



**FOLLOW-UP MECHANISM TO THE  
BELÉM DO PARÁ CONVENTION (MESECVI)**  
TENTH CONFERENCE OF STATES PARTIES  
December 10, 11 and 12, 2025  
Fortaleza, Brazil

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## **AGREEMENTS OF THE TENTH CONFERENCE OF STATES PARTY TO THE FOLLOW-UP MECHANISM OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BELÉM DO PARÁ CONVENTION (MESECVI)<sup>12</sup>**

The States Party to the *Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, “Convention of Belém do Pará,”* gathered at the Tenth Conference of States Party to the MESECVI on December 10, 11 and 12, 2025, in Fortaleza, Brazil;

RECALLING that, in order to ensure the effective implementation of the Convention’s provisions, the First Conference of States Party was held on October 26, 2004, at the headquarters of the Organization of American States (OAS), where the “Statute of the Follow-up Mechanism to the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, Convention of Belém do Pará” (MESECVI) was adopted;

RECOGNIZING the need to strengthen the MESECVI as an essential regional mechanism for following up, evaluating and transforming State policies concerning the multiple forms of violence against women and girls, adapting the Mechanism to the challenges of Belém do Pará +30;

CONSIDERING that the MESECVI Strategic Plan 2024–2029 establishes as a priority the incorporation of inclusive approaches that recognize diversity, intersectional, and interculturality, as well as human security, gender, and territorial perspectives in response to emerging forms of violence, particularly those affecting Afro-descendant women;

RECOGNIZING that the strengthening of democracy requires ensuring the effective access of women, adolescents and girls to a full, inclusive, accessible, and safe digital citizenship, which in turn demands preventing and eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls, including trafficking, digital violence, disinformation, and the forms of violence exacerbated by climate change, natural disasters, and gender inequalities;

CONSIDERING that the Fourth Hemispheric Report of the MESECVI (2025) demonstrate a sustained increase in violence against women, adolescents and girls, racial/ethnic, political, symbolic, moral, and digital violence, particularly those who participate in public life,

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<sup>1</sup> The Republic of Paraguay reaffirms with absolute clarity that any interpretation and implementation shall be carried out (...)

<sup>2</sup> The Peruvian State reaffirms its full commitment to the protection, respect, and guarantee of the human rights(...)



communications, human rights and environmental defense, as well as those who face structural vulnerabilities;

REITERATING the international commitments adopted under COP30 (2025), the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (1994), the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action (1995), and the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement, 2018)<sup>3</sup>, all of which recognize the essential role of women in environmental management and sustainable development;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that climate emergencies and unsafe digital environments exacerbate structural inequalities affecting women, adolescents and girls, increasing risks of violence, exclusion, and vulnerability;

REAFFIRMING that women environmental defenders, Indigenous, tribal, Afro-descendant women, rural women, and women from traditional, peasants and native communities play an irreplaceable role in ecosystem protection and ancestral knowledge, and that their work requires effective guarantees of safety, participation, and recognition;

REAFFIRMING the need to foster cooperation, exchange of information, and good practices among the States Party to the Convention, especially between Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as adhering and signatory States, OAS Permanent Observers, and other relevant subregional, regional and international bodies addressing gender-based violence against women, adolescents and girls, taking into account differentiated approaches for girls, adolescents, older women, human rights defenders and environmental defenders, Indigenous, tribal and Afro-descendant women, rural women, women from traditional communities, migrant women and others facing specific conditions that may lead to vulnerabilities;

RATIFYING the importance of dialogue between the National Competent Authorities and the CEVI for the exchange of experiences on advances and obstacles in relevant topics regarding the strengthening, fulfillment and dissemination of the *Belém do Pará Convention* and the institutional mandates of both bodies, with a view to strengthening the MESECVI and maintaining its role as a regional and global reference<sup>4</sup>;

CONVINCED that strengthening the MESECVI requires support from the States Party in human and/or financial resources, and therefore recognizing the need to identify sustainable financing alternatives for the effective functioning of the Mechanism;

CONFIRMING the importance of dialogue between the MESECVI and women's organizations, human rights defenders, and civil society movements;

AGREE TO:

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<sup>3</sup> Peru does not support the reference to the Escazú Agreement,(...)

<sup>4</sup> Guidelines for the development of dialogues between (...)



1. Reaffirm their commitment to the principles and obligations of the Belém do Pará Convention and strengthen democratic governance by orienting legislation and public policies toward the eradication of all forms of violence against women and girls;
2. Guarantee comprehensive mechanisms to ensure access to justice, truth and reparation for women, girls, adolescents, older women, human rights and environmental defenders, Indigenous, tribal and Afro-descendant women, rural women, women from traditional communities and any other group facing any condition that may lead to vulnerability, through gender-responsive security policies, monitoring and evaluation systems, gender-responsive budgets, and disaggregated data—ensuring prevention, protection, and eradication of gender-based violence in all public and private spheres;
3. Welcome the approval of the *Inter-American Model Law on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Gender-Based Digital Violence against Women* by the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI, commit to presenting it to their Parliaments and promote its adoption into national laws and public policies. Request the Technical Secretariat to provide assistance for its implementation, to be supported financially by the States Party and international cooperation;
4. Adopt legislative and public policy measures to prevent, punish, and eradicate the forms of violence exacerbated by climate and environmental crises, incorporating gender and diversity perspectives in climate change, natural disaster and environmental policies;
5. Promote full, equal and meaningful participation of all women—including Indigenous, tribal and afro-descendant women and from rural, traditional, peasants, native communities, young women, older adult women, and women with disabilities—in all levels of digital governance, ensuring their involvement in decision-making, leadership, technology and innovation to prevent, punish and eradicate digital violence against them;
6. Take note of the main findings of the *Fourth Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention (Latin America chapter): Access to Justice, Truth, and Reparation: Structural Challenges and Institutional Progress (MESECVI, 2025)*. Commit to advancing full access to justice for victims, ensuring specialized services, legal assistance and comprehensive mechanisms for reparations, among others;
7. Request the Technical Secretariat to incorporate indicators on digital violence and the differentiated impacts of climate change in the Fifth Round of Multilateral Evaluation, to strengthen the MESECVI hemispheric database—supported by the financial and human resources that States Party and other strategic partners may provide;
8. Strengthening the MESECVI’s role as a technical and political regional cooperation space, fostering articulation with other Inter-American and universal human rights systems, and facilitating the exchange of good practices among States Party, national gender bureaus, civil society and international organizations to provide a coordinated response to digital violence and to the threats posed to women’s democratic participation in online spaces;
9. Encourage active participation of States Party in the MESECVI, ensuring continuity of commitments and reaffirming the need to guarantee institutional, technical and financial



sustainability through annual contributions and in-kind support, to allow the effective fulfillment of their mandate under the framework of the Convention;

10. Mandate the Committee of Experts (CEVI) to develop normative, technical and methodological instruments to guide the formulation and implementation of policies and programs aimed at eradicating violence against women in the context of climate emergencies and digital environments, in accordance with the mandate of the MESECVI and the priorities established in its 2024–2029 Strategic Plan, and commit to ensuring the necessary financial and technical support for this purpose;

11. Approve the publication of the *Declaration on Democracy, Climate Emergency, Digital Environments and New Forms of Violence against Women* of the X Meeting of the Conference of States Party— Fortaleza Declaration;

12. Continue holding regular dialogues between the National Competent Authorities and the CEVI on progress and challenges on relevant topics regarding the strengthening, fulfillment and dissemination of the Belém do Pará Convention;

13. Continue encouraging the participation of civil society and social actors from all subregions of the Americas in the activities of the MESECVI, consistent with Article 10.2 of its Statute;

14. Present to the next Conference of States Party a report on progress in implementing these mandates, including a section on resource mobilization and State contributions;

15. Welcome the designation of Experts by States Party in 2025 and urge those that have not yet done so to appoint their Principal and Alternate Expert(s), in accordance with the rules established by the Statute of the Mechanism, and reinforce their involvement ensuring the necessary support for their effective participation;

16. Recognize the valuable work of the MESECVI Committee of Experts (CEVI), whose technical, independent and committed contributions are essential for the development of standards, instruments and recommendations that strengthen implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention;

17. Thank the Government of Brazil for hosting the Tenth Conference of States Party and accept the offer by the Dominican Republic to host the Eleventh Conference of States Party in 2027.



## FOOTNOTES

1. ... solely and exclusively within the framework of its National Constitution, the treaties it has ratified, and its current legislation, and it adheres to this Declaration and the Agreements under these terms.

Paraguay underscores that its National Constitution and legal system enshrine equality of rights between men and women and prohibit all forms of discrimination.

With regard to the term gender used in the Declaration and the Agreements, Paraguay expressly maintains that its interpretation is governed by the provisions of Article 48 of the National Constitution, understanding it exclusively as referring to the female and male sexes. Likewise, the Republic of Paraguay clarifies that references to the following terms—women, adolescents and girls in all their diversity and throughout their life cycle; LGBTIQ+ women; gender identity; sexual and reproductive rights; diversity policies; diversity; multiple and intersectional discrimination; intersectional; intersectionality; gender approach; gender perspective; their autonomies; diverse women; diverse groups of women; gender mainstreaming; women throughout their life cycle—shall be interpreted in accordance with its national legislation and shall not be taken into consideration where they contravene its domestic legal framework.

In the same vein, it is hereby placed on record that the declaratory document and the agreements adopted do not establish any precedent for Paraguay, nor shall they be considered agreed texts for future negotiations.

Furthermore, Paraguay reaffirms its commitment to the promotion and protection of the comprehensive health of all women, including sexual and reproductive health. Nevertheless, it unequivocally places on record that any reference to sexual and reproductive rights may not, under any circumstances, be interpreted as recognition, authorization, or promotion of the termination of pregnancy (abortion).

This position is firmly grounded in the provisions of the National Constitution (in particular, Article 4), which guarantees the protection of the right to life from conception, and is consistent with the reservations expressed by Paraguay in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (1994), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), the Ninth Declaration of the Conference of States Parties of the MESECVI (2024), and the Third Extraordinary Conference of States Parties in its Regional Declaration on the Eradication of Gender Stereotypes in Public Spaces that Translate into Symbolic Violence and Political Violence against Women on the Basis of Gender (2023).

Finally, Paraguay emphatically reaffirms that all actions derived from this Declaration and the Agreements shall be implemented with full respect for its domestic legal framework and in accordance with its national priorities, capacities, and realities.

2. ... of women in all their diversity and throughout their life cycle, based on the principles of equality and non-discrimination, in accordance with its constitutional framework and current domestic legislation. In this regard, the State adheres to the present declaration and specifies that the interpretation of the term “LGBTIQ+” contained in the text shall be carried out in accordance with the categories and definitions recognized in its national legislation.
3. ...insofar as it has not ratified the instrument. Nevertheless, this does not constitute an impediment to the fulfillment of the obligations that the Peruvian State maintains, derived both from the fundamental rights enshrined in the Political Constitution of Peru and from its existing international commitments.
4. ... the Competent National Authorities (CNA) and the Committee of Experts (CEVI) of the MESECVI, doc. MESECVI/I-CE/doc.6/14