 30364 with a gender perspective.**
- 2. Ensure gender perspective is incorporated into all public policies.**
- 3. Strengthen the institutions responsible for addressing violence against women.**
- 4. Mandatory educational programs with a gender focus starting in basic education.**
- 5. Specialized courts, to combat impunity in cases of femicide and disappearances of women.**

The Girl

Violence against indigenous girls.

In Peru, the situation of indigenous girls and adolescents, such as the Wampis and Awajún, reveals an alarming lack of concern on the part of the government. For more than a decade, leaders of these communities have reported mass sexual violations against girls and adolescents, without the authorities having taken effective measures to guarantee their protection.

Example of state lack of protection: Morgan Quero, Minister of Education, publicly said that sexual assaults against Awajún girls are a “cultural practice.” These types of comments trivialize the seriousness of crimes and stigmatize communities, in addition to diverting state responsibility.

School dropout and teen pregnancies

School dropout is one of the main problems that affects girls and adolescents in Peru. This phenomenon, which worsened during the COVID-19 pandemic, has exposed the deep inequalities in the educational system and the structural deficiencies faced by the most vulnerable sectors.²

². Infobae. (2023, 24 de octubre). *Deserción escolar en el Perú: más de 360 mil niños y adolescentes no reciben educación.* <https://www.infobae.com/peru/2023/10/24/desicion-escolar-en-el-peru-mas-de-360-mil-ninos-y-adolescentes-no-reciben-educacion/>

Educational gap: According to CARE, girls often receive lower quality education compared to boys. A report from the Educational Statistics Unit (Escale) from 2018 showed higher school dropout rates among women (10.2%) than men (8.4%)³.

Main factor: child and adolescent pregnancy.

Recent data from the Online Live Birth Certificate (CNV) Registration System show that, until July 2024:

- 449 girls between 10 and 14 years old have been registered as mothers.
- More than 20 thousand cases of adolescents between 15 and 18 years old in the same situation.

This means that every day, two girls under the age of 14 are forced to take on motherhood.

Regions with the highest concentration of cases: Loreto, Lima, Ucayali, Junín, La Libertad, San Martín and Piura.

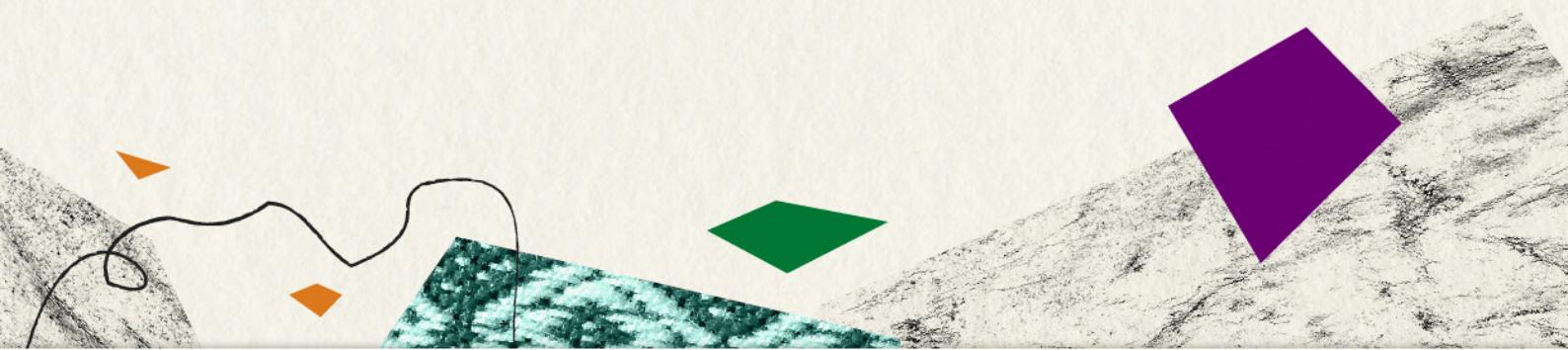


³ CARE Perú. (n.d.). 5 cifras alarmantes de la educación en el Perú.

<https://care.org.pe/5-cifras-alarmantes-de-la-educacion-en-el-peru/>

We recommend

1. Ensure compliance with the protection of indigenous girls and adolescents, supervising the effective implementation of immediate care protocols and applying severe sanctions to those who do not comply with these measures.
2. Sanction and remove public officials who promote discriminatory attitudes or comments that diminish violence, ensuring that they do not perpetuate inequalities or protect such aggressions.
3. Strengthen the justice system to ensure that cases of sexual violence do not go unpunished, prioritizing access to legal counsel and psychological support for victims.
4. Implement comprehensive sexuality education programs and demand that the government guarantee their adequate application, ensuring that they are adapted to the specific needs of each community.
5. Expand and strengthen economic incentives and support programs to retain girls in schools, ensuring that they reach all girls in vulnerable situations and not just a portion of them.



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