



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

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RAPPORTEURSHIP

Opening Session

Inaugural Ceremony: Celebrating achievements, building the future: three decades of the Belém do Pará Convention – 20 years of MESECVI. Regional milestones in the fight for a life free of violence for all women.

The Tenth Conference of States Parties of the Follow-up Mechanism to the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women “Convention of Belém do Pará” (MESECVI) was held on December 10, 11, and 12, 2025, at the Ceará Events Center in Fortaleza, Brazil. Seventeen States Parties participated: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Canada as a signatory State.

The opening session featured remarks by the Minister of Women of Brazil and President of the Conference of States Parties, Márcia Lopes, who highlighted the recent approval of the Inter-American Model Law on Digital Violence against Women and announced that Brazil will begin the process to move toward its national adoption. For her part, the Secretary of Women of the State of Ceará, Lia Gomes, welcomed participants on behalf of the host State and likewise underscored the importance of the new normative instrument to guide State responses to digital violence.

The Vice President of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI (CEVI), Mónica Maureira, highlighted the central role of the Committee, emphasizing that its work is indispensable to reinterpret the Convention in light of new manifestations of violence. For his part, the Secretary General of the OAS, Albert Ramdin, reiterated the relevance of the Convention, the leadership of the Inter-American Commission of Women, and reaffirmed institutional support for the MESECVI and his commitment to disseminate the newly approved Model Law among the States Parties and in the various OAS forums. To conclude the opening remarks, the Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Commission of Women, Alejandra Mora Mora, reiterated the importance of the Convention of Belém do Pará and the importance of the work carried out by the CEVI to turn it into a living Convention thanks to the dedication of its Experts, highlighting their historic contribution to the struggle to eradicate violence against women, girls, and adolescents in the region.



Tribute to Maria da Penha and the Experts with 20 years of service on the Committee

Next, the Technical Secretary of the MESECVI, Luz Patricia Mejía Guerrero, opened a tribute to the experts who have participated in the CEVI for more than two decades and to the impact of their work on the consolidation of the Mechanism and the strengthening of regional standards. The experts honored were Leila Linhares Barsted of Brazil, Miriam Roache of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Barbara Bailey of Jamaica, Hilda Morales of Guatemala, and Susana Chiarotti of Argentina, whose commitment has been fundamental to the strengthening of the Inter-American Human Rights System.

Once the first part of the opening ceremony had concluded and the official photograph had been taken, a tribute was held to Maria da Penha, whose case marked a milestone in the international recognition of violence against women as a human rights violation. During the event, it was recalled that the Brazilian State acknowledged its international responsibility for the violation of her right to a life free from violence, a fact that spurred profound transformations in public policies and in the construction of protection standards in the region. The tribute included interventions by invited panelists from the Judiciary and from the State of Ceará, who highlighted the value of her struggle and the impact her story has had on the development of national and Inter-American normative frameworks, including the strengthening of the Convention of Belém do Pará.

11 December

First Plenary Session

On December 11, 2025, at 10:17 a.m., the President of the Tenth Conference of States Parties and Minister of Women of Brazil, Marcia Lopes, formally welcomed the delegations present to the Tenth Conference of States Parties of the MESECVI. She then submitted for consideration the draft agenda and the calendar of activities, contained in documents MESECVI-X/doc.150/25 and MESECVI-X/doc.151/25, respectively, opening the floor for States to present observations or adjustments. As no modifications were proposed, both documents were approved. Subsequently, the President invited the States to put themselves forward for the Rapporteurship of the Conference; the delegations of Costa Rica and Colombia were elected by the participants.

Thereafter, the President presented the Presidency Report, offering a summary of the work carried out since the beginning of Brazil's mandate in February 2025, and highlighting the main milestones achieved during the year, as well as the importance of the contributions of the States to the Mechanism. The report was approved without comments, underscoring the relevance of States continuing to contribute actively to the strengthening of the MESECVI.

Dialogue between National Competent Authorities and the Committee of Experts. *New challenges, shared responses: tools to address digital violence against women in the three decades since the Belém do Pará Convention.*

Following the approval of the agenda, the Presidency introduced the Dialogue between Competent National Authorities and the Committee of Experts, focused on the new



challenges and shared responses to address digital violence against women. In this framework, the Technical Secretary of the MESECVI, Luz Patricia Mejía Guerrero, and the Coordinator of the Working Group on the Model Law and Vice President of the CEVI, Mónica Maureira, on behalf of the CEVI, presented the Inter-American Model Law to Prevent, Punish, and Eradicate Gender-Based Digital Violence against Women, highlighting the participatory nature of the process, its intersectional approach, and the breadth of manifestations of violence it encompasses. In that presentation, they emphasized that the Law offers States a comprehensive and up-to-date framework to address this form of violence, with an approach that includes prevention, protection, investigation, punishment, and reparation; establishes a precise regional definition; and introduces an architecture of shared responsibility among States, digital platforms, and other actors, incorporating principles such as safety by design and multi-stakeholder governance mechanisms. Likewise, they underscored the importance of the Law's promotion of cross-border cooperation and normative harmonization, recognizing that digital violence knows no borders and requires coordinated and effective responses from both States and internet intermediaries, while at the same time ensuring a clear balance between respect for women's human rights and the right to freedom of expression.

Panel 1. From Commitment to Implementation: Pathways to Apply the Model Law on Digital Violence Against Women.

Next, the Presidency opened the panel "From Commitment to Implementation: Pathways to Apply the Model Law on Digital Violence against Women," moderated by Sandra Lia Bazzo. The panelists were Jamie Saunders, Competent National Authority of Antigua and Barbuda; Ingrid Gómez Saracibar, of Mexico; Ana Carolina Querino, of UN Women Brazil; Janara Kalline Leal Lopes de Sousa, a researcher on misogyny on social media; and Rubiela Gaspar, of Hiperderecho, representing the Belém do Pará Regional Articulation.

During the panel, the participants agreed in expressing broad support for the Inter-American Model Law to Prevent, Punish, and Eradicate Gender-Based Digital Violence against Women as a key tool to address a growing problem in the region. It was emphasized that its adoption and effective implementation require the active involvement and sustained commitment of the States Parties to the Convention of Belém do Pará, as well as the urgency of having updated normative frameworks, the strengthening of institutional capacities, the production of reliable data and statistics, and the responsibility and accountability of digital platforms, together with comprehensive public policies with a gender perspective for the prevention, attention, and reparation of this form of violence.

Additionally, the importance of advancing joint work with national parliaments to promote the legislative adoption of the Model Law and its translation into effective norms and public policies to prevent and eradicate digital violence against women was underscored. The Presidency concluded the exchange by urging States to actively promote the dissemination and discussion of the Model Law in parliamentary arenas, highlighting that its implementation requires political will, inter-institutional coordination, and a sustained commitment by the States Parties.



Finally, the floor was opened for interventions by the States, among them Uruguay, Suriname, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Jamaica, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Mexico. The delegations expressed broad support for the Model Law and agreed on the relevance of using it as a guide for national legislative processes, as well as on the importance of strengthening regional cooperation and institutional capacities to address the growing digital violence against women and girls. The interventions also highlighted the progress that each of the States has made both in their domestic legislation and in the public policies implemented to combat this violence; nevertheless, all interventions underscored the major challenges that digital violence against women represents, and therefore agreed on the importance of the Model Law as a fundamental tool that will enable States to advance the national and regional agenda of prevention, attention, and sanction of violence.

Subsequently, the floor was given to civil society organizations, among them Equality Now, the Articulation for the Implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará, ECMIA, and the Regional Alliance for Freedom of Expression, who called on States to ensure a real commitment to the Model Law. They underscored the need to socialize it, strengthen diagnoses and institutional capacities, guarantee the participation of civil society, and address the differentiated impacts that this violence has on the diversity of women.

Panel 2. Democracy, disinformation and political violence.

After a lunch break, the second panel began, focused on democracy, disinformation, and political violence. The panel opened with remarks by Márcia Lopes, Minister of Women of Brazil and President of the Conference of States Parties, who emphasized that defending democracy is defending women's lives, underscoring the need to protect it against attempts to discredit institutions and electoral processes, and warning that these attacks directly impact women's participation and safety.

Thereafter, Alejandra Mora Mora, Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), pointed out that disinformation and digital political violence form an interwoven web that limits women's leadership, affecting their permanence and safety in public life. She highlighted the normative framework developed by the CIM and the MESECVI through various tools aimed at strengthening the work of States in eradicating these problems that affect women in the region. Loreto Bravo, of the Mesoamerican Initiative of Women Human Rights Defenders, warned that attacks against women defenders—both digital and in person—undermine democracy and force them to invest efforts in protection, emphasizing the need to advance in the implementation of the Model Law and to strengthen digital care. Finally, Silvia Pimentel, who participated virtually, highlighted the importance of having diagnoses and data in order to move forward in addressing violence that intersects political, economic, climatic, and racial factors.

In the interventions by civil society, the Marielle Franco Institute highlighted that 87% of digital political violence affects Black women and proposed a regional campaign against violence against racialized women. The Tremendas Foundation underscored that disinformation and attacks on platforms limit democratic participation, especially of girls, adolescents, and young women. For her part, the representative of CLADEM pointed out that political structures continue to restrict women's access to power and called for strengthening



protection mechanisms to guarantee women's safety in all spaces of participation. For its part, the Latin American and Caribbean Network of Trans Women recalled the duty to comply with Advisory Opinion 24/17 of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and warned about the serious risks faced by all women, highlighting the dangers and impacts on life of digital violence that the trans population faces in their democratic participation.

Second Plenary Session

Panel 3. Women and the Climate Emergency: Differentiated Impacts and Recommendations for Gender-Responsive Climate Action

In the afternoon, the second plenary session took place, devoted to the Panel “Women and the Climate Emergency: Differentiated Impacts and Recommendations for Gender-Responsive Climate Action.” The panel, moderated by Yildalina Tatem, Expert from the Dominican Republic and Vice President of the MESECVI Committee of Experts (CEVI), brought together distinguished panelists: Ana Prudencia López, Presidential Secretary for Women of Guatemala; Elaine Henry McQueen, CEVI expert for Grenada; Sonia Henríquez Ledad, from the Continental Gathering of Indigenous Women of the Americas; and Jaqueline Kuña Aranduhá, from ANMIGA.

The panelists agreed that the climate crisis is also a human rights and gender crisis, whose impacts fall disproportionately on Indigenous, Afro-descendant, rural women and environmental and territorial women defenders. It was underscored that phenomena such as floods, droughts, fires, and forced displacement exacerbate the overload of care work, increase domestic and sexual violence, deepen food insecurity, and generate new forms of criminalization, especially against territorial defenders. From territorial and community-based perspectives, emphasis was placed on the importance of ancestral scientific knowledge and traditional wisdom in the care of trees, hills, forests, rivers, and native agricultural seeds as sources of dignified human life, the protection of women defenders, the integration of a care approach, and the need for climate action—including the new COP30 Gender Action Plan—to incorporate financing, governance, and public policies that link gender, climate, and effective participation and the obligations of the Convention of Belém do Pará were emphasized.

In the subsequent dialogue among Authorities, Costa Rica, Colombia, Chile, Jamaica, Suriname, and Mexico shared advances and national initiatives to mainstream the gender approach in their climate policies, including women's political participation, just transition, the strengthening of institutional capacities, and the protection of environmental defenders. The delegations agreed that no climate strategy will be effective if it does not place women at the center of decision-making and community-based solutions.

In the interventions by civil society, the Ley Olimpia movement, representing the Belém do Pará Articulation, warned about the growing power of digital platforms and their impact on women's political participation, additionally linking digitalization with climate effects and calling for the incorporation of Indigenous and care perspectives. Brazil's National Council for Reproductive Rights highlighted how the climate crisis deepens poverty and gender gaps, affecting access to sexual and reproductive health. For its part, the Brazilian Peasant



Women's Movement underscored the effects of the crisis on bodies, health, and food production, demanding justice and dignity for rural communities.

Within the framework of the exchanges held, the importance of articulating the obligations arising from the Belém do Pará Convention with international climate agendas—including the COP30 Gender Action Plan—was reiterated, highlighting the need to strengthen financing, governance, and the effective participation of women, particularly those in situations of heightened vulnerability, in the formulation and implementation of climate action policies.

In closing the panel, the President of the Conference highlighted that confronting the climate emergency is also a feminist struggle, thanked the interventions, and recalled the advances of COP30, calling on participants not to leave those commitments on paper. The session concluded at 5:38 p.m.

12 December

Third Plenary Session

Presentation of the Draft Declaration on Democracy, Technology and Climate Emergency.

The session of December 12 began at 10:00 a.m. with the plenary session chaired by the President of the Conference, who welcomed the delegations and opened the space for discussion of the Declaration on Democracy, Climate Emergency, Digital Environments, and New Forms of Violence against Women of the Tenth Conference of States Parties. At the beginning of the session, it was reported that the program originally approved provided for a different order for the third and fourth plenary sessions, however, for scheduling reasons of several Ministers, it was necessary to adjust the timetable and invert the planned sequence, starting the morning with the items corresponding to the fourth plenary session and subsequently continuing with the rest of the agenda in accordance with the adjusted program. During this item, Canada took the floor to request the explicit inclusion of Indigenous women after the reference to defenders of individual and collective rights in the text. Immediately thereafter, the Declaration was projected and the Technical Secretariat of the MESECVI began its reading.

After its reading and during the dialogue space of the National Authorities, Suriname requested the floor to refer to the inclusion of tribal women, in particular following the mention of defenders of individual and collective rights of Indigenous women. Canada proposed incorporating an explicit reference to the specific situation of tribal communities within the list of women to which the Declaration refers, but not directly after the mention of women who defend collective rights. The delegations agreed with that change. The Bahamas expressed its support for explicitly including tribal communities, while Guyana pointed out the duplication of the term “older adult women” in paragraph 30. Likewise, the delegations of Paraguay and Peru requested the inclusion of a footnote, which was subsequently submitted to the Secretariat via email. Once the interventions had concluded, the agreed



adjustments were incorporated and, after consultation with the delegations, the Declaration was approved by acclamation.

Reading and Adoption of the Agreements of the Tenth Conference of States Parties of MESECVI.

Next, the review and adoption of the Agreements of the Tenth Conference took place. These were approved incorporating observations from Suriname regarding the harmonization of the language already contained in the Declaration. During this item, Paraguay¹ and Peru requested the addition of a footnote that they had sent to the Secretariat by email, after which the agreements were likewise approved by acclamation. The Minister of Women of Brazil and President of the Conference thanked the participants for the work carried out and celebrated the adoption of the Declaration and the agreements, expressing Brazil's satisfaction at exercising the Presidency of the MESECVI at a key moment for the region.

In her intervention, she highlighted the honor of hosting the meeting in Fortaleza and reaffirmed the collective commitment to the Convention of Belém do Pará. She underscored that the reflections on democracy, climate emergency, digital environments, and new forms of violence demonstrate contemporary challenges and the region's capacity to build joint responses. She reaffirmed the importance of the active participation of diverse women, human rights defenders, and representatives of the States Parties, noting that this space strengthens multilateralism and generates concrete pathways to address structural inequalities and persistent violence. She concluded by reiterating Brazil's commitment to regional cooperation and the full implementation of the Convention, as well as of the newly approved Model Law on Gender-Based Digital Violence against Women.

Fourth Plenary Session

Panel 4. Intersectionalities: Belém do Pará's commitments to protecting women in situations of greater vulnerability.

Afterwards, the panel "Intersectionalities: Belém do Pará's commitments to protecting women in situations of greater vulnerability" began, moderated by Lourdes Montero, Expert from Bolivia of the Committee of Experts of the MESECVI. The panelists were Támara Matea Ospina Posse, Vice Minister of Women of the Ministry of Equality and Equity of Colombia; Rocío Muñoz Flores, Regional Gender Advisor of UNFPA for Latin America and the Caribbean; Lúcia Xavier, representative of Criola and of the Network of Afro-Latin American, Afro-Caribbean and Diaspora Women; Mariana Iácono, from the International Community of Women Living with HIV/AIDS; Rita Guaraná, from the Associação de Mulheres Cegas e com Baixa Visão; and Carol Santos, from the Inclusivas Movement.

In her intervention, Támara Matea Ospina Posse reaffirmed Colombia's commitment to the Convention of Belém do Pará and to the eradication of all forms of violence against women. She highlighted institutional and normative advances, including the creation of the Ministry

¹ The Delegation of Paraguay requested the incorporation of the same footnote that had been submitted for the Draft Declaration on Democracy, Technology, and Climate Emergency.



of Equality and Equity, the implementation of the National System for the Registration, Attention, Follow-up and Monitoring of Gender-Based Violence (SALVIA), the development of a national care policy, and the approval of specific legislation to address political violence against women. At the same time, she warned about persistent challenges and democratic backsliding in the region, emphasizing that women's rights are non-negotiable human rights.

For her part, Rocío Muñoz underscored that the Convention of Belém do Pará has been key to regional advances in women's rights and emphasized the need to strengthen its implementation with an intersectional approach, in light of the aggravated risks of violence faced by women and girls in situations of greater vulnerability. Likewise, she warned about the relationship between pregnancies in girls and adolescents and greater risks to their lives and health, emphasizing the urgency of eradicating early and forced unions, which disproportionately affect Afro-descendant girls. She concluded by reaffirming UNFPA's commitment to supporting the MESECVI in the effective incorporation of intersectionality in addressing violence against women.

Lúcia Xavier underscored that violence against Black women is intensified by structures of social, familial, and State control, including restrictions on reproductive rights, and called for analyzing it from a comprehensive approach that recognizes its multiple dimensions. Mariana Iácono addressed obstetric violence, the right to information and decision-making regarding childbirth and breastfeeding, as well as the stigma and discrimination faced by women living with HIV, urging States to prevent structural violence in health systems. For their part, Rita Guaraná and Carol Santos highlighted the multiple barriers and stigmas faced by women with disabilities, noting that overprotection and lack of accessibility constitute forms of violence that limit their autonomy, and called for the adoption of inclusive public policies that guarantee education, accessibility, and full participation.

During the dialogue among Authorities, Costa Rica recalled the obligation of States to comply with the commitments assumed under the Convention of Belém do Pará, highlighting national normative advances. Mexico underscored the need to incorporate intersectional and territorial approaches into instruments for the prevention of femicide, including culturally relevant risk predictions. Subsequently, civil society organizations intervened, warning about setbacks in women's human rights and calling for strengthened coordination and dialogue between States and civil society. Likewise, issues such as obstetric violence, digital violence, and the centrality of the right to care as a collective responsibility were addressed, highlighting the need to analyze them from an intersectional approach, insofar as they disproportionately affect certain groups of women.

Panel 5: Strengthening the measurement of violence against women: presentation of the Fourth Hemispheric MESECVI Report and the importance of data for diagnosing violence, moving toward the Fifth MESECVI Round.

After a coffee break, the panel "Strengthening the measurement of violence against women: presentation of the Fourth Hemispheric MESECVI Report and the importance of data for diagnosing violence, moving toward the Fifth MESECVI Round" began, moderated by Leila Linhares Barsted, CEVI Expert from Brazil. The panelists were Luz Patricia Mejía, Technical



Secretary of the MESECVI; Mónica Xavier, Director of the National Institute of Women of Uruguay; Marjorie Emmanuel, Executive Director for Gender-Based Violence of Canada; and María Guadalupe Aguirre, from CAF.

In her presentation, Luz Patricia Mejía set out the main findings of the Fourth Hemispheric Report, highlighting the participation of almost all Latin American States and the measurement of 137 indicators in the Fourth Evaluation Round. She pointed out persistent challenges, including barriers to access to free legal representation, specific challenges for women with disabilities, insufficiency of information and statistics from justice system operators, low budgets allocated to investigation, punishment, and reparation, and the persistence of harmful practices against girls and adolescents, such as early marriages and unions and child pregnancies.

Mónica Xavier highlighted and congratulated the fundamental role played by the CEVI and the MESECVI in the development of standards, indicators, and methodologies that make it possible to evaluate, with solidity and transparency, compliance with the Convention of Belém do Pará. She noted that the region continues to face alarming levels of gender-based violence, including femicides, and underscored that its eradication requires comprehensive policies grounded in timely and reliable information, reiterating that without data there is no diagnosis, without diagnosis there is no policy, and without policy there are no rights. Likewise, she emphasized the need to strengthen State capacities for information collection, data systems, administrative records, and inter-institutional coordination, with the support of the MESECVI, in order to break statistical silence and make inequalities visible. Finally, she shared Uruguay's advances in measurement, planning, and inter-institutional coordination, aimed at improving the quality and traceability of data on gender-based violence, including efforts to standardize the criteria for measuring femicides.

For her part, María Guadalupe Aguirre highlighted normative advances in the region, but underscored that significant gaps in access to justice persist, and emphasized the need to strengthen political coordination and financing for gender agendas. In particular, she stressed the importance of having solid and disaggregated data as a basis for the design of effective public policies and maintained that strengthening information systems must be accompanied by sustained support for regional mechanisms, including the MESECVI, to ensure continuity, quality, and comparability in measurement.

In her intervention, Marjorie Emmanuel underscored the relevance of having precise and disaggregated data to diagnose gender-based violence, design effective responses, and strengthen accountability in accordance with the Convention of Belém do Pará. She recognized the leadership of the CEVI and the CIM in the development of hemispheric standards and measurement tools, as well as the value of the Fourth Hemispheric Report as a basis for moving toward the Fifth Evaluation Round and strengthening evidence-based public policies. She presented Canada's Action Plan to End Gender-Based Violence (2022) as an example of a comprehensive and collaborative approach, and reaffirmed her country's international commitment to inclusive methodologies, capacity-building, and the exchange of good practices in multilateral spaces. She concluded by noting that improving data systems is not only a technical priority, but a human rights imperative, since better data enable better policies and contribute to saving lives.



Subsequently, the dialogue with civil society highlighted the need for data collection to reflect territorial experiences and to contribute to effective public policies. The organizations underscored the importance of State commitments to transparency, public access to information, and compliance with the indicators of the Convention as tools for follow-up.

Before the closing session began, the Presidency opened the floor for other matters. In this context, the Delegation of Chile delivered an intervention in which it welcomed the holding of the Tenth Conference of States Parties and expressed appreciation for the efforts of the delegations to advance commitments that contribute to raising States' standards with respect to women's human rights. In particular, it underscored the importance of recognizing the differentiated impacts experienced by women human rights defenders in contexts of climate emergencies and natural disasters, as well as the specific forms of violence to which they are exposed because of their work. The Delegation also highlighted that the adopted Declaration promotes the articulation of regional and international commitments and agendas, incorporates previously agreed language, and mainstreams a gender, intersectional, intercultural, and territorial approach throughout the text.

Closing Session

At 2:15 p.m., the closing session began with remarks by the Presidency, which expressed its gratitude to the panelists, delegations of the States Parties, and civil society organizations for their valuable contributions, reaffirmed the regional commitment to the eradication of all forms of violence against women, and thanked the MESECVI team for the work carried out. Additionally, it was reported that the rapporteurship would be circulated to the States for their comments through virtual means, and it was reiterated that the Dominican Republic will host the next Conference of States Parties of MESECVI and meeting of the Committee of Experts, which was welcomed by the delegations present.

Next, the Technical Secretary of the MESECVI recognized the sustained work of the CEVI Experts, highlighting their legal rigor and political commitment. She thanked the States Parties and the Competent National Authorities for their work in complex contexts and under budgetary constraints and underscored the institutional support of the Inter-American Commission of Women for the work of the Technical Secretariat. Likewise, she expressed special thanks to Brazil for its leadership and hospitality as the host State. She also recognized the leadership of the Assistant Secretary General of the OAS and the constitutive role of civil society in the mechanism, noting that its oversight and proposals have been key to advancing toward more comprehensive responses. She underscored that the Tenth Conference constitutes a turning point that calls for translating agreements into concrete policies, reiterating that behind every norm and recommendation there are women's lives that deserve to live free from violence.

The Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Commission of Women, Alejandra Mora Mora, expressed her thanks to the host State, to the Assistant Secretary General, to the Technical Secretariat, to the Authorities, and to civil society, and invited the States to maintain and deepen regional coordination, highlighting multilateralism as a driver of alliances and change.



In her closing intervention, Maira Noguera, representing the Civil Society Articulation that follows up on the implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention, celebrated the advances achieved through key regional and global instruments for substantive equality and the eradication of violence against women, recognizing, nevertheless, that gaps, setbacks, and insufficient budgetary allocations for their implementation persist. She warned about the persistence of structural inequalities that disproportionately affect women, girls, and adolescents in all their diversity, and about the increase in multiple forms of violence, including femicides, sexual violence, trafficking, and digital violence, which erode democratic participation and deepen inequalities. She also highlighted the impact of climate change, environmental violence, and organized crime in contexts of special vulnerability. Finally, she urged States to assume concrete commitments, with measurable actions, sufficient budgets, disaggregated data, accountability, adoption of the Inter-American Model Law on Digital Violence, and rights-based governance, reaffirming the central role of civil society and permanent dialogue with the CIM, the MESECVI, and the CEVI.

The Assistant Secretary General of the OAS, Laura Gil, concluded the closing session by expressing her gratitude to Brazil for its hospitality and for exercising the Presidency of the MESECVI, and recalling the story of Olimpia Coral Melo, as an example of how the experience of digital violence can become a political cause and make visible a reality that cuts across physical and digital spaces. She underscored that, thirty years after the Convention of Belém do Pará, new forms of violence—especially digital violence—constitute a present crisis that impacts democracy. She highlighted the role of feminist organizations, digital rights defenders, experts, and survivors in the construction of the Inter-American Model Law on Digital Violence, noting that it establishes definitions, standards of due diligence, State responsibilities, and protection measures. She reaffirmed her commitment to actively promote the Inter-American Model Law, contributing to building bridges for its adoption and implementation, as well as to presenting it in relevant regional and national forums so that it is known by States and parliaments, with a view to its incorporation into national legislative frameworks. In the same vein, she called on States to allocate sufficient resources, translate it into public policies, and guarantee its enforcement, recognizing the diversity of women and the differentiated forms of violence they face.

Finally, the Presidency of the Conference declared the Tenth Conference of States Parties of the MESECVI closed at 3:12 p.m., once again thanking all delegations and the team that made the meeting possible.