



FOLLOW-UP MECHANISM TO THE  
BELÉM DO PARÁ CONVENTION (MESECVI)  
**FOURTH SPECIAL CONFERENCE OF  
STATES PARTY**  
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**REPORT OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE CONFERENCE OF STATES PARTIES OF  
THE FOLLOW-UP MECHANISM FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BELÉM  
DO PARÁ CONVENTION**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The President of the Conference of States Parties to the Follow-up Mechanism to the Belém do Pará Convention (MESECVI) and Minister of Women and Gender Equity of Chile, Antonia Orellana (hereinafter, the President), presents this report to the Fourth Extraordinary Conference of States Parties (CEP) on the work carried out during her presidency.

This mandate began during the Third Extraordinary Conference of States Parties to MESECVI, held virtually on September 20, 2023, bringing together the National Competent Authorities from 22 countries. During this Conference, the State of Chile was elected to the Presidency. Likewise, Brazil and Peru assumed the First and Second Vice Presidencies, respectively, while Costa Rica was designated as Rapporteur for that meeting. These newly elected authorities were tasked with leading regional efforts in implementing the strategic objectives of the Mechanism.

During this session, the Regional Declaration on the Eradication of Gender Stereotypes in Public Spaces<sup>1</sup>, was adopted, a document aimed at combating symbolic and political violence based on gender. Additionally, the Strategic Plan 2024-2029<sup>2</sup> was approved, outlining priorities to ensure a life free from violence for women and girls in the region.

Between late 2023 and 2024, MESECVI focused its efforts on the Fourth Multilateral Evaluation Round, prioritizing access to justice, truth, and reparation for women victims of violence. As part of this process, progress was made in automating the Progress Indicator System, enhancing the ability of States Parties to collect and analyze data. This initiative included the participation of more than 20 States Parties in technical workshops designed to strengthen their competencies in implementing the Belém do Pará Convention and effectively addressing violence against women.

In the Caribbean, strategic missions were conducted in Saint Lucia and Panama. In Saint Lucia, activities included participatory workshops and visits to the Women's Support Centre, the country's only shelter for women victims of gender-based violence, where both best practices and challenges related to infrastructure and limited resources were identified.<sup>3</sup>. Meanwhile, in Panama, efforts focused on developing a guide for drafting protocols to protect migrant, displaced, and refugee women from the risks inherent in migration routes such as the Darién Gap, one of the most dangerous in the region<sup>4</sup>. The workshops and consultations held there contributed to the design of comprehensive care measures and strengthened

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<sup>1</sup> *Regional Declaration On The Eradication Of Gender Stereotypes In Public Spaces Resulting In Symbolic And Political Gender-Based Violence Against Women*. Available at: [https://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/docs/MESECVI-III-CEE\\_doc.139\\_23.rev5.pdf](https://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/docs/MESECVI-III-CEE_doc.139_23.rev5.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> *MESECVI STRATEGIC PLAN 2024-2029*. Available at: [https://belemdopara.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/MESECVI-IX-CE-doc.148.rev2\\_ES\\_PlanEstrategico2024-2029.pdf](https://belemdopara.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/MESECVI-IX-CE-doc.148.rev2_ES_PlanEstrategico2024-2029.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> *Hemispheric Report on Access to Shelters and Safe Houses for Women Victims of Violence*. Available at: <https://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/docs/MESECVI-Refugios.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> *Regional Guide for the Protection of Migrant, Displaced, and Refugee Women from Gender-Based Violence*. Available at: <https://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/docs/MESECVI-GuiaMigrantes.pdf>

interinstitutional coordination, consolidating regional strategies to address gender-based violence in migration contexts.

Ahead of the Ninth Conference of States Parties, the Presidency organized meetings with national and international civil society organizations to reflect on progress and challenges related to gender issues in Latin America and the Caribbean. This year marked the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the Convention, recognized for its comprehensive approach to preventing and eradicating all forms of violence against women. These meetings, held on June 8 and 10, 2024, focused on accelerating the implementation of the Convention and fostering the participation of social organizations. More than 600 women from 17 countries participated in regional meetings alongside numerous Chilean collectives, promoting dialogue and collaboration to advance gender equality and human rights.

The Ninth Conference of States Parties to MESECVI, held in Santiago, Chile, in June 2024, commemorated the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Belém do Pará Convention and the 20th anniversary of its Follow-up Mechanism. This event gathered representatives of the States Parties and Experts, who analyzed progress and challenges in the Convention's implementation, reaffirmed commitments, and set new goals to prevent, punish, and eradicate violence against women. The meeting emphasized the importance of regional cooperation in strengthening joint strategies.

Furthermore, the CEP Presidency led two major international events. In July 2024, in the context of the Meeting on Safe Routes and Protection in Mixed and Successive Movements (refugees and migrants) in the region, the Presidency participated in the 10th Round of the Quito Process, held in Costa Rica. Likewise, in October 2024, the CEP Presidency participated in the Constructive Dialogue in Geneva, during the presentation of Chile's 8th periodic report before the CEDAW Committee, highlighting the Belém do Pará Convention as a key and undisputed international framework for the region. These interventions underscore the commitment to protecting women's human rights, particularly in migration and vulnerability contexts.

A major normative milestone was the development of the draft Inter-American Model Law on Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence/Digital Violence. This project included consultations in Washington, D.C., Colombia, and Argentina, supported by the Republic of Italy, as well as meetings with civil society and state representatives. At the same time, the MESECVI Committee of Experts issued two General Recommendations: one addressing the specific violence faced by Afro-descendant women <sup>5</sup> and another on gender stereotypes in judicial systems, highlighting the need to eliminate structural barriers to ensure effective access to justice <sup>6</sup>.

Additionally, the Fourth Hemispheric Report was approved. This document examines the implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention from 2018 to 2022, focusing on access to

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<sup>5</sup> General Recommendation of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI (No. 5): Gender-Based Violence Against Afro-Descendant Women. Available at: <https://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/docs/RG%20Mujeres%20Afrodescendientes.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> General Recommendation Of The Committee Of Experts Of The Mesecvi (No. 6): On The Use Of Stereotypes That Compromise The Integrity Of Justice Systems. Available at: [https://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/docs/MESECVI\\_CEVl\\_doc.285\\_23.rev1%20RG%206.pdf](https://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/docs/MESECVI_CEVl_doc.285_23.rev1%20RG%206.pdf)

justice, truth, and reparation for women victims of violence. It highlights legislative and policy advancements while also identifying gaps in diversity, gender, and symbolic violence. Throughout 2024, ten country reports were also published for Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

On the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS) commemorated the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of MESECVI on November 20, 2024. During this session, the President emphasized the crucial role of this Mechanism, underscoring the importance of strengthening it to ensure the effective implementation of the Convention.

At the international level, the MESECVI Committee of Experts co-chaired the EDVAW Platform alongside the CEDAW Committee and collaborated with organizations such as UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, and the European Union's EUROsociAL+ program in reports on cyberviolence <sup>7</sup>, institutional violence, and woman trafficking <sup>8</sup>. These documents, aligned with the objectives of the 2024-2029 Strategic Plan<sup>9</sup>, were instrumental in designing inclusive and sustainable policies in the region, prioritizing the protection of women in vulnerable situations and the strengthening of state capacities.

Thus, 2024 represented significant progress in consolidating achievements and creating opportunities to combat gender-based violence in the region. This report reflects MESECVI's ongoing commitment to promoting a life free from violence for women and girls, within a framework of equality, justice, and human rights.

## **I. CONFERENCE OF STATES PARTY AND COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE MESECVI MEETINGS**

### **1.1 Third Special Conference of States Party**

During the Third Extraordinary Conference of States Parties, held virtually on September 20, 2023, with the participation of representatives from 22 countries, the election of the new Presidency of the Mechanism took place. During this meeting, Chile was designated as the Presidency, while Brazil and Peru assumed the First and Second Vice Presidencies, respectively, and Costa Rica was appointed as Rapporteur for the meeting.

As part of the conference, key decisions were adopted and announced, including the Regional Declaration on the Eradication of Gender Stereotypes in Public Spaces, which focuses on combating symbolic and political violence based on gender<sup>10</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> *Cyber-violence and cyber-bullying against women and girls in the framework of the Belém Do Pará Convention*. Spanish Publication Available at: <https://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/docs/MESECVI-Ciberviolencia-ES.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> MESECVI Publications on Institutional Violence and Trafficking of Women. Available at: <https://www.oas.org/en/mesecvi/library.asp>

<sup>9</sup> *MESECVI STRATEGIC PLAN 2024-2029*. Available at: [https://belemdopara.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/MESECVI-IX-CE-doc.148.rev2\\_ES\\_PlanEstrategico2024-2029.pdf](https://belemdopara.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/MESECVI-IX-CE-doc.148.rev2_ES_PlanEstrategico2024-2029.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> MESECVI (2023). *Regional Declaration on the Eradication of Gender Stereotypes in Public Spaces*. Spanish Publication Available at: <https://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/docs/DEC%20Violencia%20Simbolica.pdf>.

## 1.2 Ninth Conference of States Parties

The Ninth Conference of States Parties to MESECVI, held in Santiago, Chile, on June 11 and 12 of 2024, brought together States Parties to assess progress and challenges in implementing the Belém do Pará Convention, marking its 30th anniversary and the 20th anniversary of its Follow-up Mechanism. During this meeting, commitments were reaffirmed to prevent, punish, and eradicate violence against women, prioritizing an intersectional and inclusive approach that addresses vulnerability factors such as ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability, and conflict settings.

One of the key topics discussed was technology-facilitated gender-based violence, leading States Parties to call for the creation of a comprehensive Model Law to prevent and punish digital violence. Additionally, key reports were reviewed, including those on access to justice and the rights of women and girls who are victims and survivors of violence in Latin America, as well as legislative advancements in the Caribbean. These discussions highlighted structural racism and intersectional discrimination, particularly affecting Afro-descendant women, identifying gaps and opportunities for action.

On the normative front, the Conference approved the MESECVI Strategic Plan 2024-2029<sup>11</sup>, which establishes priorities such as institutional strengthening and inclusive policies, the Declaration on Accelerating Strategies<sup>i</sup> for implementing the Convention, and amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the Conference of States Parties to MESECVI<sup>12</sup>.

First, during Chile's Presidency, the institutional strengthening of MESECVI was one of the key priorities. To achieve this, collaboration was sought with the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) and other regional and international organizations, emphasizing the formation of strategic alliances to effectively address the diversity of situations faced by women, youth, and girls in the region.

In this regard, Chile proposed concrete actions to improve MESECVI's resource management, highlighting the importance of identifying strategic issues that could receive international support, which were incorporated into the approved Strategic Plan. In particular, regional coordination was encouraged around issues such as human trafficking and the protection of women human rights defenders, in alignment with mechanisms such as the Escazú Agreement, the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, and Beijing +30.

The strengthening of the Mechanism has also included promoting a commitment to accountability and transparency in MESECVI's management, encouraging the participation of all States Parties.

On the occasion of the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the adoption of the Belém do Pará Convention, Chile's Presidency proposed accelerating its implementation, emphasizing the urgency of

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<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, p.5.

<sup>12</sup> MESECVI (2024). *Rules of Procedure of the Committee of Experts of the Follow-up Mechanism to the Belém do Pará Convention*. Available at: <https://belemdopara.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Rules-Committee-Experts.pdf>

uniting efforts to eradicate the different forms of gender-based violence and ensuring women's right to live free from violence.

To this end, the States Parties adopted the “Declaration on Accelerating Strategies for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women”. This declaration established agreements to continue strengthening the capacities of bodies responsible for guaranteeing women's rights, including national mechanisms for the advancement of women, and ensuring their highest-level recognition. Additionally, commitments were made to develop accelerating strategies for the effective implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention at the regional, national, and community levels; adopt measures to eliminate obstacles that hinder progress in gender equality; align MESECVI's work plans with the CIM Strategic Plan, improving coordination between both entities; strengthen civil society participation in MESECVI through transparent and public mechanisms for calls, accreditation, and selection; institutionalize the constant and coordinated interaction between National Competent Authorities and Experts; foster synergies with the Regional Gender Agenda; and recognize the particular impact of the climate crisis in the Caribbean, promoting the mainstreaming of gender, violence, and climate change considerations.

Lastly, the Conference approved amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the Conference of States Parties to MESECVI<sup>ii</sup>, one of the objectives of Chile's Presidency, linked to strengthening the Conference of States Parties as MESECVI's political authority, by reinforcing transparency, timely coordination, and consensus-building to achieve the highest standard of effectiveness in the Conference's work. Indeed, the Presidency promoted the role of national mechanisms for the advancement of women, as National Competent Authorities, serving as political bodies guiding the successful implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention in different countries.

Thus, with these reforms, the normative framework was strengthened regarding the election process, the regulation of virtual voting, and the establishment of methodologies and deadlines for negotiating agreements and declarations.

During Chile's Presidency, the consideration of thematic priorities in gender-based violence prevention was encouraged, particularly highlighting the comprehensive approach to human trafficking for sexual exploitation. This issue disproportionately affects women and girls in the region. In this context, a proposal was made to strengthen regional cooperation with Anglophone Caribbean countries and international organizations to address the risks associated with trafficking in crisis situations. To this end, the development of regional protocols with a gender perspective was proposed to ensure protection and case follow-up, especially for victims who have been relocated.

Likewise, the importance of disaster risk mitigation with a gender perspective was emphasized, highlighting the urgency of ensuring the protection of women and girls from sexual exploitation in emergency contexts. In this regard, at the initiative of Anglophone Caribbean States, Chile's Presidency proposed reinforcing efforts by States Parties to

develop and implement instruments that integrate gender perspectives into disaster management strategies. These instruments must ensure protection and follow-up for cases, especially in situations where victims have been relocated. Furthermore, the need to strengthen regional coordination was stressed to provide assistance to victims in different countries, not only to mitigate natural disaster risks but also to offer comprehensive protection to women and girls, who are often the most affected in these scenarios. Del mismo modo, se promovieron diálogos entre autoridades nacionales, expertas y representantes de otros organismos internacionales, con miras a propender a la articulación de agendas regionales y a potenciar la cooperación internacional. Similarly, dialogues were promoted between national authorities, experts, and representatives of other international organizations, aiming to advance the articulation of regional agendas and enhance international cooperation. Additionally, the active inclusion of civil society in MESECVI activities was encouraged, recognizing its essential role in promoting rights and addressing regional challenges. Finally, the commitment of States Parties to the designation of experts and the organization of future conferences was reinforced. These agreements solidify MESECVI as a regional benchmark in the fight against gender-based violence, ensuring strategic and effective actions to address current and emerging challenges.

The Ninth Conference of States Parties highlighted a leadership committed to a comprehensive approach to strengthening the implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention by States Parties and promoting a region free from violence against women. In this context, intergovernmental coordination among Member States was sought for the development and implementation of inclusive and effective policies, plans, and programs that guarantee the security, protection, empowerment, and well-being of all women.

### 1.3 Twentieth Meeting of the Committee of Experts

The CEVI met on November 28 and 29, 2023, in Washington, D.C., and virtually to assess the work carried out during the year and to consolidate strategies within the framework of the Fourth Round of Multilateral Evaluation. During this meeting, the Committee approved General Recommendation No. 6<sup>13</sup>. On the use of stereotypes that compromise the integrity of justice systems, which emphasizes the need to eliminate gender stereotypes that perpetuate discrimination and limit women's access to impartial and effective justice. Additionally, progress in the Fourth Round of Multilateral Evaluation was analyzed, and the country reports for Brasil<sup>14</sup>, Chile<sup>15</sup>, Colombia<sup>16</sup>, Ecuador<sup>17</sup>, El Salvador<sup>18</sup>, Guatemala<sup>19</sup>,

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<sup>13</sup> MESECVI. (2023). *General Recommendation No. 6*. Available at: [https://belemdopara.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/MESECVI\\_CVI\\_doc.285\\_23.rev1-GR-6-1.pdf](https://belemdopara.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/MESECVI_CVI_doc.285_23.rev1-GR-6-1.pdf)

<sup>14</sup> MESECVI. (2023). *Brazil Report on the Follow-up to the Recommendations of the MESECVI Committee of Experts*. Available at: [https://belemdopara.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Informe\\_Brasil.pdf](https://belemdopara.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Informe_Brasil.pdf).

<sup>15</sup> MESECVI. (2024). *Country Report of Chile*. Available at: <https://belemdopara.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/INFORME-PAIS-CHILE.pdf>.

<sup>16</sup> MESECVI. (2024). *Country Report of Colombia*. Available at: <https://belemdopara.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/INFORME-PAIS-COLOMBIA.pdf>.

<sup>17</sup> MESECVI. (2024). *Country Report of Ecuador*. Available at: <https://belemdopara.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/INFORME-PAIS-ECUADOR-1.pdf>.

<sup>18</sup> MESECVI. (2024). *Country Report of El Salvador*. Available at: <https://belemdopara.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/INFORME-PAIS-EL-SALVADOR.pdf>.

<sup>19</sup> MESECVI. (2024). *Country Report of Guatemala*. Available at: <https://belemdopara.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/INFORME-PAIS-GUATEMALA.pdf>.



Paraguay<sup>20</sup> and Uruguay<sup>21</sup>. Additionally, Recommendation No. 5<sup>22</sup> was adopted, Developed with the support of UNFPA and in collaboration with various civil society organizations, including the Network of Afro-Latin American, Afro-Caribbean, and Diaspora Women; Afromexican Foundation Petra Morgia AC; Voices of Afro-Panamanian Women; Caribbean Voices; Black Women's Link of Honduras; CEDEMUNEP; Institute on Race, Equality and Human Rights; Quilombo Negrocéntricas; Colectiva Mujeres; Association of Afro-Colombian Women – AMUAFROC; Regional Afrofeminist School; and the Afro Women's Center of Costa Rica.

During this session, the planning and progress towards the development of the Inter-American Model Law to Prevent, Punish, and Eradicate Violence against Women Facilitated by Technology began—an essential initiative to address emerging forms of violence in digital environments. Additionally, the Committee approved the amendments to the Committee of Experts' Regulations, officially recording the modifications requested by the experts.

Finally, the Committee celebrated the election of its new authorities: Gloria Camacho, Expert from Ecuador, as President; Sherna Alexander, Expert from Trinidad and Tobago, and Teresa Incháustegui, Expert from Mexico, as Vice Presidents of CEVI.

Despite the progress achieved, the Committee reiterated the need for States Parties to fulfill their financial commitments to MESECVI, emphasizing that the sustainability of the Mechanism is essential to continue promoting the effective implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention. Likewise, the Committee highlighted the remaining challenges, particularly in the allocation of resources and the adoption of public policies that guarantee a life free of violence for all women and girls in the region.

#### **1.4 Twenty-First Meeting of the Committee of Experts**

On December 9, 2024, the first session of the Twenty-First Meeting of the CEVI was held virtually, with representatives from 13 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. The President of the Committee, Gloria Camacho, opened the session, highlighting the 20 years of MESECVI and the 30 years of the Convention, and welcomed new experts from Colombia, Paraguay, Peru, and the Dominican Republic. Meanwhile, Alejandra Mora Mora, Executive Secretary of the CIM, underscored MESECVI's achievements and emphasized the financial challenges, urging the States Parties to strengthen their economic commitment to ensure the sustainability of key initiatives, such as the Model Law on Digital Violence.

The approved agenda included key topics such as the review of the Fourth Round of Multilateral Evaluation, progress on data visualization dashboards, a thematic report on Afro-descendant women, and the planning of future meetings. During the session, a report was presented on the progress made in the use of the automated indicator system, which enabled 13 countries to collect key data on gender-based violence in 2024. Other points discussed

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<sup>20</sup> MESECVI. (2024). *Country Report of Paraguay*. Available at: <https://belemdopara.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/INFORME-PAIiS-PARAGUAY.pdf>.

<sup>21</sup> MESECVI. (2024). *Country Report of Uruguay*. Available at: <https://belemdopara.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/INFORME-PAIeS-URUGUAY.pdf>.

<sup>22</sup> MESECVI. (2023). *General Recommendation No. 5*. Available at: <https://belemdopara.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/General-Recommendation-Violence-Afrodescendant-Women.pdf>

included the need to promote greater financial commitment from the States Parties and to organize an in-person meeting of the Committee before the event in Belém do Pará. Likewise, the role of the Advisory Council was analyzed.

The meeting concluded with a call to maintain collective commitment to consolidate progress in the region, highlighting the importance of joint efforts to strengthen the implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention.

During the continuation of the meeting on January 16 and January 24, 2024, the Thematic Report on Violence Against Afro-descendant Women in Latin America and the Fourth Hemispheric Report – Latin America Chapter were approved. Additionally, progress was presented on the Inter-American Model Law to Prevent, Punish, and Eradicate Violence Against Women Facilitated by Technology, along with the different strategies for its promotion. It was agreed to continue consultations in Caribbean countries as part of the process of developing and strengthening this initiative.

Additionally, during the session, the national reports of Costa Rica, Mexico, and Peru were approved, reaffirming the Committee's commitment to monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention in the States Parties.

The Twenty-First Meeting of CEVI reaffirmed the importance of collective efforts to advance the implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention and address emerging challenges in the region. Progress in data utilization, the consolidation of innovative regulatory frameworks, and the strengthening of communication strategies reflect a renewed commitment to the eradication of violence against women.

## **II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENTS OF THE NINTH CONFERENCE OF STATES PARTIES**

### **2.1 Agreements**

#### **2.1.1. Actions to Address Violence against Women and Girls from an Intersectional Perspective**

In 2024, MESECVI intensified its efforts to address violence against women, adolescents, and girls, adopting an intersectional approach that considers factors such as ethnicity, race, sexual orientation, gender identity, and socioeconomic status, among others.

One of the main initiatives was the CEVI's approval of the Thematic Report on Gender-Based Violence Against Afro-descendant Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, which analyzes the structural violence they experience due to the intersection of gender and race. This report follows up on General Recommendation No. 5<sup>23</sup>, focused on gender-based violence against Afro-descendant women, which had been approved in 2023. This document highlights the need to implement public policies that address the multiple forms of

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<sup>23</sup> MESECVI. (2023). *General Recommendation No. 5*. Available at: <https://belemdopara.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/General-Recommendation-Violence-Afrodescendant-Women.pdf>

discrimination and violence faced by these women, as well as to ensure their access to justice, comprehensive protection, and reparations.

These initiatives reflect MESECVI's commitment to the effective implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention by recognizing and addressing the diverse and complex realities of women and girls in the region. The actions undertaken not only strengthen the regulatory framework but also drive the cultural change necessary to eradicate gender-based violence in all its forms.

### **2.1.2 Model Law to Prevent, Punish, and Eradicate Technology-Facilitated Violence Against Women**

MESECVI conducted a series of regional consultations on the draft Model Law to Prevent, Punish, and Eradicate Violence Against Women Facilitated by Technology, with the support of the Republic of Italy. These consultations, held in both virtual and in-person formats, included face-to-face meetings in Washington D.C., Argentina, and Colombia, bringing together over 150 specialists from various disciplines, including human rights, cybersecurity, and gender.

The first consultation took place in Washington D.C. on November 30, 2023, followed by sessions in Argentina and Colombia between November 19 and 26, 2024. These meetings enabled the active participation of representatives from the three branches of government, civil society organizations, academics, and international bodies, who contributed valuable perspectives and recommendations to strengthen this important legal initiative aimed at eradicating violence in digital environments.

The process began with an initial meeting in Washington D.C., followed by a virtual consultation, and continued with in-person consultations in Buenos Aires, organized in collaboration with the University of Buenos Aires, the Regional Alliance for Free Expression, Amnesty International, and other key entities. In Buenos Aires, the project was presented at the Chamber of Deputies of the Nation, as well as before relevant institutions in the provinces of Buenos Aires and Santa Fe. Subsequently, in Colombia, consultations were held, including a meeting with prosecutors from 17 member countries of the Gender Network (REG) of the Ibero-American Association of Public Prosecutors (AIAMP) in Cartagena, as well as a session in Bogotá in partnership with the Externado University. Finally, in Panama, the project was presented during the event “Building Safe, Inclusive, and Violence-Free Digital Spaces”, organized in collaboration with ParlAmericas and the Ministry of Women of Panama.

These meetings were accompanied by CEVI Experts and included the participation of Equality Now and UN Women. The consultation process will continue in other regions such as the Anglophone Caribbean (Trinidad and Tobago/Jamaica), North America (Mexico), Central America (Guatemala), and Latin America (Brazil), within the framework of the 30th anniversary of the Belém do Pará Convention.

### **2.1.3 Fourth Hemispheric Report: Access to Justice, Truth, and Reparation for Women in Latin America – Latin America Chapter**

The report approved during this period identifies key challenges, including the persistence of gender stereotypes in judicial systems, insufficient training for justice operators, and a lack of resources to protect victims of gender-based violence. It also highlights the need to harmonize national legal frameworks with the international standards of the Belém do Pará Convention. This report underscores the urgency of ensuring comprehensive access to justice, truth, and reparations for women victims. It has been published on the official MESECVI website, facilitating its consultation and promoting its implementation by the States Parties.

The report analyzes the compliance of the States Parties to the Belém do Pará Convention in Latin America regarding access to justice, truth, and reparations for women and girls who are victims of gender-based violence. The evaluation is based on the Fourth Multilateral Evaluation Round, covering the period from 2018 to 2022, and uses 137 selected indicators to measure the implementation of the Convention in key areas such as legislation, access to justice, information and statistics, budgets, and diversity. The document examines the capacity of States to integrate the principles of the Convention into their justice systems and specialized services, ensuring victims' right to effectively participate in judicial processes.

Similarly, the report highlights the obligation of States to ensure access to justice through enhanced due diligence, which entails preventing, investigating, punishing, and providing reparations for violations of women's rights. It also underscores the importance of eliminating structural barriers and ensuring accessibility to justice services for all women, including those facing multiple forms of discrimination, such as women with disabilities, Afro-descendant women, and migrants. Additionally, the report emphasizes the need to apply a gender perspective in investigations and judicial proceedings to eradicate stereotypes and prevent the revictimization of victims.

Finally, the report addresses the persistent challenges in the region, such as the lack of uniformity in the application of protection mechanisms, the shortage of specialized services, and the insufficiency of comprehensive reparation programs. Despite legislative progress in several countries, the MESECVI Committee of Experts highlights the need to continue strengthening state capacities to collect adequate information and adopt effective measures in the fight against gender-based violence. The report concludes with specific recommendations for States Parties to strengthen their regulatory and operational frameworks to ensure effective access to justice, truth, and reparations for women and girls in Latin America.

Considering the Presidency's priority of promoting the coordination of regional agendas to unite efforts in the field of women's human rights, Chile identified the opportunity to incorporate the key findings of CEVI's subregional reports from the Fourth Evaluation Round into the Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Report on the Implementation of

the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, in the framework of its 30th anniversary. This report is being prepared by ECLAC in coordination with UN Women.

In this context, coordination was encouraged between MESECVI, the Gender Affairs Division of ECLAC, and UN Women to provide information on regional trends over the past five years regarding the implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention, its role in the prevention, punishment, and eradication of gender-based violence, and its connection with Beijing+30. This collaboration was formalized with the submission of inputs in September 2024.

#### **2.1.4 General Recommendation No.5**

General Recommendation No. 5<sup>24</sup> of MESECVI, titled "Gender-Based Violence Against Afro-Descendant Women," addresses the multiple forms of violence these women face due to the intersection of gender and race. This document emphasizes the need for intersectional public policies that ensure comprehensive protection, access to justice, and the recognition of their rights. Since its approval, it has been widely disseminated and shared throughout the region, with the support of organizations such as the Institute on Race, Equality, and Human Rights and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), which have highlighted its significance as a framework for combating structural violence and promoting equality. Additionally, as mentioned in the first point of this section, a Thematic Report on Gender-Based Violence Against Afro-Descendant Women in Latin America and the Caribbean has been developed to complement this Recommendation.

#### **2.1.5 Key Findings of the Subregional Report on Legislative Advances to Prevent and Punish Violence against Women in the Caribbean**

The Subregional Report on Legislative Advances to Prevent and Punish Violence Against Women in the Caribbean, published by MESECVI, highlights significant progress in the region, such as the incorporation of specific legislation to prevent and punish gender-based violence, including the criminalization of femicide in some countries and the strengthening of protection measures for victims. However, the report also identifies persistent challenges, such as the lack of legal harmonization, insufficient resources for law implementation, and the need for specialized training for justice system operators. These findings underscore the importance of continuing to strengthen legal frameworks and promoting coordinated strategies to eradicate violence against women in the region.

#### **2.1.6 Amendment to the Rules of Procedure**

At the Ninth Conference of States Parties, the amendment to the Rules of Procedure of the Conference<sup>25</sup> was approved, adapting it to the current needs of the Conference of States Parties of MESECVI, the amendment aims to strengthen transparency, timely coordination, and consensus-building to ensure the highest standard of effectiveness in the Conference's

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<sup>24</sup> MESECVI. (2023). *General Recommendation No. 5*. Available at: <https://belemdopara.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/General-Recommendation-Violence-Afrodescendant-Women.pdf>.

<sup>25</sup> MESECVI. (2024). *Rules of Procedure of the Conference of the States Parties to the MESECVI*. Available at: <https://belemdopara.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/Reglamento-CEP-EN.pdf>

work. This update, published on the official website of the Mechanism, will ensure a more efficient operation, aligned with emerging challenges.

### **2.1.7 MESECVI Strategic Plan 2024-2029<sup>26</sup>**

It establishes a roadmap for the next five years aimed at strengthening the implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention and guaranteeing women's human rights. To ensure its dissemination, MESECVI has published the full document on its official website and has issued press releases and informational bulletins highlighting the main objectives and strategies. Additionally, it has participated in regional events and seminars where the plan has been shared with the States Parties and other partners to promote its implementation in the States Parties. These actions reflect the Mechanism's commitment to regional cooperation and the eradication of violence against women, ensuring that strategic efforts reach all levels.

### **2.1.8 Declaration on Accelerating Strategies**

Adopted at the same Conference, this Declaration emphasizes priority actions to more effectively implement the Belém do Pará Convention. To ensure its dissemination, MESECVI has published the full document on its official website and has issued press releases and informational bulletins highlighting the main objectives and strategies.

### **2.1.9 Dialogues between ANC and CEVI**

As part of the twentieth anniversary of MESECVI, celebrated on November 20, 2024, by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS), the importance of maintaining and strengthening periodic dialogues between the National Competent Authorities (ANC) and the MESECVI Committee of Experts was highlighted. During the commemoration, which included the participation of both the President of the Conference of States Parties and the President of CEVI, the fundamental role of MESECVI as a tool to ensure the effective implementation of the Convention was emphasized. These dialogue spaces have allowed for the evaluation of progress, the overcoming of challenges, and the strengthening of collaboration among the States Parties, promoting the implementation of strategies to prevent and eradicate violence against women in the region.

### **2.1.10 Civil Society Participation**

For the Presidency of Chile, it was essential to recognize the contribution of civil society organizations in monitoring the implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention over the 30 years since its adoption by the States of the region. In this regard, Chile promoted their participation in the IX CEP by inviting organized civil society to be part of the State's Official Delegation and convening two meetings—one at the national level and another at the regional level.

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<sup>26</sup> MESECVI. (2024). *Strategic Plan 2024-2029*. Available at: [https://belemdopara.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/MESECVI-IX-CE-doc.148.rev2\\_EN\\_StrategicPlan2024-2029.pdf](https://belemdopara.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/MESECVI-IX-CE-doc.148.rev2_EN_StrategicPlan2024-2029.pdf)

The national meeting aimed to create a space for reflection on the impact of the Convention on the lives of women, both organized and unorganized. Meanwhile, the regional meeting sought to foster dialogue between national and international organizations to evaluate and strengthen the functioning of the Convention and its Follow-up Mechanism. Additionally, it served as a preparatory instance for the contributions that would be presented during the States' debates at the IX CEP.

All these efforts contributed to strengthening the participation of civil society organizations in the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the Convention and the 20th anniversary of the Mechanism, as well as in the Conference of States Parties. These initiatives resulted in the attendance of over 105 representatives from more than 40 organizations at the official meetings and 213 participants at the national meeting. Furthermore, the active participation of civil society in the consultations held in Argentina and Colombia on the Model Comprehensive Law to Prevent and Punish Gender-Based Violence Facilitated by Technology marked a milestone in the development of this process.

These meetings brought together various organizations, collectives, and activists, who contributed unique perspectives based on their on-the-ground experiences, enriching the proposal with an inclusive and contextually relevant approach. The contributions of civil society were essential in identifying specific challenges, proposing practical solutions, and ensuring that the law addresses the realities of affected women, thereby strengthening the regional commitment to transformative legislation.

#### **2.1.11 Climate Change and Gender-Based Violence against Women**

In order to integrate a gender perspective into climate change adaptation policies and establish a focal point to lead and coordinate the mainstreaming of gender, violence, and climate change, MESECVI has created a dedicated working group on this issue. Currently, the group is in its initial planning phase, focusing on organizing meetings and strategic dialogues to define concrete actions. This initiative reflects the commitment to advancing a comprehensive approach that addresses gender inequalities in response to climate change-related violence, ensuring an inclusive perspective adapted to the needs of women in the region.

#### **2.1.12 States Parties that Have Appointed Experts from October 2023 to February 2025**

Throughout 2024, several States Parties to MESECVI reaffirmed their commitment to implementing the Belém do Pará Convention by appointing new experts to the Committee of Experts (CEVI). Among them, Peru appointed Ana María Mendieta in April; the Dominican Republic designated Yildalina Tatem in May; Paraguay incorporated María Angélica Cano Redil in October; and Colombia added Adriana Benjumea in November. Additionally, at the beginning of 2025, Argentina appointed Ana Belem Mármora as an expert, while Panama designated Jennifer Delgado and Guyana appointed Cona Husbands, further strengthening their support for MESECVI in the region. These appointments reflect the commitment of the States Parties to promoting gender equality and eradicating violence against women.

## **2.2 Appointment of MESECVI National Competent Authorities**

### Appointments of ANC in the Period from October 2023 to February 2025

**Antigua and Barbuda:** Jamie Saunders, Director of the Gender Affairs Directorate within the Ministry of Health, Welfare, Social Transformation, and Environment.

**Bolivia:** Cesar Adalid Siles Bazán, Minister of Justice and Institutional Transparency

**Ecuador:** Arianna Tanca Machiavelo, Minister of Women and Human Rights

**Grenada:** Naomi Jeremiah, Permanent Secretary with responsibility for Social Development and Gender Affairs

**Haití:** Dr. Sofia Loreus, Minister of Women's Status and Women's Rights

**Honduras:** Doris Yolany García Paredes, Secretary of State for Women's Affairs

**Panamá:** Niurka Palacios, Minister of Women

**Perú:** Ángela Teresa Hernández Cajo, Minister, Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations

**Saint Kitts and Nevis:** Troy'nia Douglas, Gender Affairs Officer.

**Saint Lucia:** Virginia Albert-Poyotte, Minister of Public Service, Home Affairs, Labour, and Gender Affairs.

## **III. FOURTH ROUND OF MULTILATERAL EVALUATION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BELÉM DO PARÁ CONVENTION**

Within the framework of the Fourth Round of Multilateral Evaluation of the Committee of Experts of MESECVI, various countries in Latin America and the Caribbean continue to make progress in finalizing the Indicator System. In Latin America, the Dominican Republic is still working on the full implementation of this system, while the other States Parties have already fulfilled the commitments established in the Belém do Pará Convention.

In the Caribbean, the evaluation process was relaunched in August 2024, with an invitation to the States Parties of the region to participate in workshops on monitoring the implementation of the Convention and the Indicator System. This relaunch has been crucial in engaging Caribbean countries that still need to advance in the registration and implementation of the indicators. To date, Trinidad and Tobago is the only Caribbean country that has successfully completed and responded to the indicators.

However, several Caribbean countries still need to complete the registration of indicators in the automated platform, including Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize,



Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Haiti, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. These countries are in the process of registering the necessary data for the evaluation of their implementation of the Convention.

On the other hand, Saint Lucia and Saint Kitts and Nevis have requested an extension to complete their indicator registration. Along with Suriname, these countries are in the process of responding to the pending indicators.

Finally, it is important to highlight that Nicaragua and Venezuela did not participate in this Round of Evaluation, preventing their progress in the implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention from being assessed within the context of this process. The absence of these countries limits the scope of the regional evaluation, underscoring the importance of the active participation of all States Parties in monitoring and implementing the Convention.

#### **IV. DISSEMINATION AND AWARENESS-RAISING ON THE CONVENTION AND MESECVI RECOMMENDATIONS**

##### **4.1 Technical Support, Awareness-Raising, and Exchange Activities**

In the field of awareness-raising, MESECVI organized key events such as the forum "The Roadmap to Address Online Gender-Based Violence Against Women and Girls in LAC" and the regional dialogue on strategic litigation in cases of political violence. These activities promoted the visibility of critical issues and the exchange of best practices among the States Parties.

In the Caribbean region, MESECVI carried out two missions to Saint Lucia and Panama in February and March 2024, as part of the project "Guidelines for the Development of a Protocol for the Protection of Migrant, Displaced, and Refugee Women Against Violence and Sexual Exploitation." This project, funded by the United Kingdom and implemented in collaboration with the OAS/DPS, aimed to develop an inter-institutional, intersectoral, and multidisciplinary tool to ensure access to justice and the protection of these women's rights.

As part of efforts to strengthen technical capacities, MESECVI worked with English-speaking Caribbean countries in collaboration with UNDP, organizing workshops for authorities from Antigua and Barbuda, Trinidad and Tobago, and Guyana. These meetings not only promoted the use of the Indicator System but also encouraged the active participation of civil society organizations in the evaluation process, strengthening regional cooperation and adopting an inclusive approach.

In Saint Lucia, the missions included participatory workshops and consultations with local and international stakeholders, as well as a visit to the Women's Support Centre (WSC), the country's only shelter for women victims of gender-based violence. Despite facing challenges such as inadequate infrastructure and a temporary closure for repairs, notable practices were highlighted, including referral pathways for gender-based violence cases and mechanisms for the confidential care of victims. These efforts contributed to strengthening

national and inter-institutional strategies for the protection of women in situations of high vulnerability.

In Panama, activities focused on developing a protocol for migrant, displaced, and refugee women facing high risks, particularly during their journey through the Darién Gap, one of the most dangerous migration routes in the region. During the missions, workshops and consultations were conducted to identify critical needs and establish strategic guidelines to strengthen coordination among institutions in areas such as health, justice, and security.

Key outcomes included progress in raising awareness among key stakeholders and designing comprehensive care measures that ensure a gender-sensitive and human rights-based approach. Additionally, an indicator workshop was held with officials responsible for compiling the necessary information, strengthening their response to MESECVI.

These missions in Saint Lucia and Panama reinforced a regional strategy to address gender-based violence in migration contexts, highlighting the need for a comprehensive and sustained approach to ensuring the protection of migrant, displaced, and refugee women and their effective access to justice.

On February 16, an Indicator Workshop was held with authorities from Honduras, facilitating the timely and proper completion of the State's response. On February 20, the Secretariat participated in the Global Online Symposium on Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence (TF GBV), co-organized by UNFPA and the Online Safety Commissioner, while on February 21, the Secretariat was invited to take part in the "Presentation of the TikTok Guide for Mothers, Fathers, and Guardians."

As part of CSW, on March 12, the general recommendation on consent was presented at a parallel event in collaboration with Equality Now and UNFPA, focusing on "Sexual Violence: Strengthening Institutions to Remove Barriers to Access to Justice for Women and Girls with Disabilities."

On May 15, an Indicator Workshop was completed for the Dominican Republic, which is currently in the process of responding. On May 29, MESECVI was invited to participate in a Training on the Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence at the Local Level, as part of an International Seminar in Bolivia.

On July 2, we presented MESECVI's work at the event "Addressing Child, Early, and Forced Marriages and Unions (MUITF) through Legal Frameworks and Comprehensive Policies." On July 3, we participated in the Fifth Meeting of the Regional Conference on Population and Development of Latin America and the Caribbean. Additionally, the Secretariat took part in the ParlAmericas meeting "Beyond Borders: Regional Security Strategies for the 21st Century."

On August 28, in line with the objectives of the Fourth Round regarding access to justice, MESECVI participated in the Virtual Panel in Costa Rica: Guide for the Preparation of Judicial Reports for International Organizations. Additionally, it took part in the synchronous meeting of the Advanced Diploma in Measuring Gender-Based Violence Against Women and Femicide-Feminicide.

On September 19, the Secretariat collaborated in the Gender Justice Commission Event in Peru, while on September 25, it was invited as co-chair of the EDVAW Platform to the Launch Event of the ACT Program to End Violence Against Women, representing the presidency of the EDVAW Platform. On September 26, it participated in the Gender Links Event: Second Meeting of the Inter-American Network.

On September 27, 2024, with the objective of relaunching the Fourth Round, authorities and experts from eight English-speaking Caribbean countries were invited to a virtual meeting to support their efforts in participating in the Fourth Round of Evaluation. During this meeting, several countries expressed interest in conducting training workshops for officials on the Indicator System.

As a result, during October, three workshops were held, with the participation of over 30 officials from Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. This process strengthens efforts to ensure the proper implementation of the Fourth Round of Evaluation and guarantees that States have the necessary tools to report and monitor indicators related to gender-based violence.

On December 4 and 5, the Secretariat was invited to participate in the Sixty-Sixth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as in the Meeting with Feminist and Women's Organizations as part of the ACTUEMOS Program to End Violence Against Women, in Chile.

## **4.2 Courses**

In 2023, the Committee focused its efforts on priority issues such as the right of women victims of violence to truth, justice, and reparation. An automated indicator system was implemented to facilitate data collection in the States Parties, with training provided to over 280 officials from 14 countries. So far, 11 States have completed the submission of information, reflecting significant progress in the monitoring process.

In March 2023, the Committee conducted an official visit to Argentina at the invitation of the State to address political violence against women. During this mission, meetings were held with authorities, victims, civil society organizations, and media representatives, resulting in a report with specific recommendations for the country, highlighting strategies to prevent and address this form of gender-based violence.

In collaboration with various institutions and human rights experts, the specialized course *"Human Rights Standards in the Investigation of Cases of Missing Women, Adolescents, and Girls, and Femicide"* was conducted. The course aimed to provide prosecutors, search

commissions, police officers, and other authorities with conceptual, methodological, and practical tools to apply international and national standards.

Through five modules and interactive workshops, held between August 22 and October 11, key topics were addressed, including gender perspective, structural violence, and due diligence in the investigation of femicide and disappearance cases. The sessions emphasized the importance of mechanisms such as the Alba Protocol, context analysis, and evidence assessment in gender-based violence cases. Additionally, the course promoted awareness and the active participation of victims' families in search processes and case adjudication.

Meanwhile, the CEVI and the Technical Secretariat participated in the *"Follow-up Articulation to the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence Against Women (Belém do Pará Convention)"*, as part of the 30th anniversary commemoration of this significant international instrument. This event, conducted through five pedagogical sessions combining virtual and in-person modalities, reinforced the commitment of various stakeholders to eradicating gender-based violence and promoted the implementation of effective measures to protect women's rights across the region.

Throughout the sessions, the active participation of experts and civil society leaders was crucial in influencing multilateral policies and advancing toward a future free from violence. This initiative further strengthened the impact of the Convention as a fundamental instrument in the defense of women's human rights in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Finally, the MESECVI Technical Secretariat played a key role in the fourth edition of the international course *"The Human Right of Women to a Life Free from Violence – Rosa María Álvarez González"*, held between August and October 2024. This program, organized in collaboration with various institutions, aimed to strengthen participants' knowledge and capacities in applying international standards for the protection of women's human rights and the eradication of gender-based violence.

#### **4.3 International Cooperation**

In the field of international cooperation, the Committee strengthened its active role in the EDVAW Platform, serving as co-chair alongside the CEDAW Committee from February 2024 to February 2025, reaffirming its commitment to promoting global strategies for the eradication of violence against women.

Additionally, significant progress was made in developing an Inter-American Model Law on Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence through an inclusive process that involved consultations with State representatives, civil society, and international organizations. These efforts established key consensus points to initiate regulatory development, highlighting the importance of joint regional efforts in addressing this critical issue.

## V. MESECVI FINANCING

### Sources of Financing for MESECVI

During the 54th General Assembly, held in June 2024 in Asunción, Paraguay, Resolution AG/RES. 3028 (LIV-O/24) was approved, urging States Parties, Member States that have not yet ratified the Convention, Permanent Observer States, and other donors to make voluntary contributions to the specific fund dedicated to financing MESECVI activities. The resolution also encouraged hosting and organizing meetings of its bodies.

In 2024, the MESECVI fund received contributions from the Dominican Republic and Mexico, as well as financial support from Italy for drafting the Model Law on Digital Violence.

## ANNEX I

### HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO MESECVI 2013-2024

| MESECVI Contributions |                    |                   |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Year                  | Donor              | Total (USD \$)    |
| 2013                  | Argentina          | 15.000,00         |
|                       | Francia (Proyecto) | 2.091,89          |
|                       | México             | 29.453,11         |
|                       | Nicaragua          | 5.000,00          |
|                       | Suriname           | 2.000,00          |
|                       | Trinidad y Tobago  | 15.000,00         |
| <b>2013 Total</b>     |                    | <b>68.545,00</b>  |
| 2014                  | Argentina          | 15.000,00         |
|                       | México             | 34.529,59         |
|                       | Nicaragua          | 6.000,00          |
| <b>2014 Total</b>     |                    | <b>55.529,59</b>  |
| 2015                  | México             | 29.717,87         |
|                       | Nicaragua          | 6.000,00          |
| <b>2015 Total</b>     |                    | <b>35.717,87</b>  |
| 2016                  | México             | 30.253,85         |
|                       | Trinidad y Tobago  | 15.000,00         |
| <b>2016 Total</b>     |                    | <b>45.253,85</b>  |
| 2017                  | Panamá             | 78.159,80         |
|                       | México             | 25.013,89         |
| <b>2017 Total</b>     |                    | <b>103.173,69</b> |
| 2018                  | Trinidad y Tobago  | 30.000,00         |
|                       | México             | 20.973,26         |
|                       | Argentina          | 10.000,00         |
|                       | Nicaragua          | 5.000,00          |
|                       | Panamá             | 6.100,00          |

|                    |                           |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>2018 Total</b>  |                           | <b>72.073,26</b>    |
| 2019               | Panamá                    | 38.000,00           |
|                    | Panamá                    | 7.000,00            |
|                    | Trinidad y Tobago         | 15.000,00           |
|                    | México                    | 19.589,32           |
|                    | Nicaragua                 | 3.000,00            |
|                    | México                    | 77.103,77           |
| <b>2019 Total</b>  |                           | <b>159.693,09</b>   |
| 2020               | Trinidad y Tobago         | 15.000,00           |
|                    | UN Women (Proyecto)       | 98.386,00           |
| <b>2020 Total</b>  |                           | <b>113.386,00</b>   |
| 2021               | México                    | 25.164,19           |
|                    | Trinidad y Tobago         | 15.000,00           |
|                    | UN Women (Proyecto)       | 155.164,84          |
|                    | PADF (Proyecto)           | 3.000,00            |
|                    | PNUD (Proyecto)           | 30.000,00           |
|                    |                           |                     |
| <b>2021 Total</b>  |                           | <b>228.329,03</b>   |
| 2022               | México - Reunión          | 64.419,57           |
|                    | México - Recurrente anual | 20.000,00           |
|                    | UN Women (Proyecto)       | 40.000,00           |
|                    | Trinidad y Tobago         | 15.000,00           |
|                    | Liechtenstein (Proyecto)  | 31.563,34           |
|                    |                           |                     |
| <b>2022 Total</b>  |                           | <b>170.982,91</b>   |
| 2023               | Chile                     | 5.147,01            |
|                    | República Dominicana      | 9.975,00            |
|                    | Italia (Proyecto)         | 54.717,00           |
|                    | México                    | 57.763,40           |
|                    | UNDP (Proyecto)           | 45.000,00           |
|                    | Trinidad y Tobago         | 15.000,00           |
|                    |                           |                     |
| <b>2023 Total</b>  |                           | <b>187.602,41</b>   |
| 2024               | Italia (Proyecto)         | 134.230,00          |
|                    | República Dominicana      | 9.975,00            |
|                    | México                    | 29.404,50           |
|                    | Colombia                  | 25.000,00           |
| <b>2024 Total</b>  |                           | <b>198.609,50</b>   |
| <b>Grand Total</b> |                           | <b>1.438.896,20</b> |

## ANNEX II

### States Pending Official Appointment of National Competent Authorities as of February 2025

| COUNTRY  | STATUS                            |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
| BARBADOS | Pending ANC appointment (T and S) |
| BELIZE   | Pending ANC appointment (T and S) |
| COLOMBIA | Pending ANC appointment (T and S) |
| ECUADOR  | Pending ANC appointment (T and S) |
| HONDURAS | Pending ANC appointment (T and S) |
| MÉXICO   | Pending ANC appointment (T and S) |

## ANNEX III

### States Pending Official Appointment of Experts as of February 2025

| COUNTRY             | STATUS                                   |
|---------------------|--|
| ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA | Pending appointment of Experts (T and S) |
| BARBADOS            | Pending appointment of Experts (T and S) |
| BELIZE              | Pending appointment of Experts (T and S) |
| DOMINICA            | Pending appointment of Experts (T and S) |
| EL SALVADOR         | Pending appointment of Experts (T and S) |
| GRENADA             | Pending appointment of Experts (T and S) |
| HAITI               | Pending appointment of Experts (T and S) |
| HONDURAS            | Pending appointment of Experts (T and S) |
| NICARAGUA           | Pending appointment of Experts (T and S) |
| URUGUAY             | Pending appointment of Experts (T and S) |
| VENEZUELA           | Pending appointment of Experts (T and S) |

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<sup>i</sup> [MESECVI-IX-CE-doc.149.EN.-rev1.DeclaracionFortalecimientoMESECVI.pdf](#)

<sup>ii</sup> [Rules of Procedure 2024.pdf](#)