



**FOLLOW-UP MECHANISM TO THE CONVENTION  
OF BELÉM DO PARÁ (MESECVI)  
FOURTH EXTRAORDINARY CONFERENCE  
OF STATES PARTY**  
February 27, 2025  
Virtual platform: Zoom

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February 27, 2025  
Original: Spanish

### **RAPPORTEURSHIP <sup>1</sup>**

The Fourth Extraordinary Conference of States Party to the MESECVI was held on February 27, 2025, from 10:00 a.m. to 11:32 a.m. (EST), remotely via the Zoom platform. Twenty-two countries participated: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay.

Ms. Antonia Orellana, Minister of Women and Gender Equity of Chile and President of the Conference of States Party to the MESECVI, opened the inaugural session by welcoming the States Party present and giving the floor to the Executive Secretary of the CIM and the Technical Secretary of the MESECVI. Ms. Alejandra Mora Mora, Executive Secretary of the CIM, thanked the national authorities for their presence, the outgoing leadership of the Mechanism for their work—especially the State of Chile for defending the Belém do Pará Convention and for its contributions during its presidency. She also thanked Ms. Luz Patricia Mejía, Technical Secretary of the MESECVI, and her team for their technical support to the outgoing leadership.

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<sup>1</sup> Explanatory Note on the Position of the Argentine Republic Regarding Equality and Gender-Based Violence: The Argentine Republic understands the principle of equality in the terms established by Article 75, paragraph 22 of its National Constitution, which incorporates into domestic law the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Reference is made, inter alia, to its Preamble, which reaffirms “the equality of rights of men and women,” as well as to Article 10, which aims “to ensure to women equal rights with men,” and Article 11, which seeks “to ensure to women, in conditions of equality with men, the same rights.”

In addition, the Argentine Republic interprets the term “gender” as defined in Article 7, paragraph 3 of the Rome Statute, which states: “For the purpose of this Statute, it is understood that the term ‘gender’ refers to the two sexes, male and female, within the context of society. The term ‘gender’ does not imply any meaning different from the above.”

Explanatory Note on the Position of the Argentine Republic Regarding the Gender Perspective: The Argentine Republic considers that applying a sectoral lens to the interpretation of human rights leads to inequities that undermine the principle of non-discrimination. Interpreting rights exclusively through a gender perspective risk sidelining other equally or more urgent corrective perspectives, such as those concerning children, older persons, persons with disabilities, or mental health. Accordingly, the Argentine Republic holds that, rather than applying a gender perspective alone, it is more appropriate to adopt a broader and more inclusive vulnerability-based approach

The agenda continued with an intervention from Ms. Luz Patricia Mejía, Technical Secretary of the MESECVI, highlighting the progress and challenges in implementing the Belém do Pará Convention on its 30th anniversary. She thanked the leadership for their commitment to the Mechanism.

The inaugural session concluded with remarks from Minister Antonia Orellana, who explained that during her tenure, Chile promoted four strategic pillars: strengthening the political body of the MESECVI to improve engagement of the States Party; adoption of an action plan with accelerator strategies focused on prevention of human trafficking and risk mitigation from a gender perspective; articulation between MESECVI and CIM for better interinstitutional coordination; and recognition of civil society's role in monitoring the Convention. These priorities were reflected in the Declaration on Accelerator Strategies, the 2024–2029 Strategic Plan, and the reform of the Conference Rules of Procedure. Chile's contribution was also highlighted during CSW69, promoting the Inter-American Model Law on gender-based violence against women facilitated by technology and strengthening partnerships for the protection of women and girls in crisis contexts. After the inaugural session concluded, the agenda moved to the next item.

Subsequently, the order of precedence and the rapporteurship were elected. By consensus, the speaking order of the States Party was established according to the Spanish alphabetical order of the participating countries.

Next was the election of the Rapporteur of the Fourth Extraordinary Conference. The President gave the floor to the Technical Secretariat to lead the nomination process. The Minister of Costa Rica, Ms. Cindy Quesada, nominated her delegation, which was elected by acclamation as Rapporteur.

The States Party also unanimously adopted the Draft Agenda and the Calendar of Activities for the Fourth Extraordinary Conference of the MESECVI.

The official photograph of the Conference was then taken, featuring the delegations of the States Party and MESECVI authorities.

Next, Minister Antonia Orellana presented the objectives of the Conference and the Presidency Report, highlighting achievements and pending challenges in implementing the Convention. She mentioned that under Chile's presidency, assumed in September 2023, key outcomes included the 2024–2029 Strategic Plan, the Declaration on Accelerator Strategies, and the reform of the Conference Regulations.

Chile fostered coordination with CIM and other organizations, tackling issues such as human trafficking, protection of women human rights defenders, and the climate crisis. The involvement of civil society was also promoted, and progress was made on the automation of the Progress Indicators System and approval of the Fourth Hemispheric Report.

Finally, a call was reiterated to strengthen MESECVI funding to ensure the sustainability and effective implementation of its strategies.

The election of new authorities for the Conference followed. Brazil was elected President, the Dominican Republic as First Vice President, and Ecuador as Second Vice President, all by acclamation.

The new President, Minister Aparecida Goncalves, expressed gratitude and commitment to the Mechanism and to the work of her leadership team for the coming years. She also emphasized the importance for Brazil of hosting the X Conference of States Party in 2025.

The States Party then considered and adopted by consensus the agreements of the Fourth Extraordinary Conference of the MESECVI, to be included in the meeting's final act.

Finally, the Rapporteur's Report was presented, summarizing the main agreements and discussions of the Conference. This report will be shared with the States Party and form part of the MESECVI's official documentation.