INSTITUTIONAL REPORT
2019

Building Equality in Diversity
Introduction

"We promote educational, public and familiar environments free of any type of violence"

Promsex shares with you its Report 2019, which informs of the work done this year. Most of it was marked by an internal, participative dynamic for to evaluate our work during the last 5 years, and the elaboration of the new Institutional Strategic Plan 2020-2024. This one will lead the next five years of institutional life.

This year’s interventions took place in a political and social national context of fragility, characterized by public confrontations within the anti-corruption movement. Diverse measurements were carried out: from legal investigations and prosecutions of former presidents, public officials and important authorities like ex majors of Lima city; business leaders, leaders of political parties, to the legal closure of the Congress of the Republic of Peru.

Furthermore, an intense national and international political context has been kept in matters of the defense of human rights and democratic surroundings, with emphasis in gender politics and sexual and reproductive health. This context was set among disinformation campaigns lead by groups who oppose to the development of human rights, the same that are still operating from various political and religious groups and mass media with the objective of dismantling the progress in the implementation of public politics in matters of equality and non-discrimination.

In this scenario, Promsex has been actively intervening in several territorial scopes and tiers of the government to generate evidence, spread information, support and argue, in a solid way, the responsibility that the Peruvian government has in accomplishing national and international goals in matters of equality and non-discrimination, in matters of health and sexual and reproductive rights, and in matters of guaranteeing educational, public and familiar environments free of any type of violence.

Susana Chávez
Executive director
PROMSEX is a feminist non-governmental organization, comprising men and women, professionals and activists, who seek to contribute to the promotion of the integrity and dignity of people in their access to sexual and reproductive health, justice and human security, through political advocacy, generation of knowledge, and cooperation with other civil society organizations.

PROMSEX will strengthen its leadership in the debate, accountability and political action to promote and defend equality in diversity, and the full exercise of sexual and reproductive rights, contributing to the systematization of evidence and research. In terms of its sustainability strategy, PROMSEX will continue to consolidate its national and international prestige as a transparent and efficient institution.

PROMSEX’s workforce is comprised of professionals with expertise in public health, political advocacy, legal advocacy, capacity development, strategic communication, administration, and logistics, etc. This has contributed to an interdisciplinary team of people that has led the work for sexual and reproductive rights in the country.
In the framework of the Strategic Plan 2014 - 2019, PROMSEX established institutional challenges to guide the programmatic action for this period. The Annual Report 2019 acknowledges the institutional achievements attained during the last year of strategic planning:

1. To promote policies and regulatory frameworks that guarantee the full exercise of sexual and reproductive rights.

2. To promote accountability mechanisms for compliance with policies and standards that guarantee sexual and reproductive health, justice, and human security.

3. To contribute to the improvement of the quality of care and access to public health services, education, and public safety, within the framework of sexual and reproductive rights.

4. To strengthen a stream of public opinion in favor of equality in diversity, and the exercise of the human rights of people.
We promoted policies and regulatory frameworks that guarantee the full exercise of sexual and reproductive rights.

To achieve this result, we developed local, national and international advocacy actions; making an impact on legislative and public policy debates.
AT NATIONAL LEVEL

We collaborated with opinion based on the evidence for the progress of the rights, as well as the neutralization of legislation against these:

- Bill on gender identity.
- Bill on state contracting that establishes the mandatory analysis of international prices to determine the reference value of cancer medications of monopoly character.
- Bill approving the Inter-American Convention on protecting the Human Rights of older persons.
- Bill on the decriminalization of abortion in cases of rape with artificial insemination or nonconsensual transfer of ovules and fetal malformations incompatible with life.
- Bill approving the Inter-American Convention against all forms of discrimination and intolerance.

5 Bills

- Debate on Bill against sexual education.
- Debate on Bill “Cunas Salvadoras” (Lifesaving Cribs).
- Debate on Bill that proposes the creation of an additional NGO supervisory organ.
- Debate on Bill No. 1199 on the amendment to Article 323 of the Penal Code, Legislative Decree No. 1323 on discriminatory acts and incitement to discrimination.
- Debate on Bill on the exclusion of gender approach in public politics.

5 Legislative debates

- Regional Ordinance No. 2160-2019 of Lima Metropolitan area promoting a respect of equality of all persons, and preventing, prohibiting and punishing all manifestation of discriminatory acts and practices in public establishments in Lima Metropolitan area.
- National Education Plan.
- Gender Equality National Policy.

4 Public policies, protocols, ordinances
We promoted accountability mechanisms for compliance with policies and standards that guarantee sexual and reproductive health.

For the fulfillment of this result, PROMSEX has promoted two strategies:

**Strategy 1:** National and international strategic litigations to generate precedents on the guarantee of rights.

**Strategy 2:** International advocacy for the monitoring of agreements signed by the Peruvian State with international human rights organizations.

With regard to the strategic litigations, on 2019, PROMSEX worked on the following litigations at national and international level.
## AT NATIONAL LEVEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Litigation</th>
<th>Process/Procedures</th>
<th>Procedural stage</th>
<th>Co-litigant party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eidan vs. RENIEC&lt;br&gt;Adequacy of names and gender indicator of intersex person</td>
<td>Constitutional process for the protection of fundamental rights (amparo).</td>
<td>Court Pending the first instance sentence.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peruvian state vs. Camila - defense of the girl to whom a therapeutic abortion was denied, and was criminalized for abortion</td>
<td>Process against girl for “infringement of the criminal law.”&lt;br&gt;Constitutional process for the protection of fundamental rights (amparo) against the persecution of the girl who became pregnant because of rape.&lt;br&gt;Complaint against health centers and hospital for inadequate processing of a request for abortion.&lt;br&gt;Complaint against the prosecutor who criminalized the girl.&lt;br&gt;Complaint against the designated judge, for the infringement of reasonable time limits.</td>
<td>Court The case was closed and filed in favor of the girl. The process was closed after persecution was filed.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROMSEX vs. Ministry of Health&lt;br&gt;Refusal to provide information about the emergency oral contraceptive.</td>
<td>Process of habeas data</td>
<td>Court The second instance ordered to start processing the request. The first instance must issue its decision.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanessa vs. RENIEC&lt;br&gt;Change of name and gender of a trans person.</td>
<td>Criminal procedure.</td>
<td>Court In process of admitting the change without pathologization nor discrimination.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yefri Peña vs. members of the National Police of Peru (PNP)</td>
<td>Criminal procedure.</td>
<td>Court The limitation for the criminal proceeding was declared in consequence of the negligent conduct of the Public Ministry.</td>
<td>National Coordinator for Human Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eulogia Guzman Uscamayta and her son Sergio vs. SUSALUD</td>
<td>Constitutional process for the protection of fundamental rights (amparo) against the National Superintendence of Health (SUSALUD)</td>
<td>Court Eulogia’s lawsuit was declared valid, commanding SUSALUD to issue a new, duly substantiated, administrative resolution.</td>
<td>-</td>
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## AT NATIONAL LEVEL

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Litigation</th>
<th>Process/Procedures</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Majandra Garcia vs. National Penitentiary Institute (INPE)</td>
<td>Prosecution of the crime of torture of a trans woman, against security officers of INPE</td>
<td>Court</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Process of habeas corpus against INPE for the ongoing threat that these acts of torture reoccur.</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majandra Garcia vs. National Penitentiary Institute (INPE)</td>
<td>Constitutional process for the protection of fundamental rights (amparo) to ensure the free distribution of the emergency oral contraceptive.</td>
<td>Court</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violeta Gomez Hinostroza vs. Ministry of Health</td>
<td>Class action lawsuit filed in 2018, which requests to overrule the Protocol of Therapeutic Abortion.</td>
<td>Court</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center of Legal Studies Santo Tomas Moro vs. Ministry of Health, Promsex acts as an optional passive litisconsortium</td>
<td>Amparo lawsuit filed in 2014, which requests to overrule the Protocol of Therapeutic Abortion.</td>
<td>Court</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALA Sin Componenda vs. Ministry of Health. Promsex acts as a passive facultative joint litigant</td>
<td>Process of acknowledging a “de facto” union of a same sex couple. Criminal procedure of eviction against Armando.</td>
<td>Court</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armando Zorrilla Vergara vs. succession of Alejandro Grieve de la Melena Armando Zorrilla Vergara vs. succession of Alejandro Grieve de la Melena</td>
<td>Judicial process for the crime of rape of a lesbian woman while unconscious, perpetrated due to sexual prejudice.</td>
<td>Court</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Fer” vs. Julio Martin Vigo Cipriano</td>
<td></td>
<td>Court</td>
<td>-</td>
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## AT NATIONAL LEVEL

<table>
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<th>Litigation</th>
<th>Process/Procedures</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leyda Portal Tapia vs. Raul Antonio Quijano Salazar, Eber Edgar Salazar Valentin and Jesus Richard Rodriguez Ayala</strong></td>
<td>Judicial process against National Police of Peru (PNP) officers for kidnapping and torturing a sex worker.</td>
<td>Court</td>
<td>National Coordinator for Human Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fernando Bravo Pachas vs. Cesar Martin Ponce de Leon Pacheco and others</strong></td>
<td>Prosecution against the security staff of a nightclub, who expelled and attacked two men who were kissing.</td>
<td>Prosecution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Juan Antonio Galvez Salazar vs. Juan Carlos Paz Lobaton and Jhonny Peña de los Santos (members of Zaperoko orchestra), Lima Airport Partners (LAP) and LATAM</strong></td>
<td>Prosecution for Discrimination.</td>
<td>Prosecution</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Prosecution for Sexual Harassment.</td>
<td>Pending the pronouncement of the Public Ministry.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Consumer rights complaint.</td>
<td>Administrative</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Appeal of a claim presented to LAP.</td>
<td>OSITRAN declared the claim valid and ordered LAP to elaborate a guidebook and train its workers.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Discrimination complaint.</td>
<td>The Provincial Municipality of Callao imposed a fine on LAP for not complying with the ordinance against discrimination.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Azul Rojas vs. Peruvian state</strong></td>
<td>New prosecution for the crime of torture.</td>
<td>Prosecution</td>
<td>National Coordinator for Human Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prosecution proceedings established that the physical aggressions match the torture practices.</td>
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## AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Litigations</th>
<th>Process/Procedures</th>
<th>Procedural state</th>
<th>Co-litigant party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>María vs. Peru</strong></td>
<td>Access to emergency oral contraception for victims of rape.</td>
<td>Inter-American Human Rights System (IACHR) Pending the inform of admissibility.</td>
<td>Center for Reproductive Rights (CRR) and Paz y Esperanza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Azul Rojas Marín vs. Peru</strong></td>
<td>Sexual torture because of non-normative sexual orientation and gender expression.</td>
<td>Inter-American Human Rights System (IACHR) Final allegations were presented after the audience and subsequent facts were informed to the I/A court.</td>
<td>National Coordinator for Human Rights and REDRESS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eulogia Guzmán Uscamayta and her son Sergio vs. Peru</strong></td>
<td>Complaint against the Peruvian state for not providing proper attention to maternal health during and after labor.</td>
<td>Inter-American Human Rights System (IACHR) Pending the background report.</td>
<td>Center for Reproductive Rights (CRR) and Women’s Link Worldwide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Towards the end of 2018 we took over the legal defense of Antonio Galvez Salazar. He was a victim of discrimination and harassment based on his sexual orientation and gender expression, by members of the salsa orchestra Zaperoko. The events occurred on the Jorge Chavez International Airport when Galvez was about to board a flight from Lima to Arequipa, starting on the departure hall and continuing during the boarding process and inside the plane. It all happened without any intervention of the LAP staff nor LATAM airlines.

Our legal defense developed administrative actions before INDECOPI, OSITRAN and the Provincial Municipality of Callao, along with a solid campaign in media and social networks using the hashtag #HomofobiaEsViolencia.

As a result, the Provincial Municipality of Callao imposed a fine and a partial and temporary closure of the Jorge Chavez International Airport. Moreover, they were obliged to abide the Ordinance against discrimination, which determines the visible placement of signs that identify public spaces as free from all discrimination.

*It’s the first time OSITRAN intervenes in a case of discrimination because of sexual orientation and gender expression*, claiming that Lima Airport Partners (LAP), operator of Jorge Chavez International Airport, didn’t provide a quality service. They determined corrective measurements to prevent these events from reappearing in the future.

Furthermore, OSITRAN disposed that LAP must elaborate a guideline or attention protocol where they specify inadmissible or improper attitudes that require the intervention of the airport security staff; these include verbal and physical aggression against other users that affect their dignity and security. LAP must also execute periodic capacitations for their security staff, with the purpose of disseminating the guideline and raise awareness about the importance of identifying on time this type of unwanted attitude to ensure its cessation.
Gender approach stays in the National Curriculum of Regular Basic Education #EducaciónConIgualdad

As part of Promsex’s institutional policies, we continue articulating efforts with different civic organizations to generate incidence and informative campaigns that support the permanency of the gender approach in the National Curriculum of Regular Basic Education.

In spite of all the efforts made by church-related organizations to attack the public policies of education with gender approach, on April 2019 the Supreme Court declared unfounded the lawsuit filed by the Asociacion Padres en Accion, who were asking for the suspension of the implementation of gender approach in the National Curriculum of Basic Education. This was the final judgement.

This case reaffirms the fact that it is a duty and an obligation of the government to provide an education with this approach, and the Ministry of Education has to guarantee its implementation.
## ACTIONS BEFORE INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS

Regarding the international incidence, we have issued Alternative Reports, contributions and/or opinions for the following organizations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORGANIZATIONS</th>
<th>REPORT</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Report on human, women and girls Trafficking in the context of global migration for the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Contribution on the process of elaboration of the 6th Report for the Human Rights Committee and the 5th Report for the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of the Peruvian State. The Contribution was sent to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, with information regarding sexual and reproductive rights.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Contribution on the thematic report for the independent expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, presented on the 41st Session of the Human Rights Council.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Scope of information for the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, focusing on the ones that promote and protect the sexual and reproductive rights and of LGBTI persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Contribution of Information for the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, on the discrimination against women with disabilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Department of State USA</strong></td>
<td>- Contribution on the report “Human Trafficking”, addressing issues on the current situation of human trafficking in Peru, of the impact on physical and mental health of the victims, of the legal framework and public policies about human trafficking and the difficulties of access to justice.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

As part of the follow-up process of the agreements made in the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in El Cairo in 1994, Promsex participated on the high level Conference about ICPD25 held in Nairobi-Kenya (November 12 to 14) as well as the Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Nairobi Summit held in Puebla-Mexico (September 24, 25 and 26).
We improved the quality of care and access to public health services, education and security.

We strengthened capacities with different audiences in reproductive and sexual health care, in addition to access to public services.

- **222 parents** were trained in matters of prevention of sexual violence, teenage pregnancy, human trafficking and LGTBI rights.
- **96 teachers** were trained in matters of sexual and reproductive health of teenagers, LGTBI rights and prevention of sexual violence.
- **848 professionals in health** were trained in matters of sexual and reproductive rights, sexual violence, teenage pregnancy, LGTBI health and therapeutic abortion.
- **259 professionals in the legal field** were trained in matters of attending sexual violence victims, teenage pregnancy and human trafficking.
- **110 professionals in communications** were trained in matters of LGBTI rights and recommendations on violence.
- **1952 children and teenagers** were educated on sexual and reproductive health, LGTBI rights, prevention of sexual violence and human trafficking.
- **359 undergraduates** were trained in matters of sexual and reproductive rights, sexual violence, prevention of teenage pregnancy and human trafficking.
capacities for specialized sexual and reproductive health care for adolescents were strengthened, as well as a protocol for joint action between Women Emergency Centres (CEM) and Health Establishments (EE.SS) intended for professionals of victim care in 43 health establishments in Arequipa, Piura and Lima.

we developed preventive actions for teenage pregnancy, sexual violence and human trafficking in 27 educational institutions in Madre de Dios, Piura y Arequipa. persons had guidance and counseling services, of which 25% were related to cases of violence in the Community Guidance Centers of Santa Rosa and La Joya in Madre de Dios.
We strengthened a stream of public opinion in favor of equality, diversity and sexual and reproductive rights as Human Rights.
In 2019, Promsex lead five processes of relevant evidence generation for national public policies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research undertaken</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Evidence-based products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current status and necessities of Sexual and Reproductive Health of Venezuelan immigrant women in Peru</td>
<td>Investigation that gathers information regarding sexual and reproductive health of 400 Venezuelan women.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Validation of a questionnaire to recognize the risk of rape in domestic environments for adolescents between 12 and 16 years of age.</td>
<td>Elaboration of a questionnaire to recognize the vulnerability towards rape in the household, to be used in peri-urban areas. Questionnaire validated by violence and psychology experts, as well as a statistic validation that can confirm its consistency.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analysis of the evidence regarding the conditions of transgender youth at school, and the elements that affect school permanence.</td>
<td>Qualitative analysis of the evidence concerning the protective factors of transgender youth at schools.</td>
<td>We issued a publication with the results: “El tránsito por la escuela: Elementos para garantizar la permanencia de la niñez y la adolescencia trans en el sistema educativo”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey-based research about the prevalence of abortion among women from 18 to 49 years of age.</td>
<td>Peru’s first national level survey that compiles this data and, additionally, uses a validated methodology to gather sensible information.</td>
<td>An article for “La Republica” newspaper was elaborated with the results of the investigation, as well as informative material including posts, diptychs, among others.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SPOKESPERSONS AND PRESENCE IN MEDIA

215 appearances in local, national and international media (print, digital, radio and television)

+ than 15 million people reached through television, radio and newspapers.

+ than 11 million people reached through social networks.

+ than 365 thousand people reached through Promsex’s institutional website

+ than 12 articles in print media, magazines, blogs and/or digital publications.

19 communication campaigns promoted throughout 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nr. of people reached</th>
<th>Lawsuit of Antonio vs. Zaperoko Orchestra</th>
<th>Dissemination of the publication Encuesta Abortion (Abortion Survey)</th>
<th>“La Carrera de sus vidas” Campaign</th>
<th>Dissemination of the publication “Relato de Mujeres”</th>
<th>Dispute of Caso Azul vs. Peru in the I/A Court</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>225 302</td>
<td></td>
<td>271 658</td>
<td>110 278</td>
<td>81 080</td>
<td>55 034</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 publications produced and published throughout 2019

**PRINT**

- Relatos de mujeres: Experiencias de embarazos con malformaciones incompatibles con la vida
- El tránsito por la escuela: Elementos para garantizar la permanencia de la niñez y la adolescencia trans en el sistema educativo
- El aborto en cifras: Encuesta a mujeres en el Perú

**DIGITAL**

- Guía de ciberseguridad para organizaciones LGBTI
- Violencia escolar contra niños, niñas, niñes y adolescentes por la orientación sexual, identidad y expresión de género real o percibida en el Perú
- Sistematización del ataque al Currículo Nacional de Educación Básica
We strengthened our model of community work in Madre de Dios: articulation of actors, establishment of Community Orientation Centers and citizen surveillance.

During 2019 we have enhanced our community work towards the prevention of sexual violence in children and adolescents in La Joya and Centro Poblado Menor de Santa Rosa, in Madre de Dios, through different strategies.

One of the strategies was to strengthen the articulation of diverse organizations of the government and civil society within spaces called Redes de Resguardo de Tambopata and Red de Prevencion de la violencia in Santa Rosa, for preventing sexual violence in children and adolescents.

The Community Orientation Center (COC) of Santa Rosa got to a completion thanks to an articulated work with the organizations of the Centro Poblado de Santa Rosa, the municipal authorities of Inambari, Santa Rosa, the different institutions that make up the Red de Prevencion de Santa Rosa, and with the support of the belgian cooperation VZW Los Gorrones.

Along with women from grassroots organizations and undergraduates, we promoted educational methodologies for the growth of citizen surveillance actions as a right and strategy of incidence. Also, we constituted surveillance committees and developed surveillance experiences for health services and police stations.
Evidence about the prevalence of abortion in Peru.

We carried out an investigation using a multi-stage probability sampling stratified by Socioeconomic Status (SES) where a national-level survey was conducted among 2400 women.

This is the first study carried out in the country that addresses this issue and it has contributed to broaden the knowledge about the prevalence of abortion in Peru among women between 18 and 49 years of age that live in urban environments.

At the present time, there is relevant information that allows incidence and supports the development of public policies and regulatory framework to enhance the access to safe, legal abortion in Peru.

Among the most revealing results was that 19% of women between 18 and 49 years of age (999,559 women approximately) have had an abortion once in their lifetimes. At the end of their reproductive years, around 23% of women have had an abortion at least once in their lifetimes. And, about 50% of this group were older than 25 years of age when they had the abortion, which proves that this is not an exclusive practice among young women. While most of them reported visiting health staff, there is a considerable percentage that didn’t.
We implemented risk screening in case of sexual violence in educational institutions.

We elaborated a tool to evaluate social vulnerability of rape of adolescents between 12 and 16 years of age, to be applied in educational institutions through a methodology that goes from bibliographic revision of different sources to expert and statistical validation.

In this way, the validated tool works to identify and measure sexual violence risk factors among girls and adolescents between 12 and 16 years of age. Furthermore, it generates information to contribute to violence prevention and attention in educational institutions.
Financial transparency

Promsex enforces a policy of transparency and accountability, as well as administrative and management procedures that allow a better development of their actions. We develop several statements, on a regular basis, for governmental institutions such as the Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation (APCI), the Peruvian National Superintendency of Tax Administration (SUNAT), the National Superintendency of Public Registries (SUNARP), the Ministry of Labor, and the Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators (SBS).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Amount in Peruvian Nuevos Soles</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Projects</td>
<td>5 176 911</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>5 176 911</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Projects

In 2019 we had 41 projects of which 25 have been completed in a satisfactory manner and 16 are yet to be completed in the following years.

41 managed projects

67% (25) completed
33% (16) to be completed

33% Projects completed
67% Projects to be completed
Execution of resources at PROMSEX:

PROMSEX invests extensively in the execution of projects, their strategies, and activities. As well as in the proper compensation of the staff, and in the provision of optimal working conditions that allow for a good work environment and results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Execution</th>
<th>Amount in Peruvian Nuevos Soles</th>
<th>%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Execution of Projects</td>
<td>2 680 837</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>1 967 927</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Expenses</td>
<td>528 147</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>5 176 911</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Execution of projects**: 52%
- **Staff**: 38%
- **Operating expenses**: 10%
Our regional alliances

**Loreto**
- Homosexual Community Esperanza for the Region of Loreto (CHERL).

**Piura**
- Centro Ideas Piura

**San Martín**
- Asociación Diversidad San Martinense (DISAM)

**Lima**
- Feminas
- Association of Families for Sexual Diversity - Perú
- Consortium for Economic and Social Research (CIES)

**Madre de Dios**
- Regional Permanent Multi-Sector Commission against Human Trafficking of Madre de Dios.
- Human Trafficking District Commission (Inambari)
- Regional Instance of Violence against Women (Tambopata)
- Network for the Prevention of Violence of Tambopata
- Regional Instance of Violence against Women (Inambari)
- Network for the Prevention of Violence of Santa Rosa
- Coordination Table for the Fight against Poverty of Madre de Dios
- Regional Oversight of Human Trafficking (Tambopata).

**Arequipa**
- Forum on Sexual and Reproductive Rights in Arequipa

In terms of organization, we have developed the following processes through a participative approach:

- Strategic Plan 2020 - 2024, which can be found on the institutional website in Spanish and English.
- Internal Health and Security Regulations at workplace.
- Institutional Plan of Communications.
- Publication of the Institutional Code of Conduct against Discrimination and Gender-based Violence.
- Policy on prevention and sanction for sexual harassment.
Our international alliances and networks

- Latin American Consortium against Unsafe Abortion (CLACAI).
- Latin American Consortium on Emergency Contraception (CLAE).
- International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA).
- Coalition of LGBTI Organizations working in the OAS.
- International Campaign for Women’s Right to Safe Abortion.
- Ibero-American Network of LGBTI Education (RIE - LGBTI).
- Platform for the Right to Education without Discrimination Based on Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity or Gender Expression (Plurales).
- UN Network of Social Responsibility - UN GLOBAL COMPAT.
- Regional Network for TLGB Strategic Litigation, developed in 2019.
- London International Development Centre (LIDC)

We participated in many national platforms for discussion

- Roundtable for the Surveillance of Sexual and Reproductive Rights
- National Network of Education for Girls “FLORECER”
- Themed Tables of the Ministry of Women Affairs (Mesa GBT)
- National Coordination Table for the Fight against Poverty
- Ministry of Justice and Human Rights Roundtable for the follow-up process of the Plan of Human Rights (women, LGTBI, children, adolescents, human rights defenders).
- Multisectoral Follow-up Committee of the Montevideo Consensus
- National Education Project
- Task list EU-CSO
- Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)
- Health Forum
- Mira que te miro
- Women and Climate Change Workgroup from the Ministry of Environment

Accreditations

- APCI (Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation)
- ECOSOC (United Nations Economic and Social Council)
- OAS (Registry of Civil Society Organizations)
- ANC (National Association of Centers)
- NGO Source (U.S. Equivalency Determination)
- IATI (International Aid Transparency Initiative)
Recognitions: ★★★

- Honorable mention in the category Prevention and Promotion of Private Institutions in the National Competition of Good Practices, which was held by the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations. The purpose of this edition, “Uniendo saberes por una vida libre de violencia” is to fight violence against women and family group members. Promsex was recognized for the project “La lucha por la justicia de LC y por el derecho al acceso al aborto legal de niñas víctimas de violencia”.

We appreciate the trust and the joint work of:

- Arcus Foundation
- Asia Safe Abortion Partnership (ASAP)
- Seville City Council
- Center for Reproductive Rights
- Community of Madrid
- Latin American Consortium against Unsafe Abortion (CLACAI)
- Embassy of Canada to Peru
- FOS
- Fundación Triangulo
- Georgetown University
- International Campaign for Women's Right to Safe Abortion
- International Planned Parenthood Federation - IPPF/RHO
- International Women's Health Coalition - IWHC
- Marie Stopes Mexico
- New Venture Fund
- Open Society Foundation
- UN Women
- Planned Parenthood Global
- Safe Abortion Action Fund - SAAF
- The David & Lucile Packard Foundation
- The Emerging Markets Foundation – Empower
- European Union
- United Nation Population Fund - UNFPA
- VZW Los Gorriones
- Wellspring Philanthropic Fund
- Private donors