

PROMSEX

CENTRO DE PROMOCIÓN Y DEFENSA
DE LOS DERECHOS SEXUALES Y REPRODUCTIVOS



2010 - 2013 **Institutional Report**

**promoting
inclusive
leadership
promoting
free citizenry**

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free citizenry**

20



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our vision

By the year 2014, PROMSEX will lead the debate, accountability and political action for promoting and defending equality in diversity and the full exercise of sexual and reproductive rights, contributing to the systematization of evidence and research. In its sustainability strategy, PROMSEX will continue to consolidate its prestige as a transparent and efficient institution.

Misión Visión

our mission

PROMSEX es a non-government, feminist organization, comprised of both men and women, professionals and activists, that seeks to contribute to the promotion of the integrity and dignity of individuals in their access to sexual and reproductive health, justice and human safety, through advocacy, generation of educational resources and articulation with other civil society organizations.

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what motivates us to keep working

“

We should all speak out when someone is arrested, attacked or discriminated against because of who they love or how they look”.

BAN KI-MOON

Secretary General of the United Nations.

“

Faced with homophobia, political ideologies merge into a single entity of prejudice and stupidity”.

MARIO VARGAS LLOSA

Nobel Prize Laureate for Literature.

“

They have taken away my life. I needed help to continue to be a normal girl. It is not my fault that I was raped. Their denial and indifference has rendered me bedridden for the rest of my life.”

L.C.

Teenaged girl who sued Peru for the denial of a therapeutic abortion.

“

Starting over is possible... It is not hard. Once you decide to start over, you simply do it.”

PILAR FACHIN

Lesbian survivor of hate crime.

Comments Testimonials

“

My only wish is that justice is served. I hope that in the future health professionals and public officials are trained to treat all people well.”

JEFRY PEÑA

Trans woman and victim of hate crime.

A message from our CEO

SUSANA CHÁVEZ
Financial Sustainability



PROMSEX was created in the year 2005. It was founded with commitment and seriousness, but also with a great deal of uncertainty. We had no idea whether nine years later we would still be gathering together to change the world.

Now, nearing the end of the second five-year period of our institutional existence, it is inevitable to look back and reevaluate the goals that led this small group of people (George, Rossina, Luis, Anna Britt and me) to found PROMSEX. Without really knowing what the future had in store, we based our decision on two things: the reinstitution of a democracy that was deficient in terms of sexual and reproductive rights, as the ethical and strategic core of people's wellbeing, and the supremacy of an economic model that continued to deepen gaps and was plagued with inequity and discrimination, particularly against women and the LGTBI community.

Today, things are starting to change. More and more people are in favor of sexual and reproductive rights and same-sex unions and are against forcing rape victims to carry their

pregnancies to term. However, we know our work is not done. We are still very far from being able to say that there is no gender-based, identity-based or sexual orientation-based discrimination in Peru or that reproductive justice is fully exercised.

In fact, PROMSEX is still a small organization that has overcome challenges against its existence while building our current team. But we still stress that none of this would have been possible without the support of our donors, whose confidence in us helped us get to where we are today.

Susana Chávez
CEO

A message from the assembly of members

ANNA-BRITT COE
Member



Susana's statement is true: nine years ago we had no idea what would become of our incipient organization, PROMSEX. But we did know, however, that an important change was taking place in our country in terms of sexual and reproductive rights. In addition, we were convinced that this change merited new goals and strategies from civil society.

Merely ten years ago, in 1994, sexual and reproductive rights were placed on the national public agenda for the very first time during preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development. Until then, feminist organizations were the sole promoters and defenders of these rights and faced much resistance and many challenges. Sexual rights were something no one talked about.

Between 1994 and 2004, things changed enormously. Not only had reproductive rights been placed on the national public agenda, but a wide range of actors had committed to the task of publically promoting and defending these rights, such as health professionals, youths, grassroots organizations, human rights organizations, lawyers, policy makers, etc. In addition, LGBTI groups had started to speak out about sexual rights.

These changes occurred amid the renovation of the democratic system in a country that asserted the participation of civil society in public policy advocacy while demanding that government authorities were held accountable for their actions.

Increasing support for sexual and reproductive rights reflected the demands that that the Peruvian public wanted to make, but often did not openly express, that is, the desire to have control over one's own body, to decide for oneself whether or not to engage in sexual intercourse and with whom, to plan one's own family, how many children to have and when, and to enjoy a full sex life. But the increase in actors who were committed to sexual and reproductive rights, even at a State level, was precisely what sparked the response of anti-rights groups.

PROMSEX, our organization, had experienced this change over the previous decade and, despite uncertainty about the future, we believed new directions and paths needed to be taken. Almost one decade later, the PROMSEX's Assembly of Members has experienced a new change which stands as a beacon for guiding our future strategies.

Anna-Britt Coe
Member

institutional definitions

Between 2010 and 2013, we set out to maintain and deepen our founding values, such as **gender equality**, involving redistribution to reduce gaps in the exercise of rights, as well as **equal opportunities**, which is an aspiration in the human rights framework. With regards to that expectation, **respect for diversity** in sexual, gender, cultural and

ethnic identities was defined as one of our ethical guidelines. We consolidated our **solidarity** as an organization that shares its resources and is in tune with the agenda of other social groups. Finally, accountability and **transparency** have become part of an institutional practice that supports our demand for transparency from the State.


The foundations on which we based our actions in this period are the following:

- **a human safety-based** approach for discussing sexual and reproductive rights to guarantee the integrity and dignity of individuals, and State responsibility for risks and natural hazards and social and cultural risks that affect the integrity and freedom of women and LGBT people in particular.
- **sexual and reproductive health** and rights as a central axis in institutional research, advocacy and citizen oversight.
- **stronger intervention** for ensuring access to health and justice for the LGBTI population.
- **articulated participation** with civil society organizations on issues of institutional relevance.



We proposed to continue opening new analytical, methodological and theoretical approaches in the investigations that we promoted, and continued to be vigilant in the observation, systematization and dissemination of the actions of anti-rights groups.

As far as our organizational development throughout 2010-2013, we strove to be recognized for our ethical commitment and technical capacity; for leading actions that promote a favorable public opinion towards policies and regulatory frameworks that ensure sexual and reproductive rights. We promised to remain a beacon for the LGBTI community in the defense and promotion of their rights, generating and systematizing evidence for citizen monitoring and advocacy. We proposed to continue opening new analytical, methodological and theoretical approaches in the investigations that we promoted, and continued to be vigilant in the observation, systematization and dissemination of the actions of anti-rights groups. Finally, we focused on strengthening our reputation as a reliable organization for agencies and donors, on the basis of an efficient and transparent management of funds. ■



We believe in young people and adolescents to access to information and services on sexual and reproductive health

**promoting policies and
regulatory frameworks that
guarantee the effectiveness
of individual dignity and
integrity for the full exercise
of sexual and reproductive
rights**

1

“

I am against the criminalization of abortion. Society can offer something other than criminal prosecution”.

DIEGO GARCÍA SAYÁN

President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

**LIURKA OTSUKA**

Legal Adviser on International Human Rights Systems

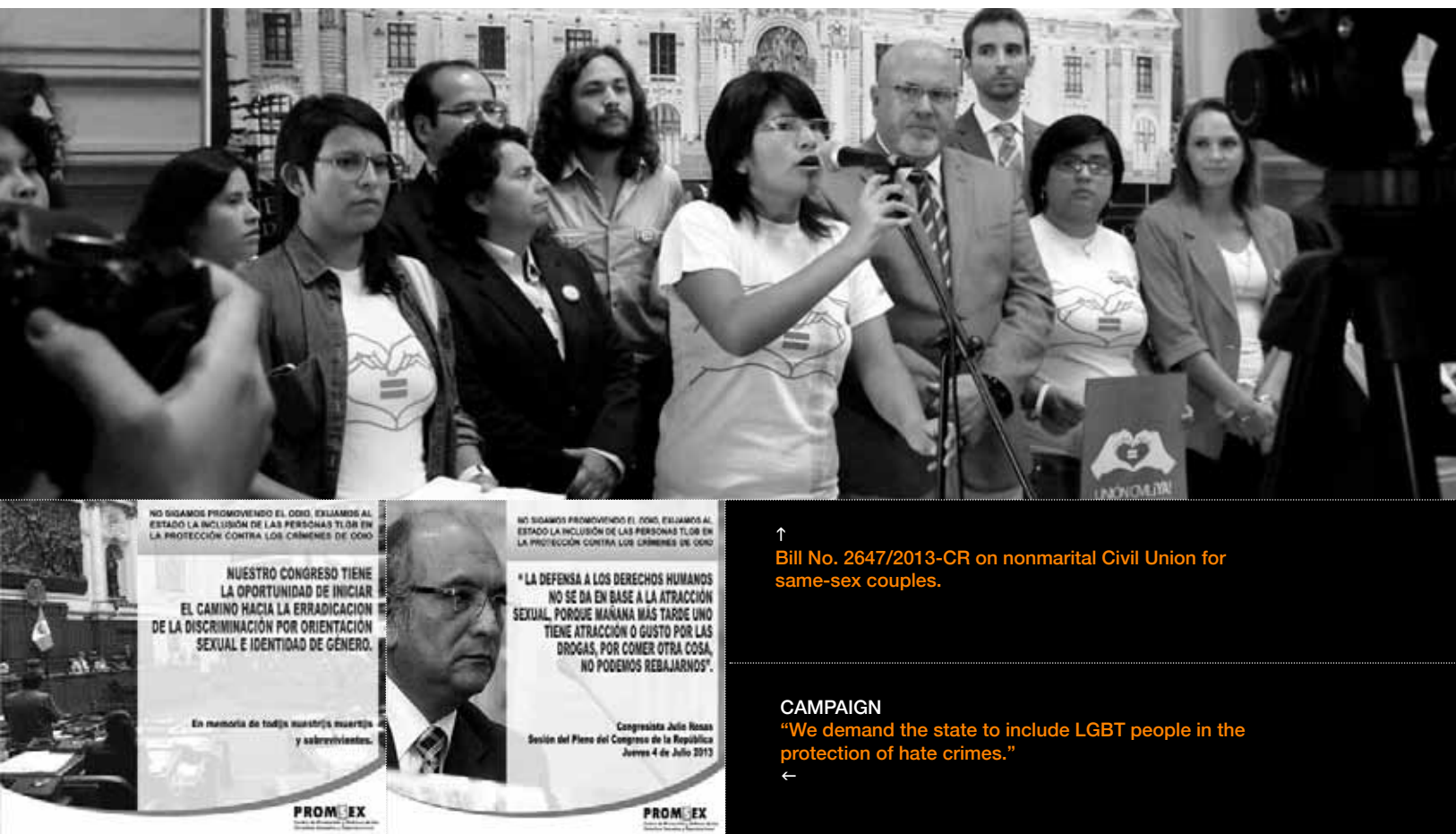
Our advocacy, as a mechanism that redefines the power play between society and State and the processes that strengthen civil society, has achieved significant results over the last three years through constant and joint work with government agencies for promoting and developing regulations and policy proposals that seek to guarantee the exercise of sexual and reproductive rights while activating oversight processes that enable political control from government agencies.

Our work has focused on the defense of sexual and reproductive rights from a human rights perspective, highlighting women, girls and adolescents as highly vulnerable groups, by generating evidence that fosters the process of political dialogue on issues such as the legalization of abortion for rape, the urgency of a national protocol for the application of therapeutic

abortion, limiting access to sexual and reproductive health of adolescents, sexual violence and its impact on health, expanding contraceptive options and thus the prohibition of emergency contraception, trafficking for sexual exploitation and discrimination and violence against LGBTI people.

In this context, technical assistance was provided at the request of congressional representatives for designing and securing the approval of the following bills:

- **Bill No. 756/2011-CR, Anti-Discrimination Law**, including the category of sexual orientation and gender identity as grounds for pressing charges for discrimination; reflecting the spirit of the ordinances of local governments that were enacted in previous years.



↑
Bill No. 2647/2013-CR on nonmarital Civil Union for same-sex couples.

CAMPAIGN

"We demand the state to include LGBT people in the protection of hate crimes."

←

- **Bills No. 108/2011-CR and 1393/2011-CR on Shared Heritage**, which allows two people to share their assets for financial benefits, regardless of their sexual orientation.
- **Bill No. Nº 2647/2013-CR, on non-marital Civil Union for same-sex couples** concerning the recognition of rights of families formed by LGBTI people.
- **Bill No. 651/2011-CR** amending articles 170, 173, 173-A and 175 of the Criminal Code and improving the protection of persons from 14 to 18 years of age against rape.

- **Bill No. 495/2011-CR and 727/2011-CR** amending Article 21 of the Code of Children and Adolescents, which recognizes the right of adolescents aged 14 to seek and receive information, guidance and access to sexual and reproductive health.

On the other hand, legal opinions on the following bills were issued at the request of congressional and ministerial representatives:

- **Bill No. 106/2011-CR against hate crimes.**
- **Bill No. 609/2011-CR against criminal actions arising from discrimination.**

- **Bill No. 2443/2012-CR amending Article 4 of the General Health Law,** regarding the mandatory consent of parents or guardians for adolescents to access sexual and reproductive health.
- Draft regulations of the Law on Rights of users of Health Services, convened by ministerial resolution No. 967-2012/MINSA.
- Draft technical standard for comprehensive care of HIV-infected adults, submitted by the Executive to the Committee on Health.

On the other hand, members of Congress, sensitized to the need for a national protocol for therapeutic abortion, activated a verification process requiring information from the Executive and urging the prompt adoption of the protocol.

We must highlight the work conducted by members of the Congressional Committee on Justice and Human Rights for approval of several draft laws during this period.

As far as Bill No 651/2011-CR proposing to improve the protection in the Criminal Code against sexual violence for teenagers between the ages of 14 and 18, the bill was aimed at solving the adverse effect of raising the age of sexual consent to 18,¹ thus penalizing most cases of sexual consent, including consensual sex between teenagers aged 14 to 18 and thus creating a public

¹ Law No. 28704 was passed by Congress in 2006.

health crisis while violating rights. In addition, this bill proposed increasing penalties against rape against this age group and eliminating the so-called "crimes of seduction" while replacing them with the category of "rape by exploitation."²



In the context of public policy, the development of two regional plans of action for children and adolescents in Loreto and Piura were supported; these policies were ultimately approved and included the right of adolescents to sexual and reproductive health services and comprehensive health....

However, it wasn't until the Constitutional Court issued its ruling in No. 00008-2012-PI/TC, of 2012, ³ recognizing the rights of teenagers

² These criminal charges of exploitation would enable penalizing cases of rape that occur with the alleged consent of the victim, especially rapes that occur at educational centers.

³ Establishing the unconstitutionality of article 173.3 of the Criminal Code for breach of the right to free development of the personality of adolescents between the ages of 14 and 18. A central aspect of this ruling is that it establishes a difference between sexual freedom and sexual indemnity, recognizing the rights to the latter for teenagers.

between the ages of 14 and 18 to sexual freedom and legalizing consensual sex between this age group, that Congress even discussed the Bill. Eventually, it was established that the age of the victim being between 14 and 18 is an aggravating factor in cases of rape; however, unfortunately, article 175 stipulating the charge of “seduction” was not amended, and allows many rapists to get their sentences reduced.

Regarding the enactment of Bill No. 609/2011-CR against criminal actions arising from discrimination, which was aimed at amending the Criminal Code, Congress did not approve sexual orientation and gender identity as a category for pressing charges for discrimination. However, we were able to obtain support from several congressional representatives with respect to this type of discrimination and the debate was taken to the public forum, which is now more informed and sensitized to the issue of discrimination.

This debate on the role of the State in the protection of the right to be free from discrimination made it possible to channel support for Bill No. 02647/2013 – CR, which allows non-marital civil unions between same-sex couples. This bill was discussed between late 2013 and early 2014, and received special media and political attention.

In the context of public policy, the development of two regional plans of action for children and adolescents in Loreto and Piura were supported; these policies were ultimately approved and included the right of adolescents to sexual and reproductive health services and comprehensive health. Civil society in these regions made a huge effort that allowed regional policies to align with national the standards provided in the National Plan for Children and Adolescents, which is the public policy that regulates the rights of this population.

Also during this period, advocacy continued to obtain approval by the Ministry of Health for the therapeutic abortion protocol. During these years, actions were taken before different decision-makers to ultimately gain approval by the Ministry of Health. These actions have enabled Congress to formally generate information requests that have allowed the press to favorably position the subject as a pressing issue that has been affecting women's rights in Peru during all these years.

As a result of this work, the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers issued a statement in favor of the sexual and reproductive rights of teenagers, as well as their sexual education. In addition, the Ministry of Justice and President of the Council of Ministers publicly spoke in favor of therapeutic abortion and approval of the protocol. These positions paved the way for the State to finally resolve long-outstanding issues.

This work represents not only political achievements, but also a learning experience for civil society, which is increasingly informed and now able to have a favorable impact while overseeing sexual and reproductive rights as part of the welfare and rights of people. ■

The Medical Community Speaking Up in Favor of Sexual and Reproductive Rights



LUIS TÁVARA
Associate Physician

Working with medical associations has been one of the pillars of PROMSEX's strategy, giving it unique qualities compared to other organizations, namely, its ability to dialogue with different actors, especially professional bodies.

During this period, the Medical Association of Peru publicly spoke out in favor of decriminalizing abortion for rape, (in the framework of the “*Déjala decidir*” [Let Her Choose] campaign), the national protocol for therapeutic abortion during the “Pata’s campaign,” and the opinion of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in the case of *LC vs. Peru*.⁴

⁴ LC are the initials of a teenaged girl who became quadriplegic because she could not undergo timely surgery for a spinal injury when the health service refused to provide therapeutic abortion to her (her pregnancy was the result of repeated sexual abuse, which led her to attempt suicide).

Joint press conferences were convened by both the Medical Association and PROMSEX, in which the Association's position proved to be of paramount importance.



the Medical Association of Peru publicly spoke out in favor of decriminalizing abortion for rape, (in the framework of the “*Déjala decidir*” [Let Her Choose] campaign)...

In this framework, technical assistance was provided for expanding access to therapeutic abortion, albeit restricted, due to the absence of national



**PRESS
CONFERENCE**
on CEDAW opinion
regarding the
case of LC and
non-application of
therapeutic abortion.
←



PUBLICATIONS
Flasog
←

legislation. During this period, thanks to their partnership with Promsex, three major public hospitals, i.e. Santa Rosa (Piura), Hospital María Auxiliadora (Lima) and Instituto Nacional Materno Perinatal (Lima), established protocols and adopted the standards proposed by the World Health Organization (WHO).

In addition, the Medical Association of Peru and the Peruvian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology positioned themselves in defense of sexual and reproductive rights of adolescents in the context of the discussion of the new Code of Children and Adolescents in Congress, providing important public health arguments from various media

and members of the executive and legislative.

Moreover, based on the notion of equal rights of all people, the Medical Association of Peru spoke out against “reparative therapy for homosexuality” in the framework of the “*Día contra la homofobia*” [Day Against Homophobia] campaign and questioned clinical practices that, according to the World Health Organization, violate the rights and health of many people, especially youths and adolescents.

This work with the medical profession resulted in significant support for advocacy at state institutions. ■

Civil Society and the Sexual and Reproductive Rights Agenda: Advances and Setbacks



BRENDA ÁLVAREZ
Legal Advocacy Advisor

Feminist movements led the fight for our rights based on the notion that “what is personal is political.” Today, we can say that what is political is personal, as this raises the need to break into the scene of national political decisions to continue defending and advancing the recognition of our rights. Of course, this demands articulate, serious and responsible work with political clarity.

In late 2012, at the institutional level, we took on the challenge of proposing a new public discussion for the decriminalization of abortion for rape⁵ –crystallized in the “¡Déjala decidir!” [Let Her Choose] campaign, which was launched in partnership with other feminist organizations in what has been called the Feminist Articulation.⁶

⁵ Abortion for rape is penalized in our legal system and its penalties range from three months to two years imprisonment.

⁶ Feminist articulation consisting of: DEMUS; Movimiento Manuela Ramos, CPM Flora Tristán, Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir – Peru, CLADEM – Peru and Promsex.

In the last forty years there have been some discussions about this issue. The last discussion was in the context of the Special Congressional Commission for the Review of the Criminal Code (2008 - 2010), which analyzed the decriminalization of abortion on the grounds of rape.

Our goal of submitting a bill, through a citizen’s petition signed by sixty thousand people, made it possible for the public to submit a draft to Congress for discussion. One of the flaws of the democratic system of representation is that it does not always prioritize the needs of the majority. In this scenario, legislative initiatives are a political tool that challenge “democracy” to expand its scope and ensure the right to freedom and equality, and to abandon the conservative minds that use it to strengthen inequality gaps.

Citizens’ legislative initiatives are an opportunity to hear the voice of the



CAMPAIGN
"Let her decide!"
←

people, as was the case with the General Law on Persons with Disabilities, and to achieve the decriminalization of abortion in cases of rape, as well as that of embryo transfers and artificial insemination without consent.*

Freedom to choose is one democracy's debts to women; especially in such complex and powerful moments, as in the case of pregnancy resulting from rape. At a time when human rights are formally conceived as central to state organization, it is a terrible thing that in Peru girls, adolescents and adult women continue to be forced to carry unwanted pregnancies to term, in circumstances where their basic rights and physical and mental health are violated.

"¡Déjala decidir!" [Let Her Choose] returns the agenda for the decriminalization of abortion to feminist non-governmental organizations. Similarly, it is again serving to rearticulate feminist organizations with lesbian movement organizations that have played, and continue to play, a vital political role in the process of social awareness. This involves over fifty organizations, including NGOs, groups, political parties and social movements, and around 103,000 supporters of the bill, backing the proposal and hoping that the legislature will approve the decriminalization of abortion for rape and implement comprehensive care standards for victims.



Teens making
free and informed
choices

CAMPAIGN
"The Children and
Adolescents Code
that we want"



EL CÓDIGO DE NIÑOS, NIÑAS Y ADOLESCENTES QUE QUEREMOS

EDUCACIÓN SEXUAL EN LAS ESCUELAS
ACCESO A SERVICIOS DE SALUD SEXUAL Y REPRODUCTIVA
ACCESO A MÉTODOS ANTICONCEPTIVOS

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...DEBE
PERMITIRNOS
EL ACCESO
AL ABORTO
TERAPEUTICO

PROMSEX
Centro de Promoción y Defensa de los
Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos



It is hoped that when the discussion reaches Congress it is addressed responsibly and from the perspective of human rights. We are hoping the debate will be framed within the limits of a secular state, as that of Peru, which parts from the consideration of individual freedoms and commitment to eradicate all forms of inequality between men and women.

During the year 2013, Promsex⁷ participated very actively in the debate that took place in Congress surrounding the reform of the Code for Children and Adolescents, leading to challenges and various lessons. This process has required defending the right of access to sexual and reproductive health for adolescents and the legality of therapeutic abortion. Despite having widespread opposition in Congress, it was possible to stop a blatant reversal of the rights of adolescents and women.⁸ This was achieved by basing our advocacy on pertinent and reliable information, identifying congressional supporters and, above all, partnering with committed regional organizations, who took advantage of their capacity to communicate with legislative authorities. That was the case of Piura, Ucayali and Loreto.

In that sense, getting politicians to include demands for equality, such as the decriminalization of abortion and full recognition of the rights of LGBTI people in their national, regional and local government platforms is a challenge. An enriching, although minor, experience was that of the regional elections of 2010 and national elections of 2011, when left wing parties finally linked their government platforms with measures to eradicate violence against women, non-discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and

ensuring sexual and reproductive rights, including the approval of the protocol for therapeutic abortion and decriminalization of abortion for rape.



During the year 2013, Promsex participated very actively in the debate that took place in Congress surrounding the reform of the Code for Children and Adolescents, leading to challenges and various lessons...

This task should not be neglected on the path to subvert the agendas of the various political parties and to engage them in assuming a real commitment to achieving equality and harmonizing the demands of a large part of the population of Peru.

Peru is at the gates of various legislative discussions of real importance for sexual and reproductive rights and, even under somewhat adverse circumstances; we know how to institutionally face the challenge ahead and to continue to advocate for a real democracy that ensures the rights of women and LGBTI persons. ■

⁷ Promsex has been participating in this process since 2011, by submitting technical opinions to the special congressional committee and tracking their progress.

⁸ In this process, Promsex provided evidence for the development of a Minority Opinion, governed by the framework of rights and interests of the child that was submitted by Congresswoman Rosa Mavila.

special publication:

75 views on abortion

A topic to talk, an agenda to debate

BOOK
75 views on abortion
↓

Seventy-five Peruvians among intellectuals, actors, actresses, dancers, musicians, singers, painters, photographers, sociologists, lawyers, doctors, sculptors, psychoanalysts, Fashion designers, television people, teachers, journalists, political analysts, etc., All of them successful in their different disciplines were asked to talk about abortion. Most favored and although his approach, as pointed out by several what, not always be easy, all agreed on the need to talk about it and that if there was a public debate, it would be imperative to hear women's voices.





Teresina Muñoz-Najar, editor,
75 views on the abortion.

Raúl Tola, journalist and Carla Garcia, journalist, 75 views on the abortion.

INTERIOR
5 questions
375 replies

Each of interviewees not only undertook to treat a subject such as abortion, but also took the time to respond with seriousness, responsibility and sincerity.

This book invites reflection and is only a small contribution to the struggle for equality for women and the construction of a more just country. We cannot conceive any progress without the most basic right to prevent an unwanted pregnancy and then motherhood imposed, especially when this imposition involves risk to the health and lives of women when pregnancy results from rape or when you know that the fetus does not have possibilities of life after birth. ■



Mario Vargas Llosa



Gina Vargas



75

views
on
abortion

A TOPIC TO TALK,
AN AGENDA TO DEBATE

“

We, Peruvian people, ought to discuss on abortion for two basic reasons: a) public policy and b) because it is an act of justice for women”

ALBERTO ADRIANZÉN

Sociologist and political analyst

“

Churches that tell us that the snakes talk and tempt the man rolled into the trees of paradise than five thousand years ago, also say that that tiny bud cell has a soul and almost an ID card is so ridiculous as to assume that, in each period, women waste a life that could exist”

CÉSAR HILDEBRANDT

Journalist

“

The debate (on abortion) should be first on the general situation of a country on the issue of family planning, education and indicators of adolescent pregnancy, in addition to sexual offenses “

RAFO LEÓN

Writer, journalist, host of TV.

“

The abortion is a difficult decision, but when is performed in underground installations and informal is also dangerous”

MARCO ZILERI

Journalist, editor of the Masks

“

Hopefully soon appear courageous politicians who dare to break with this convenient censorship and talk with transparency of their positions in favor of abortion and freedom”

RAÚL TOLA

Journalist and writer

“

5 questions 375 answers

We are talking about a right, the right of women to decide what to do with her body. Moreover, we must not forget that in civilized countries the meaning of abortion is for ‘volunteer pregnant interruption’. And that is it”

MARIELLA BALBI

Journalist and writer

“

Never send to jail a woman for having an abortion. Yes, I think that those who accuse and judge a woman for an abortion have no forgiveness”

AUGUSTO ÁLVAREZ RODRICH

Journalist

**promoting compliance
with access to sexual and
reproductive health, justice
and human safety**

2

“

Imagine a Peru in which we can be happy, where we can let our imaginations run free... and where we can exercise our rights... that is the Peru that we want”.

JAVIER DIEZ CANSECO

Former Congressman of the Republic of Peru.

Landmark Cases: Restoring Rights to Access to Justice



YSABEL MARÍN

Adviser on Strategic Litigation

Litigation of landmark cases is one of PROMSEX's commitments and it is aimed at exposing, reporting and setting legal precedents for serious violations of human rights which affect a number of women and TLGBI people. The purpose of litigating landmark cases is to seek justice for the victim, reparation of damages and to generate changes and reinforce human rights protection standards within the justice system of Peru.

At Promsex, these cases focus on children, adolescents and women, with different sexual orientations and gender identities, whose sexual and reproductive rights have been violated. Litigation is aimed at comprehensive care on both a legal level and, at the same time, an emotional level so that victims can generate their own income. Cases are litigated both on a national as well as an international level, and on a legal and administrative level before

pertinent authorities in the areas of Constitutional Law, Administrative Law, Civil Law, Criminal Law, among others.

Since 2009, jointly with Centro de Derechos Reproductivos, Promsex has been litigating the case of L.C. on an international level before the CEDAW Committee; which issued its decision in mid-October of 2011.⁹

In this landmark decision Peru was sanctioned for its failure to conduct the therapeutic abortion requested by L.C.'s mother, which was ultimately aimed at preventing permanent damage to L.C. for her spinal injury. The decision provided for a number of reparations to the victim and the implementation of public policy actions that include the approval of a therapeutic abortion protocol and revision of existing laws

⁹ Notice No. 22/2009. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. 2011.



penalizing abortion for rape. Unfortunately, Peru has failed to comply with all these provisions, including payment of reparation and public policy measures.

On the other hand, TLGBI people are victims of murder, rape, torture, and other serious violations to their human rights. This situation led us to litigate the case of Luis Alberto Rojas, a young gay man who was raped in February 2008 by the police in the city of Casa Grande (La Libertad). At a national level, despite all the evidence submitted, the case was closed, revealing serious homophobic discrimination patterns in the judiciary. In 2009, the complaint was filed before the American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), seeking justice for Luis Alberto Rojas. By mid-2013, the IACHR remitted the complaint to the State of Peru, which to this day has not yet issued a reply.

At the national level, there are three key cases of violations of women's rights. The first case is that of a sex worker called Leida, who was beaten and humiliated by police officers. This case was denounced before the Judiciary in 2010. The decision issued in the year 2013, sanctioned three officers for the crimes of unlawful search of the victim's home. This was the first court decision to ever be issued in favor of a sex worker for such crimes by the police, since most cases are dismissed for "lack of evidence." Today, Leida's case is in the hands of the Second Supranational Attorney, specializing in human rights violations, undergoing preliminary investigation, for the crimes of kidnapping and torture, which were rejected in the first indictment.

The second case involves discrimination suffered by a young transgender woman after being barred

from entering a nightclub in the Miraflores district because of her gender identity. Her case was taken to the National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Protection of Intellectual Property (INDECOPI), which in 2013, sanctioned the club with a hundred tax units, nearly 370 thousand Peruvian *soles* (approximately, 132 thousand US dollars), for incurring in discrimination. This was the first decision ever issued by INDECOPI in favor a trans person. As a result, the Municipality of Miraflores (Lima), under its Non-Discrimination Ordinance, fined the discotheque.



Every day, thousands of women suffer injustices like the ones described above. However, lack of political will to address these injustices speaks loudly of the State's absence and indifference towards rights that often affect the youngest and poorest women....

The third case involves the defense of a pregnant woman with HIV in the city of Pucallpa, who had pre-eclampsia and was forced to vaginal childbirth, despite national norms indicating cesarean childbirth to prevent vertical transmission of HIV-AIDS from the mother to the child and preventing the death of the mother during childbirth. In this case, an administrative complaint was filed in the year 2012 before the hospital, which even by late 2013 had not been resolved. Similarly, the Ombudsman has initiated proceedings and filed a criminal complaint on charges of neglect of a person in distress, among others, against the attending physician.

Promsex has also provided legal support in other cases that did not involve a legal and/or administrative process, but allowed restitution of rights. In this regard, assistance was provided to the Municipality of Puente Piedra for refusing to join in marriage a woman with HIV; prior to our intervention, the municipality reversed its decision and performed the civil marriage.

We provided assistance in two cases of women who had been denied therapeutic abortion at a hospital in Lima. In the first case, a different hospital conducted the necessary intervention that saved the woman's life, as per current laws and following a standard protocol. In the second case, which involved a woman with cancer who was provided oncological treatment despite being pregnant, even though necessary administrative processes were followed for an early delivery by the time we heard about the case it was already too late. We were able to get her health insurance to cover all costs, including the newborn's burial, and the mother died from advanced cancer a few months after our intervention.

Every day, thousands of women suffer injustices like the ones described above. However, lack of political will to address these injustices speaks loudly of the State's absence and indifference towards rights that often affect the youngest and poorest women. ■

Accountability through the International Human Rights System

ROSSINA GUERRERO
Director of Advocacy



PROMSEX took on the challenge of building evidence regarding the situation of sexual and reproductive rights in Peru to be brought to the attention of international human rights bodies as well as that of strengthening advocacy at the national level on the implementation and enforcement of access to sexual and reproductive health, justice and human security.

Thus, it prioritized facing the Inter-American system and the universal human rights system. In the former, we generated information to be shared in the thematic hearings before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights; and, in the latter, we participated in review processes before United Nations committees that oversee the enforcement of international treaties that have been ratified by Peru.

In the framework of the Inter-American human rights system, between 2010 and 2013, PROMSEX has participated in four thematic hearings before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. In these hearings, together with four other partner organizations, we provided reports on the issues affecting women in our country, which constitute violations to international treaties entered into by Peru. Concerns were shared about the lack of access to timely and accurate information in the field of sexual and reproductive health, the restriction of access to emergency contraception and its impact on women who are victims of sexual violence and unwanted pregnancies, the adverse impacts of the criminalization of women who terminate their pregnancies, and conditions of discrimination and violence against TLGBI people.

These hearings have allowed the Commission to express its concern regarding the exposed situation and to follow up on these issues. This provides significant support for PROMSEX's national advocacy work.



A special advocacy instrument because of its size and political impact is the annual human rights reports on compliance of the Yogyakarta Principles regarding TLGBI rights on behalf of Peru. The four reports that were developed during this period were a product of the partnership between PROMSEX and Red Peruana TLGB.

In this regard, we have participated in four United Nations review processes, in partnership with national and international organizations, evaluating Peru's compliance in the implementation of international treaties; this includes reviews by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,¹⁰ the Human Rights Committee,¹¹ the Committee against Torture¹² and the Universal Periodic Review.¹³

¹⁰ Supervising compliance with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The recommendations were the result of the examination of Peru in 2012.

¹¹ Supervising compliance with the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The recommendations were the result of the examination of Peru in 2013.

¹² Supervising compliance with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment. The recommendations were the result of the examination of Peru in 2012.

¹³ United Nations mechanism for examining the human rights practices of all States of the world once every four and a half years. Peru passed its review in 2013.

After the evaluation process, the committees issued findings and recommendations to the State regarding the fulfillment of treaties, which included measures to protect the right to health, including sexual and reproductive rights.

Special attention was given in all the processes to Peru's failure to approve the national protocol for therapeutic abortion; legal and political barriers for adolescents to access comprehensive care in sexual and reproductive health; the ban on the free distribution of emergency contraception; the criminalization of abortion in cases of rape; the obligation of health service providers to denounce women for having abortions; and discrimination and violence against TLGBI persons.

This work before the Inter-American and universal systems included the development of the ten reports from civil society (shadow reports), which were broadcast on virtual and hardcopy formats; the development of fact sheets, and active participation in meetings with officials from these international systems and agents of the State, before, during and after these processes.

A special advocacy instrument because of its size and political impact is the annual human rights reports on compliance of the Yogyakarta Principles regarding TLGBI rights¹⁴ on behalf of Peru. The four reports that were developed during this period were a product of the partnership between PROMSEX and Red Peruana TLGB.

These reports have become a national and international benchmark on progress, setbacks and threats in the field of human rights and TLGBI

¹⁴ The Yogyakarta Principles on the Application of International Human Rights Law in relation to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity consists of a document that contains a series of legal principles, aimed at the implementation of international human rights standards in regards to sexual orientation and gender identity. The text outlines the basic standards for the United Nations and States to advance toward ensuring the protection of the human rights of LGBTI persons.



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THEMATIC HEARINGS
 American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR)

REPORTS
 Annual Report on human rights of LGBTI people in Peru
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citizens in Peru. In addition, its public yearly presentation has allowed us to share information nationally on the Global Campaign against Homophobia, Lesbophobia and Transphobia ("17 de mayo" campaign), enabling institutions such as the United Nations, the European Community, agents and civil society itself to share their statements and work on this agenda of rights and citizenry.

All work performed has made it possible to show that serious problems persist in Peru which need to be addressed while sexual and reproductive rights violations need to be sanctioned, as exposed by social indicators and public health concerns. Our work also revealed Peru's

incompliance with its own standards and the existence of laws and policies that violate sexual and reproductive rights. These pending issues should be a part of an agenda for installing a democratic system that seeks equality.

Through this work, PROMSEX has generated new partnerships and professional bonds, as well as new advocacy references. In addition, we have been able to carry out successful actions for protecting and sharing the sexual and reproductive rights agenda while gaining recognition as a human rights organization with international reach. ■

Citizen Surveillance of Health Services: Promoting Full Access



BALBINA CÁRDENAS
Training Technical Advisor

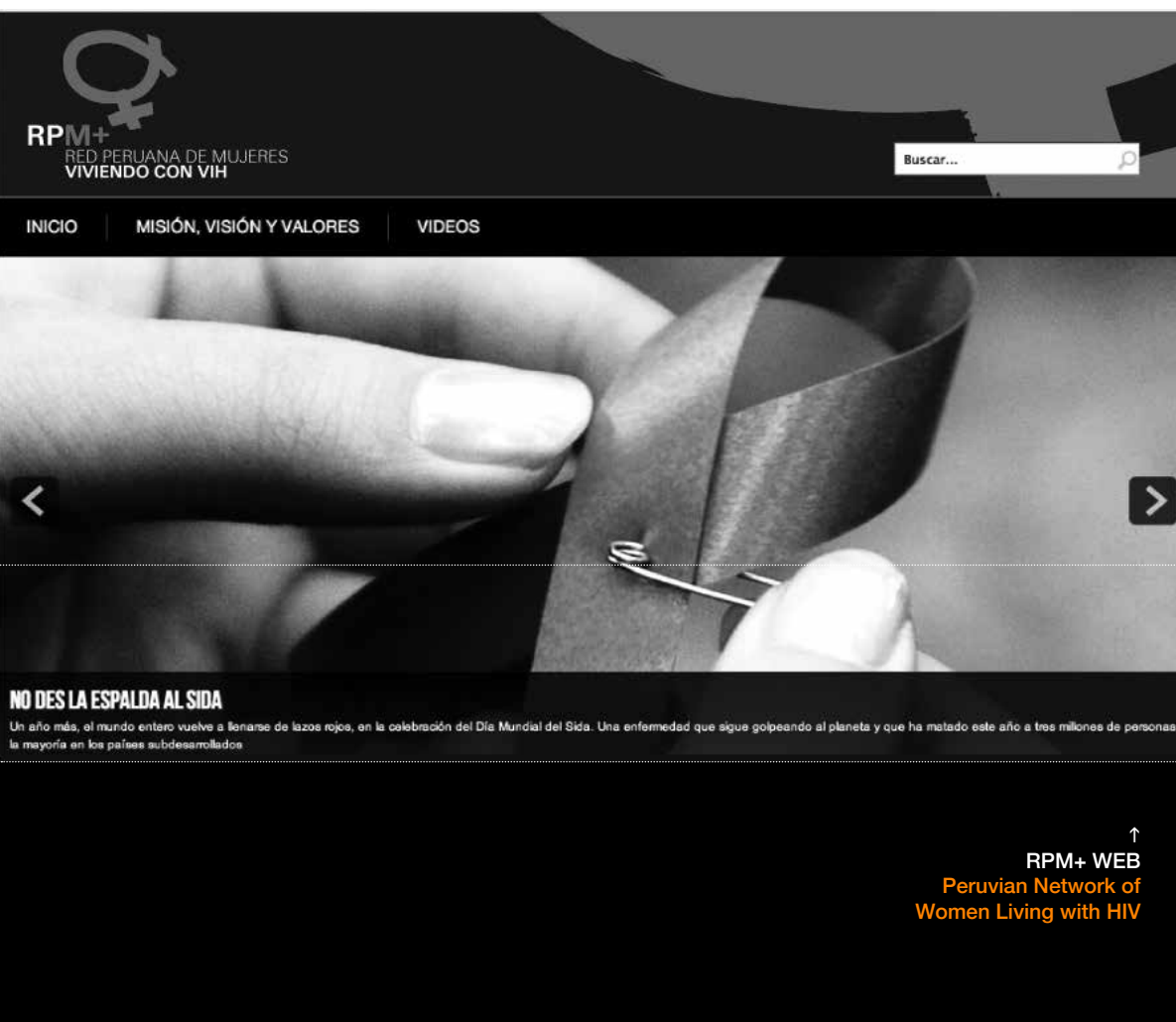
Our country has regulations regarding the importance of citizen participation in policy management decisions, and especially in regional and local governments, so that in some regions, where Promsex generates alliances with civil society, joint actions were conducted to achieve proposals and require information in relation to sexual and reproductive health policies.

In a modern society, we cannot expect the State to be the only one to create or improve institutions; civil society plays a key role, through its advocacy work, in improving the State's performance and transparency; that is, by generating accountability mechanisms.

PROMSEX's regional work¹⁵ with civil society organizations and

¹⁵ In Piura with: Centro Ideas, Comité de Vigilancia en Salud Sexual y Reproductiva. In Arequipa with Humanidad Libre and Foro por los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos. In Iquitos with INAGRUV and La Restinga. In Ucayali with Igual y Desarrollo.

groups has focused on two aspects. On the one hand, strengthening our advocacy capacity, while on the other hand, engaging more young leaders every day. A special study was carried out with women's organizations and the TLGBI community, who now have tools that allow them to better monitor and know their rights, and with health care providers, who received training, guidelines, and manuals for providing quality, rights-based care. One aspect that has cut across all the issues of this strengthening process during this period is that of violence and its impact on physical and mental health. There have been training processes for health care providers, professional associations of obstetrics and Medical Associations, which have led to positioning certain issues in the public forum, such as maternal mortality, access to contraception, adolescent access to sexual health and reproductive health services, including contraception, access to comprehensive



RPM+
RED PERUANA DE MUJERES
VIVIENDO CON VIH

Buscar...

INICIO | MISIÓN, VISIÓN Y VALORES | VIDEOS

NO DES LA ESPALDA AL SIDA
Un año más, el mundo entero vuelve a llenarse de lazos rojos, en la celebración del Día Mundial del Sida. Una enfermedad que sigue golpeando al planeta y que ha matado este año a tres millones de personas, la mayoría en los países subdesarrollados.

RPM+ WEB
Peruvian Network of
Women Living with HIV

CITIZEN WATCH

Guide surveillance
health facilities that
provide services to
sexual and reproductive
health



GUÍA DE VIGILANCIA A
ESTABLECIMIENTOS DE
SALUD QUE BRINDAN
SERVICIOS DE SALUD
SEXUAL Y REPRODUCTIVA

**¿QUE SABEMOS
Y QUE DEBEMOS
HACER PARA
EL CUMPLIMIENTO
DE LOS
DERECHOS SEXUALES
Y REPRODUCTIVOS
DE LAS PERSONAS
TLGB
EN LOS SERVICIOS
DE SALUD?**

health services for women living with HIV and TLGBI populations, free from discrimination and stigmatization and prevention and care for rape and sexual exploitation in children and adolescents.

Citizen monitoring has been very important in our work to promote active citizen participation in actions against barriers or proposed rights violations that arise from the implementation of public policies. Surveillance measures have enabled the strengthening of three groups with whom Promsex has generated alliances:

- a) Organizations, committees or monitoring tables installed in different regions for monitoring family planning services. This had two objectives: expanding and improving citizen participation, and improving access and diversifying the range of modern contraceptive methods. This was carried out in Piura (Catacaos and La Arena health centers), Ucayali (Campo Verde and San Fernando health centers) and Arequipa (Independencia and AltoS elva Alegre health centers).



Monitoring has been an important part of palpable achievements and, as more citizens are reached and strengthened, a health care system that better respects basic rights of individuals and provides the care and medication they require becomes more feasible....

The findings¹⁶ from these actions were submitted to competent authorities and accompanied many campaigns implemented in each region. In addition, this process has facilitated the improvement of services and helped civil society proposals to better channel their claims to competent authorities.

- b) Jointly with activists and TLGBI individuals,¹⁷ oversight actions were conducted in eight health centers (HCs) for monitoring comprehensive sexual and reproductive care. This process resulted in valuable information that was also shared with authorities and health professionals¹⁸ and made room for certain improvements, especially in the field of respect and good treatment. Health centers included: in Lima Cercado (Patruko HC), El Agustino (Calcuta HC),

Callao (Bartron HC), Independencia (Tahuantinsuyo HC) and Villa el Salvador (San José HC); in Arequipa (Alto Selva Alegre HC), in Piura (Chulucanas HC) and Iquitos (San Juan HC).

- c) Jointly female activists with HIV (FAWHIV) from RPM+, two public hospitals were monitored: Cayetano Heredia and Alcides Carrión. Most users are women between the ages of 31 and 40. Most of them classified the care they received as regular in quality: the information provided was not comprehensible, they had to purchase necessary medical materials for their care (i.e. surgical gloves, bags, etc.), none were screened for violence or unwanted pregnancy; and they were the last patients to receive care. It was observed that the care provided to FAWHAIVs is highly discriminatory and marked by stigmas regarding life with HIV. However, in parallel, some female leaders living with HIV are highly trained on issues of violence, citizen monitoring and advocacy. There are women from grassroots organizations and self-help groups who are trained to recognized violence as a factor that renders

¹⁶ Undue costs (even though the technical family planning norm establishes that both queries and the provision of family planning methods must be free); shortage of contraceptives, perceptions of the quality of care, excessively short consultations, lack of privacy, different time frames for obstetric care and planning, outside of which women are not provided services, thus, hindering access.


¹⁷ In Arequipa: with Lazos sin Frontera and Humanidad Libre. In Piura: with Chaquiras and Centro Ideas. In Iquitos: With CHERL.

¹⁸ 450 health care providers received training.

them vulnerable and have better personal resources for enforcing their rights. As far as health care providers, their work is affected by shortages in infrastructure, equipment, lack of training and lack of awareness.

Compensating these shortcomings would undoubtedly lead to dismantling systems of discrimination affecting women with HIV within health service and would render them as subjects of rights while eradicating practices that violate their rights.

Monitoring has been an important part of palpable achievements and, as more citizens are reached and strengthened, a health care system that better respects basic rights of individuals and provides the care and medication they require becomes more feasible. ■



**We envision a
world where
people can live
as they dream to
be**

**influencing the academic
debate and public opinion
specializing in the
systematization of evidence
and production of knowledge**

3

“

It is outrageous that the nearly 400 thousand women who terminate their pregnancies each year are deemed to be acting ‘outside the law’ for exercising a right”.

MARUJA BARRIG

Author. One of the leading representatives of Latin American feminism.

Sexual and Reproductive Rights in the Debate within the Legal Community



SOLEDAD ARRIAGADA
Director of Development and Training

Universal, inalienable, indivisible, independent, irreversible and progressive human rights are configured as *"universal ideology born to face oppression,"*¹⁹ as they are the cornerstone of the struggle for justice. However, one aspect that strongly reveals the gap in access to human rights (and therefore injustice) is the recognition and exercise of sexual and reproductive rights by the most vulnerable populations, especially in the Latin American regional context.

In this context, since its beginning, PROMSEX has convened diverse relevant stakeholders and fostered the debate on the recognition of sexual and reproductive rights as human rights, from the need for academic reflection aimed at identifying appropriate arguments and evidence

in favor of progressive implementation, both in Peru and Latin America.

Thus the Latin American Conference on Reproductive Rights Law was created, and is held every two years, bringing together the international academic/legal community and other actors in the region, with the goals of raising awareness and training among legal and health professionals, lawyers, authorities in the region, among others, on reproductive rights issues from the perspective of comparative law and international law.

In this process, we have been moving towards the creation of a core group of actors from the Latin American legal/academic community sensitized with a broad overview for discussion and gradually building an incipient favorable public opinion for the defense and promotion of reproductive rights of women as human rights in Latin America.

¹⁹ Pedro Nikken: Derechos humanos y violencia. En defensa de la persona humana. Available at: <http://www.corteidh.or.cr/tablas/r28394.pdf>



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CONGRESS
 II Latin American Legal
 Congress on Reproductive
 Rights San Jose - Costa Rica
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To date, there have been three conferences. The second and third conferences were held during this period. The second conference was held in San José, Costa Rica (2011). It was convened and organized by the Bar Association of Costa Rica and the American Institute of Human Rights. Four thematic areas were covered: conscientious objection, medical confidentiality and professional secrecy, sanitary regulations on reproductive rights, and informed consent.

The third conference was held in Cuernavaca, Mexico (2013). It was convened and organized by the Supreme Court (SCJN), the Council of the Federal Judiciary (CJF), the Institute of Legal Research of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (IIJ-UNAM) and the Mexican Association of deliverers of Justice (AMIJ). Its thematic areas were: reproductive rights and

protection of life, dilemmas and tensions of the right to life within the framework of reproductive rights, and positive responsibilities of the State to protect the right to life in the context of reproductive rights.

The last two conferences had a total of 456 participants and were sponsored by academic institutions, such as the University of Miami, American University - Washington College of Law, Red Alas and the Latin American and Caribbean Center of Florida Institute University. This effort is reflected in our conference website that has virtual reports of each academic event that was held (<http://tercer.congresoderechosreproductivos.com/>).

As part of our national follow-up work, PROMSEX has favored meeting with the academic



PROMSEX's effort in promoting this event together with the support of the legal academic community, both from Peru as well as the rest of Latin America, has enabled our institution to lead the academic discussion on sexual and reproductive rights at the national and international level...

community in the field of law and the legal community to elaborate on the topics of discussion in each meeting. In the years following the completion of each Conference (2010 and 2012), several actions have been carried out for developing this process of debate and reflection on sexual and reproductive rights.

Thus with the Association of Judges for Justice and Democracy (JUSDEM) a workshop was conducted on "International systems of protection of human rights, ESCR and equality standards and coordination with domestic law," with the participation of 17 judges from the regions of Junín, Ayacucho, Arequipa, La Libertad, Huancavelica, Piura, Loreto and Lima. Together with Universidad Tecnológica del Perú (UTP) and its School of Law, Political Science and International Relations, two academic courses were held for law professors, in which 47 professors, at a national level, received an update on the national and international framework of human rights in general, and sexual and

reproductive rights in particular, with special emphasis on the analysis of case law regarding the right to health, including sexual and reproductive health.

PROMSEX's effort in promoting this event together with the support of the legal academic community, both from Peru as well as the rest of Latin America, has enabled our institution to lead the academic discussion on sexual and reproductive rights at the national and international level. ■

Studies that Expand Innovative Approaches and Provide Evidence for Advocacy

JARIS MUJICA
Associate Researcher



In recent years, we have developed a number of studies that sought to contribute to the agenda of sexual and reproductive rights, by generating current information on which to base recommendations and decisions for the construction of public policy. We work with a research focus for specialist advocacy, which is supported by rigorous data and field data collection as per scientific standards.

There have been four investigations in the field of sexual violence: two regarding trafficking and two regarding rape, the results of which were unveiled in journals of high academic standing (*Antropológica, Cahiers Des Ameriques Latines, Culture, Health & Sexuality*). A book has also been published on rape while a second book was published with the results of the study to estimate the impact of sexual violence in teen pregnancy (conducted in the district of Mazán, in the northeastern Peruvian Amazon).

Furthermore, research has been developed and a book has been published on the impact of trafficking for sexual and labor exploitation on the health of victims (conducted in Madre de Dios).

The results of these studies reveal severe and prevalent problems in our country. For example, the study on rape notes that Peru has one of the highest rates of reported rape in the region (and the highest in South America). However, this is not a new phenomenon, but a prevailing and even underreported one. What does this say about Peru? It reveals widespread, systematic and long-standing use of sexual violence the extent of which we are only just beginning to see.

The data also shows the complexity and breadth of the phenomenon of sexual violence and its importance for the study of sexual and reproductive rights. For example, the study



↑
RESEARCH
Equality on the waiting list

FIGURES
Mazán-Iquitos, 2012
→



conducted in the Amazon district of Mazán revealed the enormous importance of sexual violence in explaining some of the (unplanned) pregnancies among adolescents in the study sample. This fact has generated a significant clue for thinking about the development of research and policy, in which the variable of “violence” is considered as an important element.

In addition, we have developed shorter studies on the actions of groups who oppose the provision of resources for sexual and reproductive

health (contraceptives, OEC, and antiretrovirals and misoprostol) in Latin America, based on case studies. Together with Catholics for the Right to Choose (CDD) Argentina, the book *Conservadurismos, Estado y política. Perspectivas de investigación en América Latina [Conservatism, State and Politics. Research Perspectives in Latin America]* was published.

Two regional meetings were organized for analyzing public policies on sexual and reproductive health and the actions of opposition groups, with the

RESEARCH Rape in Peru 2000-2009



VIOLACIONES SEXUALES EN EL PERÚ 2000-2009 UN INFORME SOBRE EL ESTADO DE LA SITUACIÓN

Jarlis Mujica

participation of forty experts. In the field of access to health for LGBTI individuals, PROMSEX conducted research and then published *La igualdad en lista de espera* [Equality on Hold], which allowed a diagnosis and creation of an agenda of demands on the health system and the right to health for this group of citizens. ■

**Women living in
a world free of
violence**

**strengthening
our institution**

4

“

Does the State of Peru believe that there are first and second class citizens or does it ensure the rights of all citizens without regard to sexual orientation and gender?”

VERÓNICA MENDOZA

Congresswoman of the Republic of Peru.

Information Technologies: Key Tools for Advocacy

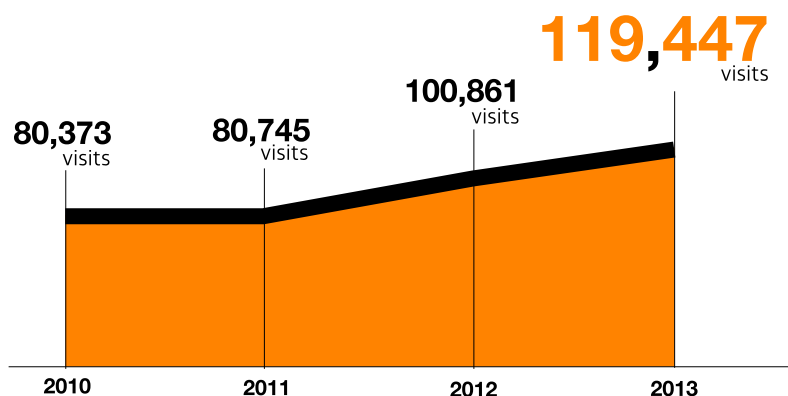
**JORGE APOLAYA**

Web and Social Networks Administrator

The use of new technologies as well as support through appropriate resources has increased in the last five years in Latin America.

In that sense, the web reached 38.4% of Latin Americans in the year 2011; 42.6% in 2012; and is expected to reach over 53.4% in 2016, according to statistical information by eMarketer.²⁰

PROMSEX'S INSTITUTIONAL SITE²¹

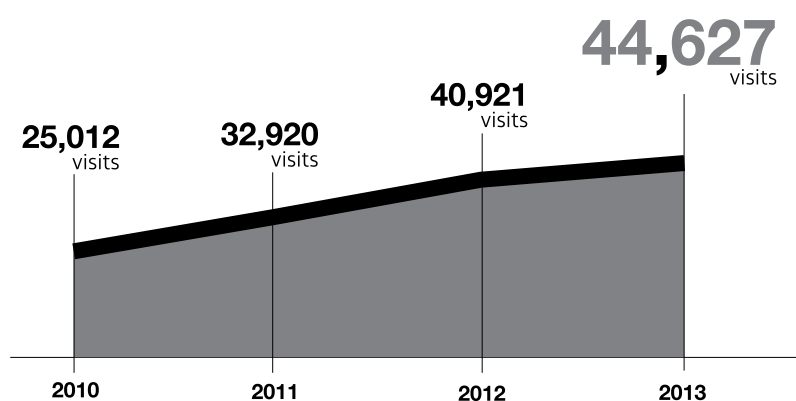


²⁰ For information on eMarketer visit: <http://www.emarketer.com/Article/Online-Buying-on-Rise-Latin-America/1009226>

²¹ www.promsex.org

Since 2010, PROMSEX has progressively upgraded all of its computer equipment. This has allowed increased access and use of our various websites and social networking platforms by internet users at the national and international level. Growth of the two web platforms with greater institutional significance was the following:

CLACAI WEBSITE (LATIN AMERICAN CONSORTIUM AGAINST UNSAFE ABORTION)²²



Apart from the two aforementioned websites, over the years their virtual platforms have been implemented and run and have helped position and publicize various activities, along with key projects for PROMSEX's advocacy and impact goals.

As can be seen, the number of visits to both sites has increased progressively as a result of ongoing dedication to providing updated information for dissemination and knowledge on protection, omissions and progress on sexual and reproductive rights, both locally and abroad.

Apart from the two aforementioned websites, over the years their virtual platforms have been implemented and run and have helped position and publicize various activities, along with key projects for PROMSEX's advocacy and impact goals.

²² www.clacai.org

In the year 2009, the website of the Latin American Legal Conference on Reproductive Rights was created.²³ It was developed mainly for sharing different resources, such as reports and virtual newsletters. In later years, the site continued to have peak numbers of visitors during the biannual editions of that Conference. To date, the Conference was held in Peru in 2009, in Costa Rica in 2011 and in Mexico City in 2013. However, a page like this one transcends its specific value during the Conference and is provides significant communicational support through virtual reports, even after the event has concluded.

²³ www.congresoderechosreproductivos.com

Another example of PROMSEX's advancements in communication media was the creation of the page "*Cuerpo y derechos*"²⁴ [Body and Rights], in 2010. This site focused on monitoring the actions of anti-rights groups, whereby evidence was obtained of their actions to interfere with and hamper with the adoption of public policies within the different State institutions (Ministries, Municipalities, Congress, etc.), which would be crucial for improving the quality of life and coverage of rights of millions of people.

Throughout 2011, two information pages linked to two projects were created: "*PROMSEX sin violencia*"²⁵ [PROMSEX without Violence] and "*Espacios seguros*"²⁶ [Safe Areas]. The latter included the diffusion of twelve online bulletins through the web and social media and provided information on prevention of unwanted teen pregnancies in contexts of trafficking, violence and sexual exploitation of girls and adolescents in urban-rural areas of the region of Loreto, in the Peruvian jungle.

As for social networks, it is important to note that they have been gaining greater height and importance at the regional level. Therefore, PROMSEX has not been immune to such a context and in recent years has been putting greater emphasis on using Facebook and Twitter, as two of the main tools for the dissemination of the themes, campaigns and projects developed. Through these opportunities for dissemination, PROMSEX has sought to promote debates and keep the public informed.

In the year 2012, we eliminated our profile and changed it for a fan page on Facebook which is currently our main means for diffusing the contents of our web sites, events, presentations,

publications, and press releases on institutional topics. Over the last three years our fan base has increased by 1150%, that is, 7500 users were following us by December 2013 compared to 600 followers in 2010. This means that approximately 60 thousand people access PROMSEX's publications each week through our Facebook page.

Given the importance of social networking, PROMSEX supported the following two campaigns: "Pata's" (Protocol for Unsafe Abortion Now)²⁷, whose fan base increased to 21 thousand followers by 2013 and "¡Déjala decidir!"²⁸ [Let Her Choose], created in the year 2012, in the context of a citizen initiative bill to decriminalize abortion in cases of rape; which concluded in 2013 with 24 thousand followers.

The use of technology and virtual media has increased steadily within PROMSEX, as part of the strategy for dissemination, expansion of knowledge and generation of a favorable public opinion toward the different topics addressed by our organization. ■

²⁴ www.cuerpoyderechos.com this site is currently down.

²⁵ <http://sin-violencia-sexual.promsex.org/>

²⁶ <http://espacios-seguros.promsex.org/>

²⁷ <https://www.facebook.com/protocoloabortoterapeutico.peru>

²⁸ <https://www.facebook.com/dejaladecidir>

Program and Financial Transparency: Key Principle for Sustainability

GEORGE LIENDO

Administrative Financial Officer



During this period, PROMSEX has tried to apply management tools and make key decisions for success. Thus, in early 2010, PROMSEX set out to develop a results-based strategic plan, given the unstable situation posed by the international financial crisis. In the same process, PROMSEX evaluated its achievements and challenges since 2005.

In this context, the Assembly of Partners and Associates was growing regularly. Two members were added in 2010 and one in 2013, representing nine members in total. These new additions made it possible to extend and enrich our decision-making processes with input from different perspectives. It was not only the Assembly that grew, but also the organizational structure, which is nourished from the progress made in the implementation of our plan. In the year 2011, an assessment and monitoring line was instituted to assist in monitoring activities, a systematized process that is now online.

When the Strategic Plan began, the general director was Susana Chávez, followed by Rossina Guerrero from mid-2011 to late 2013, proposing a change in program execution while maintaining the institutional growth cycle.

A key part of this growth is PROMSEX's team; the same team that has been there since beginning, but who have nurtured the institution with their capacities, not only at a professional level, but also in their daily relationships. During these years, the team's English skills, participation in forums for exchanging experiences with peers nationally and internationally, in courses, seminars and training programs, in obtaining professional certifications and union memberships and, above all, in fostering a comfortable working environment, enabled us to get the most out of our work.

However, the rapid growth of the organization implies an increase in workload and the obligation to comply satisfactorily with the results we wish to achieve. Thus, we recognize the need to improve our level of professionalism, promote wider promotion standards, within an organization that is getting stronger, and to have better terms of reference to provide more efficient tools to evaluate the work and level of performance.

As far as financial monitoring, PROMSEX has been complying with necessary standards to maintain its transparency in accountability, a task that has been shared with other partner organizations and counterparts, with the aim of mutual reinforcement. This is revealed through programmatic and economic evaluations from our donors and annual external financial audits.

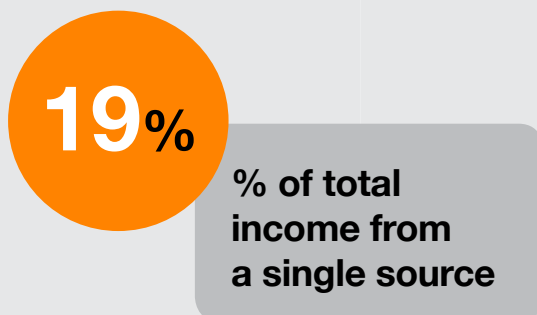
By the end of 2012, Planned Parenthood Global, a partner organization since the beginning of PROMSEX, applied the ProCap Index, which provides organizations with individual results for each pillar of sustainability (financial, programmatic and institutional), which contribute equally to an overall sustainability score for the organization. These results show how our organization has progressed towards sustainability while identifying opportunities for growth.

FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY



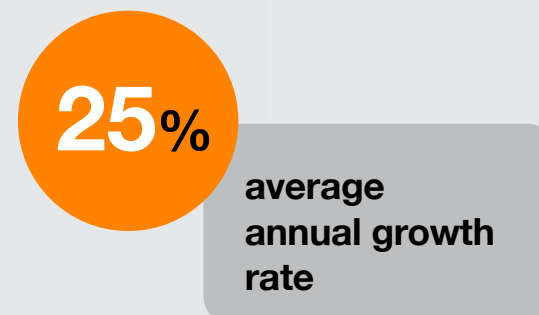
One of the foundations of the tool is to measure the achievement of financial sustainability while maintaining responsible fiscal practices, without depending too much on a single source of income. NGOs need to actively manage their finances, including sound budgetary processes, managing cash flow, cost control, etc. They require systems that are able to efficiently handle accounting issues and produce necessary financial reports for management decision-making and reporting to donors. Some key indicators were:

PERCENTAGE OF CONCENTRATION OF FUNDS



The percentage of concentration of funding measuring to what extent an NGO depends too much on a single source of funding and is not diversified. PROMSEX scored 19.0%, considering that in an ideal situation, the largest donor should provide no more than 15.0% of its total income. Promsex currently has 22 sources of funding.

INCOME INCREASE RATE



The income growth rate measures the ability of an NGO to grow, indicating the average annual growth of total revenues after three years. PROMSEX grew at a rate of 24.7%. The ideal score is 6.0% or higher.

In conclusion, it is noteworthy that there was improvement in the strengths the organization needed to develop and which mark a constant commitment to achieving our objectives, with a solid foundation of commitment and accountability. These relate to a variety of financial and budget increases; relatively strong technical capacity; a committed team and adaptive capacity to cope with adverse situations. These are characteristics we expect to maintain. ■

Posicionamiento institucional: un balance positivo



SUSANA CHÁVEZ
CEO

PROMSEX closes its cycle of these two-year periods, with a positive balance in terms of institutional positioning, both nationally and internationally.

At the national level we have been recognized by the media as a reference for providing specialized public opinions. PROMSEX members currently have op-ed columns in several media, settings positions on issues that are increasingly being debated by the public.

We are also a source of information given that the information we provide on an institutional level is constantly referenced. Thus, our study on sexual violence, our various reports on human rights compliance, our reports on legal and public health are mentioned by public and private agencies as a reliable resource.

This has also allowed us to be a source of reference for the various bills that have been introduced in Congress in recent years.

The debate over hate crimes, decriminalizing consensual sex among people under 18, civil unions between same-sex couples, decriminalization of abortion for rape, compliance with medical abortion and access of adolescents to sexual and reproductive health has included much of the data and arguments put forward by PROMSEX.

Internationally, we have contributed, together with partner organizations, to generating international opportunities for exchange, debate and conceptual development. Our legal conferences, which are being driven by Planned Parenthood Global, provide platforms that have brought together representatives from the legal academic community and the human rights and health community. Our Regional and



Subregional Conferences, in the framework of CLACAI, gather over 400 activists, service providers, and lawyers each year to discuss issues and develop innovative approaches to improve access to safe abortion.

As part of our international agenda, we have increasingly participated in international human rights forums year after year, either by making presentations in hearings, giving reports or representing civil society, while providing information on human rights issues and presenting leading cases where rights have sadly been violated.

PROMSEX has positioned itself as one of the leading organizations of both Peru and the Region. This was made possible by our constant work, transparent and responsible management of resources and, above all, support from both sister organizations and grassroots organizations at the local level, contributing to the efforts that are being made in the region to ensure that Latin America is also a place where sexual rights and reproductive rights are part of our basic reference for justice and democracy. ■

Promoting inclusive leadership

Promoting free citizenry

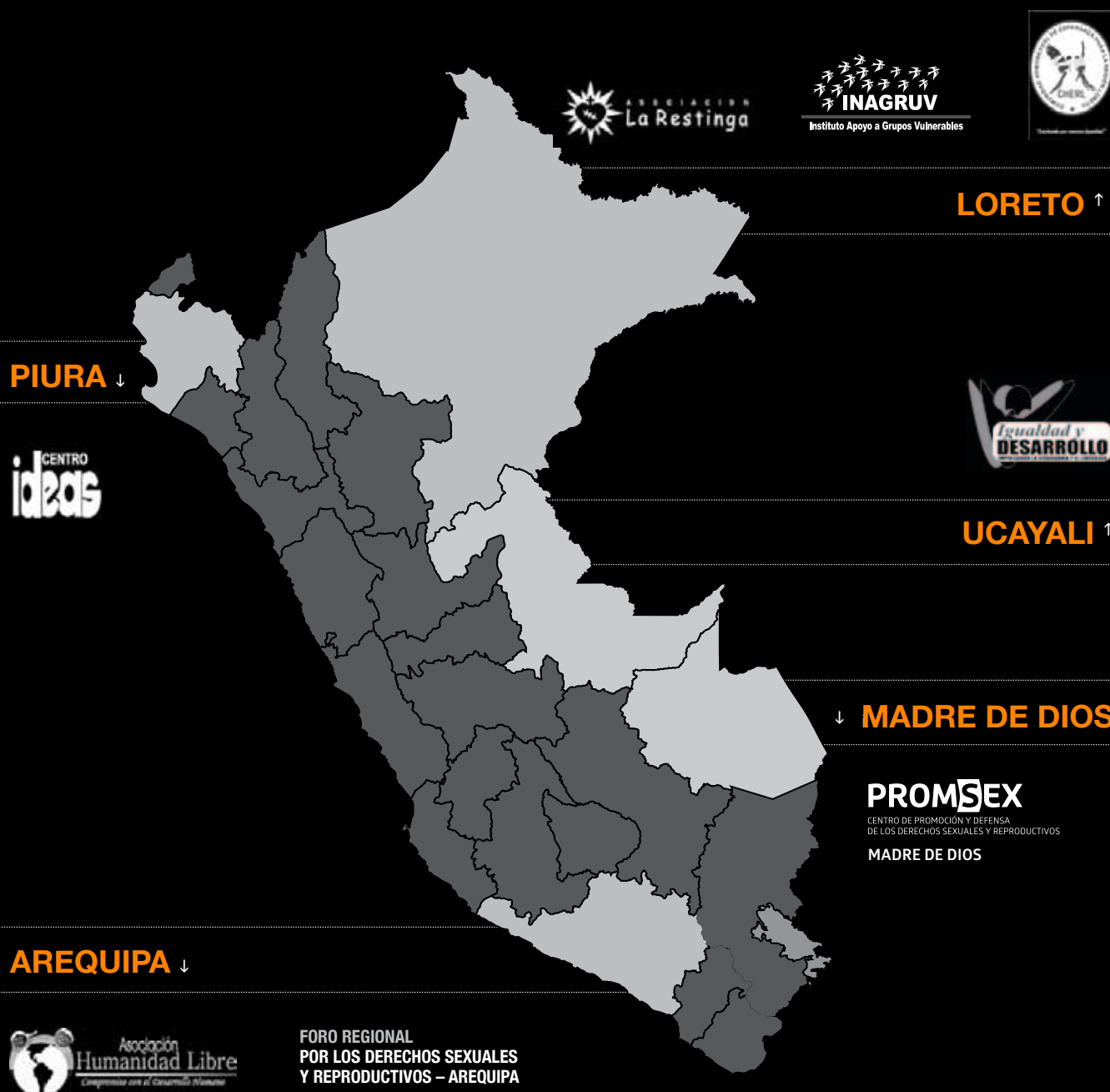


our donors

We are infinitely grateful to all the organizations and agencies that have worked with us during this period and contributed to the achievement of our objectives. We extend our appreciation and eternal friendship to:

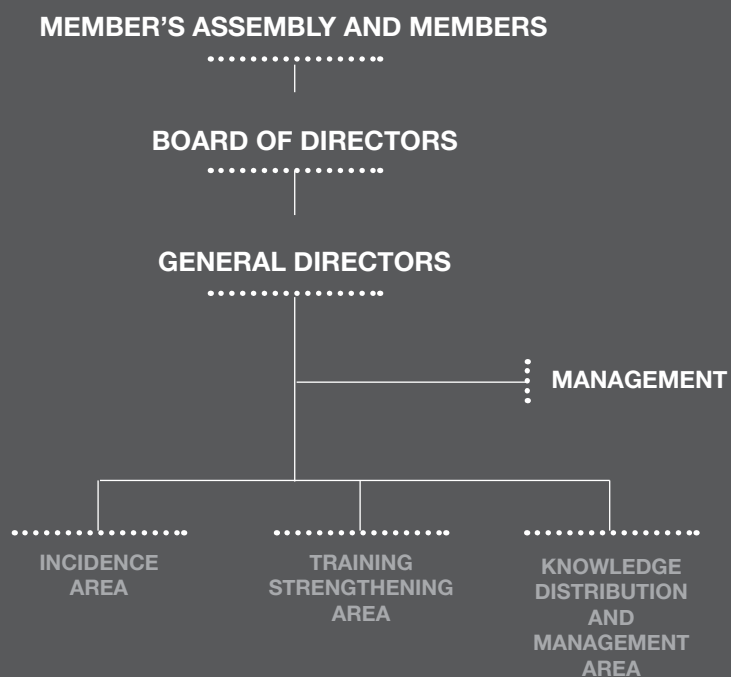
- Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID)
- America Jewish World Service (AJWS)
- Catholics for Choice
- Center for Reproductive Rights
- IDAHOT Committee
- UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
- Familias por la Diversidad Sexual
- Family Care International
- United Nations Population Fund, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNFPA ROLAC)
- United Nations Population Fund, Peru Office (UNFPA Peru)
- Ford Foundation
- ANESVAD Foundation
- Fundación Triángulo
- Instituto Humanista para la Cooperación en los Países en Desarrollo (HIVOS)
- Ibis Reproductive Health
- Interarts
- International Women Health Coalition (IWHC)
- International Planned Parenthood Federation, Safe Abortion Fund (IPPF SAAF)
- Instituto de Salud Popular (INSAP)
- IPAS
- Pathfinder International
- Planned Parenthood Federation of America Global (PPFA Global)
- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV / AIDS (UNAIDS)

our partner organizations in peru



our team

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our publications

CIVIL SOCIETY REPORTS



DESC. Informe alternativo de organizaciones de la sociedad civil al Comité de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales sobre la situación de la salud sexual y reproductiva en el Perú [ESCR. Civil society's shadow report for the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the situation of sexual and reproductive health in Peru]

BEATRIZ RAMÍREZ (ED.)

Exposing the lack of data on sexual and reproductive health in the report from Peru, of the general framework of human rights in Peru and recommendations to the State on this issue by other committees of the United Nations system.

Year 2011 pg. 63



Agenda pendiente en salud sexual y reproductiva [Pending agenda on sexual and reproductive health]

NIDIA SÁNCHEZ, BEATRIZ RAMÍREZ

Summary of the shadow report of civil society to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the situation of sexual and reproductive health in Peru.

Year 2011 pg.16

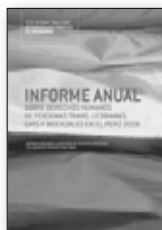


Conferencia Internacional sobre Población y Desarrollo. CAIRO+20. Hacia una lectura de la plataforma para la acción de Cairo a 20 años en el Perú (1994-2014) [International Conference on Population and Development. CAIRO+20. Towards an understanding of the platform for action of Cairo+20 in Peru (1994-2014)]

BRENDA ALVAREZ, GIOVANNA SOFÍA CARRILLO

The year 2014 marks twenty years of the Programme of Action on Population and Development, the report includes goals and recommendations seeking human welfare, and responds to the need for public population policies that consider women as social subjects.

Year 2013 pg. 76



Informe anual sobre derechos humanos de personas trans, lesbianas, gays, bisexuales en el Perú 2009 [Annual report on the human rights of trans, lesbian, gay and bisexual persons in Peru]

MARTIN JAIME

Report on the progress and setbacks in 2009 in relation to the demands of the LGBT community in our country, under the principles of Yogyakarta. The report also investigates the situation of discrimination and hate crimes, and the right to identity, education, health and freedom of opinion, among others. [Year 2010 pg. 189](#)



Informe anual sobre derechos humanos de personas trans, lesbianas, gays, bisexuales en el Perú 2010 [Annual report on the human rights of trans, lesbian, gay and bisexual persons in Peru]

MARTÍN JAIME

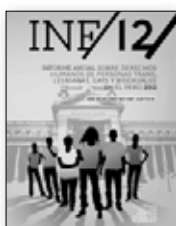
Report on the number of murders recorded in various media, alerting that the National Police of Peru and other enforcement agencies remain the main perpetrators of attacks against the personal safety of LGBT people. [Year 2011 pg.232](#)



Informe anual sobre derechos humanos de personas trans, lesbianas, gays, bisexuales en el Perú 2011 [Annual report on the human rights of trans, lesbian, gay and bisexual persons in Peru]

LIURKA OTSUKA, SOLEDAD ARRIAGADA

Proposes a revision stemming from the right to recognition of legal personhood, to life, to personal security, to education, to the highest attainable standard of health, and to form a family. More importantly, it analyzes homosexuality treatment centers as a homophobia-related business. [Year 2012 pg. 137](#)



Informe anual sobre derechos humanos de personas trans, lesbianas, gays, bisexuales en el Perú 2012 [Annual report on the human rights of trans, lesbian, gay and bisexual persons in Peru]

CYNTHIA SILVA TICLLACURI

The report analyzes the situation of the LGBT community in the recognition, respect and guarantee of the rights to equality and non-discrimination, to legal status and gender identity and to protection against all forms of violence, from the Yogyakarta Principles. In their evaluation (2012 and part of 2013), supranational bodies have recommended that Peru face the discrimination and violence against this community. [Year 2013 pg.137](#)



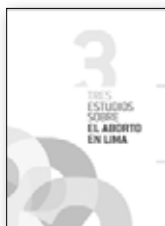
Nuestras voces: lesbianas, gays, bisexuales y trans ante la CIDH [Our voices: lesbians, gays, bisexuals and trans before the IACHR]

VÍCTOR ÁLVAREZ, REYNA HAYLEY, YSABEL MARÍN, MARIBEL REYES, CLARA SANDOVAL

Víctor Álvarez, Reyna Hayley, Ysabel Marín, Maribel Reyes, Clara Sandoval

The report summarizes the preparation and participation in thematic hearings before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) to report violence, torture and discrimination affecting LGBT people in Peru. [Year 2012 pg. 102](#)

RESEARCH



Tres estudios sobre el aborto en Lima [Three studies on the right to abortion in Lima]

LUIS TÁVARA, YOEL CHLIMPER, SUSANA CHÁVEZ

The report reveals that in Lima the cost of care for uncomplicated abortion is around US\$ 123.7. The cost of abortion with complications ranges between US\$ 376.71 and 858.58, representing an average of US\$ 613.31. This research was conducted in four healthcare centers, three State-owned and one private-owned. **Year 2013 pg. 122.**



En Madre de Dios lo único que brilla es el oro. Las adolescentes son explotadas sexualmente en contextos precarios de sobrevivencia y sin acceso a salud [At "Madre de Dios" all that glitters is gold. Teenage girls are sexually exploited in precarious contexts of survival without access to health]

JARIS MUJICA

The great wave of immigration to this region, as a result of the gold rush, has led to trafficking and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents from adjacent areas and even from abroad. Weak State presence allows this situation to develop with impunity. **Year 2013 pg. 03,**



Situación, barreras legales y alternativas frente a la penalización de las relaciones sexuales consentidas entre y con adolescentes de 14 a 18 años de edad [Situation, legal barriers and alternatives to the penalization of consensual sexual intercourse between adolescents aged 14 to 18]

CLAUDIA NÚÑEZ DEL ARCO, GIULIANA HIGUCHI

The report evaluates the impact of article 173, subsection 3 of the Criminal Code in terms of administration of justice, response before State bodies that are responsible for ensuring the exercise of rights and liberties of teenagers facing these issues, and proposes alternative solutions to the problems and contradictions identified. **Year 2010 pg.68**



La igualdad en lista de espera. Necesidades, barreras y demandas en salud sexual, reproductiva y mental en población trans, lesbiana y gay [Equality on hold. Needs, barriers and demands on sexual and reproductive health, as well as mental health, of trans, lesbian and gay persons]

CHASKA VELARDE

Identifies the needs, barriers and demands for sexual and reproductive, as well as mental, health care for the TLG community, from the perspective of both activists and health care providers in the regions of Lima, Arequipa and Iquitos. **Year 2011 pg.155**



Violaciones sexuales en el Perú 2000-2009. Un informe sobre el estado de la situación [Rapes in Peru from 2000-2009. A report on the state of affairs]

JARIS MUJICA

The study organizes existing and available public information on rape from 2000-2009 in Peru, one of the countries with the highest rates of complaints in Latin America. Even though rape occurs at every economic level, age group and context, both rural and urban, investigations have been scarce.

Year 2011 pg. 138

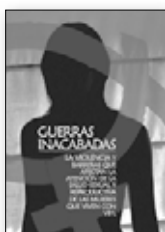


Estudio de estimación del impacto y prevalencia de la violencia sexual contra mujeres adolescentes en un distrito de la Amazonía peruana [Study estimating the impact and prevalence of sexual violence against young women in a district of the Peruvian Amazon]

JARIS MUJICA, NICOLÁS ZEVALLOS Y SOFÍA VIZCARRA

The study reveals the importance of sexual violence in teenage pregnancy in the district and village of Mazan, northwest of the Peruvian Amazon, in addition to the ignorance and inaccessibility of barrier contraception and health education.

Year 2013 pg.85

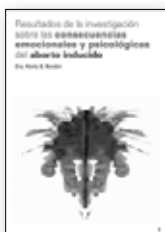


Guerras inacabadas. La violencia y barreras que afectan la atención de la salud sexual y reproductiva de las mujeres que viven con VIH [Unfinished battles. Violence and barriers that affect the care of sexual and reproductive health of women living with HIV]

CHASKA VELARDE, SUSANA CHÁVEZ

The report features testimonials from women with HIV showing how violence destroys the fragility of their own families and children, precisely as result of the fact that they are the caregivers in the family.

Year 2012 pg. 75



Resultados de la investigación sobre las consecuencias emocionales y psicológicas del aborto inducido [Results of the research on the emotional and psychological consequences of induced abortion]

MARTA RONDÓN

The study reveals that there is no such thing as the so-called "post abortion syndrome" and that the presence of some previous psychiatric disorder is the most important risk factor for mood and emotional disorders after an abortion or childbirth.

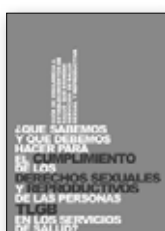
Year 2009 pg.48

GUIDES AND TRAINING MATERIALS



Las y los jóvenes de Loreto. Somos el presente y el futuro. Guía de trabajo para una vida sin violencia, sin riesgo de embarazo no deseado y VIH [Young people from Loreto. We are the present and future. Work guide for a life without violence, risk of unwanted pregnancy and HIV]

Guide for young people on how to lead responsible sex lives, without the risk of unwanted pregnancy. The guide also teaches how to prevent abuse and where to go for help in cases of abuse. [Year 2012 pg. 48](#)



¿Qué sabemos y qué debemos hacer para el cumplimiento de los derechos sexuales y reproductivos de las personas TLGB en los servicios de salud? [What do we know and what should we do to comply with the sexual and reproductive rights of TLGB people within health services]

SOLEDAD ARRIAGADA, BALBINA CÁRDENAS

Guide to surveilling health facilities that provide sexual and reproductive health to fulfill the rights of LGBT people, one of the most abused people in these spaces.

[Year 2011 pg.31](#)



Diversidad sexual en los servicios de salud ¿Qué podemos mejorar? [Sexual diversity in health care services. How can we do better?]

SOLEDAD ARRIAGADA, BALBINA CÁRDENAS

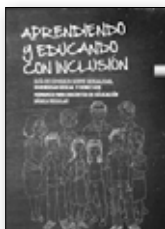
It is a reflection on the emergence of prejudice and discrimination among health care providers. It includes a conceptual review to understand what we mean when we refer to sexual diversity. It also reviews the myths surrounding this concept, and specific needs in terms of sexual and reproductive rights. [Year 2011 pg.28](#)



Aprendiendo y educando con inclusión [Inclusive learning and understanding, Spanish version]

GRISELDA PÉREZ LUNA

Reference guide on sexuality, sexual diversity and human rights for teachers in basic education, for promoting inclusive sexual education based on respect for human rights of all students. [Year 2010 pg. 62](#)



Aprendiendo y educando con inclusión [Inclusive learning and understanding, Spanish-Quechua version]

GRISELDA PÉREZ LUNA

Guide on the sexuality of teenagers and young people with different sexual orientations. It includes the national and international legal framework protecting their rights while providing methodological resources for facing situations of homophobic, lesbophobic and transphobic harassment or bullying at schools and classrooms. *Year 2010 pg. 32*



Mujeres viviendo con VIH, mujeres sin violencia, sin discriminación (manual) [Women living with HIV, free from violence, free from discrimination (Manual)]

BRENDA ÁLVAREZ (EDITORA)

Collective learning with the Peruvian network of women living with HIV -RPM+. Facilitates knowledge building and empowerment of these women from the many forms of violence resulting from their situation. *Year 2012 pg. 46*



Guía de capacitación para proveedores y proveedoras de salud. Mujeres sin violencia, sin discriminación. ¡Más vivas! [Training guide for health service providers. Women without violence, without discrimination. More alive!]

SOLEDAD ARRIAGADA, BRENDA ÁLVAREZ

Guide for the care of pregnant women living with HIV and AIDS, which seeks to promote a culture of gender-based respect for their rights to eliminate the stigma and discrimination associated with the disease. *Year 2012 pg. 46*

LEGAL ANALYSIS

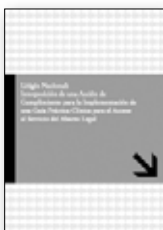


Secreto profesional: Análisis y perspectivas desde la medicina, el periodismo y el Derecho [Professional confidentiality: Analysis and perspectives from the areas of medicine, journalism and the law]

RONALD GAMARRA, RICARDO UCEDA, GONZALO GIANELLA

Inadequate regulation of professional confidentiality erodes the trust that underlies the relationship between doctors and other healthcare professionals and their patients. Thus, lack of confidentiality creates a barrier for accessing the right to health and is a factor that affects the quality of health care.

Year 2011 pg. 106



Litigio nacional: Interposición de una acción de cumplimiento para la implementación de una guía práctica clínica para el acceso a servicios de aborto legal [National litigation: Filing of an enforcement action for the implementation of clinical practice guidelines for access to legal abortion]

YSABEL MARÍN, BEATRIZ RAMÍREZ, SILVIA ROMERO, LUIS TÁVARA

It is crucial that women whose pregnancies pose a risk to their lives or health have access to therapeutic abortion services for preventing clandestine and unsafe abortions. Thus, there is an urgent need for a national enforcement protocol.

Year 2011 pg. 48



Documento técnico médico jurídico sobre derechos sexuales y reproductivos dirigido a comisionados y jueces del Sistema Interamericano de Derechos Humanos [Legal and medical technical paper on sexual and reproductive rights aimed at commissioners and judges of the Inter-American Human Rights System]

PÍO IVÁN GÓMEZ, RENATA BREGAGLIO

The aim of this paper is to show the recognition of sexual and reproductive rights in the international jurisprudence of human rights protection bodies.

Year 2011 pg. 48



Informe sobre la inconstitucionalidad del inciso 3 del artículo 173 del Código Penal peruano [Report on the unconstitutionality of paragraph 3 of Article 173 of the Peruvian Criminal Code]

SAMUEL ABAD

The report analyzes the constitutional problems posed by paragraph 3 of Article 173 of the Penal Code, modified by Law No. 28704, which extended the limit of sexual indemnity to the age of eighteen and provides that free and voluntary sexual intercourse with a person aged over fourteen and under eighteen constitutes a crime.

Year 2012 pg. 72



El aborto y los derechos fundamentales. Análisis de la constitucionalidad de la prohibición penal de la interrupción del embarazo en supuesto de violación sexual y de malformaciones fetales incompatibles con la vida extrauterina [Abortion and fundamental rights. Analysis of the constitutionality of the criminal prohibition of abortion in cases of rape or fetal malformations that make extrauterine life inviable]

JUAN CARLOS DÍAZ COLCHADO, BEATRIZ RAMÍREZ

The report gives constitutional justifications for allowing abortion when the woman has been a victim of rape or when it has been medically determined that the fetus will not be able to survive extrauterine life.

Year 2013 pg. 112



Reforma legislativa para despenalizar las relaciones sexuales consentidas en adolescentes [Legislative reforms for decriminalizing consensual sexual intercourse among adolescents]

BEATRIZ RAMÍREZ

Legal arguments for amending Law No. 28704, which penalizes all cases of sexual intercourse among and with adolescents between the ages of 14 and 18, which is currently automatically deemed statutory rape, regardless of the circumstances of the case, even when both parties consent.

Year 2011 pg. 15



El Caso L.C. contra el Perú ante la CEDAW (comunicación N° 22/2009) [The case of L.C. vs. Peru before the CEDAW (Claim No. 22/2009)]

YSABEL MARÍN

Order issued by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee) in the case of LC vs. Peru, with regards to the right of therapeutic abortion on the grounds of a threat to her life.

Year 2012 pg. 24



Los derechos reproductivos, un debate necesario [Reproductive rights, a necessary debate]

Summary of the First Latin American Legal Convention on Reproductive Rights, held in Arequipa in November 2009. The report includes four cases before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights: forced sterilization of an HIV positive woman, prohibition of in vitro fertilization services and denial of therapeutic abortion.

Year 2011 pg. 86

LEGAL ANALYSIS



Los derechos reproductivos, una agenda necesaria para garantizar los derechos humanos de las y los adolescentes [Reproductive rights, a necessary agenda for ensuring the human rights of teenagers]

LIURKA OTSUKA

Summary of the Second Latin American Legal Convention on Reproductive Rights, held in Costa Rica in 2011.

Year 2013 pg. 114,



II Congreso Latinoamericano Jurídico sobre Derechos Reproductivos Costa Rica 2011. Relato [Third Latin American Legal Convention on Reproductive Rights. Costa Rica 2011. Review]

LIURKA OTSUKA (COORDINACIÓN GENERAL)

The Convention was held in 2011 and stemmed from the recognition of reproductive rights as human rights focusing on the progressive development of adolescents' capacities to decide on key aspects of their lives and the enjoyment and exercise of these rights since, in general, these rights are denied to them in current legal practice or frameworks.

Year 2013 pg. 114

ADVOCACY



75 opiniones sobre el aborto [75 views on abortion]

TERESINA MUÑOZ-NAJAR

Gathers views on abortion from 75 successful Peruvian personalities in their various disciplines. Most were in favor, although as several have pointed out, it is not always easy to approach this issue. However, they mostly found there is a need to talk about abortion.

Year 2011 pg.162



Sexualidad, reproducción y desigualdades de género. Encuesta 2011 [Sexuality, reproduction and gender inequality. 2011 Survey]

ALEXANDRO SACO (EDITOR RESPONSABLE)

The report discusses issues that are the foundation on which largely exclusionary visions rest. The State's ambiguity against pressure from conservative sectors hinders the development of norms and policies.

Year 2011 pg. 75



Adolescencia y acceso a la salud reproductiva y educación sexual. ¿Qué puede cambiar? [Adolescence and access to reproductive health and sexual education. What can we change?]

SOLEDAD ARRIAGADA

Adolescence is one of the most vulnerable stages in human development, as it is a time of transition in which crucial aspects of personality are defined. In addition, adolescents account for 30 percent of the population, and their agenda must be addressed.

Year 2011 pg. 40



Derecho a la igualdad y a la no discriminación para las loretanas/loretanos [Right to equality and non-discrimination for loretoans]

BRENDA ÁLVAREZ

Review of compliance with the 2010 – 2015 Regional Plan for Equal Opportunities of Loreto, in regards to sexual and reproductive rights of adolescents, as well as the right to be free from violence.

Year 2013 pg.12



Organicémonos para protegerlos [Get organized to protect]

How to prevent the sexual abuse, commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking in emergencies of children and adolescents.

Year 2013 pg. 08

ADVOCACY

**MICAELA: pasos para la abogacía [MICAELA: steps for advocacy]**

Brochures showing the route to public policies that impact the context of sexual and reproductive rights. Micaela means: Motivation / Information / Connections / Acting / Evaluating Advocacy.

Year 2012 pg. 10

**Aborto terapéutico. El camino recorrido por el acceso a un derecho. [Therapeutic abortion. The path for access to the right]**

YSABEL MARÍN

Recounts the daily struggles of healthcare providers to address cases of therapeutic abortion, due to the lack of clear rules and insufficient information on its legality. The main cause for denial is fear of being penalized.

Year 2013 pg. 48

**Mitos y métodos anticonceptivos [Contraceptive myths and methods]**

TULA ZEGARRA

This report covers the issue of contraception based on available scientific information while addressing myths and prejudices that are still deeply rooted in many health professionals.

Year 2011 pg. 61

**El embarazo en adolescentes. Un problema de salud pública, un asunto de derechos humanos y un determinante de pobreza y subdesarrollo [Teen pregnancy. A public health problem, human rights issue and a determinant of poverty and underdevelopment]**

The report addresses the situation in the Region of Loreto, its impact on the lives of adolescents and conditioning factors, especially sexual exploitation, as well as State failures in terms of public policy.

Year 2012 pg.12

**El derecho a la planificación familiar: una agenda inconclusa en el Perú [The right to family planning: an unfinished agenda in Peru]**

SUSANA CHÁVEZ, LUIS TÁVARA

Makes information available to Peruvian public policy makers and healthcare providers aimed at improving the provision of health services and contributing to the enormous challenge of overcoming poverty and social inequality.

Year 2010 pg.83

ADVOCACY



El derecho a la planificación familiar: una agenda inconclusa en el Perú Resumen ejecutivo [The right to family planning: an unfinished agenda in Peru. Executive Summary.]

Format that allows for easy reading and is suitable for all readers on inadequate investment in family planning, the impact of unwanted pregnancy and the effects of unsafe abortion, among other issues. Year 2010 pg. 04



El derecho a la planificación familiar: una agenda inconclusa en el Perú Región Arequipa [The right to family planning: an unfinished agenda in Peru. Arequipa Region]

BALBINA CÁRDENAS

It addresses the limitations that arise in family planning policies, the inconsistent supply of contraceptives, the failure to strengthen the competencies of suppliers, among other factors that affect women's access to their rights. Year 2010 pg. 47.



El derecho a la planificación familiar: una agenda inconclusa Región Ucayali [The right to family planning: an unfinished agenda in Peru. Ucayali Region]

BALBINA CÁRDENAS

Analyzes the situation of family planning as an important component of sexual and reproductive health and social development in the region. Regional Health Bureau of Ucayali (Diresa-Ucayali), with technical assistance from PROMSEX and the Civil Society Forum on Health (Foro Salud). Year 2010 pg. 43



El derecho a la planificación familiar: una agenda inconclusa en el Perú. Piura [The right to family planning: an unfinished agenda in Peru. Piura]

BALBINA CÁRDENAS

The study showed the existing flaws of the health system in the Piura region in the absence of a family planning policy and a regional consultation process to define priorities in the voice of citizens. Year 2010 pg. 46



La oposición a la provisión. Los mecanismos de presión de los grupos antiderechos para la salud sexual en América latina. [Opposition to provision. Mechanisms of pressure from anti-rights groups for sexual health in Latin America]

Analysis of the strategies used to limit and/or restrict the sale or distribution of key supplies for the full enjoyment of sexual and reproductive health, including emergency contraception, misoprostol, condoms or condoms and antiretrovirals. Year 2011 pg. 48

ADVOCACY



El embarazo en adolescentes menores de 15 años de América Latina y El Caribe [Pregnancy in teenagers below the age of 15 in Latin America and the Caribbean]

RAMIRO MOLINA

Despite being a serious public health problem, it has not received sufficient attention from governments. The Committee on Sexual and Reproductive Rights of FLASOG, with the cooperation of UNFPA/LACRO, provides an overview of the publication with recently updated information from the region.

Year 2011 pg. 12



Micaela: una mirada a la lucha por la legalización del aborto en Bolivia, Ecuador y Perú [Micaela: a look at the struggle for the legalization of abortion in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru] (video)

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL: JERÓNIMO CENTURIÓN

Runs through the different realities of these countries and presents a regional overview of the struggle for social and legal decriminalization of abortion.

Year 2013 minute 36.

INSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS



Memoria institucional 2005 – 2010. PROMSEX. [2005-2010 Institutional Report. PROMSEX]

Provides an account of the five years of work done by PROMSEX in defense of sexual and reproductive rights, in relation to the institution's accomplishments and remaining challenges.

Year 2010 pg.67



Plan Estratégico Institucional 2010 - 2013. PROMSEX [2014-2018 Institutional Strategic Plan. PROMSEX]

Presents the institutional challenges for the next four years with a view of realizing our institutional dream of making access to sexual and reproductive rights a reality for everyone.

Year 2010 pg. 51.

POSICIONAMIENTOS DE EXPERTOS



Buenas prácticas para la atención de la violencia sexual contra las mujeres [Good practices for the care of sexual violence against women]

JOSÉ DAVID ORTIZ

Experiences of good practices in the provision of services for the care of victims of sexual violence in Latin America and the Caribbean, presented by the Committee on Sexual and Reproductive Rights of FLASOG.

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Propuesta de estándares regionales para la elaboración de protocolos de atención temprana a víctimas de violencia [Proposal for regional standards for the development of protocols for early treatment of victims of violence]

JOSÉ DAVID ORTIZ

Analysis and comparison of protocols and guidelines of care for victims that have been published in different countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, for the purpose of unifying the way in which this social problem is addressed.

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Investigaciones e intervenciones sobre violencia sexual desarrollada en América Latina y El Caribe [Research and interventions on sexual violence developed in Latin America and the Caribbean]

LUIS TÁVARA (EDITOR RESPONSABLE)

Results of the contest organized by FLASOG with support from the Regional Office Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA-LACRO) on initiatives of care, prevention and eradication of sexual violence in the region, to be shared as good practices.

Year 2011 pg.148



Factores relacionados con el embarazo en menores de 15 años en América latina y El Caribe [Issues related to pregnancy in teenagers below the age of 15 in Latin America and the Caribbean]

PÍO IVÁN GÓMEZ, LUZ MOLINA

The issue of sexuality in adolescents is characterized by the difficulty in agreeing on the right model of behavior they and their partners should follow, as well as unstable relationships, emotional conflicts, secrets, rebellious attitudes and often unprotected sex, which results in unwanted pregnancies.

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