

From Data to Action

Evidence and
Federal Agenda
to Guarantee Rights
with a Gender
Perspective

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



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Contents

06	I. Introduction
----	-----------------

10	II. Monitoring process in Jujuy: Five Years After the Iara Law Enactmen
----	---

15	III. Monitoring process in CABA: CIM and CJM mechanisms
----	---

21	IV. Monitoring process in Corrientes
----	--------------------------------------

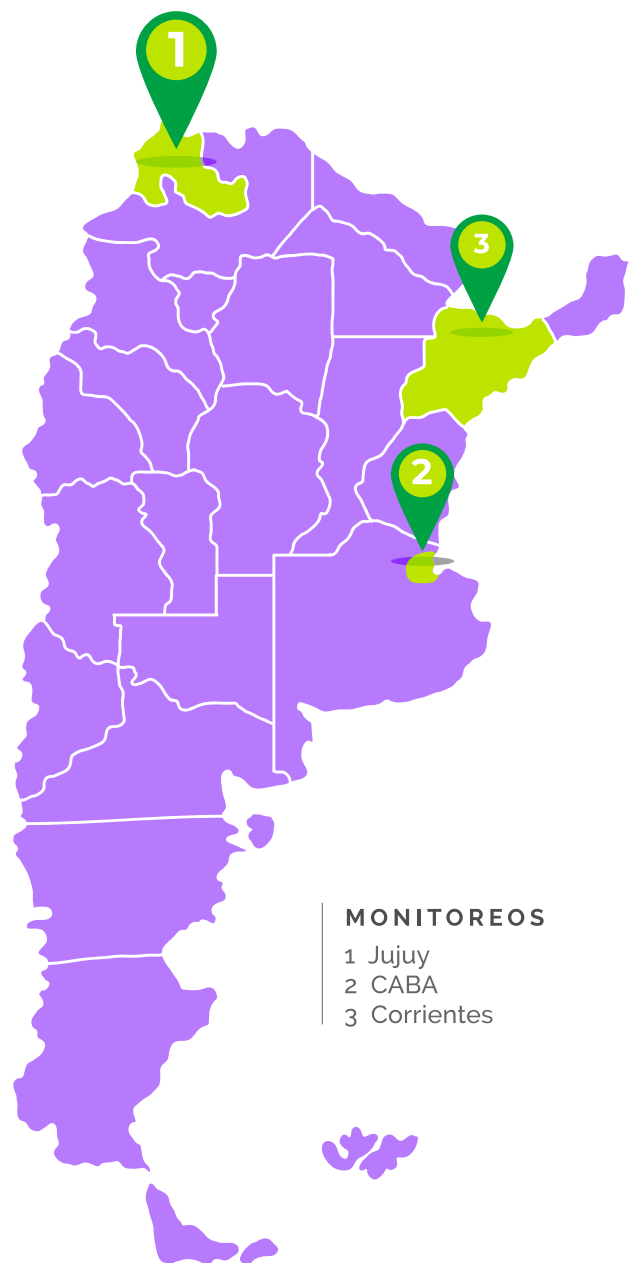
26	V. Conclusions and recommendations
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Introduction

This document summarizes the findings of three territorial monitoring processes conducted in the context of the project “Más Mujeres, Más Democracia: participación para la igualdad de género en los ámbitos locales” [More Women, More Democracy: Participation for Gender Equality at the Local Level]. This initiative was coordinated by the Equipo Latinoamericano de Justicia y Género (ELA by its acronym in Spanish), in alliance with Fundación Siglo 21 in the province of Jujuy and Fundación FunDheg in the province of Corrientes, funded by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID by its acronym in Spanish). This project stems from a strong conviction: civil society monitoring process of public policies with a gender perspective is an essential tool for claiming rights and for strengthening more egalitarian and inclusive democracies.

The purpose of this summary report is to gather into a single document the evidence produced by the three partner organizations in jurisdictions with highly diverse institutional, geographical, and social realities: the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, the province of Jujuy, and the province of Corrientes. Even though the subject matter differs —support mechanisms for victims of gender-based violence in CABA, the enforcement of the Ley de Emergencia (Emergency Law) on gender-based violence in Jujuy, and access to sexual and reproductive rights in Corrientes— all three monitoring processes converge on a common diagnosis: the withdrawal of the National Government from its guiding functions in gender matters has





transferred costs and responsibilities to subnational levels without the corresponding funding, creating a situation of operational suffocation in local mechanisms that directly affects access to rights for women and diverse communities.

The monitoring processes performed highlight public policies designed to improve the lives of women and diverse communities. Likewise, where they managed to be sustained and enforced, concrete and positive impacts were evident on access to rights, autonomy, and the construction of more comprehensive government responses. Monitoring these policies is a way to recognize the value of what has been built, give visibility to the positive changes they generated in people's daily lives, and produce evidence to continue strengthening them¹.

Findings show that there are valuable opportunities for improvement. To accomplish this, it is necessary to sustain political commitment, increase the budget, and strengthen assessment mechanisms. However, since late 2023, we have seen a trend in the opposite direction, which could lead to significant setbacks. The National Government has rapidly dismantled the institutional framework on gender matters built in recent years, through the closure of the Ministry of Women, Gender, and Diversity², the gutting of critical programs such as Acompañar³, and the defunding of the sexual and reproductive health policy⁴⁻⁵, among other measures. This process has produced an exponential effect on local jurisdictions, which must face a growing demand with budgets that were not designed to compensate for the federal absence⁶.

While Argentina possesses solid normative frameworks—including Law 26,485 on the comprehensive protection to prevent, punish, and eradicate violence against women (2009) and the incorporation of international treaties through the 1994 constitutional reform, which granted constitutional rank to nine human rights treaties, including CEDAW—, the persistence of high femicide rates and the accumulation of barriers to accessing justice and health services evidence the gap between formal law and its effective enforcement. In Jujuy, a province that already recorded a rate of 1.7 femicides per 100,000 women—higher than the national average—, five femicides occurred in 2025⁷. In CABA, one in two women reported having experienced situations of domestic violence at least once in their lives, although only 27% of those who suffered it filed a report⁸.

1 For more information on the social changes experienced in Argentina, see [ELA \(2026\): Usted está aquí \[You Are Here\]](#).

2 [ELA \(2025\): Cronología del derrumbe \[Chronology of the Collapse\]](#)

3 [ELA \(2025\): ¿Libradas a su suerte? \[Left to Their Own Devices?\] Updated in November 2025.](#)

4 [ACIJ, ELA, REDAAS and CEDES \(2025\). Plan ENIA: razones para recuperar una herramienta que protege a la población adolescente en Argentina \[ENIA Plan: Reasons to Recover a Tool That Protects the Adolescent Population in Argentina\] Updated in 2025](#)

5 [CLACAI, ELA \(2025\). La salud reproductiva es vital 2024 \[Reproductive Health Is Vital\] 2024](#)

6 [ELA \(2025\): Más allá de los números: el impacto del desmantelamiento de las políticas de género en Argentina \[Beyond Numbers: The Impact of Dismantling Gender Policies in Argentina\] \(2023-2025\).](#)

7 Source: National Registry of the Argentine Judiciary, Jujuy, 2025 edition. See [Monitoring Report "A 5 AÑOS DE LA LEY IARA EN JUJUY: Aportes desde la sociedad civil para profundizar la implementación de las políticas públicas de género" \[5 Years Since the Iara Law in Jujuy: Contributions from Civil Society to Deepen the Implementation of Public Policies on Gender\]](#)

8 [Dirección General de Estadísticas y Censo del GCBA & ELA \(2024\): Percepción e incidencia de la violencia contra las mujeres. Ciudad de Buenos Aires. Año 2023.](#)

These numbers are not abstract statistics: they reflect the difficulties in accessing justice, protection systems that fail, support mechanisms that are not available, and professionals working at the absolute limit of their capabilities. In this context, the production of knowledge by civil society organizations from a gender perspective is not a neutral technical exercise: it is a means of democratic resistance and political accountability. When the State reduces its transparency and withdraws its funding, citizen monitoring becomes one of the few tools available to document setbacks, expose gaps, and sustain public monitoring regarding compliance with laws and assumed commitments. The organizations involved in this project (ELA, Siglo 21, and FunDheg) assume this role with full awareness of its political dimension —these reports do not simply describe a reality; they challenge it.

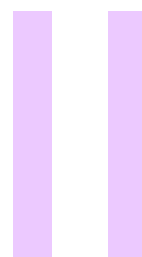
In Jujuy, the main focus was the institutional implementation of the Emergency Law on gender-based violence —the so-called Iara Law—, with special attention to support mechanisms, the human resources involved, and the police and healthcare response. The fieldwork was conducted by the team from Fundación Siglo 21 during the second semester of 2025. **In CABA, the study was focused on evaluating the quality of support and the responsiveness of two specific mechanisms: the Comprehensive Women's Centers (CIM, by its acronym in Spanish), under the Buenos Aires Executive branch, and the Women's Justice Center (CJM, by its acronym in Spanish), under the Judicial branch;** the survey was carried out by ELA between August and October 2025. **In Corrientes, the goal of the monitoring process was to account for women's effective access to sexual and reproductive rights,** emphasizing the implementation of Law 25,673 on sexual health and responsible procreation and Law 27,610 on the voluntary interruption of pregnancy, and it was carried out by the FunDheg team in the second half of 2025.

All three monitoring processes share a qualitative-quantitative methodological approach that combines documentary review, budget information analysis, and direct fieldwork with affected individuals and those who operate the support systems. Requests for access to public information were sent to the competent authorities; semi-structured interviews were conducted with users, health personnel, support mechanisms workers, and public officials, and administrative management statistics were analyzed whenever available.

The document is organized around each of these three territories and the last section presents cross-cutting conclusions and concrete recommendations addressed to the different levels of the State.

Monitoring Process in Jujuy

Five Years After the
Iara Law Enactment



The purpose of the monitoring process carried out by Fundación Siglo 21 in the province of Jujuy is to evaluate the progress and limitations in the enforcement of Law 6186 —known as the lara Law— five years after its enactment, identifying the factors that favor or hinder the effective guarantee of the rights of women and diverse communities within the provincial territory. The analysis is organized around four core ideas: support mechanisms, security, healthcare, and education. For an exhaustive breakdown of the findings, please refer to the complete report on the monitoring process in Jujuy.⁹

The monitoring methodology combines in-depth interviews with 10 key informants with direct knowledge of the enforcement of gender public policies. The group includes provincial public officials from the Ministries of Education, Health, and Security; authorities from the capital's city council; grassroots leaders; representatives of women's organizations; professionals on gender equality, and primary and secondary school teachers from different parts of the province. The analysis of documentary sources from the Provincial Women's Council was also included.

Law 6,186 was enacted in October 2020 as a result of the mobilization of the women's movement and broad sectors of civil society in Jujuy, in response to an acute crisis: eleven femicides were recorded in the province that year, four of them within a span of 22 days. Among the victims was lara Sabrina Rueda, 16 years old, whose case exposed the lack of timely government response to gender-based violence and triggered a citizen mobilization in the province. Through this law, the Legislature declared a public emergency regarding gender-based violence throughout the territory, establishing concrete obligations for the provincial Government in terms of prevention, support, and protection.

From an institutional standpoint, the lara Law brought about significant transformations. The most prominent is the elevation of the Provincial Council for Women and Gender Equality to constitutional rank in 2023, consolidating itself as the enforcement authority with inter-ministerial coordination capacity. This recognition implies the existence in Jujuy of a guiding body that allows it to articulate with the Judiciary, the Ministry of Security, and the healthcare system, and to sustain gender policy with greater stability against changes in administration.

Regarding territorial deployment, the lara Law drove an increase in both the number and geographical reach of the Comprehensive Care Centers (CAI, by its acronym in Spanish). In 2022, offices were inaugurated in Monterrico, Purmamarca, Yuto, and Susques, and they were subsequently expanded to other localities such as San Antonio and Puesto Viejo. In total, 19 CAIs operate in the province, many of which were created and/or strengthened within the framework of this public policy. In addition, the Comprehensive Care Center for Diversity offers pro-bono litigation in cases of violence and/or discrimination, as well as providing guidance and counseling.

9 Batalla, Andrea Carolina (2026): "A 5 años de la Ley lara en Jujuy : aportes desde la sociedad civil para profundizar la implementación de las políticas públicas de género [5 years after the lara Law in Jujuy: civil society contributions to strengthen the enforcement of gender public policies] / Andrea Carolina Batalla; Verónica Aramayo; Compilación de Patricia Zonca. - 1a ed. - San Salvador de Jujuy : Ediciones Culturales San Salvador, 2026.

Among the most concrete results, the performance of the Permanent Inter-institutional Committee for Action on the Disappearance and Missing of Women, Girls, and Persons of Diversity (CINDAC, by its acronym in Spanish), chaired by the Provincial Women's Council, is the most prominent. This mechanism was created within the framework of the Iara Law to respond to the disappearances of women, girls, and persons of sexual diversity, seeking to eradicate the institutional violence historically conveyed in the lack of timely responses from government institutions in these cases. The CINDAC managed to resolve the vast majority of search protocols in less than twelve hours, overcoming the previous practice of delaying searches during the first 48 hours. Its inter-institutional composition—which integrates representatives from different ministries, the Judiciary, and security forces under the coordination of the Council—is identified as a key factor in its effectiveness and constitutes one of the most solid best practices documented by the monitoring process.

However, the professional teams that sustain the system are in a concerning situation. The monitoring process identified structural job precarity across the support mechanisms: insufficient salaries, high staff turnover in the inland regions, and burnout levels that compromise the quality of support. This situation worsened following the withdrawal of national funding for programs such as Comprehensive Sexual Education (ESI, by its acronym in Spanish), which co-funded part of the human resources assigned to these efforts. Without that federal backing, the sustainability of the teams became subject to provincial budgetary capacity, which has proven to be insufficient: according to data provided by female legislators from the Gender Committee, the budget approved for gender-based violence prevention policies in 2025 was equivalent to approximately 100 pesos per woman over the age of 16¹⁰.

"Many times, the Council's professionals have to rotate and oversee different localities. This hinders case follow-up and the handling of spontaneous demands [...] I observe more consolidated teams in San Salvador de Jujuy and more dismantled ones in the inland regions of the province." (Member of a social organization)

Regarding security, the monitoring process detects a gap in responses and approaches toward women between specialized centers and neighborhood police stations. While the former apply the single risk assessment form and have staff trained in gender issues, ordinary police stations persist in re-victimization practices: minimizing accounts, recording situations as "statements" instead of criminal complaints, and a lack of awareness regarding specific protocols. This fragmentation implies that the quality of the response a woman receives depends on the mechanism she accesses, which constitutes a structural inequality within the same emergency system.

10 On distinct occasions, female deputies belonging to the Gender Committee of the Legislature highlighted the insufficiency of budgetary resources allocated to the implementation of the Iara Law. Among them, Natalia Morales denounced in 2025 the scarcity of the budget approved for prevention policies against gender-based violence, which she estimated at about 100 pesos per woman over 16 years of age. Further details can be found at: Jujuy Dice Portal (03/06/25). Available at: [https://www.jujuydice.com.ar/noticias/ujuy-3/ujuy-tiene-super-avit-pero-destina-migajas-para-prevencion-contra-la-violencia-hacia-las-mujeres-dijo-natalia-morales-55636](https://www.jujuydice.com.ar/noticias/jujuy-3/ujuy-tiene-super-avit-pero-destina-migajas-para-prevencion-contra-la-violencia-hacia-las-mujeres-dijo-natalia-morales-55636)

"I accompanied someone to file a report in Perico, and honestly, the response from the person who assisted us was not good. Well, it was bad. They told the worker that since this violent situation occurred in a workplace setting, it could only be reported to the police, and that is not the case." (User)

Regarding healthcare matters, the monitoring process makes evident that training sessions on gender perspective are largely voluntary and conducted outside of working hours. This excludes wide sectors of the staff —especially non-professional personnel, who are frequently a woman's first contact when experiencing violence. Furthermore, gender perspective is not included as a requirement for participation or promotion into management positions at hospitals and healthcare centers.

In the field of education, the Iara Law drove the development of the "Manual Jujueño de Educación Sexual Integral" [Jujuy Manual on Comprehensive Sexual Education], produced by the Ministry of Education in coordination with the Provincial Council. By 2023, 90% of the province's teachers had been trained in the subject. Nonetheless, the monitoring process shows persistent resistance within sectors of the teaching staff that continue to omit gender content from their lesson plans, indicating that formal training on its own does not guarantee the incorporation of these contents into pedagogical practice.

The scarce public information available regarding the budgetary allocations for the enforcement of the Iara Law prevents civil society and oversight bodies from auditing the use of resources and demanding accountability. The monitoring process presented testimonies from territorial teams who do not know if the allocated funds were effectively distributed, pointing to basic shortages in their mechanisms —ranging from resources for the promotion of rights to awareness materials— as concrete evidence of this defunding. Besides, there is a structural dependence on external funds: the Provincial Council's programs have relied on funding from international organizations such as the Spotlight Initiative, sustained in part by the declaration of emergency and the province's high femicide rate. In a context of national funding withdrawal, this reliance on international cooperation exposes emergency policy to additional vulnerability: if those funds are modified or interrupted, the system lacks its own replacement mechanisms. Access to clear and periodic budgetary information is a necessary condition for the monitoring and evaluation of the policy, while budgetary allocation by law is the baseline condition to sustain it.

The operational limitations identified in the monitoring process became tangible in November 2025, when the femicide of Daniela Mamani —31 years old, residing in the Gorriti neighborhood of the capital city of Jujuy— exposed failures in the immediate police response to situations of gender-based violence. Neighbors alerted emergency services, and police officers arrived at the residence while Daniela was still alive. They did not intervene due to the absence of a search warrant, prioritizing procedural formalism over the duty of protection and the due diligence required in situations of gender-based violence. Her former partner confessed to

the crime. This case, the fifth femicide recorded in the province during 2025, is not an isolated event, but the expression of the structural deficiencies documented by the monitoring process: a lack of effective hierarchical supervision, an absence of internalized action protocols, and uneven police responses depending on the mechanism involved.

The monitoring process suggests that the Iara Law generated concrete and verifiable institutional progress: the elevation of the Provincial Council, the creation and territorial deployment of the CAIs, and the CINDAC efficacy are highlighted achievements. However, persistent limitations compromise the system's effectiveness: the precarity of the professional teams, opacity in budget management, uneven police responses, and a dependence on external funding that the National Government no longer provides. The sustainability of emergency policies against gender-based violence requires independent funding, effective professional supervision, and accountability mechanisms that allow for the identification and correction of failures before they lead to irreparable consequences.



Monitoring Process in CABA

**Comprehensive
Women's Center
and Women's Justice
Center Mechanisms**



The monitoring process carried out by the ELA team in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires (CABA) aims to analyze the functioning and scope of two support mechanisms for women and diversities experiencing gender-based violence: the Comprehensive Women's Centers (CIM, by its acronym in Spanish), under the local Executive Branch, and the Women's Justice Center (CJM, by its acronym in Spanish), within the sphere of the Judicial Branch. The survey seeks to evaluate the quality of support, identify setbacks and best practices, and analyze the impact of national defunding on local response capacity. For an exhaustive breakdown of the findings, please refer to the full report on the monitoring process in CABA¹¹.

The monitoring methodology is qualitative, complemented by documentary and budgetary analysis, and the fieldwork was carried out between August and October 2025. To assess the CIMs, three civil society organizations that refer cases to the mechanism were interviewed, as well as two key informants—including staff from the Ombudsman's Office and a former worker—, one user, and one active worker; data from the public information access request submitted and the periodic reports of the CABA Ombudsman's Office were also analyzed. For the CJM, the survey included interviews with six members of the leadership staff, three civil society organizations, and one user, in addition to observations conducted at the Microcentro and La Boca offices.

The **Comprehensive Women's Centers** constitute the main territorial mechanism of the City Government to address gender-based violence. Created in 1994, they offer interdisciplinary support—psychological, social, and legal—and current regulations establish the mandatory requirement of having at least one CIM for each of the fifteen communes of the City. At the time of the survey, the network consisted of fifteen centers, under different management modalities: some directly dependent on the City Government and others operated through agreements with civil society organizations. In 2025, five new CIMs were established, although the budget allocation did not accompany this expansion, which casts doubts on the quality of the services they can provide. The monitoring process recorded that, at least, one of the contracted centers is run by an evangelical faith-based organization and operates within a space belonging to that same institution, raising questions about the neutrality and secular approach that public support regarding gender-based violence must guarantee. In the case of the contracted centers, all of them reported that the amounts allocated by the City Government were outdated or presented recurrent payment delays, forcing organizations to sustain the same work with fewer resources, thus deteriorating both the quality of support and the working conditions of their staff.

Regarding access, the most significant piece of information is the closure of the offices of the CIMs corresponding to Communes 2 ("Alicia Moreau") and 13 ("Macacha Güemes") at the beginning of 2025, which shifted to an exclusively virtual modality. The consequences on the number of services provided were immediate and significant: the Alicia Moreau CIM went from 2,753 services in 2022 to 1,459 in 2025, while the Macacha Güemes CIM recorded a drop

11 ELA (2026). *La lupa sobre la Ciudad de Buenos Aires: análisis de dos dispositivos de atención de violencias de género en CABA* [A close look at the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires: analysis of two gender-based violence support mechanisms in CABA]



of 98%, from 9,551 services in 2022 to barely 116 in 2025, with zero legal sponsorships recorded up to October of that year. Remote assistance cannot be considered an equivalent alternative to in-person attendance. Even when the service formally remains active, the reduction of in-person support spaces decreases territorial presence and alters the conditions under which support is provided. The significant drop in the scope of the service following this modification allows for the inference that the implemented transformation did not translate into greater effective accessibility. Furthermore, the virtual modality depends on material conditions that are not always guaranteed, such as connectivity, access to support mechanisms, privacy, and prior knowledge of support journeys.

The employment situation of CIM workers constitutes another structural finding of the monitoring process. Salaries for staff, who work 35 hours a week, range between USD 440 and USD 676 per month, mostly falling below the poverty line¹². Staff from half of the surveyed CIMs works under temporary contracts, a modality that excludes workers from benefits such as health insurance, complementary salary, and paid vacation leave. Likewise, there is an insufficient staffing level: four of the fourteen surveyed CIMs lack a social worker, a key figure for conducting workshops, training, and providing information that helps users escape situations of violence. This deficiency also weakens the interdisciplinarity required by Law 1688, which stipulates that teams must be composed of professionals from psychology, law, and social work. The result is a level of chronic burnout that affects the capacity to follow up on cases, plan interventions, and maintain availability for preventive actions. As in Jujuy, public policy rests on the individual commitment of precarious workers, which does not constitute a sustainable foundation for guaranteeing rights.

The **Women's Justice Center** was created in 2018 within the Judicial Branch and offers a comprehensive support model that seeks to prevent people experiencing violence from having to visit multiple offices to access justice. Unlike the Domestic Violence Office (OVD, by its acronym in Spanish), the CJM addresses gender-based violence in all its spheres—domestic, workplace, institutional, public spaces, and media—and does not serve cisgender heterosexual men. At the time of the survey, it had two offices in different city neighborhoods—La Boca and Microcentro—in addition to points of support in Flores, Lugano, the Ombudsman's Office, and in low-income neighborhoods. The support process begins with a risk assessment by an interdisciplinary team that receives the claim without pressuring toward filing a report, informs about available courses of action, and accompanies the person along the institutional path they decide to take. What especially distinguishes the CJM is the comprehensiveness of its response: professionals from different agencies (including staff from the Public Prosecutor's Office and healthcare providers) converge in the same space, the delivery of a panic button can be managed, and, when necessary, the person's mobility is

12 The response to the public information access request received by ELA reported the following fees in Argentine pesos, as of October 17, 2025: for 35 hours a week under the permanent staff modality, they range between ARS 703,421 and ARS 963,308. In the case of staff working the same number of hours but under a temporary contract, fees range between ARS 627,091 and ARS 721,152. The USD amount was calculated based on the official exchange rate published by Banco Nación on 10/17/25, which was ARS 1,425, buying value. In October 2025, a typical family (two adults and two children) needed ARS 1,213,799 to clear the poverty line in Argentina, according to data from INDEC. To avoid falling into destitution, the same family required ARS 544,304.

ensured. This coordination in a single location is identified by users and organizations as one of the factors they value most about the mechanism.

“They assist you; they don't make you wait so long, you have a team that receives you, they have a childcare space, they also have a lactation room, and there is a team waiting for you, telling you what you can do, and then they take your report.”
(User)

In contrast with what was observed in the CIMs, which depend on the Executive Branch, the salaries of CJM staff, as they depend on the Judicial Branch, are above the public sector average, although heterogeneous contract conditions persist: a significant portion of the staff is registered as self-employed, being excluded from health insurance, the mandatory annual bonus, and paid vacation leave.

Among the most valued practices of the CJM, two support programs for specific populations are distinguished. The **Programa de Acceso a Derechos para Personas Travestis, Transexuales y/o Transgénero** (Program for Access to Rights for Transvestite, Transsexual, and/or Transgender People) incorporates staff with transvestite-trans identities into the support teams, which has significantly increased the reach of this population to the facility. The **Programa para la Atención de Derechos de las Personas con Discapacidad** (Program for the Support of the Rights of People with Disabilities) offers support for claiming specific rights —Unique Certificate of Disability, non-contributory pensions, referrals to accessibility professionals— and covers highly complex situations, such as caring for deaf women through sign language interpreters. Both programs, already institutionalized in the CJM, are identified by the monitoring process as best practices that should be replicated in other government support mechanisms.

The monitoring process also identified recommendations from civil society and users to improve the quality of support at the CJM. Regarding privacy, some offices present deficiencies in the confidentiality of the first contact: people who approach must expose their situation in spaces where security and maintenance staff circulate, which generates discomfort and inhibits consultation. In terms of follow-up, the support provided by the CJM is deliberately limited in time, as the mechanism functions as a gateway to justice, not as a space for long-term assistance. Officials value this characteristic as a way not to overwhelm people with multiple interlocutors. However, users and accompanying organizations point out that they prefer support that is more prolonged over time. On the other hand, when referrals to the CIM or other mechanisms do not occur in an articulated manner, people are forced to repeat their story at each new stage, which constitutes a form of revictimization.

A limitation shared by both mechanisms is the schedule restriction: the CIMs and the CJM operate during daytime hours, from Monday to Friday. Gender-based violence does not

occur exclusively during those hours, and the absence of nighttime and weekend support constitutes a protection gap that the monitoring process highlights as a priority to resolve. It is worth noting that the CJM that opened in 2026 in Caballito has extended hours that go up to 8:00 p.m., in response to a sustained demand from users.

The withdrawal of the National Government from its responsibilities regarding gender equality had a direct impact on the response capacity of both mechanisms. The gutting of the Acompañar Program —whose coverage dropped from over 100,000 people in 2023 to only 434 in 2024, until disappearing as an identifiable budget line in 2025¹³— left the CIMs and the CJM without a central tool to address the economic vulnerability of women experiencing violence. CIM workers point out that the demand for financial assistance persists and shifts to local mechanisms, which have neither the capacity nor the mandate to cover it. The elimination of INADI and specific programs for the transvestite-trans population of the former Ministry of Women, Gender, and Diversity had similar effects: the CJM absorbed part of that demand without having the necessary additional resources. **The monitoring process also indicates that in 2024 consultations to the facilities dropped because, given official discourses that delegitimize gender equality policies, part of the population believed that the spaces had closed, even though they remained in operation.**

“The support is there, we are here, but if they don’t have food to eat, they don’t have food to eat, then we do not have a real response capability. In the past, the Acompañar program was available, today it no longer exists, and it continues to be a demand [...] It is very difficult in the current context, especially regarding gender policies.” (CIM Worker)

Added to this defunding process is a setback at the institutional level. The change of name from “Dirección General de la Mujer” (General Directorate for Women) to “Dirección General de Protección contra la Violencia Familiar” (General Directorate for Protection against Family Violence) reflects a conceptual reorientation that shifts the gender focus toward a family-centered framework. This makes the power relations underlying violence invisible. Along the same lines, the Hogar Juana Manso (Juana Manso Home), a specialized shelter for women victims of violence, was transformed into a general shelter for people experiencing homelessness, violating the confidentiality and safety of the women housed there.

The monitoring process allows to conclude that the two analyzed mechanisms present different profiles and problems. The CJM offers a non-revictimizing support model, with innovative practices regarding intersectionality and access to justice that could be replicated

13 ELA (2025): ¿Libradas a su suerte? Actualización noviembre 2025 [Left to Their Own Devices? November 2025 Update].

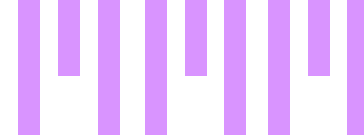
at other support mechanisms of the country. The CIMs, for their part, are going through a crisis that combines the shift from in-person to virtual support with a negative impact on the scope of action, a high level of job precarity, and insufficient staffing that weakens the response and follow-up capacity for cases; and a lack of coordination with economic autonomy policies to promote better living conditions for those experiencing violence. The Autonomous City of Buenos Aires has the revenue-raising capacity to sustain and strengthen both mechanisms: the monitoring data indicates that the identified limitations stem from public policy decisions, not from insurmountable budgetary restrictions.

Monitoring Process in Corrientes

Sexual and
Reproductive
Health

IV





The monitoring process carried out by FunDheg in the province of Corrientes aims to examine the implementation of Law 25,673 on sexual health and responsible procreation and Law 27,610 on access to voluntary interruption of pregnancy (IVE/ILE, by its acronym in Spanish), identifying access gaps, the situation of healthcare providers, and the impact of federal defunding in a province with high territorial and social vulnerability.

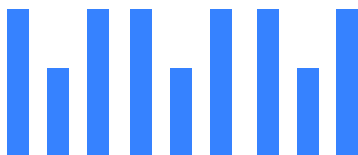
The assessment was conducted between June and August 2025 through user surveys, interviews with healthcare providers from public facilities in the province, and requests for access to public information addressed to the provincial Ministry of Health. The requests submitted during the monitoring process received no response from the provincial Ministry of Health, which prevented obtaining updated official data and forced the team to reconstruct the information through direct interviews with healthcare providers. For an exhaustive breakdown of the findings, please refer to the full report on the monitoring process in Corrientes¹⁴.

Corrientes is the province where the pattern documented in this report —withdrawal of the National State, transfer of responsibilities without resources, fragmentation of the local response— finds its material manifestation regarding sexual and reproductive rights. Both aforementioned laws establish concrete government obligations to guarantee access to contraceptive methods, sexual healthcare, and the practice of IVE/ILE. However, the sustained defunding of the Sexual Health and Responsible Procreation Program at the national level since 2024 shifted the responsibility of sustaining a network of services that had been built with federal support onto the province, without the necessary resources to this end.

The most immediate and quantifiable impact of this withdrawal is the shortage of supplies. According to data from the budget execution analysis by the Chequeado Data Center, between the third quarter of 2023 and the same period of 2024, an overall reduction of 64% was recorded in the national distribution of condoms, contraceptives, and medications from the Sexual Health Program. The scale of this setback is telling: in 2024, only 9.1% of planned condoms were distributed —the lowest figure in ten years—, the delivery of injectable and oral contraceptives fell by 53.9%, and the distribution of IVE medications—misoprostol and mifepristone— fell by 100%: from 106,737 treatments delivered in 2023 to none in 2024. **Corrientes, as a province included in the ENIA Plan with a high rate of adolescent pregnancy, received between 100 and 500 subdermal implants throughout 2024, whereas in 2023 it had received more than 76,000¹⁵.** Faced with the lack of national deliveries, the province had to resort to its fragmented purchases, which failed to meet the demand, generating shortage periods that healthcare providers personnel refer to as “supply gaps”.

14 FunDheg (2026). [Monitoreo de la implementación de la Ley de salud sexual y procreación responsable y la Ley de interrupción voluntaria del embarazo en la Provincia de Corrientes](#) [Monitoring of the enforcement of the Law on sexual health and responsible procreation and the Law on voluntary interruption of pregnancy in the Province of Corrientes].

15 See Chequeado. (2024, 28 de septiembre). [Salud sexual y reproductiva: cayó un 64% la distribución de preservativos y anticonceptivos durante el gobierno de Javier Milei](#) [Sexual and reproductive health: condom and contraceptive distribution dropped by 64% during Javier Milei's government].



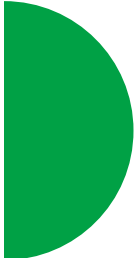
In 2024, national distribution of medications for IVE (Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy) dropped by 100%: from 106,737 treatments delivered in 2023 to none.

The reduction of the network of IVE/ILE (Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy / Legal Interruption of Pregnancy) providers aggravated this scenario. The territorial survey conducted by FunDheg identified that the local network went from 28 active providers reported by the Nation in 2023 to 19 in the 2024-2025 period, with services concentrated almost exclusively in the capital and in a limited number of hospitals in the rest of the province. In terms of reproductive health, this echoes the same centralization than the monitoring process in CABA and Jujuy documents for gender violence assistance: services move away geographically from those who have fewer resources to travel.

The gap between urban and rural areas is one of the most significant findings of the monitoring process in terms of inequity. The survey conducted with 111 users by FunDheg shows that while 80.3% of women in urban areas have basic knowledge about contraceptive methods, that percentage drops to 28.6% in rural areas. The best-known methods are oral contraceptives and condoms, mentioned by more than 50% of respondents, although the level of knowledge about long-acting methods —such as the subdermal implant, essential for the adolescent population— is significantly lower. Only 51.4% of users consider that the information received is sufficient and clear. The main source of information is a medical or gynecological consultation (47.7%), followed by sexual education at school (39.6%), highlighting the critical importance of sustaining both settings.

The dismantling of the ENIA Plan (Unintentional Pregnancy in Adolescence) represents another direct consequence of the federal withdrawal. This program had been a central tool for reducing the access gap in the province: between 2018 and 2022, adolescent fertility rate was cut in half in the provinces where it was implemented. At the time of the survey, the territorial mechanism was not operating in Corrientes, eliminating specialized support for adolescents, who must now navigate a saturated general system with supply shortages, without the differentiated guidance the program provided.

In this context of dismantling, the lack of information on the IVE Law among users is consistent with the described scenario. Only 4.5% of those surveyed know how or where to obtain an appointment for the voluntary interruption of pregnancy at the nearest health center. This information cannot be interpreted as the population not being interested in their rights, but as a direct consequence of the reduction of providers, the lack of awareness campaigns, and the absence of training for healthcare providers in order to guide people who request their services.



Only 4.5% of those surveyed know how or where to obtain an appointment for the voluntary interruption of pregnancy at the nearest health center.

Moreover, the perception of healthcare providers confirms the diagnosis from within the system: 87.5% of professionals surveyed consider that they do not have the necessary resources to enforce the law —whether due to lack of supplies, training, written protocols, or institutional support. Regarding training, the results are concerning: 45.5% of the surveyed staff has received no specific training on Law 27,610, 27.3% received it more than two years ago, and only the remaining 27.3% has been trained in the last two years. This situation is aggravated by structural difficulties in accessing training opportunities: providers based in rural areas or single-person posts —nurses who are the sole professional in a healthcare center— should leave the area underserved to attend the training. The high demand for support and low salaries deepen this dynamic, generating the same chronic burnout documented in the Jujuy and CABA teams. The monitoring process also identified that 83.3% of the staff reported knowing the law totally or partially, indicating that the problem is not a lack of regulatory awareness, but rather the institutional conditions for its effective implementation.

Beyond material resources, **the monitoring process identified that 63.6% of the surveyed facilities do not have written institutional protocols integrating Law 27,610, post-abortion support, and the provision of contraceptive methods.** The absence of protocols is no minor matter: it implies that implementation is left to the individual discretion of each professional, which leads to a heterogeneous application of the regulations and allows for the persistence of subjective obstacles —prejudices and resistance to IVE requests— that no level of training or supervision addresses systematically. In a system where access is already conditioned by geography and shortages, individual discretion constitutes an additional barrier that the provincial Government is obliged to eliminate through clear, mandatory protocols with accountability mechanisms.

All these factors —shortages, reduction in number of providers, lack of training, and absence of protocols— converge and reinforce each other in the territory, disproportionately affecting rural women, adolescents, and those living in locations far from the capital. The monitoring process itself documents this gap: 27.3% of the surveyed facilities do not recognize themselves as part of the provincial IVE/ILE network, and these facilities are mostly located in rural areas. The lack of connectivity and mobility options is not a minor logistical issue: it is a structural barrier that turns access to IVE into a matter of economic and geographic resources rather than rights. **The formal right exists in Corrientes, but its effective exercise depends on where a person lives and the resources they have, which shapes a territorial inequality in the exercise of rights that is not being compensated by the provincial system.**



In summary, the monitoring process concludes that Corrientes represents the most critical case of the pattern documented in this report. The shortage of supplies, the reduction of the provider network, the dismantling of the ENIA Plan, and the absence of institutional protocols are not isolated administrative failures nor inevitable outcomes of the province's characteristics: they are verifiable and quantifiable consequences of a sustained policy of national defunding that Corrientes lacks the capacity to compensate for with its own resources. Data confirms this: 4.5% knowledge on how to access IVE, 87.5% of staff without resources to implement the law, 63.6% of facilities without written protocols. This scenario violates the principle of progressive realization of human rights by reversing guarantees that had been operational, and demands a government response that restores funding, decentralizes support, and guarantees minimum institutional conditions so that the law is properly enforced throughout the territory.



Conclusions and recommendations



The three monitoring processes that make up this report, although distinct in their subject matters, their regulatory frameworks, and their local contexts, document a common systemic pattern: the withdrawal of the National State from its guiding roles in gender matters has generated an institutional fragility that subnational jurisdictions attempt to mitigate, while facing budgetary limitations and a lack of political commitment. The results are uneven depending on the revenue-raising capacity and political will of each local government, but all three cases go in the same direction: mechanisms weaken, access gaps widen, and the burden falls entirely on the provinces, ignoring the degree of responsibility of the National State in complying with Law 26,485 on comprehensive protection against violence, Law 25,673 on sexual health and responsible procreation, and Law 27,610 on voluntary interruption of pregnancy. This pattern is not an inevitable consequence of the features of each territory: it is the verifiable result of public policy decisions that can —and must— be reversed.

One of the most consistent expressions of this fragility is the precarity of the technical teams that sustain the support systems. The three monitoring processes document, with different emphases but in the same note, professional teams operating under conditions of contractual instability, insufficient remuneration, and chronic burnout. In CABA, the salaries of female CIM professionals range between USD 440 and USD 676 per month for those working 35 hours a week, with most unable to clear the poverty line. In Jujuy, the budget approved for gender-based violence prevention policies in 2025 was equivalent to approximately ARS 100 per woman over 16 years of age, which translates into teams in the inland regions of the province that lack basic supplies for the promotion of rights and that absorb staff turnover without replacement capacity. In Corrientes, 45.5% of healthcare providers surveyed has not received any specific training on the IVE Law, partly because working conditions —support overload, absence of training opportunities during the shift, single-person coverage of rural centers— make it materially impossible to access training opportunities without leaving the service unattended. In all three cases, workers themselves identify their personal commitment as the main pillar of the policy: as a professional from the CABA CIMs points out, “we are the public policy”. **This dependence on individual commitment in the face of institutional insufficiency is not a strength of the system: it is a red flag about its structural fragility.**

Another main pillar is territorial inequality in access to services. The closure of CIM offices, the elimination of Centers for Access to Justice (CAJ, by its acronym in Spanish), and the insufficient awareness of the virtual service in CABA, the centralization of IVE providers in the capital of Corrientes, and the distances between the CAls in the inland regions of Jujuy are local expressions of the same problem: the institutional support moves away from those who have fewer resources to travel. In Corrientes, 27.3% of the surveyed facilities do not recognize themselves as part of the provincial IVE/ILE network, and these facilities are concentrated in rural areas. In CABA, the Macacha Güemes CIM went from 9,551 services in 2022 to 116 in 2025, a drop that reflects that the transition to the virtual modality was not accompanied by communication strategies that guaranteed that the population would continue to access the service. In Jujuy, the quality of the teams in the inland regions is significantly lower than in the capital due to staff turnover. **The territorial distribution of services can no longer depend on administrative decisions that do not take into account the mobility and connectivity barriers of the most vulnerable population.**

Apart from these structural problems, gender policies are addressed with an insufficient sector-specific approach. The three monitoring processes agree that access to justice or reproductive health is insufficient when it is not coordinated with policies for economic autonomy, access to housing, and long-term sustained support. In CABA, the gutting of the Acompañar Program left the CIMs and the CJM with no tools to respond to the economic vulnerability of women experiencing violence, which is one of the main barriers to breaking the cycle of violence. In Jujuy, the inter-ministerial pathways formally exist, but rely on informal connections between professionals rather than institutionalized protocols. In Corrientes, the absence of written protocols in 63.6% of facilities leaves law enforcement under individual discretion of each professional, generating a heterogeneous application that in practice revictimizes those who must go through multiple instances without finding coordinated responses. Comprehensiveness and interdisciplinarity are not design options: they are necessary conditions for gender policies to be effective.

An additional factor that all three monitoring processes identify, and which operates across the board, is the proliferation of discourses that delegitimize gender equality policies. In CABA, the monitoring process itself documents that in 2024 consultations to the mechanisms dropped because part of the population believed they had closed, given the climate established by official discourse. In Jujuy, sectors of the teaching staff continue to resist the implementation of ESI. In Corrientes, the persistence of prejudices among healthcare providers when faced with IVE requests operates as a barrier that no protocol addresses systematically. These discourses are not an external phenomenon to institutions: they affect the development of tasks by work teams, impact the perceptions and trust of users who hesitate to approach, and influence the daily decisions of system operators. Their impact on effective access to rights is real and measurable, and needs to be addressed as part of training and supervision policies.

Faced with this diagnosis, the three monitoring processes formulate convergent recommendations regarding budgetary matters:

1

Transparency is required in allocations aimed at gender policies: the periodic publication of information on budget execution disaggregated by program and jurisdiction, with mechanisms for civil society participation in the auditing of spending.

2

An increase is mandatory in the budgets destined to improve infrastructure conditions and strengthen professional teams —contractual regularization, salary updates, and financing of continuous training opportunities— as a condition to reduce turnover and burnout that deteriorate the quality of support.

3

They highlight the need to guarantee the sustained provision of supplies: in Corrientes, this refers to contraceptives, misoprostol, and mifepristone; in Jujuy, to basic resources for the promotion of rights in the CAIs of the inland regions; in CABA, to the reconstitution of the budgets of the contracted CIMs, whose amounts have not been updated in line with inflation; and at the national level, to the restoration of funding for dismantled programs such as the ENIA Plan and the Acompañar Program, whose interruption cannot be compensated by the provinces with their own resources.

4

The demand for periodic accountability regarding the implementation status, impact, and effectiveness levels achieved by the programs, as a mechanism for democratic control over the use of public resources.

At the operational level, the recommendations aim at three core ideas:

1

Expand timeframe availability of support mechanisms, incorporating night shifts or 24-hour referral lines, given that gender-based violence does not conform to administrative schedules.

2

Institutionalize unified inter-ministerial protocols that replace informal arrangements between professionals and establish clear responsibilities at each node of the critical pathway, including hierarchical oversight mechanisms for compliance.

3

Regarding an intersectional approach, the monitoring processes point out that the adaptation of services for the LGBTQ+ population and people with disabilities can no longer depend on the discretionary initiative of each mechanism. The best practices documented in the CJM of CABA —the Program for Transvestite and Trans People and the Program for People with Disabilities— demonstrate that it is possible to design services that reach populations historically excluded from support systems. These practices must be systematized, stably funded, and institutionalized as a standard, not as an exception.



The body of evidence produced by these three monitoring processes confirms the irreplaceable role of civil society organizations as a mechanism for oversight and accountability in contexts of institutional setback. When the State reduces its transparency, when requests for access to information receive no response, and when budgets are executed without accountability, citizen monitoring is one of the few tools available to document setbacks and sustain pressure on decision-makers. These assessments embody this function: the evidence they contain was produced by organizations operating in the territories, who know local realities and who undertake monitoring as an exercise of political accountability. Strengthening that capacity —with resources, access to information, and institutionalized mechanisms for participation in the design and assessment of policies— is also a way to guarantee that conquered rights do not slide back.



más mujeres
más democracia