



COI QUERY

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COI QUERY RESPONSE – Peru

Gender-based violence (GBV), including domestic violence, its prevalence, legislation and its implementation, societal attitudes towards the victims, including those seeking assistance, access to justice and support services, including shelters

1. Prevalence

Gender-based violence (GBV) was reported as a ‘significant’,¹ ‘widespread’,² and ‘major’ problem in Peru.³

In 2024, the Peruvian Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (Ministerio de la Mujer y Poblaciones Vulnerables – MIMP) noted that 168 492 cases of violence were reported, where 84 % of victims were women.⁴ The most common type of violence was psychological, with 71 717 cases, followed by physical violence with 63 692 cases and sexual violence with 32 388 cases were attended through the Women's Emergency Centers (Centros de Emergencia para la Mujer – CEM).⁵ Similarly, from January to August 2025, 113 736 cases of violence were reported, including 49 980 cases of psychological violence, 42 007 cases of physical violence and 21 212 cases of sexual violence, while about 83 % of the cases affected women.⁶

Femicides

The Ombudsperson’s Office of Peru noted that, during 2024, 170 femicides – defined as the killing of a woman or girl in certain contexts, including domestic violence⁷ – were reported, 10 of which involved minors.⁸ According to the same source, from January to June 2025, 78

¹ HRW, World Report 2025 - Peru, 16 January 2025, [url](#)

² IDEHPUCP, La violencia de género contra las mujeres en el Perú: una problemática en escala y sin resolver, 25 February 2025, [url](#); Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2025 - Peru, 2025, [url](#)

³ Infobae, Más de 6700 condenas por violencia contra la mujer se lograron en la primera mitad de 2025, 25 August 2025, [url](#); EU, EEAS, 2024 Human Rights and Democracy in the World – country reports, 22 May 2025, [url](#), p. 292

⁴ Peru, MIMP, Estadísticas: atención a la violencia – Centro de Emergencia Mujer y la Familia, n.d., [url](#)

⁵ Peru, MIMP, Estadísticas: atención a la violencia – Centro de Emergencia Mujer y la Familia, n.d., [url](#)

⁶ Peru, MIMP, Estadísticas: atención a la violencia – Centro de Emergencia Mujer y la Familia, n.d., [url](#)

⁷ [informal translation] ‘Femicide consists of the act of killing a woman because of her status as a woman; that is, for reasons related to her gender and “when the imposition or violation of a gender stereotype is identified, in contexts of discrimination against her, regardless of whether there is or has been a romantic, marital, or cohabiting relationship between the perpetrator and the victim.” Furthermore, the death must occur in a situation of inequality: domestic violence, sexual harassment, sexual violence, abuse of power, discrimination, rejection, or hatred, etc.’ See Peru, Defensoría del Pueblo, Reporte: Igualdad y No Violencia N.º 59 Diciembre 2024 – ¿Qué pasó con ellas?, 15 January 2025, [url](#), p. 4

⁸ Peru, Defensoría del Pueblo, Reporte: Igualdad y No Violencia N.º 59 Diciembre 2024 – ¿Qué pasó con ellas?, 15 January 2025, [url](#), p. 6



cases of femicide were reported⁹, whereas in July and August 2025, 10¹⁰ and 9 femicides respectively were identified¹¹, including three minors¹² and two women who had previously been reported missing.¹³ Furthermore, in July and August 2025, in total ten attempted femicides and ten violent deaths of women were also recorded.¹⁴

Domestic violence

According to the 2024 Demographic and Family Health Survey of the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics of Peru (Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática – INEI) 52 % of women aged 15 to 49 had at some point in their lives faced violence perpetrated by their husband or partner, with incidents tending to be higher among women living in urban areas (52.6 %) compared to those living in rural areas (49.5 %).¹⁵ The same source indicated that among the forms of violence psychological and/or verbal violence had the highest rate of 48.4 %, followed by physical violence at 25.5 %, and sexual violence at 5.6 %.¹⁶

A presentation by the Peruvian Ministry of Health and the National Center for Epidemiology, Prevention, and Control of Diseases indicated that, during 2024, 40 414 cases of domestic violence in total were registered, while in the first semester of 2025, 14 041 cases were registered, of which 85.48 % was against women.¹⁷ According to the same source, during 2025 the most identified frequent type of domestic violence was psychological (58.06 %) followed by physical violence (26.70 %), sexual violence (10.59 %) and neglect (4.66 %).¹⁸

Disappearances

According to the Ombudsperson's Office of Peru, during 2024, the Peru National Police (Policía Nacional del Peru – PNP) recorded 10 278 reports of disappearances of women of all

⁹ Peru, Defensoría del Pueblo, Defensoría del Pueblo advierte incremento de feminicidios y desaparición de mujeres en primer semestre de 2025, 31 July 2025, [url](#)

¹⁰ Peru, Defensoría del Pueblo, Reporte: Igualdad y No Violencia N.º 66 Julio 2025 – ¿Qué pasó con ellas?, 2 September 2025, [url](#), p. 6

¹¹ Peru, Defensoría del Pueblo, Reporte: Igualdad y No Violencia N.º 67 Agosto 2024 – ¿Qué pasó con ellas?, 24 September 2025, [url](#), p. 6

¹² Peru, Defensoría del Pueblo, Reporte: Igualdad y No Violencia N.º 66 Julio 2025 – ¿Qué pasó con ellas?, 2 September 2025, [url](#), p. 6

¹³ Peru, Defensoría del Pueblo, Reporte: Igualdad y No Violencia N.º 67 Agosto 2024 – ¿Qué pasó con ellas?, 24 September 2025, [url](#), p. 6

¹⁴ Peru, Defensoría del Pueblo, Reporte: Igualdad y No Violencia N.º 67 Agosto 2024 – ¿Qué pasó con ellas?, 24 September 2025, [url](#), p. 6; Peru, Defensoría del Pueblo, Reporte: Igualdad y No Violencia N.º 66 Julio 2025 – ¿Qué pasó con ellas?, 2 September 2025, [url](#), p. 6

¹⁵ Peru, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI), Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar (ENDES), May 2025, [url](#), p. 268

¹⁶ Peru, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI), Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar (ENDES), May 2025, [url](#), p. 268

¹⁷ Peru, Ministerio de Salud, Subministerio de Salud Pública and Centro Nacional de Epidemiología, Prevención y Control de Enfermedades, Situación epidemiológica de la Violencia Familiar en el Perú – 2025, 27 June 2025, [url](#), pp. 4, 7

¹⁸ Peru, Ministerio de Salud, Subministerio de Salud Pública and Centro Nacional de Epidemiología, Prevención y Control de Enfermedades, Situación epidemiológica de la Violencia Familiar en el Perú – 2025, 27 June 2025, [url](#), p. 9



ages, representing 58 % of all missing persons¹⁹, while during the same period 5 527 missing women were located by the PNP.²⁰ The same source indicated that in the first half of 2025 a ‘substantial increase’ over the same period of 2024 in figures of disappearances of women, girls, and adolescents was documented.²¹ Furthermore from January to August 2025, the PNP registered 8 132 cases reports of disappearances of women and girls, whereas it located 4 371 missing women.²²

Trafficking of Human Beings (THB)

Peruvian women and girls, especially from indigenous communities, were vulnerable to trafficking, particularly to trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation²³ within the country or in other countries, particularly within South America.²⁴ According to Freedom House, an average of ‘15 reports of human trafficking are filed each day in Peru, the vast majority of which are about women, and a large percentage of which are about minors’.²⁵

Tren de Aragua, a Venezuelan criminal group, was increasingly involved in trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation in Peru, frequently of Venezuelan women.²⁶ The group, which has expanded in several cities in Peru since 2019, implemented ‘a complex system of recruitment, transportation, and sexual exploitation of women, girls, and teens’²⁷, while its factions in the country also extorted individuals engaged in commercial sex, asking for fees.²⁸ The Peruvian Public Prosecutor’s Office received 942 complaints of human trafficking between January and June 2025, with a total of 1 229 alleged victims identified, according to a report by the human rights organization Capital Humano y Social Alternativo (CHS Alternativo).²⁹ The same report noted that, according to the figures, the number of victims has increased each year, while 73 % of the victims were reportedly women and 33 % were children and adolescents.³⁰ The same source indicated that Lima accounted for 35 % of cases, followed by Piura and Arequipa regions with 13 % and 19 %, however [informal translation] ‘it is known that regions such as Madre de Dios, Cusco, Puno, and Loreto are areas where victims are recruited, transported, and exploited, but they are not visible in official statistics, perhaps

¹⁹ AI, The State of the World’s Human Rights; Peru 2024, 29 April 2025, [url](#)

²⁰ Peru, Defensoría del Pueblo, Reporte: Igualdad y No Violencia N.º 59 Diciembre 2024 – ¿Qué pasó con ellas?, 15 January 2025, [url](#), p. 6

²¹ Peru, Defensoría del Pueblo, Defensoría del Pueblo advierte incremento de feminicidios y desaparición de mujeres en primer semestre de 2025, 31 July 2025, [url](#)

²² Peru, Defensoría del Pueblo, Reporte: Igualdad y No Violencia N.º 67 Agosto 2024 – ¿Qué pasó con ellas?, 24 September 2025, [url](#), p. 6

²³ Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2025 - Peru, 2025, [url](#); USDOS, 2024 Trafficking in Persons Report: Peru, 24 June 2024, [url](#)

²⁴ USDOS, 2024 Trafficking in Persons Report: Peru, 24 June 2024, [url](#)

²⁵ Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2025 - Peru, 2025, [url](#)

²⁶ InSight Crime, The Women Enslaved by Fines, 13 February 2025, [url](#); USDOS, 2024 Trafficking in Persons Report: Peru, 24 June 2024, [url](#)

²⁷ InSight Crime, The Women Enslaved by Fines, 13 February 2025, [url](#)

²⁸ InSight Crime, The Women Working the Streets, 13 February 2025, [url](#); ; USDOS, 2024 Trafficking in Persons Report: Peru, 24 June 2024, [url](#)

²⁹ CHS Alternativo, Trata de Personas: 130 organizaciones denuncian la inacción del Estado frente al delito, 30 July 2025, [url](#)

³⁰ CHS Alternativo, Trata de Personas: 130 organizaciones denuncian la inacción del Estado frente al delito, 30 July 2025, [url](#)



due to a lack of reporting, normalization of the crime, inaction, and/or lack of inter-institutional coordination'.³¹

Violence against girls

Sources reported on a high rate of cases of sexual violence against girls³², particularly affecting indigenous children and children living in rural areas.³³ In June 2024, the president of the Awajún/Wampis indigenous people Women's Council reported the rapes of more than 500 girls between 2010 and 2024 by teachers in Condorcanqui, one of the provinces of the Amazonas department.³⁴

2. Legislation

Peru ratified the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1982³⁵, and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1990.³⁶

The Penal Code of Peru, as amended in 2025, in Article 108-B stipulates the following concerning femicide:

[informal translation] 'Anyone who kills a woman on account of her status as a woman shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than twenty years in any of the following contexts:

1. Domestic violence.
2. Coercion, harassment, or sexual harassment.
3. Abuse of power, trust, or any other position or relationship that grants authority to the perpetrator.
4. Any form of discrimination against women, regardless of whether a marital or cohabiting relationship with the perpetrator exists or has existed.

The sentence of imprisonment shall be no less than thirty years when any of the following aggravating circumstances are present:

1. If the victim was a minor or an elderly person.
2. If the victim was pregnant.
3. If the victim was under the care or responsibility of the perpetrator.
4. If the victim was previously subjected to rape or acts of mutilation.

³¹ CHS Alternativo, Trata de Personas: 130 organizaciones denuncian la inacción del Estado frente al delito, 30 July 2025, [url](#)

³² HRW, Peru: New Law Threatens Free Speech, Trans Rights, 19 May 2025, [url](#); UN CRC, Concluding observations on the combined sixth and seventh periodic reports of Peru, 25 February 2025, [url](#), para. 22; Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2025 - Peru, 2025, [url](#)

³³ UN CRC, Concluding observations on the combined sixth and seventh periodic reports of Peru, 25 February 2025, [url](#), para. 22; IPS, Justice, not Impunity, for Sexually Assaulted Indigenous Girls in Peru, 8 July 2024, [url](#)

³⁴ Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2025 - Peru, 2025, [url](#); IPS, Justice, not Impunity, for Sexually Assaulted Indigenous Girls in Peru, 8 July 2024, [url](#)

³⁵ UN Treaty Body Database, Peru, n.d., [url](#)

³⁶ UN Treaty Body Database, Peru, n.d., [url](#)



5. If, at the time the offense was committed, the victim had any type of disability.
 6. If the victim was subjected to human trafficking or any form of human exploitation.
- [...]

The penalty shall be life imprisonment when two or more aggravating circumstances concur. [...]”³⁷

Article 170 stipulates the following concerning sexual violence and rape, including spousal rape:

[informal translation] ‘Article 170.- Anyone who, through physical or psychological violence, serious threats, or by taking advantage of a coercive situation or any other situation that prevents a person from giving free consent, forces that person to engage in vaginal, anal, or oral intercourse, or commits any other similar act involving the penetration of an object or part of the body through either of the former two routes, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of not less than fourteen and not more than twenty years. The term of imprisonment shall be not less than twenty and not more than twenty-six years in any of the following cases:

1. If the violation is committed with the use of a weapon or by two or more persons.
2. If the perpetrator abuses their profession, science, or trade, or takes advantage of any position, office, or legal responsibility that grants them the duty of supervision, custody, or particular authority over the victim, or encourages the victim to place their trust in them.
3. If the agent takes advantage of their status as an ascendant or descendant, whether by blood, adoption, or affinity; or as a spouse, ex-spouse, cohabitant, or former cohabitant, or if the victim is or has been engaged in a relationship of a similar nature; or has children in common with the victim; or lives in the same household as the victim, provided that there are no contractual or employment relationships between them; or is a collateral relative up to the fourth degree, by blood or adoption, or second degree of affinity.
4. If committed by a pastor, priest, or leader of a religious or spiritual organization who has particular influence over the victim.
5. If the perpetrator holds a managerial position, is a teacher, assistant, or administrative staff member at an educational institution where the victim studies.
6. If the perpetrator maintains a relationship with the victim arising from a service contract or an employment relationship, or if the victim provides services to them as a domestic worker.
7. If committed by personnel belonging to the Armed Forces, the Peruvian National Police, the Serenazgo, the Municipal Police, or private security, or any public official or civil servant, in the exercise of their duties or as a consequence thereof.
8. If the perpetrator has knowledge of being a carrier of a serious sexually transmitted disease.
9. If the perpetrator knowingly commits rape in the presence of any child or adolescent.

³⁷ Peru, Código Penal: Decreto LEGISLATIVO No 635, September 2025, [url](#)



10. If the victim is pregnant.
11. If the victim is between fourteen and under eighteen years of age, is an elderly person, or suffers from a physical or sensory disability, and the perpetrator takes advantage of that condition.
12. If the victim is a woman and is harmed because of her status as such in any of the contexts provided for in the first paragraph of Article 108-B.
13. If the perpetrator acts while in a state of intoxication, with a blood alcohol concentration greater than 0.5 grams per liter, or under the influence of toxic drugs, narcotics, psychotropic or synthetic substances that could alter their consciousness.’³⁸

Moreover, articles 129-A to 129-Q stipulate THB related acts, while articles 121-B and 122-B include provisions on [informal translation] ‘serious injuries caused by violence against women and members of the family group’ and ‘assaults against women or members of the family group’ respectively.³⁹

The legal framework of Peru further included the following laws on issues of GBV against women:

- Law No 28983 on equal opportunities between women and men;⁴⁰
- Law No 30364 to prevent, punish, and eradicate violence against women and members of the family group;⁴¹
- Law No 30314 to prevent and punish sexual harassment in public spaces;⁴²
- Law No. 27942, Law on the Prevention and Punishment of Sexual Harassment in the Workplace;⁴³

Sources reported that the legal framework and policies to address GBV have been strengthened.⁴⁴ However, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (UN CRC) highlighted that despite the fact that Peru had an ‘extensive normative framework for the prevention of and attention to gender-based violence, including sexual violence against girls’, there has been an increase in cases of GBV.⁴⁵

3. Societal attitudes

According to a National Survey on Social Relations conducted between August and December 2024 by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics of Peru and the MIMP,

³⁸ Peru, Código Penal: Decreto LEGISLATIVO No 635, September 2025, [url](#)

³⁹ Peru, Código Penal: Decreto LEGISLATIVO No 635, September 2025, [url](#)

⁴⁰ Peru, Ley No 28983, Ley de igualdad de oportunidades entre mujeres y hombres, March 2007, [url](#)

⁴¹ Peru, Ley No 30364, Ley para prevenir, sancionar y erradicar la violencia contra las mujeres y los integrantes del grupo familiar, November 2015, [url](#)

⁴² Peru, Ley N° 30314, Ley para prevenir sancionar el acoso sexual en espacios públicos, March 2015 [url](#)

⁴³ Peru, Ley No 27942, Ley de prevención y sanción del hostigamiento sexual laboral, February 2003, [url](#)

⁴⁴ IDEHPUCP, La violencia de género contra las mujeres en el Perú: una problemática en escala y sin resolver, 25 February 2025, [url](#); UNDP, Estrategia de Igualdad de Género PNUD Perú (2023-2026), 18 March 2024, [url](#), p. 10

⁴⁵ UN CRC, Concluding observations on the combined sixth and seventh periodic reports of Peru, 25 February 2025, [url](#), para. 24



75.7 % of Peruvians adults—including 80.8 % of men and 70.9 % of women— at national level tolerated violence against women.⁴⁶

In an August 2025 article, Infobae indicated that, [informal translation] '[t]he persistence of patriarchal cultural patterns, revictimization in judicial proceedings, and limitations in support services continue to be obstacles to eradicating this problem'.⁴⁷

In some urban areas, intimate partner violence (IPV) 'is no longer a taboo', making it 'more feasible' to discuss violence and potentially contributing to lower IPV rates. In Lima, this shift is partly attributed to reduced stigma, influenced by 'media's role in promoting female empowerment'.⁴⁸ Moreover, according to organisations working on gender-related issues, differences in cultural norms affected a woman's agency in deciding whether to participate in welfare services, with rural areas showing more 'power and authority of the man over the woman's decision'. IPV was linked to 'machismo and jealousy', and in rural areas, 'this expectation of domestic submissiveness renders the violence "invisible"'.⁴⁹

Further information on the societal attitudes towards victims of GBV, including domestic violence, in Peru could not be found among the sources consulted by EUAA within time constraints of this query.

4. Access to justice

According to the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (UN CESCR), Peru has made 'efforts to improve access to justice for women victims of violence', including through the Law No 30364 to prevent, punish, and eradicate violence against women and members of the family group, and the creation of the National Specialized Justice System (Sistema Nacional Especializado de Justicia – SNEJ).⁵⁰ The SNEJ, a specialised national inter-institutional justice system created by legislative Decree No. 1368 of 2018⁵¹, aimed to [informal translation] 'provide rapid and effective assistance to women and family members who are victims of violence, guaranteeing their integrity and safety, as well as real and effective access to justice'.⁵² However, according to the Ombudsperson's Office of Peru, its implementation presented 'serious delays' with SNEJ operating in 8 of the 34 judicial districts as of June 2025.⁵³

⁴⁶ Peru, INEI and MIMP, Encuesta Nacional sobre Relaciones Sociales 2024 (ENARES), July 2025, [url](#), p. 94

⁴⁷ Infobae, Más de 6700 condenas por violencia contra la mujer se lograron en la primera mitad de 2025, 25 August 2025, [url](#)

⁴⁸ Think Global Health, Intimate Partner Violence in Peru: The country's rates of intimate partner violence are twice the global average, 20 February 2025, [url](#)

⁴⁹ Think Global Health, Intimate Partner Violence in Peru: The country's rates of intimate partner violence are twice the global average, 20 February 2025, [url](#)

⁵⁰ UN CESCR, Concluding observations on the fifth periodic report of Peru, 27 March 2025, [url](#), para. 36

⁵¹ Peru, Decreto Legislativo No 1368 que crea el Sistema Nacional Especializado de Justicia para la protección y sanción de la violencia contra las mujeres e integrantes del grupo familiar, July 2018, [url](#)

⁵² Peru, MIMP, Sistema Nacional Especializado de Justicia para la protección y sanción de la violencia contra las mujeres e integrantes del grupo familiar (SNEJ), last updated 14 January 2025, [url](#)

⁵³ Peru, Defensoría del Pueblo, Defensoría del Pueblo advierte demoras en implementación de sistema de justicia especializado contra violencia hacia las mujeres, 11 June 2025, [url](#)



Similarly, Infobae indicated that ‘significant progress’ has been made in terms of justice, the figures of GBV ‘also show the magnitude of the challenge’, as [informal translation] ‘[t]housands of complaints are filed each year, and not all of them result in convictions’.⁵⁴

The (CNDDHH), a coalition of civil society organisations aiming to defend and promote human rights in Peru⁵⁵, noted concerning sexual violence in Peru that [informal translation] ‘impunity persists, exacerbated by structural barriers to reporting and accessing justice, and by the absence of effective public policies on gender equality and violence prevention’.⁵⁶

Furthermore, lack of preventive actions⁵⁷, especially from regional and local governments⁵⁸, ‘lack of speed and other omissions on the part of personnel responsible for receiving complaints, managing, and investigating cases of violence’⁵⁹, as well as ‘structural barriers’ and deficiencies in care systems and processes⁶⁰ were reported to prevent effective access to protection and assistance services, particularly for indigenous girls⁶¹ and migrant women.⁶²

According to the 2024 Demographic and Family Health Survey by INEI, 70.5 % of women did not seek help from a governmental institution when they experienced physical violence from their husband or partner.⁶³ From the rest 29.5 % of the women interviewed that reached a governmental institution for denouncing physical violence, 79.3 % went to the police station, 8.3 % sought help from a health facility, 7.2 % from the Municipal Ombudsman's Office (DEMUNA), and 7.1 % from Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, among other institutions.⁶⁴

The same source indicated that among the women interviewed the main reasons for not seeking help in case of physical abuse were: believing it wasn't necessary (43.6%), shame (17.9 %), and lack of knowledge about where to go or available services (11.1 %).⁶⁵ Additionally, 17.4 % of women responded having ‘some kind of fear’— mainly of being beaten again, either

⁵⁴ Infobae, Más de 6700 condenas por violencia contra la mujer se lograron en la primera mitad de 2025, 25 August 2025, [url](#)

⁵⁵ CNDDHH (Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos), Sobre nosotros, n.d., [url](#)

⁵⁶ CNDDHH, Urgente: El Perú enfrenta una crisis de impunidad en violencia sexual, 25 November 2024, [url](#)

⁵⁷ Peru, Defensoría del Pueblo, Defensoría del Pueblo pide al GORE Loreto acciones concretas contra la situación crítica de la violencia contra las mujeres, 15 November 2024, [url](#)

⁵⁸ Infobae, Alarmante aumento de feminicidios y desapariciones en Perú: cifras se disparan un 11% en 2025, advierte Defensoría del Pueblo, 2 August 2025, [url](#)

⁵⁹ Peru, Defensoría del Pueblo, Defensoría del Pueblo pide al GORE Loreto acciones concretas contra la situación crítica de la violencia contra las mujeres, 15 November 2024, [url](#)

⁶⁰ Peru, Defensoría del Pueblo, Defensoría del Pueblo pide al GORE Loreto acciones concretas contra la situación crítica de la violencia contra las mujeres, 15 November 2024, [url](#)

⁶¹ UN CESCR, Concluding observations on the fifth periodic report of Peru, 27 March 2025, [url](#), para. 36

⁶² IDEHPUCP, Un nuevo rostro de la violencia de género en el país: el caso de Andreina Farías, 3 June 2025, [url](#)

⁶³ Peru, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI), Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar (ENDES), May 2025, [url](#), p. 281

⁶⁴ Peru, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI), Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar (ENDES), May 2025, [url](#), p. 281

⁶⁵ Peru, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI), Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar (ENDES), May 2025, [url](#), p. 281



herself or her children (8.9 %), causing problems for the perpetrator (4.8 %), divorce or separation (3.1 %), or losing financial support (0.6 %).⁶⁶

At a press conference, the national coordinator of the Special Prosecutor's Offices for Violence against Women and Family Members presented that between January and July 2025 presented that 7 704 sentences had been issued, of which 87.6 %, namely 6 750, were convictions for crimes of violence against women and family members, including 1 362 sentences for crimes against sexual freedom, and 663 sentences in cases of sexual crimes against minors.⁶⁷

In an April 2024 article, Infobae indicated, citing the MIMP, that many of the 49 in total women victims of femicide between January and March 2025 [informal translation] 'experienced previous episodes of psychological and physical violence before being killed', while 24 of them did not take any steps to report or seek help for the abuse, for 16 of the cases there was no information about whether any action was taken, and five women had previously filed complaints.⁶⁸

Concerning sexual violence against children, IPS noted that [informal translation] 'many cases do not reach the public authorities due to various economic, social and administrative barriers', especially in cases where rural populations or indigenous communities are involved.⁶⁹

Regarding the cases of sexual violence against girls in Condorcanqui province, the president of the Awajún/Wampis Women's Council noted that despite reports on sexual violence against her students since 2010, the Local Educational Management Unit, namely the Amazonas regional government's decentralized body for education, [informal translation] 'has not addressed them in order to prosecute and dismiss the aggressor teachers'.⁷⁰ Furthermore, UN CRC indicated that there were [informal translation] 'insufficient measures of prevention, investigation and judicial intervention' concerning the 'high prevalence' of familial and school-based sexual violence against children in Condorcanqui and the Amazonas department in general.⁷¹ According to the same source, there was [informal translation] 'insufficient attention to children's sexual violence complaints', while 'only a small proportion' of sexual violence cases involving children 'that are brought to trial result in convictions'.⁷²

In an August 2025 press release, the Peruvian Public Prosecutor's Office noted that Awajún and Wampis ethnic groups residing in Condorcanqui [informal translation] 'constantly face

⁶⁶ Peru, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI), Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar (ENDES), May 2025, [url](#), p. 281

⁶⁷ Peru, Ministerio Público Fiscalía de la Nación, Fiscalías Especializadas en Violencia contra las Mujeres lograron 6750 sentencias condenatorias de enero a julio de 2025, 22 August 2025, [url](#)

⁶⁸ Infobae, Perú registra 49 feminicidios entre enero y marzo de 2025: el 55.1% de víctimas tiene entre 18 a 29 años, 18 April 2025, [url](#)

⁶⁹ IPS, Justice, not Impunity, for Sexually Assaulted Indigenous Girls in Peru, 8 July 2024, [url](#)

⁷⁰ IPS, Justice, not Impunity, for Sexually Assaulted Indigenous Girls in Peru, 8 July 2024, [url](#)

⁷¹ UN CRC, Concluding observations on the combined sixth and seventh periodic reports of Peru, 25 February 2025, [url](#), para. 22

⁷² UN CRC, Concluding observations on the combined sixth and seventh periodic reports of Peru, 25 February 2025, [url](#), para. 22



cases of sexual violence against children and adolescents'. It further highlighted that in March 2025 a Special Prosecutor's Office for Violence against Women and Family Members, with jurisdiction in districts of Condorcanqui province was created, whereas '810 cases of rape, rape of minors, assaults against women or family members, among others, are already under investigation'.⁷³

In June 2025, Infobae reported on two incidents of physical assault against women by police officers in Cusco⁷⁴ and Lima regions respectively, while in the latter case the victim was his spouse.⁷⁵ In this context, the same source noted that in most of cases of reported GBV cases, [informal translation] 'the level of risk is classified as moderate, which usually leads to insufficient measures to protect victims or discourage the perpetrators', while 'the situation is exacerbated when the aggressor belongs to the institution responsible for protecting citizens'.⁷⁶

5. Support services

The following services to address cases of GBV against women as mainly reported by the MIMP included:

- CEMs: As of June 2025, 433 CEMs were operating at national level and across all provinces of the country, of which 185 were located in police stations and one in a health center in Piura Province.⁷⁷ CEMs provide free legal, psychological, and social assistance⁷⁸, while according to a MIMP's press release, as of July 2025 handled more than 446 000 cases of domestic violence.⁷⁹
- Temporary Shelter Homes (Hogar de Refugio Temporal – HRT): HRTs are shelter spaces that provide protection and short-term shelter, food, and services to women victims of GBV, including psychological, social, and health services.⁸⁰ According to MIMP, as of September 2025 there were 29 HRTs distributed across 23 regions of the country.⁸¹

⁷³ Peru, Ministerio Público Fiscalía de la Nación, Fiscalías Especializadas en Violencia contra las Mujeres lograron 6750 sentencias condenatorias de enero a julio de 2025, 22 August 2025, [url](#)

⁷⁴ Infobae, Policía de comisaría destinada a combatir la violencia de género agredió brutalmente a una mujer, 5 June 2025, [url](#)

⁷⁵ Infobae, Policía agrede a mujer y a trabajadora de serenazgo que intentó defenderla: efectivo podría salir en libertad, 13 June 2025, [url](#)

⁷⁶ Infobae, Policía de comisaría destinada a combatir la violencia de género agredió brutalmente a una mujer, 5 June 2025, [url](#)

⁷⁷ Peru, MIMP, Centros emergencia mujer implementados, June 2025, [url](#), p. 1

⁷⁸ Infobae, Alarmante aumento de feminicidios y desapariciones en Perú: cifras se disparan un 11% en 2025, advierte Defensoría del Pueblo, 2 August 2025, [url](#); Peru, MIMP, MIMP atendió más de 446 mil casos de violencia familiar en los 433 CEM de todo el Perú, 29 July 2025, [url](#)

⁷⁹ Peru, MIMP, MIMP atendió más de 446 mil casos de violencia familiar en los 433 CEM de todo el Perú, 29 July 2025, [url](#)

⁸⁰ Peru, MIMP, Servicios para atender casos de violencia contra las mujeres e integrantes del grupo familiar, last updated 16 September 2025, [url](#)

⁸¹ Peru, MIMP, Servicios para atender casos de violencia contra las mujeres e integrantes del grupo familiar, last updated 16 September 2025, [url](#)



- Emergency Care Service (Servicio de Atención Urgente – SAU): A free, specialized service aiming to provide immediate assistance to women victims of GBV, family members, and people affected by sexual violence ‘in order to contribute to their access to justice, protection, and recovery’. As of September 2025, MIMP noted that there were eight SAUs operating in Peru, specifically in the regions of Lima, Arequipa, Huánuco, Cusco, La Libertad, Puno, Madre de Dios, and Ayacucho.⁸²
- Línea 100: Free of charge call line available 24 hours a day, providing information, guidance, counselling, and emotional support in Quechua, Aymara, and Spanish language ‘for people affected by violence against women and members of their families, or those who are aware of a case’.⁸³
- Chat 100: A specialised online public service with nationwide coverage where professionals provide guidance on preventing violence, as well as assistance and information’ to people who report or are aware of any acts of violence against women and family members and/or sexual violence’.⁸⁴

According to media sources, in April 2025 the Justice and Human Rights Committee of the Peruvian Congress approved a resolution proposing the transfer of the Women's Emergency Centers (CEMs) from the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations to a new entity under the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos – MINJUSDH)⁸⁵, including its budget, infrastructure, personnel, files, contracts, and assets.⁸⁶ The same sources noted that the transfer will reduce 20 % of the MIMP's budget, that CEM's represent.⁸⁷ La Republica further indicated that the aforementioned proposal allegedly ‘reduces the role of CEMs to providing only legal advice, eliminating psychological and social support’.⁸⁸

Additional information on transfer of the CEMs could not be found among the sources consulted by EUAA within time constraints of this query. However, in a September 2025 article, Andina, a local news source, reported that based on a ministerial resolution the MIMP officially changed the name of the CEMs to Women and Family Emergency Centers (Centros Emergencia Mujer y Familia), expanding its coverage ‘to family members who are victims of

⁸² Peru, MIMP, Servicios para atender casos de violencia contra las mujeres e integrantes del grupo familiar, last updated 16 September 2025, [url](#)

⁸³ Peru, MIMP, Servicios para atender casos de violencia contra las mujeres e integrantes del grupo familiar, last updated 16 September 2025, [url](#)

⁸⁴ Peru, MIMP, Servicios para atender casos de violencia contra las mujeres e integrantes del grupo familiar, last updated 16 September 2025, [url](#)

⁸⁵ La Republica, Exministras alertan que proyecto de ley que propone traslado de los CEM al Minjus afectará a víctimas de violencia, 11 June 2025, [url](#); Infobae, CNDDHH advierte que Congreso propone eliminar Centros de Emergencia Mujer pese a que ocurre un feminicidio cada dos días, 3 June 2025, [url](#)

⁸⁶ Infobae, CNDDHH advierte que Congreso propone eliminar Centros de Emergencia Mujer pese a que ocurre un feminicidio cada dos días, 3 June 2025, [url](#)

⁸⁷ La Republica, Exministras alertan que proyecto de ley que propone traslado de los CEM al Minjus afectará a víctimas de violencia, 11 June 2025, [url](#); Infobae, CNDDHH advierte que Congreso propone eliminar Centros de Emergencia Mujer pese a que ocurre un feminicidio cada dos días, 3 June 2025, [url](#)

⁸⁸ La Republica, Exministras alertan que proyecto de ley que propone traslado de los CEM al Minjus afectará a víctimas de violencia, 11 June 2025, [url](#)



violence’ with the provision of services including ‘legal and psychological assistance and support for the comprehensive recovery of victims’.⁸⁹

Further detailed information on GBV against women in Peru, including domestic violence, can be found in the EUAA Country of Origin Information Report: [Peru – Country Focus](#), published in September 2023.

⁸⁹ Andina, MIMP: los CEM cambian de nombre a “Centros de Emergencia Mujer y Familia”, 14 September 2025, [url](#)

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