



- CONMEBOL -

LIBERTADORES
FEMENINA

ARGENTINA 2025

TACTICAL ANALYSIS

- CONMEBOL -
EVOLUCIÓN



CAMPEÃO 2025

CONMEBOL LIBERTADORES FEMENINA



CONMEBOL
LIBERTADORES
FEMENINA



CAMPEÃO
CONMEBOL LIBERTADORES FEMENINA 2025
USD 2.000.000

Content

2 Introduction

The competition

- 5 CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina 2025
- 6 Format
- 7 Spots
- 8 Groups
- 9 Standings
- 10 Results - Group stage
- 11 Results - Final stage
- 12 Final standings
- 13 Top scorers

CONMEBOL milestones

- 16 Digital impact
- 17 Refereeing
- 18 Refereeing the Third place playoff and the final
- 19 Medical Commission
- 20 Anti-Doping Unit
- 21 450 players and coaching staff from the 16 clubs
- 22 Mini Libertadores

Demographics

- 24 Demographics
- 25 Demographics | Player origin and mobility
- 27 Demographics | Player age
- 28 Experience of the participating players (2019–2025)

- 30 Head Coaches (HCs)
- 32 Percentage of Female Officials
- 33 Tactical trends

Team analysis

- 36 Boca Juniors | Quarter finals
- 42 Colo Colo | Fourth place
- 48 Corinthians | First Place
- 54 Deportivo Cali | Second place
- 60 Ferroviária | Third place
- 66 Independiente del Valle | Quarter finals
- 72 Libertad | Quarter finals
- 78 São Paulo | Quarter finals
- 84 Goals at the CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina over the years
- 85 Goal analysis– CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina (2021-2025)
- 86 Statistics on goals scored inside and outside the penalty box from 2021 to 2025
- 87 Goal analysis: CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina 2025
- 88 Goal analysis: CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina 2025

Trends

- 90 Goal analysis: CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina 2025
- 91 The gap between goals and expected goals as a key factor in low offensive output
- 92 Set pieces as a decisive offensive tool

- 93 Tactical adjustments based on the match scenario
- 94 More than half of the teams attacked more when they were leading
- 95 71% of the teams tried to win the ball back more often in the opponent's half when they were trailing
- 96 Comparison of performance between 2024 and 2025
- 97 Positional attack with control of all five lanes
- 98 Use of a back three during the build-up and progression phases
- 99 Five key takeaways from the champions

Analysis of the goalkeepers

- 102 Tactical analysis of the goalkeeper position
- 103 Statistical analysis of the goalkeeper position in relation to the defensive system (back three vs. back four)
- 104 Statistical analysis of the goalkeeper position in relation to the defensive system (back three vs. back four)
- 105 Angle of origin of the shot
- 106 Shooting patterns
- 106 Effectiveness of the goalkeeper's arc coverage
- 107 Goalkeeper's effectiveness pattern
- 107 Factors affecting the goalkeeper's save percentage
- 108 Goalkeeper's role in team play
- 109 Competitive landscape, finalist goalkeepers

Introduction

The CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina 2025 was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from October 2 to 18, bringing together 16 clubs from the 10 member associations for a new edition of the tournament. Throughout the competition, the matches were highly competitive, with close finishes that defined the final stretch of the tournament: both the semifinals and the final were decided by penalty shoot-out, reflecting the intensity and balance achieved in the tournament. This trend toward increasing competitiveness is part of a broader process of consolidation in South American women's soccer. In that context, the introduction of VAR in all matches—from the group stage through the final—represented another step toward strengthening the tournament's competitive standards.

This sixth issue of the magazine *Tactical Analysis of the CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina* chronicles this process of growth and the progress that is being made with each issue. The publication's content is structured around key off-field milestones, as well as various levels of analysis on the field: ranging from the demographic composition of the players and coaching staff to the study of tactical trends, playing patterns, offensive output, and analytical profiles by club. **For the first time, the analysis includes a specific section dedicated to goalkeepers**, with the aim of raising awareness of their role, exploring their contribution to the development of the game, and tracking the evolution of this position in South American women's soccer. Taken as a whole, this document serves as a testament to the progress made and the ongoing evolution of women's soccer in South America, inviting us to continue shaping its future and to **think big**.



THE GLORY IS THEIRS™



- CONMEBOL -
LIBERTADORES
FEMENINA

The competition

- CONMEBOL -
EVOLUCIÓN

- CONMEBOL -
LIBERTADORES
FEMENINA



- CONMEBOL -
LIBERTADORES
FEMENINA
ARGENTINA 2025

CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina 2025

City host

Buenos Aires
Argentina



2025 Champion

Corinthians (BRA)



Venues



Florencio Sola Stadium
Capacity: 34.900



Nuevo Francisco Urbano Stadium
Capacity: 32.000

Start and end dates



Title defender

Corinthians (BRA)



Format

The tournament was held in two different stages: the group stage and the final stage. In the group stage, the 16 teams were divided into four groups, with four teams in each, through a draw held beforehand.

The matches were played using a points system on a single day, with each team facing all the teams in their group. At the end of this stage, the teams that managed to finish in the top two spots in each group progressed to the following stage.

The final stage, which encompassed the quarterfinals, semifinals, and final, had a straight knockout format.

The teams competed in a series of matches until there were only two left, who made it to the exciting final of the tournament. On this occasion, Corinthians achieved victory, to be crowned champion of the competition.



Spots

For the CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina 2025, spots were allocated as follows:

10 spots

→ One for each Member Association

4 spots

→ Historical Rankings (Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Paraguay)

1 spot

→ Champion of the 2024 edition (Corinthians)

→ Host country (Argentina)

Historical Rankings:

The rankings were created by assigning a score to each participating team according to their final rank in the tournament, as follows:

The champion would receive 20 points; the runner-up, 15; Third place, 10; fourth place, 9. fifth place, 8; sixth place, 7; seventh place, 6; eighth place 5; ninth place, 4; tenth place, 3; 11th place, 2; and 12th to 16th place would each receive one point.

In the case of countries with more than one representative in each edition, only the score of the highest-ranked team would be considered to calculate the historical rankings.

2025 Allocation of Spots

Country	Teams
Argentina	2 Teams 2025 Spot + Host
Bolivia	1 Team 2025 Spot
Brazil	3 Teams 2025 Spot + 2024 Champion Spot + Historical Ranking Spot
Chile	2 Teams 2025 Spot + Historical Ranking Spot
Colombia	2 Teams 2025 Spot + Historical Ranking Spot
Ecuador	1 Team 2025 Spot
Paraguay	2 Teams 2025 Spot + Historical Ranking Spot
Peru	1 Team 2025 Spot
Uruguay	1 Team 2025 Spot
Venezuela	1 Team 2025 Spot

Historical Rankings (2025)

Rank	Country	Points
1°	Brazil	300
2°	Colombia	170
3°	Chile	160
4°	Paraguay	127
5°	Argentina	118
6°	Venezuela	81
7°	Ecuador	77
8°	Uruguay	55
9°	Peru	45
10°	Bolivia	42

Groups



Group A

Corinthians (BRA)

Independiente del Valle (ECU)

Santa Fe (COL)

Always Ready (BOL)

Group C

Colo Colo (CHI)

São Paulo (BRA)

San Lorenzo (ARG)

Olimpia (PY)

Group B

Ferroviária (BRA)

Boca Juniors (ARG)

Alianza Lima (PER)

ADIFFEM (VEN)

Group D

Deportivo Cali (COL)

Libertad (PY)

Nacional (URU)

Universidad de Chile (CHI)



Standings

Group A

	Pts	MP	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD
Corinthians (BRA)	7	3	2	1	0	13	1	12
Independiente del Valle (ECU)	7	3	2	1	0	7	1	6
Santa Fe (COL)	3	3	1	0	2	7	2	5
Always Ready (BOL)	0	3	0	0	3	0	23	-23

Group B

	Pts	MP	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD
Ferroviária (BRA)	7	3	2	1	0	3	1	2
Boca Juniors (ARG)	5	3	1	2	0	2	0	2
Alianza Lima (PER)	2	3	0	2	1	2	3	-1
ADIFFEM (VEN)	1	3	0	1	2	1	4	-3

Group C

	Pts	MP	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD
Colo Colo (CHI)	9	3	3	0	0	4	0	4
São Paulo (BRA)	6	3	2	0	1	3	1	2
San Lorenzo (ARG)	3	3	1	0	2	1	3	-2
Olimpia (PY)	0	3	0	0	3	0	4	-4

Group D

	Pts	MP	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD
Deportivo Cali (COL)	7	3	2	1	0	4	1	3
Libertad (PY)	3	3	0	3	0	1	1	0
Nacional (URU)	2	3	0	2	1	0	1	-1
Universidad de Chile (CHI)	2	3	0	2	1	0	2	-2

Pts: Points
MP: Matches Played
W: Wins
D: Draws

L: Losses
GF: Goals For
GA: Goals Against
GD: Goal Difference

Results - Group stage

DATE 1					
Date	Time	Stadium	Group	Match	Result
02/10/2025	16:00	Florencio Sola	A	Corinthians (BRA) vs. Independiente del Valle (ECU)	1 x 1
	20:00			Always Ready (BOL) vs. Independiente Santa Fe (COL)	0 x 7
	16:00	Nuevo Francisco Urbano	B	Boca Juniors (ARG) vs. Alianza Lima (PER)	0 x 0
	20:00			ADIFFEM (VEN) vs. Ferroviária (BRA)	0 x 1
03/10/2025	16:00	Florencio Sola	C	Colo-Colo (CHI) vs. Olimpia (PAR)	0 x 2
	20:00			São Paulo (BRA) vs. San Lorenzo (ARG)	2 x 0
	16:00	Nuevo Francisco Urbano	D	Deportivo Cali (COL) vs. Libertad (PAR)	1 x 1
	20:00			Nacional (URU) vs. Universidad de Chile (CHI)	0 x 0
DATE 2					
Date	Time	Stadium	Group	Match	Result
05/10/2025	16:00	Nuevo Francisco Urbano	A	Corinthians (BRA) vs. Always Ready (BOL)	11 x 0
	20:00			Independiente del Valle (ECU) vs. Independiente Santa Fe (COL)	1 x 0
	16:00	Florencio Sola	B	Boca Juniors (ARG) vs. ADIFFEM (VEN)	2 x 0
	20:00			Alianza Lima (PER) vs. Ferroviária (BRA)	1 x 2
06/10/2025	16:00	Nuevo Francisco Urbano	C	San Lorenzo (ARG) vs. Olimpia (PAR)	1 x 0
	20:00			São Paulo (BRA) vs. Colo-Colo (CHI)	0 x 1
	16:00	Florencio Sola	D	Deportivo Cali (COL) vs. Nacional (URU)	1 x 0
	20:00			Libertad (PAR) vs. Universidad de Chile (CHI)	0 x 0
DATE 3					
Date	Time	Stadium	Group	Match	Result
08/10/2025	16:00	Nuevo Francisco Urbano	B	Ferroviária (BRA) vs. Boca Juniors (ARG)	0 x 0
	20:00		A	Independiente Santa Fe (COL) vs. Corinthians (BRA)	0 x 1
	16:00	Florencio Sola	B	Alianza Lima (PER) vs. ADIFFEM (VEN)	1 x 1
	20:00		A	Independiente del Valle (ECU) vs. Always Ready (BOL)	5 x 0
09/10/2025	16:00	Nuevo Francisco Urbano	C	Universidad de Chile (CHI) vs. Deportivo Cali (COL)	0 x 2
	20:00		D	Olimpia (PAR) vs. São Paulo (BRA)	0 x 1
	16:00	Florencio Sola	C	Libertad (PAR) vs. Nacional (URU)	0 x 0
	20:00		D	San Lorenzo (ARG) vs. Colo-Colo (CHI)	0 x 1

Results - Final stage

QUARTERFINALS					
Date	Time	Stadium	Group	Match	Result
11/10/2025	16:00	Nuevo Francisco Urbano	A	Corinthians (BRA) vs. Boca Juniors (ARG)	4 x 0
	20:00			Ferroviária (BRA) vs. Independiente del Valle (ECU)	3 x 0
12/10/2025	16:00	Florencio Sola	C	Colo-Colo (CHI) vs. Libertad (PAR)	1 x 0
	20:00			Deportivo Cali (COL) vs. São Paulo (BRA)	2 x 0

SEMIFINAL				
Date	Time	Stadium	Match	Result
15/10/2025	16:00	Florencio Sola	Colo-Colo (CHI) vs. Deportivo Cali (COL)	0 (4) x (5) 0
	20:00		Corinthians (BRA) vs. Ferroviária (BRA)	1 (6) x (5) 1

Third place PLAYOFF				
Date	Time	Stadium	Match	Result
18/10/2025	11:00	Florencio Sola	Ferroviária (BRA) vs. Colo-Colo (CHI)	1 x 0

FINAL				
Date	Time	Stadium	Match	Result
18/10/2025	16:30	Florencio Sola	Corinthians (BRA) vs. Deportivo Cali (COL)	0 (5) x (3) 0

Final standings

Rank	Team
1	Corinthians (BRA)
2	Deportivo Cali (COL)
3	Ferroviária (BRA)
4	Colo-Colo (CHI)
5	Libertad (PAR)
6	São Paulo (BRA)
7	Ind. del Valle (ECU)
8	Boca Juniors (ARG)
9	Ind. Santa Fe (COL)
10	San Lorenzo (ARG)



Top scorers

**Gabriela María
Zanotti Demoner**
Corinthians (BRA)

6
goals



**Mary Yalenny
Valencia Riascos**
Colo-Colo (CHI)

5
goals



**Ambar Gillians
Torres Laz**
Ind. del Valle (ECU)

3
goals



61
Total
Goals

32
Matches
Played

1.91
Average
Goals per
Match





- CONMEBOL -
LIBERTADORES
FEMENINA

CONMEBOL milestones

- CONMEBOL -
EVOLUCIÓN

Digital impact

+3.000

posts made during the competition period.

89.000

new followers gained this year, an increase of +180% compared with 2024

+143 millions

impressions generated, a 150% increase compared with the 2024 edition

USD 1.6 millions

Media Value generated, an 88% increase compared with 2024

+6 millions

interactions generated, with Corinthians and Universidad de Chile as the main drivers of our most successful content

+476 collabs

were forged with clubs, players, coaching staff, and influencers



Refereeing



As part of CONMEBOL's commitment to fairness in sports and to strengthening the tournament's competitive standards, the 2025 edition marked a new milestone with the implementation of the video assistant referee (VAR) system in all CONMEBOL Women's Libertadores matches, from the group stage through the final. This addition marked the first time the technology was used throughout the entire competition, significantly expanding its reach compared with previous editions.

In preparation for the tournament, the CONMEBOL Referees' Committee conducted technical refresher sessions, simulations, and video analysis of plays both before and during the tournament with the aim of improving decision-making, promoting greater consistency in the application of the Laws of the Game, and supporting the development of women's refereeing in South America. These actions reflect CONMEBOL's sustained progress in professionalizing refereeing and in adopting tools that contribute to competitions with higher levels of transparency and fairness in sports.

COUNTRY	AM	NAMES AND SURNAMES
Argentina	AFA	María Laura Fortunato
		Gisela Trucco
		Carla López
		Jesica Salome Di Iorio
Bolivia	FBF	Adriana Farfán
		Elizabeth Blanco
		María Cabezas
		Alejandra Quisbert
		Wilma Balderrama
Brazil	CBF	Edina Alves
		Neuza Back
		Fabrini Bevilaqua
		Daiane Muniz
Chile	FFC	Dione Rissios
		Leslie Vásquez
		Yomara Salazar
Colombia	FCF	Danna Victorino
		Jenny Torres
		Carolina Vicuña
		María Victoria Daza

COUNTRY	AM	NAMES AND SURNAMES
Ecuador	FEF	Marcelly Zambrano
		Mónica Amboya
		Stefanía Paguay
		Susana Corella
Paraguay	APF	Zulma Quiñónez
		Nadía Weiler
		Nancy Fernández
Peru	FPF	Elizabeth Tintaya
		Diana Ruiz
Uruguay	AUF	Nadía Fuques
		Adela Sánchez
		Sofía Sarzay
		Anahí Fernández
		Emikar Calderas
Venezuela	FVF	Migdalia Rodríguez
		Thaity Dugarte
		Stefani Escobar
		Elibith Higuera

Refereeing the Third place playoff and the final

Match #31

FERROVIARIA (BRA) VS COLO COLO (CHI)

Date: 18 de octubre 2025

Time: 11:00 hs

Stadium: Florencio Sola - Banfield

Referee:	DANNA VICTORINO (COL)
Assistant Referee 1:	JENNY TORRES (COL)
Assistant Referee 2:	CAROLINA VICUÑA (COL)
4th Referee:	MARIA VICTORIA DAZA (COL)
VAR:	ELIZABETH TINTAYA (PER)
AVAR:	DIANA RUIZ (PER)
Referee Advisor:	MIGUEL NIEVAS (URU)
Quality Manager:	MYRIAM MELGAREJO (PAR)



Match #32

CORINTHIANS (BRA) vs DEP. CALI (COL)

Date: 18 de octubre 2025

Time: 16:30 hs

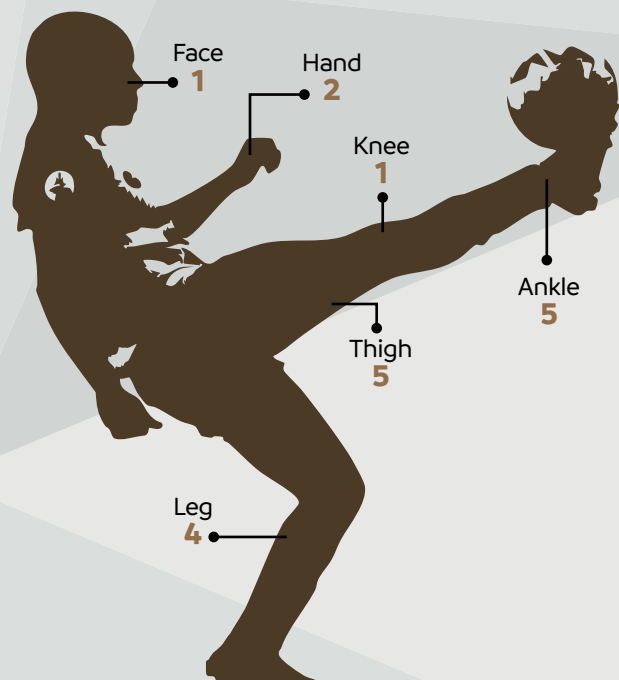
Stadium: Florencio Sola - Banfield

Referee:	MARIA LAURA FORTUNATO (ARG)
Assistant Referee 1:	GISELA TRUCCO (ARG)
Assistant Referee 2:	CARLA LÓPEZ (ARG)
4th Referee:	DIONE RISSIOS (CHI)
VAR:	SALOME DI ORIO (ARG)
AVAR:	LESLIE VASQUEZ (CHI)
Referee Advisor:	SILVIA REYES (PER)
Quality Manager:	OSWALDO SEGURA (ECU)

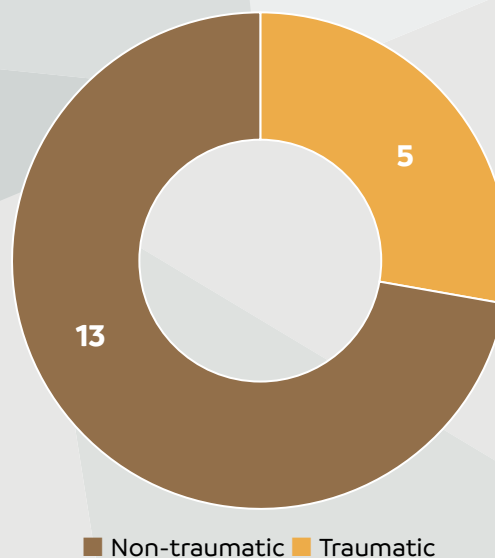


Medical Commission

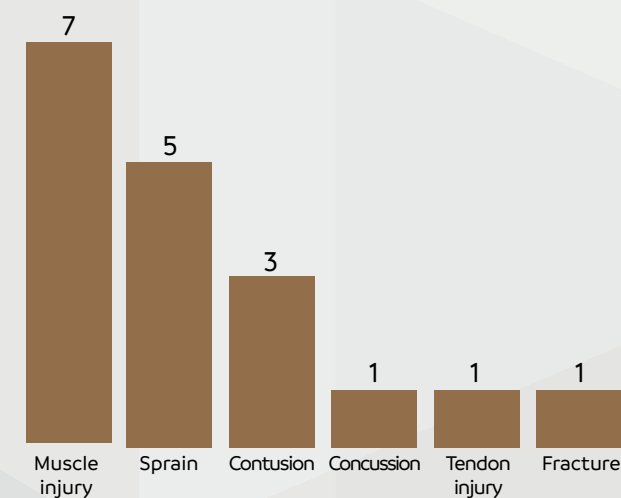
Location



Type of injuries



Type of injuries



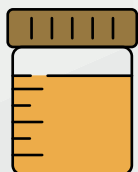
**18
injuries**

were recorded during the
competition, across 32
matches played

**5.5
injuries**

per 1000 minutes of play

Anti-Doping Unit

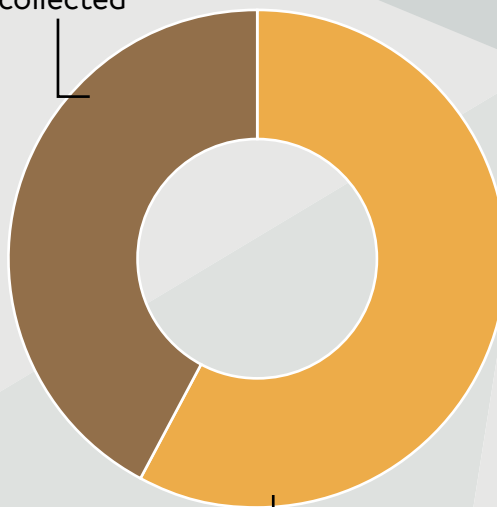


227
Samples
collected

100%
Tested

Player selection method
and total matches tested

42%
OUT OF
COMPETITION
92 samples
collected



58 %
IN COMPETITION
135 samples
collected





450 players and coaching staff from the 16 clubs

participated in educational sessions
on anti-doping with the goal of
providing information on the health
risks associated with doping and
promoting the values and ethics of
fair play.



Mini Libertadores

In the run-up to the CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina 2024 Final, CONMEBOL's Development Department brought together more than 300 girls aged 10 to 14 in the Argentine town of Banfield, in the province of Buenos Aires, to experience the "Mini Libertadores" soccer festival.

During the event, girls from local communities took to the field alongside South American women's soccer players and legends serving as mentors: Yessenia Huenteo (CHI), Carolina Arbeláez (COL), Fabiola Sandoval (PAR), Mayra Olvera (ECU), Milagros Menéndez (ARG), Laurina Oliveros (ARG), Kimberlyn Campos (VEN), Camila Baccaro (URU), and Débora Molina (ARG). The girls received medals, talked with the mentors, and shared experiences both on and off the field.

Through this initiative, CONMEBOL reaffirms its commitment to the development and transformation of South American women's soccer, promoting opportunities, values, and the role of sports as a driver of growth for girls and women both on and off the field.



"It's exciting—sometimes it's hard to believe that there are so many girls who play soccer, and events like these are what make those of us who love women's soccer so excited."

Laurina Oliveros (ARG)





- CONMEBOL -

LIBERTADORES
FEMENINA

Demographics

- CONMEBOL -

EVOLUCIÓN

Demographics

The demographic analysis of the CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina 2025 aims to characterize the profile of the tournament's participants—players, coaching staff, and officials—in terms of origin, age, experience, and mobility. This information complements the tactical and performance analysis, providing a structural overview of who makes up women's club soccer in South America and how that profile has evolved over time.

The data used in this analysis was obtained from the official rosters on COMET, CONMEBOL's official competition management platform. The information was taken directly from the registration forms of the 16 participating clubs, including data on players, head coaches, and officials. Consequently, the data on coaching staff and officials only reflect the people listed on those rosters; there may have been people at the competition who were not included in this registry. In addition, this analysis only focuses on the clubs that qualified for the tournament and does not directly represent all clubs from the 10 member associations.



Demographics | Player origin and mobility

Non-Exporting Countries

Peru, Bolivia, and Chile continue to be non-exporters of players: the vast majority of their players compete in Peru, and there hasn't been any player playing abroad in the last seven editions.

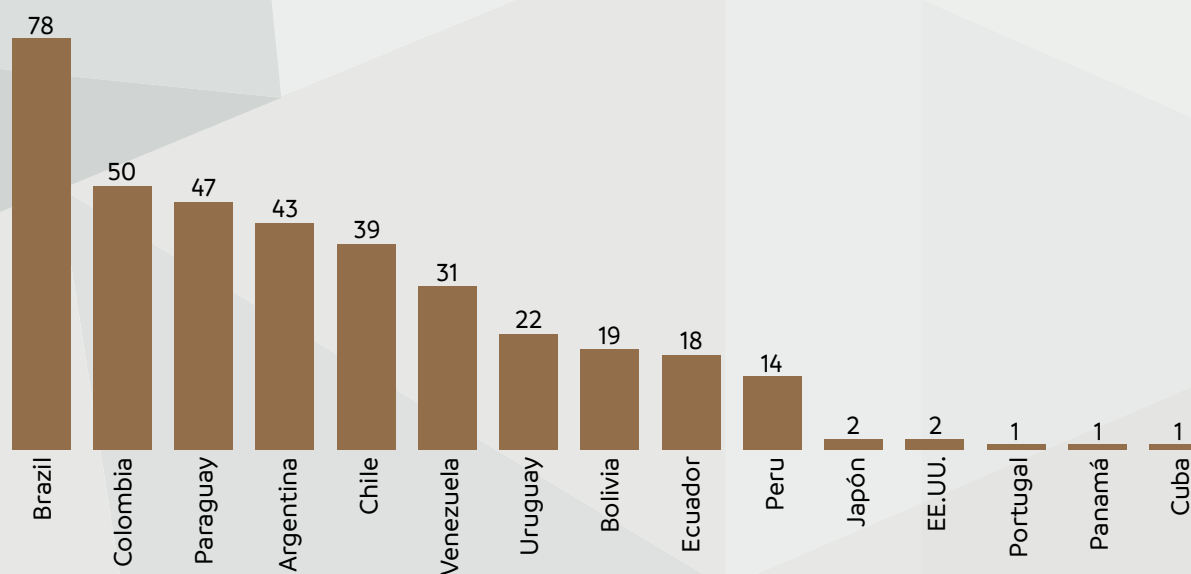
Exporting Countries

In contrast, the opposite trend is taking hold in Brazil. The number of Brazilian women playing for clubs outside their home country continues to rise, and for the first time, **Brazil has become the tournament's leading exporter of players**, with 11 Brazilian players at non-Brazilian clubs—surpassing Colombia and Venezuela for the first time. However, Colombian women continue to play on more teams:

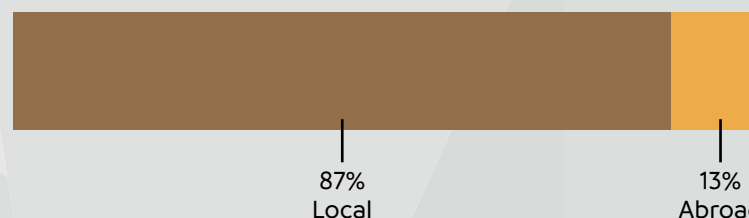
- Nine out of the 16 clubs had at least one Colombian player.
- Seven out of the 16 clubs had Brazilian players.

This shows two different things: Brazil accounts for the largest total number of players playing abroad, while Colombian talent is more widely distributed among clubs in their own country and, in some cases, in other countries.

Nationalities represented



Total distribution of players in local clubs vs. abroad



Breakdown of Nationalities at Clubs

As in 2024, the clubs with the most non-local players (players at clubs outside their country of nationality) are Alianza Lima (PER), Independiente del Valle (ECU), and Boca Juniors (ARG), continuing the trend of Alianza Lima (PER) and Independiente del Valle (ECU) having the most internationalized rosters.

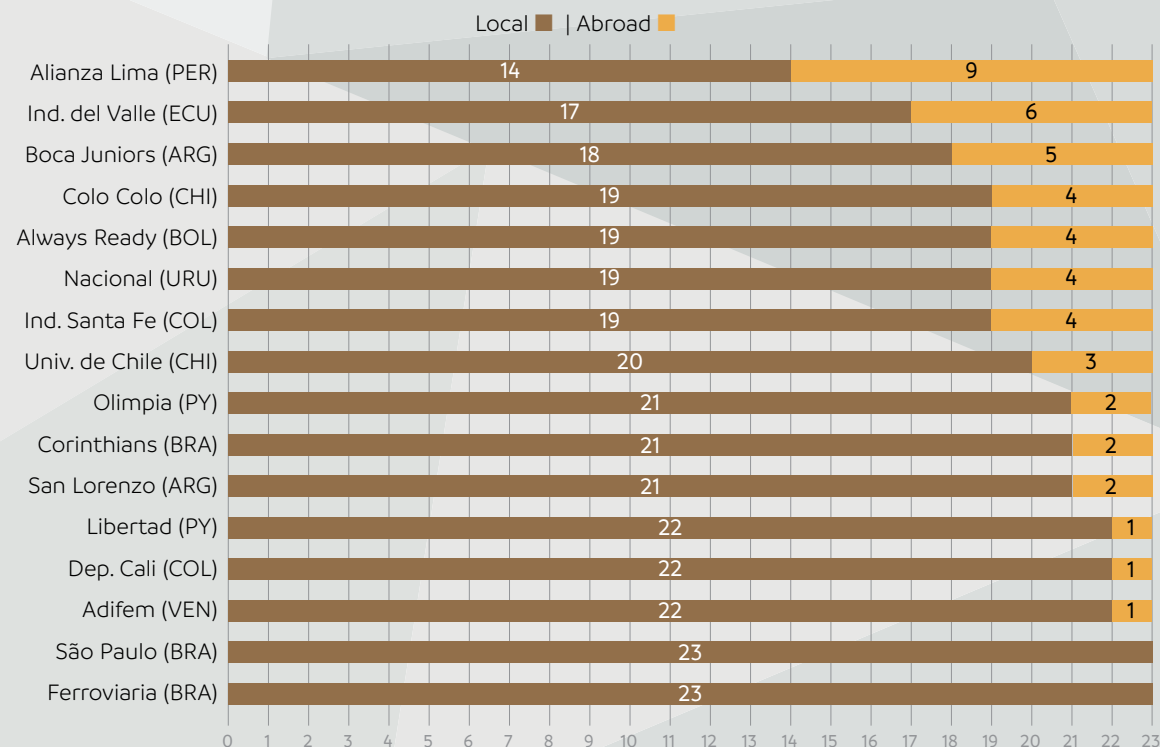
In the case of Brazilian clubs, their composition has changed over time. From 2019 to 2021: only one of the three Brazilian clubs had one non-Brazilian player; the rest had rosters completely made up of local players. Although changes were observed at Brazilian clubs between 2022 and 2024—with two of the three Brazilian clubs having more talent from outside Brazil—a shift back toward squads with more local players was observed in 2025. Only Corinthians has foreign players (two), while São Paulo and Ferroviária field entirely local teams. They are also the only two clubs in the tournament with squads made up entirely of local players.

In short, Brazil is a major exporter of players to other countries, but its own clubs tend to field teams composed almost exclusively of domestic talent, with occasional attempts to open up the roster which don't always last.

Internationalization that goes beyond South America:

This trend toward internationalization is also evident in the presence of non-South American players. In 2025, there were seven non-South American players. Five play for Argentine clubs (Boca Juniors

Number of players in the tournament who play in clubs other than their home country vs. players in clubs in their home country



and San Lorenzo), and the other two play for Alianza Lima (PER) and Independiente del Valle (ECU). This suggests that, for one thing, Argentine clubs

actively seek talent outside South America, and for another, that this league is proving attractive to players from other continents.

Demographics | Player age

Clubs with the oldest and youngest squads

Brazilian clubs continued to be the teams with the **highest average age**: in almost every edition, **at least two of the three Brazilian clubs** rank among the **three oldest squads** in the tournament; the only exception was 2020.

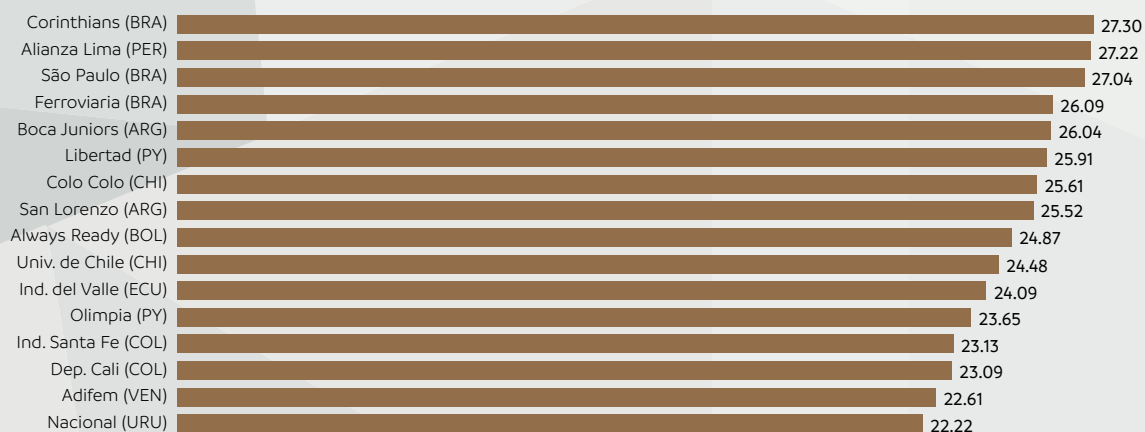
At the other end of the spectrum, the youngest teams in 2025 were:

- **Nacional,**
- **Adiffem,**
- **Deportivo Cali (COL).**

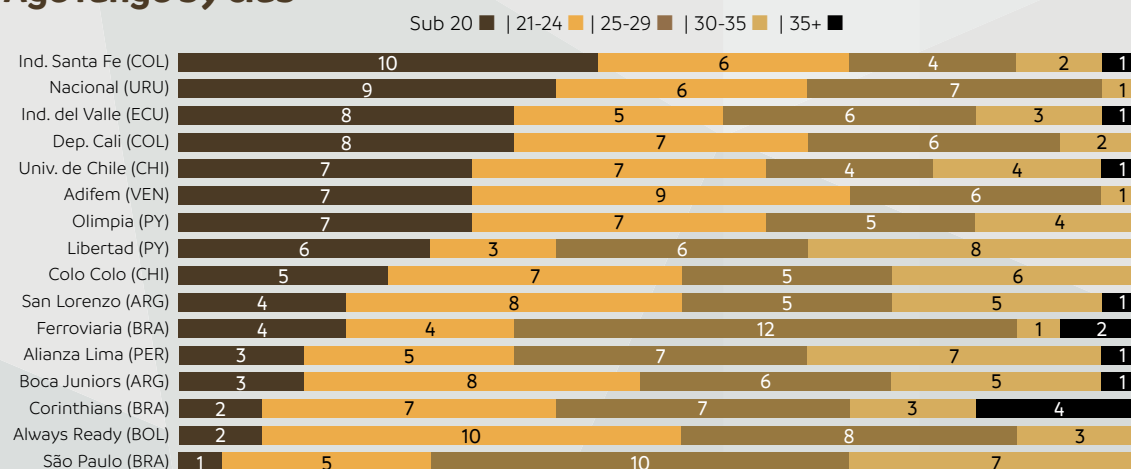
In the last six editions (since 2020), Venezuelan teams have consistently **ranked among the three countries with the youngest rosters**.

The clubs from Argentina and Brazil tend to field teams **with more veteran players**, with higher average ages. **Bolivia, Uruguay, and Venezuela** show **significantly younger age profiles**.

Average age per club



Age range by club



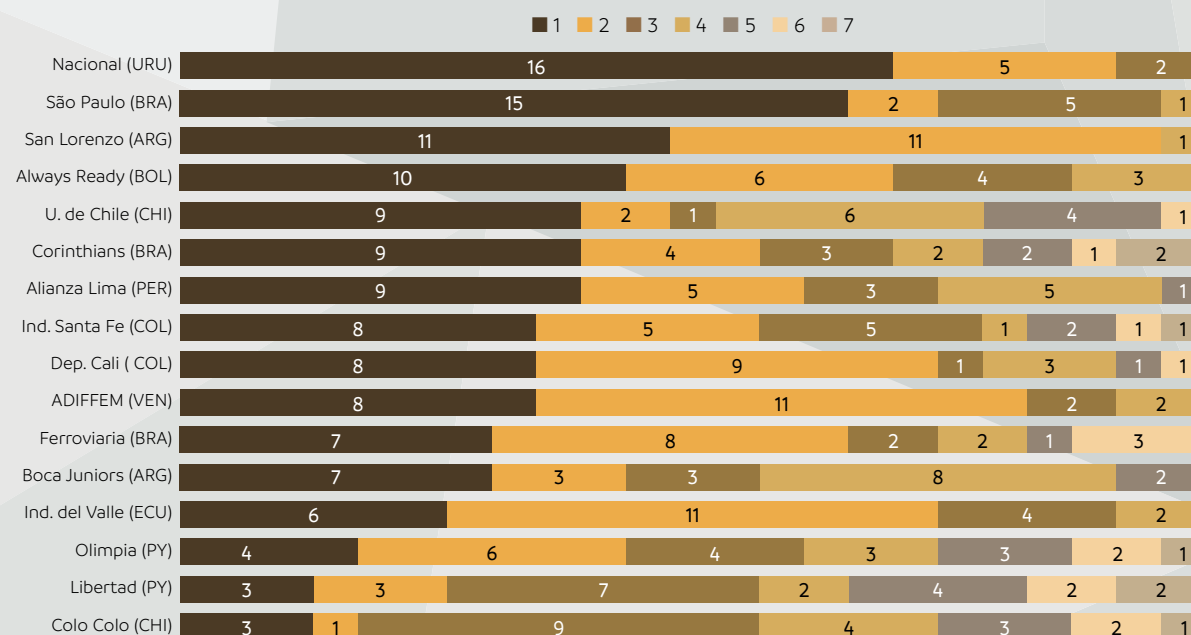
Experience of the participating players (2019–2025)

63.86% of the players who participated in the 2025 edition have played in two or more editions of the CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina since 2019.

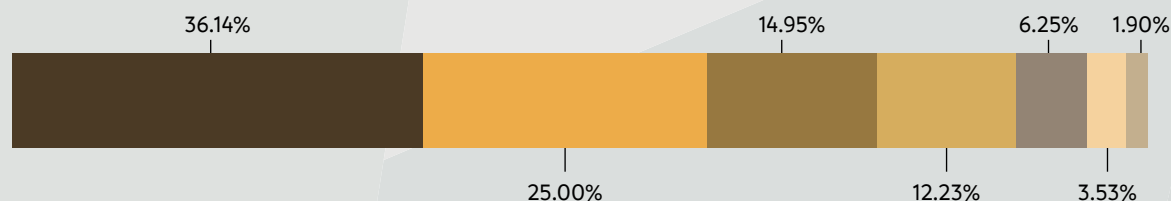
The clubs that reached the final and semifinals had a mix of players, including some who were participating in the tournament for the first time alongside experienced players—with the exception of Colo Colo (CHI), which reached the semifinals but had the most experienced team in the tournament among all the clubs.



Editions of the tournament players have competed in, by club



Total distribution of players by number of editions played





Head Coaches

Nationalities and Interregional Mobility

The 16 participating clubs have head coaches from seven different countries, all of which are in South America, with Brazil having the most representatives. Compared with previous editions—which featured between nine and 10 different nationalities—the two most recent editions show a decline in the diversity of countries represented, with no head coaches from outside the region.

This decline in national diversity doesn't necessarily mean reduced mobility. In contrast, there's a growing trend toward intra-regional mobility, with an increase in head coaches who lead clubs in countries other than their own. In the current edition, five of the 16 head coaches are working at clubs outside their home countries, reinforcing a trend that has been ongoing since 2023.

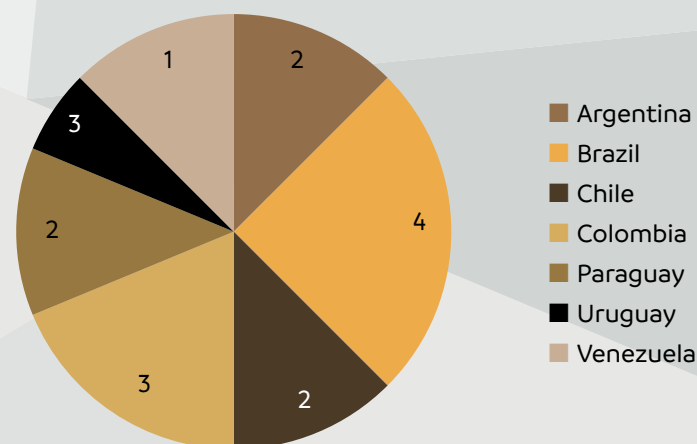
Percentage of Female Head Coaches

There has been a decline in the number of female head coaches.

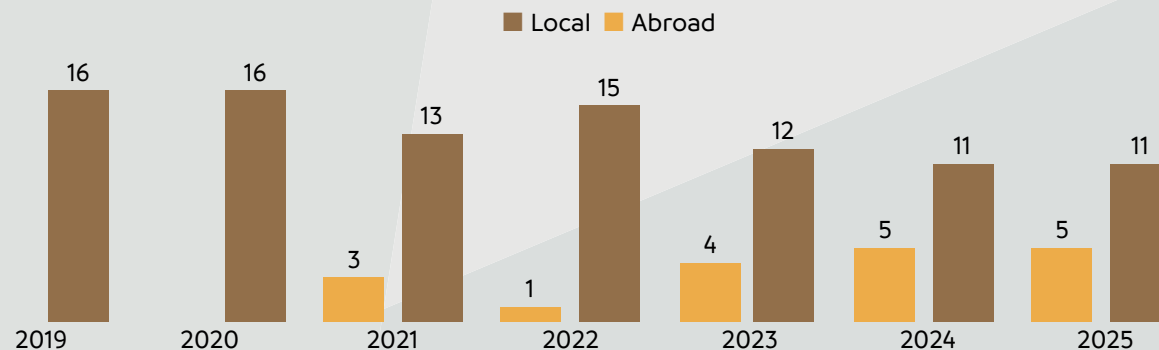
Experience

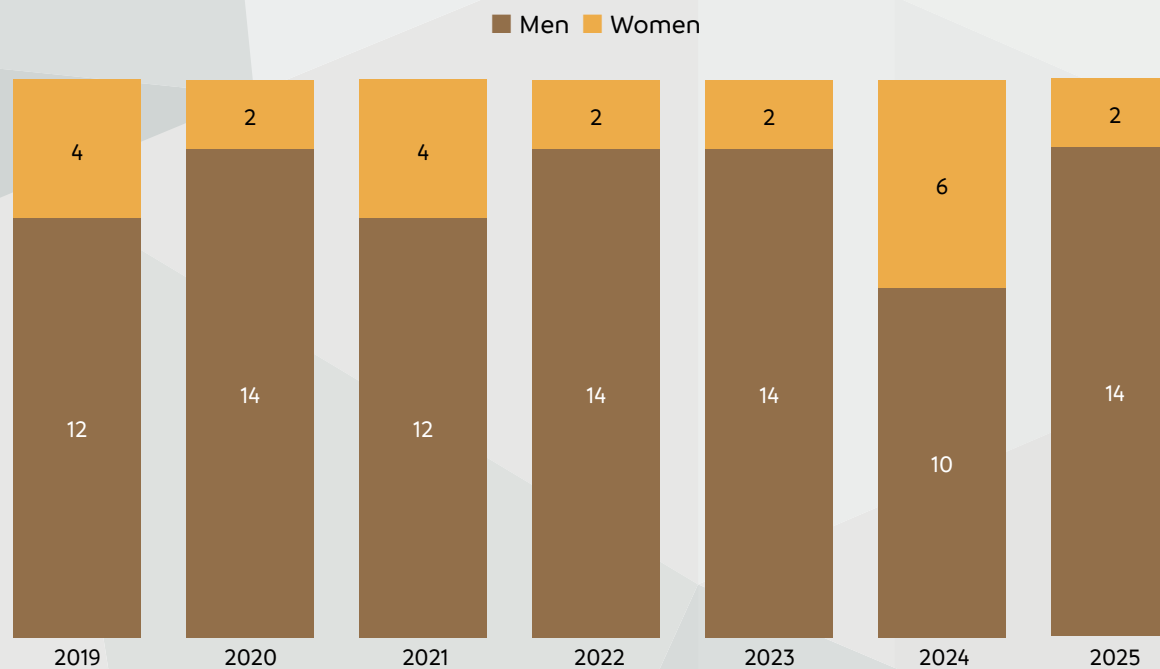
Ten of the 16 (62%) head coaches have participated in the CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina two or more times, and 53% of the officials have participated two or more times.

Nationalities of the Head Coaches



Head Coaches at clubs in their home country vs. Head Coaches at clubs outside their home country





Percentage of Female Head Coaches

There has been a decline in the number of female head coaches since 2024, with only two female head coaches.

Experience

Ten of the 16 (62%) head coaches have participated in the CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina two or more times.

Percentage of Female Officials

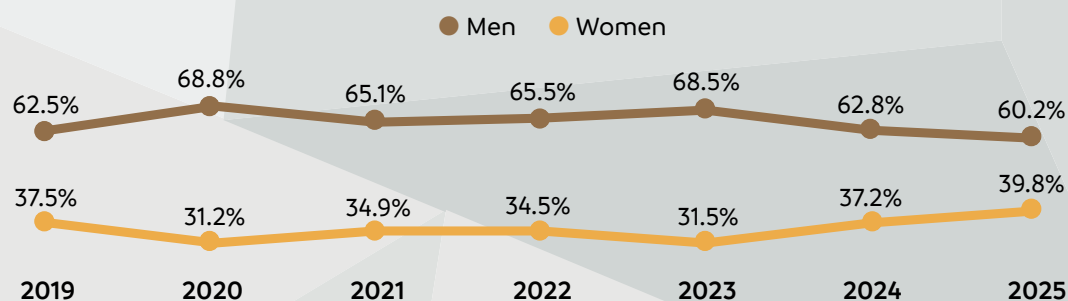
Since 2019, there has been a moderate change in the proportion of women on the coaching and administrative staffs of the 16 participating clubs. Starting in 2023, the overall percentage of women has shown a gradual increase, reaching **its highest level for the period in 2025, at 39.8% of all officials.**

However, this increased percentage is not distributed evenly across the different types of roles. Across all the editions analyzed, **the highest concentration of women is found in administrative, medical, and operational roles**, while their presence in technical and tactical field roles (such as technical director, technical assistant, strength and conditioning coach, or goalkeeper coach) is comparatively lower.

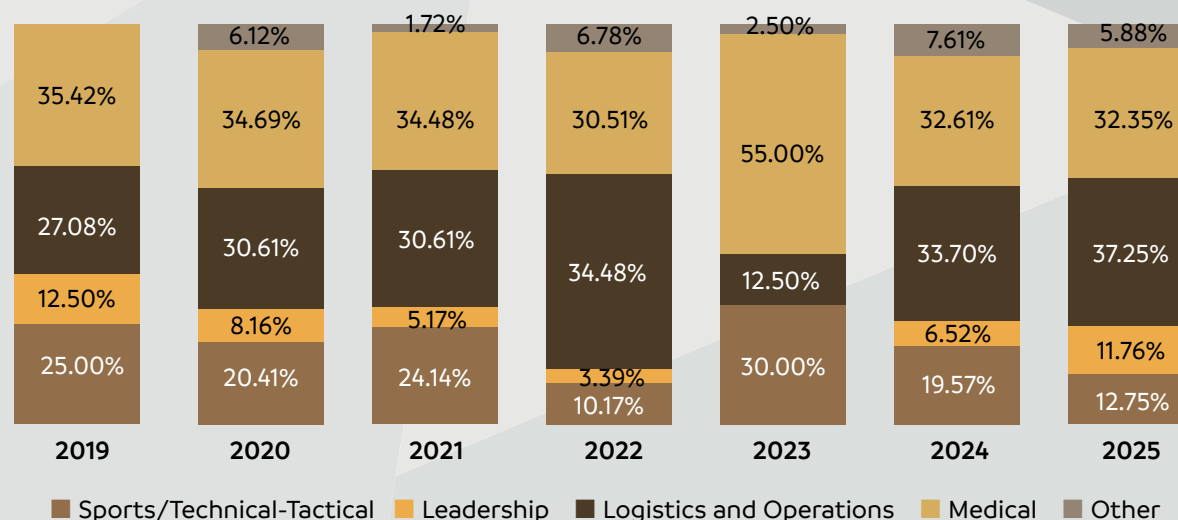
In particular, in 2025 there was a decline in the proportion of women in technical and tactical roles, in line with a downward trend that began after the peak observed in 2023, when women accounted for approximately 30% of those in these roles.

These results suggest that, while the overall participation of women has increased in aggregate terms, significant differences persist depending on the type of role they hold.

Evolution of the Percentage of Women vs. Men



Female Officials by Role



Tactical trends

In the CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina 2025, there was a noticeable improvement in the teams' collective organization, with well-defined game plans and recognizable behaviors in each stage. The formations remained stable, with clear roles and coordination across all lines to initiate, advance, finish, and defend. The use of recurring plays, adjustments based on the opponent, and effective management of key moments in a game reflected a tactical approach based on planning, spatial awareness, and collective decision-making.

GET METHODOLOGY

The analysis conducted by CONMEBOL's Tactical Study Group (GET) for the CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina 2025 was based on an integrated methodology that combines qualitative observation and quantitative performance analysis. The process involved the systematic use of video analysis, both in real time and after matches, which made it possible to identify recurring tactical behaviors, patterns of play, adjustments based on the context of the match, and collective and individual trends throughout the tournament.

This observational study was supplemented with performance data from specialized platforms such as Opta and Wyscout. Using these sources, offensive, defensive, and possession metrics were analyzed, along with pressure, finishing, and progression indicators, with the aim of supporting the observations made during the video analysis and providing objective evidence to support the report's conclusions.



Finally, the trends observed in the 2025 edition were compared with historical data from previous editions of the CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina. This comparison made it possible to contextualize the results,

identify changes in game dynamics over time, and establish trends in team performance, contributing to a comprehensive analysis of the tournament from both a tactical and data-driven perspective.





- CONMEBOL -

LIBERTADORES
FEMENINA

Team analysis

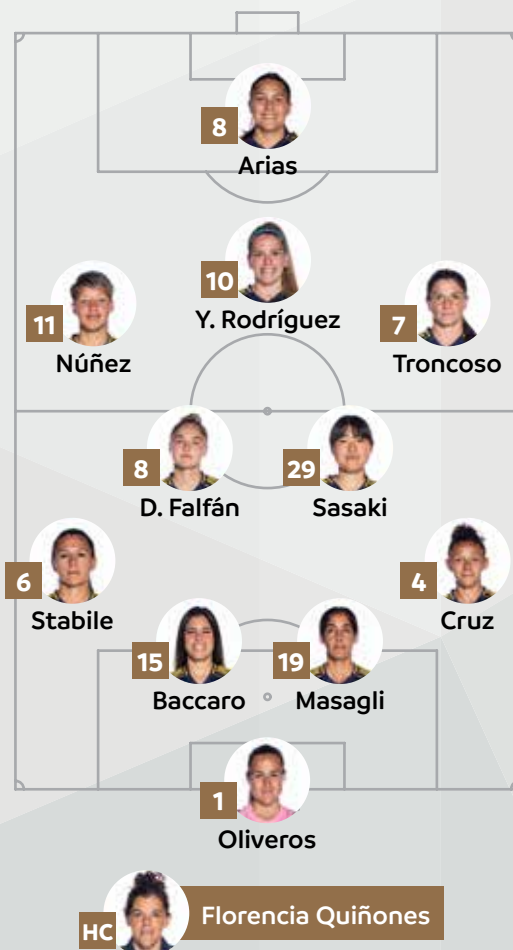
- CONMEBOL -

EVOLUCIÓN



Boca Juniors | Quarter finals

Formation 4-2-3-1



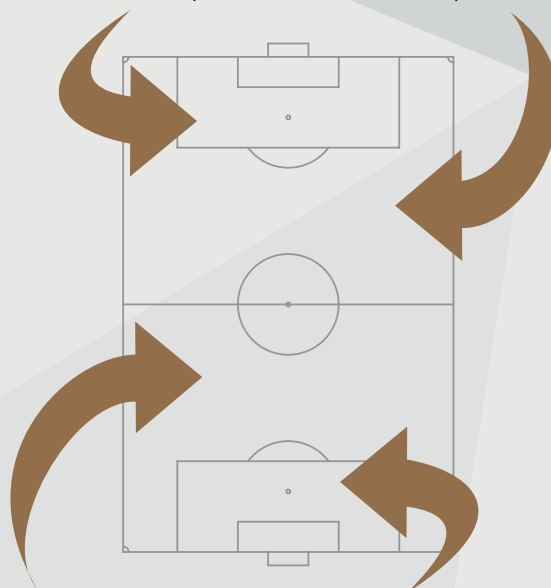
Attack

Initiating Attacks

Boca Juniors started the match by prioritizing direct passes from the defense to the wings and forwards. Less frequently, they used runs from the back to set up and advance with inside passes.

Transitions

After regaining possession, Boca Juniors alternated between direct passes to the forwards and passing sequences through the midfield. The method chosen depended on the recovery area.



Progression

Progression relied on forward passes and balls played behind the opposing back line. The center backs made long passes, and the forwards provided support to maintain possession in the opponent's half.

Final third

In the final third, the team looked to create combinations between forwards and midfielders to create scoring opportunities. The finish came after passes into open space or crosses from the wing. It was the team with the most shot assists (18).

Key players

Kishi
Núñez
Shots
14



Araceli
Pereyra
Pass
accuracy
82%



Lorena
Benítez
Final third
passes
29



Agustina
Arias
Aerial duel
win rate
46%



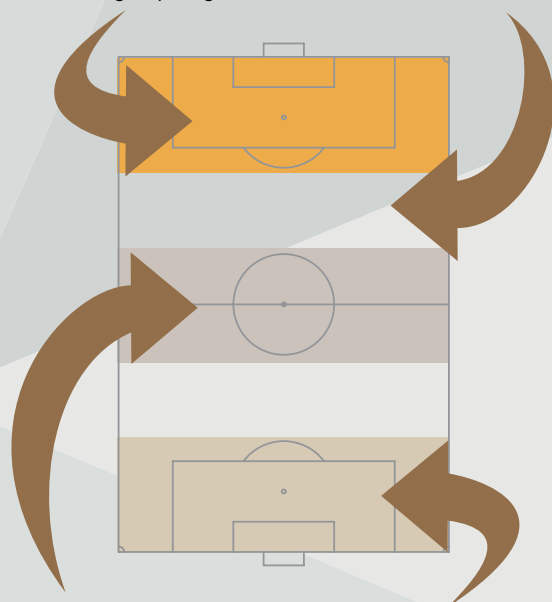
Defense

Low block

Playing in a low block, the team protected the box and the central lane with compact lines. The priority was to control forward passes and second-ball situations. They kept a clean sheet in the group stage.

Transitions

During a defensive transition, Boca Juniors dropped back after losing possession to re-organize their lines into a mid-block. The goal was to prevent passes behind the defense and recover back into shape.



Mid-block

The mid-block was aimed at closing down spaces in the center and forcing the opponent's attack out wide. After losing possession, the team would drop back to shore up its defense. It was the team with the highest defensive duel win rate at 73%.

High block

The team pressed high from time to time to disrupt the opponent's attack. The pressure did not last long in the opponent's half.



Key team stats

MP
4

W
1

D
2

L
1

Average age
27.4 years

GF
2

GA
4

PTS
5

Win rate
42%



Boca Juniors | Quarter finals

Individual stats

	N°	Country	Player	Age	Minutes	MP
GOALK.	1	ARG	Laurina Oliveros	32	387	4
	22	ARG	Joaquina Rodríguez Palma	22	0	0
DEFENDERS	33	URU	Araceli Pereyra	26	139	3
	19	ARG	Yohana Maricel Masagli	35	241	3
	4	ARG	Julieta Micaela Cruz Navarrete	29	387	4
	15	URU	Camila Grisel Barrios Baccaro	27	362	4
	32	USA	Sarah Mirr	25	46	1
	6	ARG	Eliana Noemí Stabile	31	249	4
	24	ARG	Belén Pokoracky	26	146	2
	2	ARG	Maylen María Azul Guerra	18	0	0
MIDFIELDERS	14	ARG	Brisa Priori	24	92	4
	26	ARG	Flavia Lorena Benítez	26	218	4
	10	ARG	Camila Gómez Ares	30	284	4
	17	ARG	Lola Ruffini	22	368	4
	29	ARG	Yuria Sasaki	22	387	4
	8	ARG	Agustina Arias	21	305	4
	16	ARG	Eugenia Marilyn Flores	24	108	2
	21	ARG	Julieta Ayelen Martínez	18	0	0
FORWARDS	7	ARG	Carolina Alejandra Troncoso	34	116	2
	9	ARG	Andrea Susana Ojeda	40	41	2
	5	USA	Emily Ormson	24	28	2
	18	ARG	Brisa Campos	27	0	0
	11	ARG	Kishi Denise Nuñez	19	365	4

Group stage

 0 vs 0 Stadium: Florencio Sola Date: 02/10/2025	 2 vs 0 Stadium: Florencio Sola Date: 05/10/2025	 0 vs 0 Stadium: Francisco Urbano Date: 08/10/2025
---	---	---

73%

Boca Juniors had the highest passing accuracy in its first match, the highest in the competition.

21

The Argentine team recorded the most shots on the second match day, marking their highest total across their four matches.

78%

Defensive duel win rate of Boca Juniors against Ferroviária, the highest in the 2025 edition.

Quarter finals

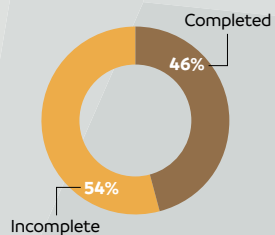
 0 vs 4 Stadium: Francisco Urbano Date: 11/10/2025

70%

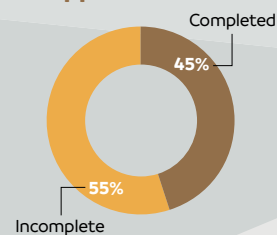
Boca Juniors had the highest percentage of successful progressive passes in its last match, which was the highest in the tournament.

Team stats

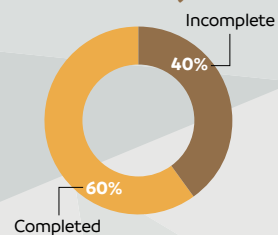
Passing accuracy into final third



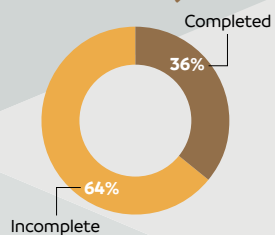
Passing accuracy into opponent's box



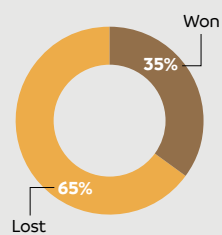
Progressive passing accuracy



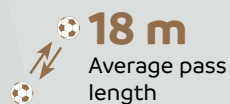
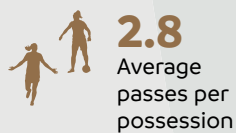
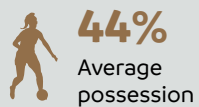
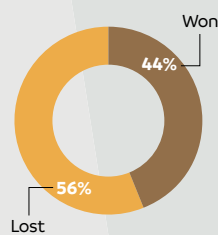
Cross accuracy



Offensive duel win rate

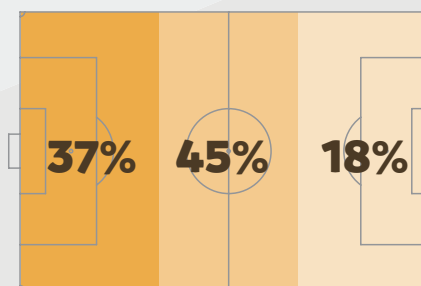


Aerial duel win rate

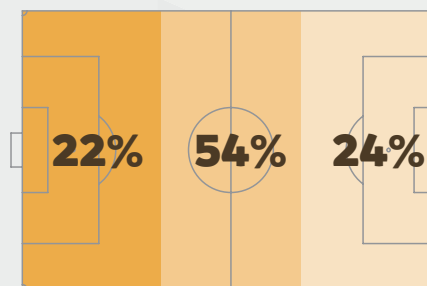


Stats by zones

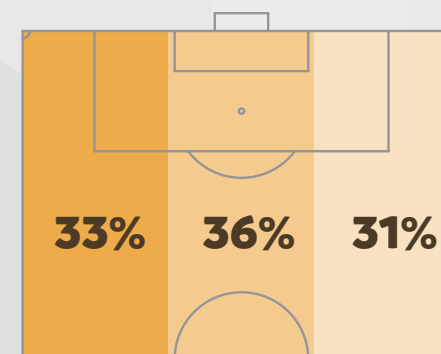
Ball recoveries by thirds



Average passes by thirds



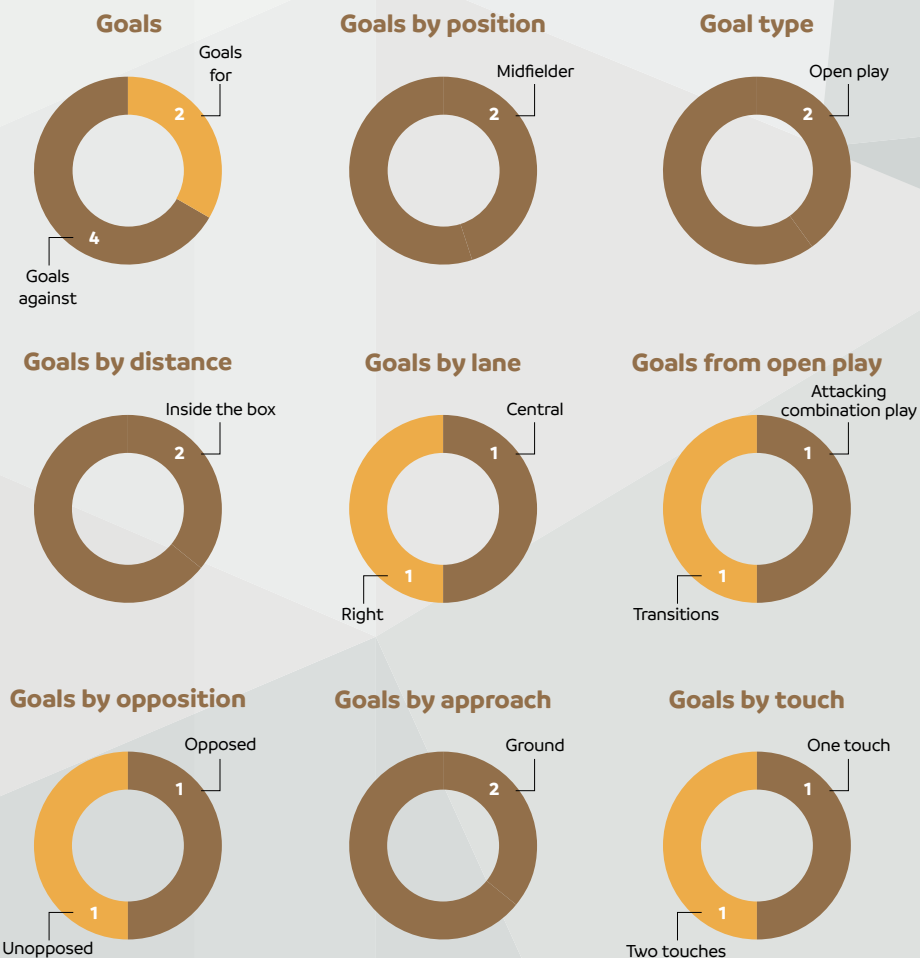
Attacks by lane





Boca Juniors | Quarter finals

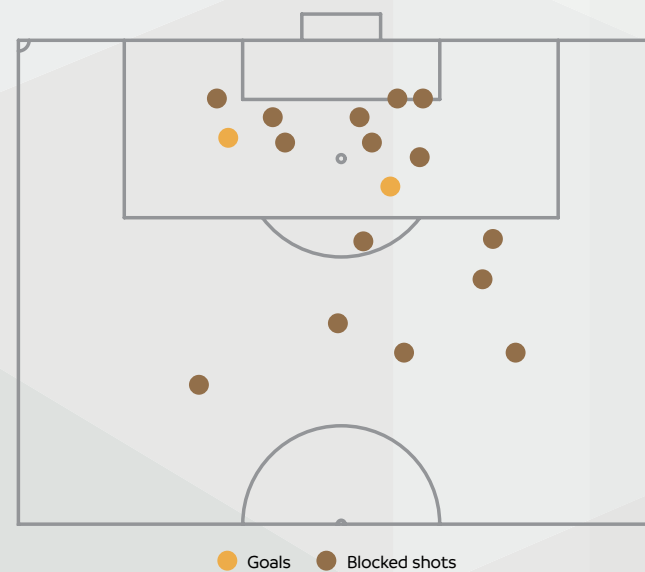
Goal analysis



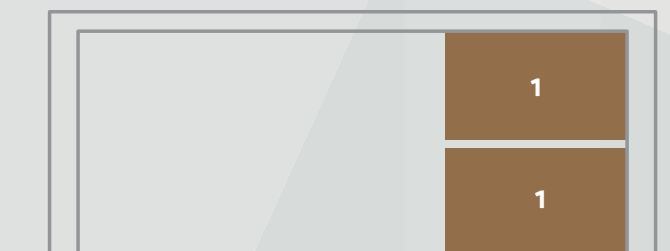


Shot analysis

Shot map



Zones of goals





Colo Colo | Fourth place

Formation 4-2-3-1



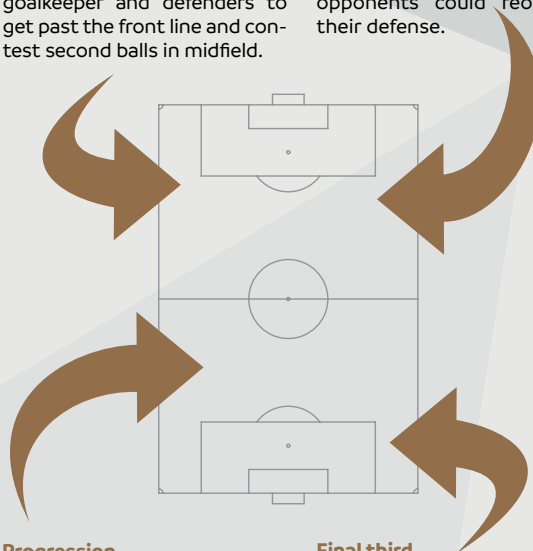
Attack

Initiating Attacks

Colo Colo switched to **short passes** when the opponent's pressure allowed it, prioritizing nearby support and looking for a third player to advance play. Faced with **high pressure**, they opted for long passes from the goalkeeper and defenders to get past the front line and contest second balls in midfield.

Transitions

After regaining possession, the team initiated transitions with direct passes or individual plays depending on the available space. In the opponent's half, they looked to finish with passes before their opponents could reorganize their defense.



Progression

Progression involved a combination of long passes to the wings, switches of play, and coordinated sequences of plays up to midfield. The team looked to create width to move forward and used short vertical passes when the players found open spaces between the lines, ranking second in **progressive passes per match (78)**.

Final third

In the final third, they prioritized crosses and shots, contributing from both the wings and the central lane. It was the **2nd team with the most crosses per match (25)**. Control of the area was maintained through the coordinated arrival of attackers, with support coming from the second line when play allowed it.

Key players

D. Bogarín

Most
minutes
played
596



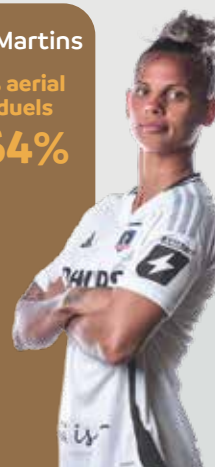
Y. Aedo

Passes into
final third
55



C. Martins

% aerial
duels
64%



M. Valencia

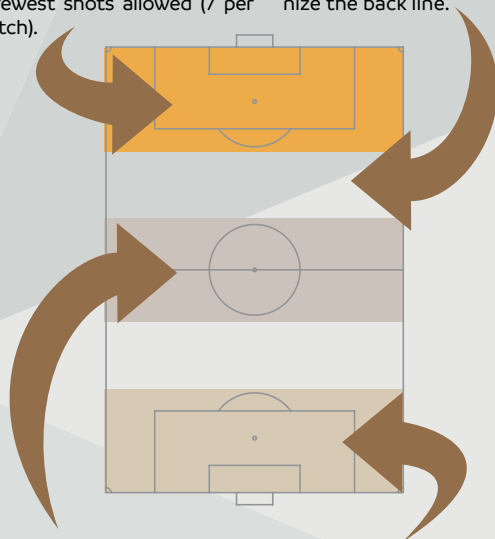
Total
goals
5



Defense

Low block

Playing in a low block, Colo Colo defended with compact lines near the box, protecting the central lane and controlling second-ball situations. The midfielders helped out with defensive coverage and blocking shots. They ranked second in fewest shots allowed (7 per match).



Mid-block

Playing a mid-block, the team maintained order between the lines and applied pressure after losing possession at specific moments. A defender stepped up to cover receivers on long passes to limit turns and drives.

Transitions

After losing possession, the team would go into an defensive transition to protect the central lane and the penalty box. In the opponent's half, they would immediately try to win the ball back; if they failed, they dropped back to reorganize the back line.

High block

Pressing high, they applied pressure on the opponent's build-up play with two forwards marking the center backs and an attacking midfielder marking the central midfielder. The wingers moved forward to block outside and direct the play toward areas where pressure could be applied.



Key team stats



Average age
27.8 years

Win rate
67%



Colo Colo | Fourth place

Individual stats

	N°	Ctry.	Player	Age	Minutes	MP
GOALKEEP.	1	CHI	Ryann Danielle Torrero Rojas	35	595	6
	12	CHI	Catalina Isidora Mellado Alvarado	19	0	0
	24	CHI	Bernardita Muriel Hernández Quintanilla	20	2	1
DEFENDERS	3	BRA	Camila Martins De Aguiar	35	528	6
	5	COL	Angie Fabiana Yantén Riascos	26	76	3
	11	CHI	Michelle Eingel Olivares Acevedo	23	444	5
	13	COL	Angela Corina Clavijo Silva	32	369	6
	15	CHI	Anaís Almendra Cifuentes San Juan	20	127	2
	16	CHI	Fernanda Constanza Hidalgo Rubilar	27	0	0
	17	CHI	Rosario Francisca Balmaceda Holley	26	480	6
	23	CHI	Rachel Valentina Ramírez Zamora	19	0	0
	26	PAR	Dahiana Monserrat Bogarín Giménez	24	595	
MIDFIELDERS	4	CHI	Elisa Antonia Durán Barrera	23	0	0
	6	CHI	Yastin Fabiola Jiménez Donoso	25	556	6
	8	CHI	Yessenia Andrea López López	35	213	4
	10	CHI	Yanara Katherine Aedo Muñoz	32	580	6
	25	CHI	Anaís Alexandra Álvarez Portilla	18	143	4
FORWARDS	7	CHI	Yenny Andrea Acuña Berríos	28	358	5
	9	CHI	María José Urrutia Sánchez	31	225	6
	14	CHI	Javiera Matilde Grez Valenzuela	25	461	6
	18	CHI	Mary Yalenny Valencia Riascos	22	550	6
	20	CHI	Isabelle Marie Kadzban Mahoney	23	0	0
	27	CHI	Isidora Victoria Olave Araneda	23	256	6

Group stage



2 0

Stadium: Florencio Sola
Date: 03/10/2025

34

Entries into their opponent's box, with their match being the one with the most successful entries



1 0

Stadium: Francisco Urbano
Date: 06/10/2025

22

Times the team's defense cleared the ball—the most in their campaign



1 0

Stadium: Francisco Urbano
Date: 09/10/2025

6

Colo Colo had the most shots from set pieces, the highest in their campaign

Quarter finals



1 0

Stadium: Florencio Sola
Date: 12/10/2025

46

Positional attacks by the team in this match—the most in the tournament

Semifinal



0 (4) 0 (5)

Stadium: Francisco Urbano
Date: 15/10/2025

17

Fouls committed by the team—the most in any of their six matches

3rd and 4th place



0 1

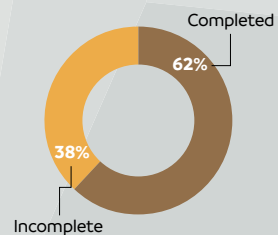
Stadium: Francisco Urbano
Date: 18/10/2025

62%

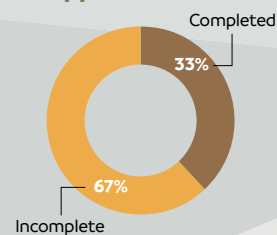
Of possession in Colo Colo's last match—the highest in the tournament

Team stats

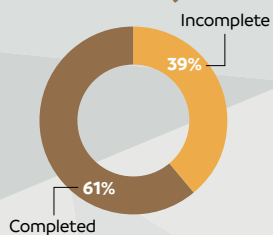
Passing accuracy into final third



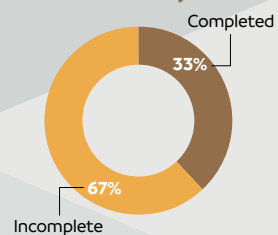
Passing accuracy into opponent's box



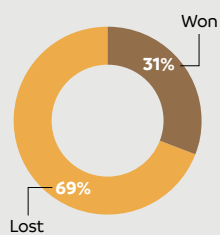
Progressive passing accuracy



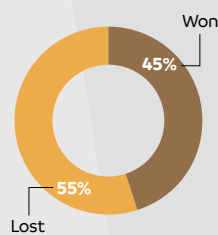
Cross accuracy



Offensive duel win rate



Aerial duel win rate



58%
Average possession

11.16
Shots per match

3.42
Average passes per possession

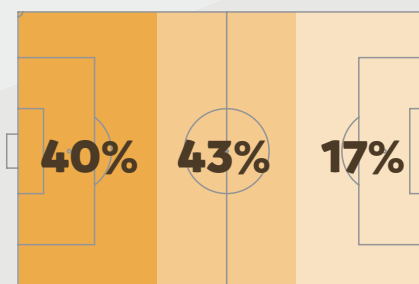
18.5 m
Average pass length

25 min
Average effective time of possession

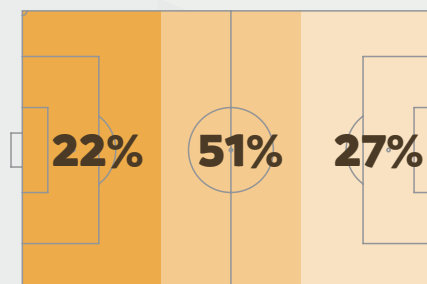
66.5
Average possession in the opponent's half

Stats by zones

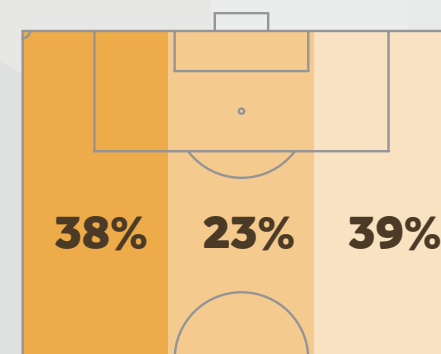
Ball recoveries by thirds



Average passes by thirds



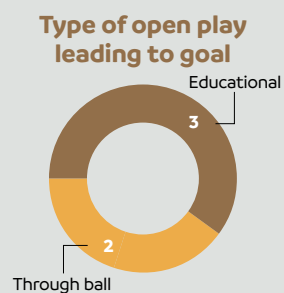
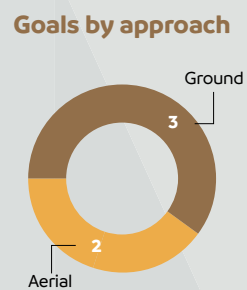
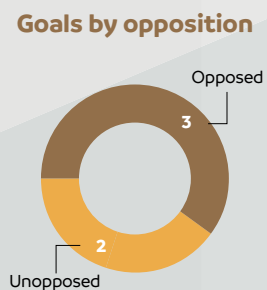
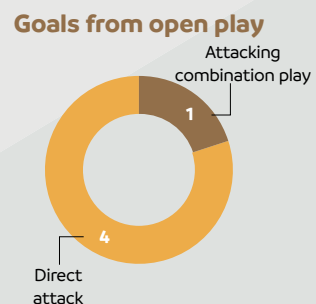
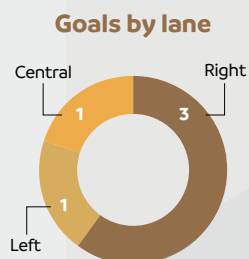
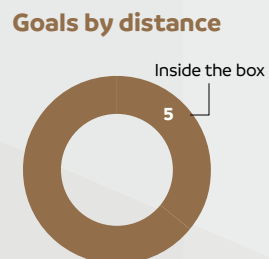
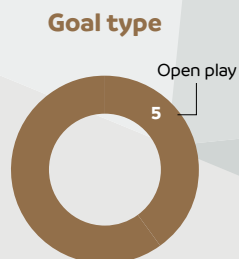
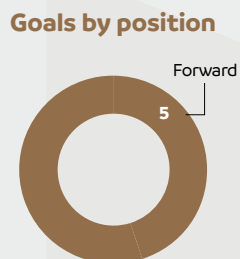
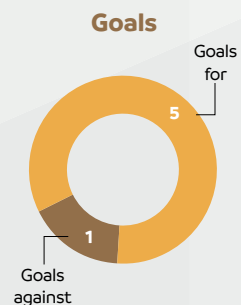
Attacks by lane





Colo Colo | Fourth place

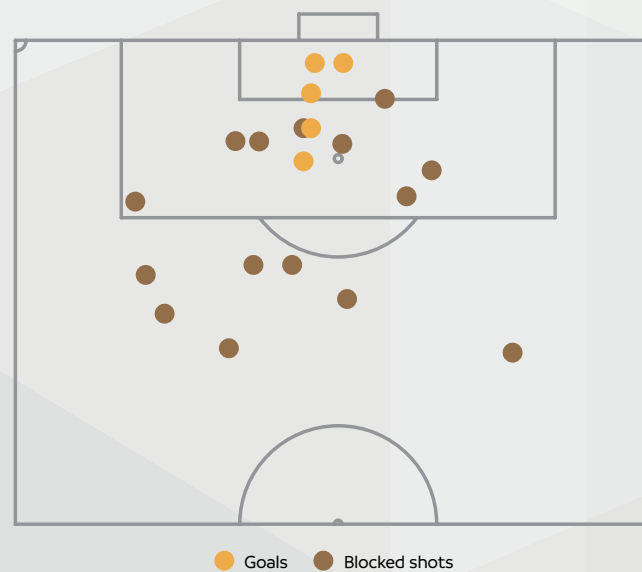
Goal analysis





Shot analysis

Shot map



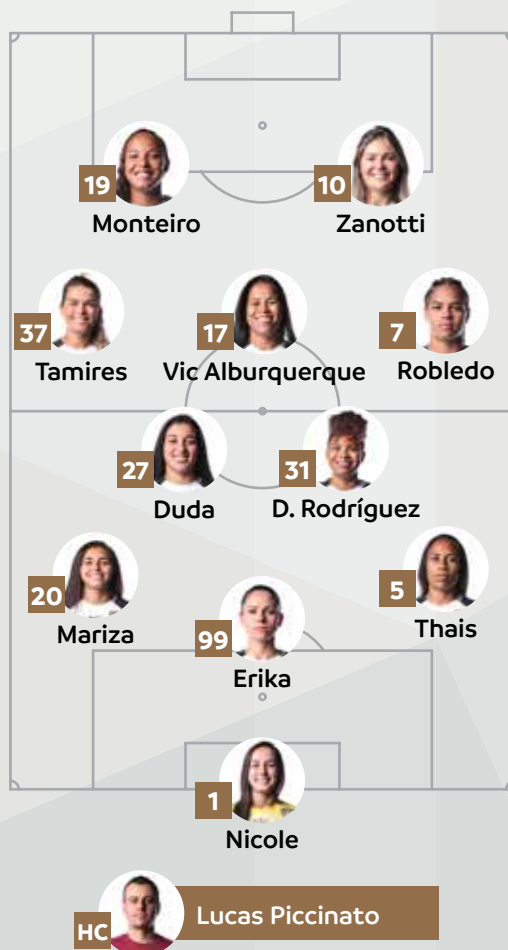
Zones of goals





Corinthians | First Place

Formation 3-5-2



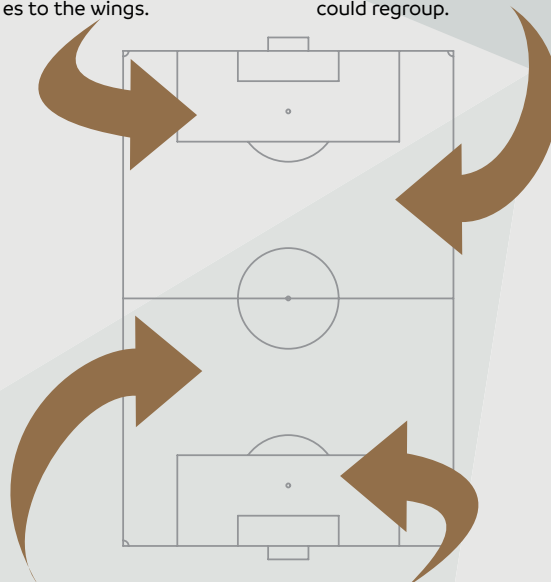
Attack

Initiating Attacks

Corinthians started plays with a short pass between the goal-keeper and the defenders to create an advantage against the opponent's front line. From that formation, they sought to advance with controlled passes to the wings.

Transitions

After regaining possession in their own half, Corinthians sent long balls to their forwards to gain depth. When they regained possession in the opponent's half, they looked to finish the play before the defense could regroup.



Progression

Progression was sustained through combination play down the wings, with link-ups between the fullbacks and midfielders. Position switches created passing lanes to advance into the opponent's half.

Final third

In the final third, the team focused on crosses into the box as their primary means of finishing. The area was covered by two or three players setting up for the shot.

Key players

Gabi
Zanotti
Top scorer
6



Andressa
Alves
Assists
4



Jhonson
Most shots
13



Dayana
Rodríguez
Passes into
final third
56



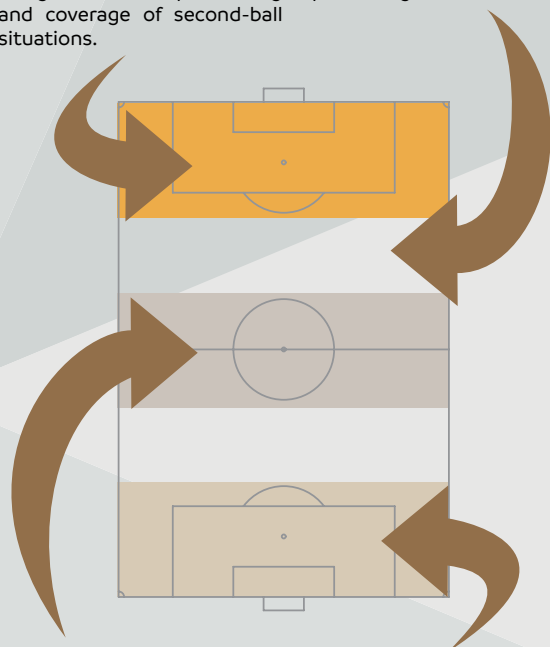
Defense

Low block

Playing in a low block, the team protected the central lane with three defenders and controlled the edge of the box with midfielders. The defense against crosses was organized using zone-based positioning and coverage of second-ball situations.

Transitions

After losing possession, the nearby players immediately applied pressure while the rest closed down passing lanes. The reorganization focused on restoring lane markings and protecting the central lane.



Mid-block

Playing in a mid-block, Corinthians employed man-to-man marking to limit passing options. The pressure was aimed at limiting the ball carrier's time and space.

High block

Pressing high, the team applied pressure with man-to-man marking to disrupt the opponent's build-up. The formation allowed the team to regain possession in the attacking third.



Key team stats

MP
6

W
3

D
3

L
0

Average age
28.1 years

GF
18

GA
2

PTS
5

Win rate
67%



Corinthians | First Place

Individual stats

	Nº	Ctry.	Player	Age	Minutes	MP
GOALKEEP.	1	BRA	Nicole Ramos	25	493	5
	12	BRA	Leticia Izidoro Lima da Silva	31	100	1
	24	BRA	Kemelli Trugilho Firmiano Ferreira	26	0	0
DEFENDERS	3	BRA	Leticia Teles da Silva	25	100	1
	4	BRA	Thais Regina da Silva	26	250	4
	5	BRA	Thais Cristiane da Silva Ferreira	29	493	5
	20	BRA	Mariza Nascimento Silva	23	493	5
	22	BRA	Juliete Silva Oliveira	36	220	6
	23	BRA	Giovanna Fernandes Silva	20	209	3
	37	BRA	Tamires Cassia Dias Gomes	38	373	5
	99	BRA	Erika Cristiano dos Santos	37	391	4
MIDFIELDERS	8	BRA	Vitoria Ferreira Silva	23	0	0
	9	BRA	Andressa Alves da Silva	32	302	5
	10	BRA	Gabriela Maria Zanotti Demoner	40	503	6
	13	BRA	Ivana Fuso	24	135	4
	17	BRA	Victoria Kristine Albuquerque de Miranda	27	351	5
	19	BRA	Leticia Gabrielle Silva Monteiro	23	429	6
	27	BRA	Maria Eduarda Ferreira Sampaio	24	391	6
	31	VEN	Dayana Lisset Rodriguez Leon	24	482	6
FORWARDS	7	COL	Gisela Robledo Gil	22	408	6
	30	BRA	Jaqueline Ribeiro dos Santos Almeida	25	47	2
	40	BRA	Ingrid Aparecida Borges de Moraes	20	226	6
	94	BRA	Ariel Rodrigues Godoi	31	127	2

Group stage



1 1

Stadium: Florencio Sola
Date: 02/10/2025

63%

Aerial duel win rate of Corinthians in its first match—the highest in the tournament.



11 0

Stadium: Francisco Urbano
Date: 05/10/2025

41

Shots taken by the Brazilian team against Always Ready, the highest among all teams in the 2025 edition.



0 1

Stadium: Florencio Sola
Date: 08/10/2025

54%

Cross accuracy of Corinthians in its third match, the highest in their campaign.

Quarter finals



4 0

Stadium: Francisco Urbano
Date: 11/10/2025

67%

Of their shots were on target, which mean Corinthians had the highest accuracy rate in this edition of the tournament.

Semifinal



1 (6) 1 (5)

Stadium: Florencio Sola
Date: 15/10/2025

83%

Of their passes were completed—the highest in the tournament.

Final



0 (5) 0 (3)

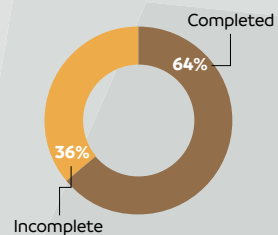
Stadium: Florencio Sola
Date: 18/10/2025

43

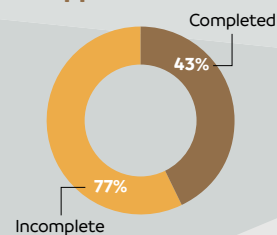
Defensive duels won by Corinthians in the final—the highest across their six matches.

Team stats

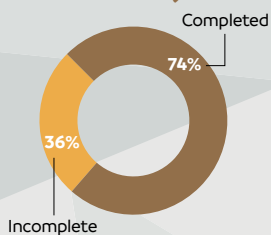
Passing accuracy into final third



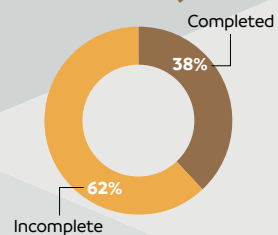
Passing accuracy into opponent's box



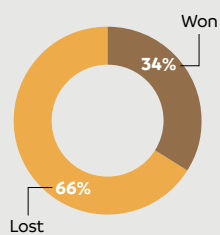
Progressive passing accuracy



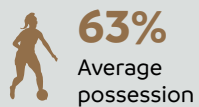
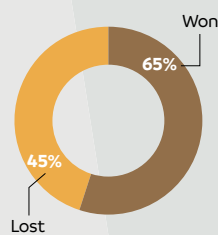
Cross accuracy



Offensive duel win rate

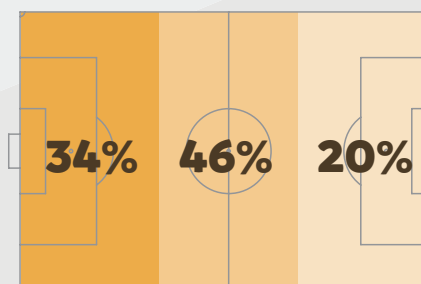


Aerial duel win rate

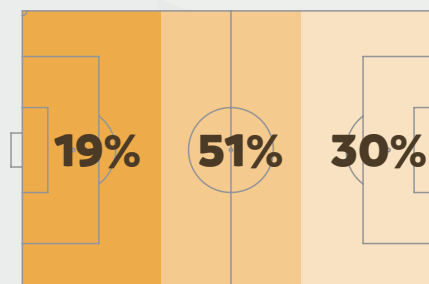


Stats by zones

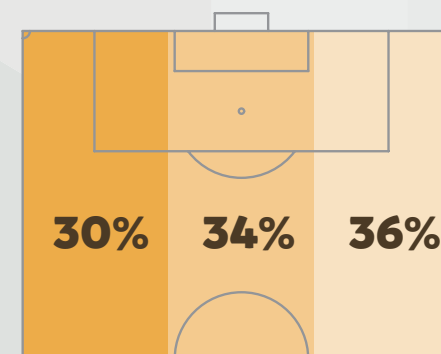
Ball recoveries by thirds



Average passes by thirds



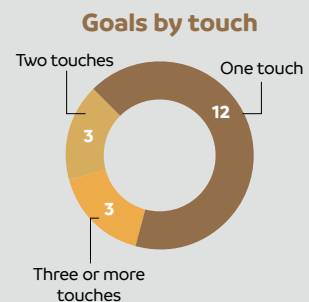
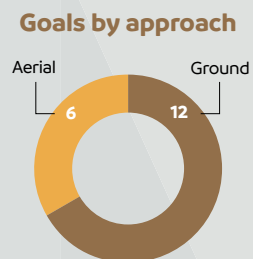
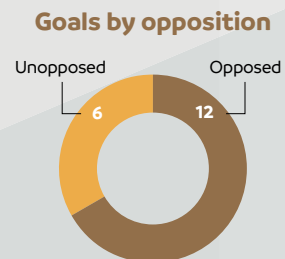
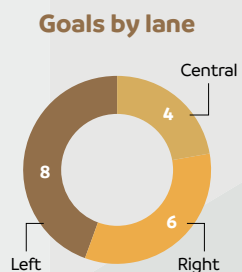
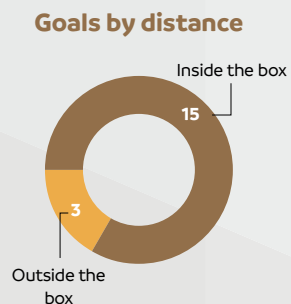
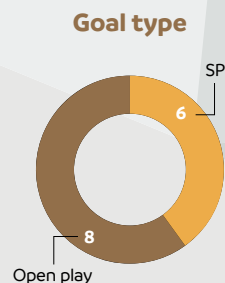
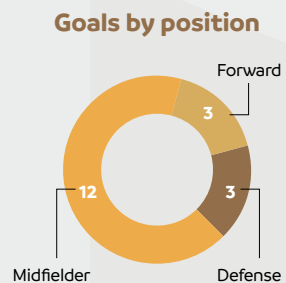
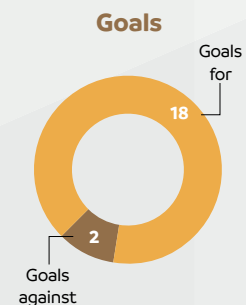
Attacks by lane





Corinthians | First Place

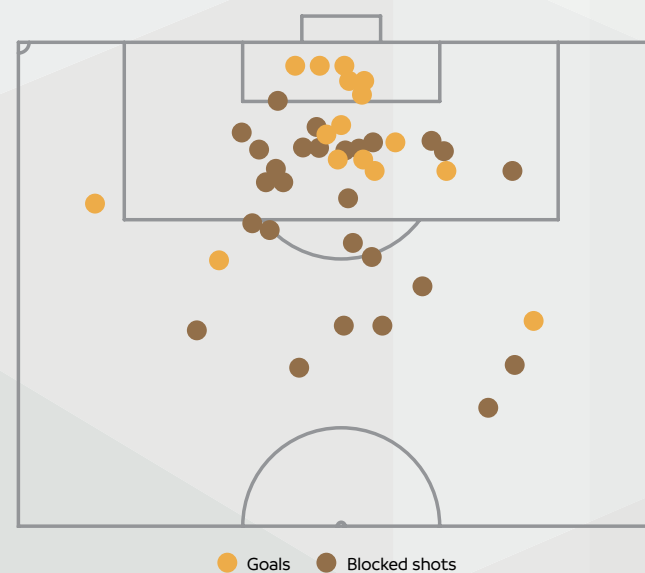
Goal analysis



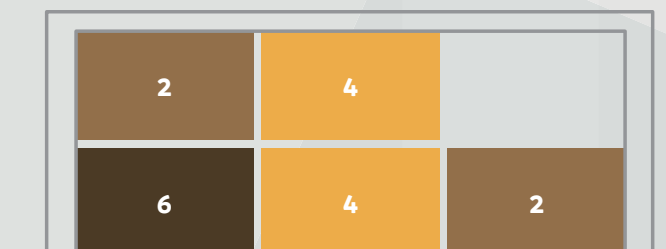


Shot analysis

Shot map



Zones of goals





Deportivo Cali | Second place

Formation 3-4-3



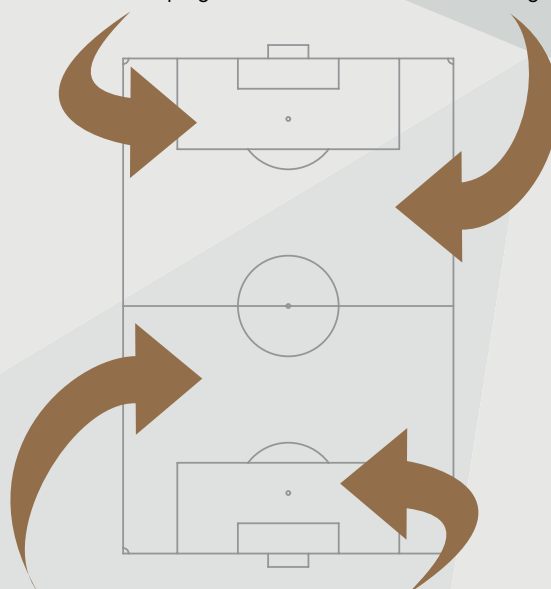
Attack

Initiating Attacks

Deportivo Cali prioritized building up play from the goalkeeper to maintain possession and draw the opponent's pressure. Depending on the context, they adjusted their basic formation to facilitate passing lanes and ensure controlled progression.

Transitions

After regaining possession, the team launched counterattacks with vertical passes and attacks down the flanks to exploit spaces behind the defense. The speed of the offensive players allowed them to advance toward scoring areas.



Progression

The attack unfolded with steady ball movement and the use of the wings to advance into the opponent's half. The team used width to create openings and set up crosses into the box.

Final third

In the final third, the forwards made runs to draw out the center backs and create space in the middle. The finish was the result of crosses, shots, and coordinated positioning in scoring areas.

Key players

Kelly
Ibargüen

Shots
9



Yessica
Bermeo

**Passes into
final third**
28



Melani
Aponza

**Progressive
runs**
11



Leidy
Cobos

Shot assists
2



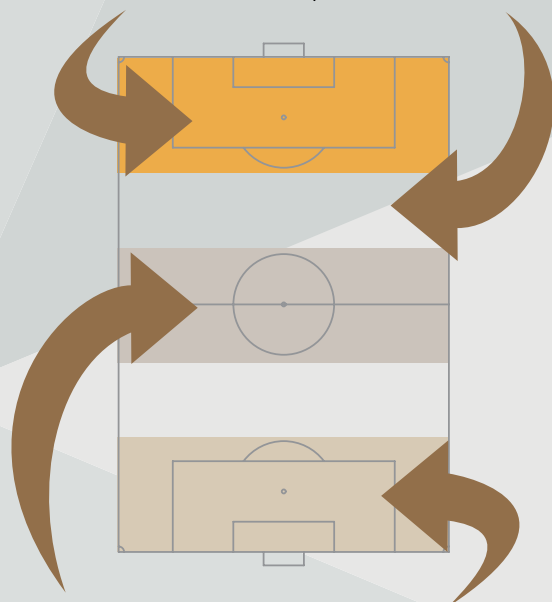
Defense

Low block

Playing in a low block, Deportivo Cali closed the gaps between the lines and protected its box. This formation was used to control the ball and limit the opponent's progression.

Transitions

After losing possession, the team dropped back to prevent passes behind their back line. In certain sections, they prioritized reorganizing into a low block over applying immediate pressure.



Mid-block

Playing in a low to mid-block, the team directed the opponent toward the half-spaces in an attempt to regain possession. The formation remained compact to shut down passing lanes.

High block

Pressing high, the team focused on forcing the opponent's build-up play out wide. The team sought to regain possession by outnumbering the opponent on the wings.



Key team stats

MP
6

W
3

D
3

L
0

Average age
23.6 years

GF
6

GA
1

PTS
13

Win rate
72%



Deportivo Cali | Second place

Individual stats

	N°	Ctry.	Player	Age	Minutes	MP
GOALKEEP.	1	COL	Luisa Fernanda Agudelo Morelo	18	603	6
	12	ECU	Andrea Carolina Vera Coral	32	0	0
	22	COL	Paula Daniela Montañez Urrego	22	0	0
DEFENDERS	5	COL	Stefania Perlaza Perlaza	20	497	5
	17	COL	Kelly Johana Caicedo Alegria	22	597	6
	23	COL	Zharick Yuliana Montoya Camacho	23	299	5
	24	COL	Yessica Jhoana Bermeo Morales	24	588	6
MIDFIELDERS	2	COL	Angie Tatiana Salazar Salinas	26	583	6
	4	COL	Ana Maria Fisgativa Pasos	27	50	5
	6	COL	Paula Andrea Medina Jimenez	25	280	4
	8	COL	Natalia Hernandez Sules	20	59	2
	11	COL	Loren Yanid Sanchez Plazas	28	152	4
	21	COL	Kelly Andrea Ibarguen	22	546	6
	13	COL	Liceth Valeria Cardenas Ramirez	21	0	0
	14	COL	Michelle Daniela Vasquez Fajardo	21	187	5
FORWARDS	20	COL	Paola Andrea Garcia Caceres	32	569	6
	3	COL	Lina Marcela Arboleda Vasquez	19	88	4
	7	COL	Belkis Johana Niño Rodriguez	25	0	0
	9	COL	Maria Nisa Marquinez Jacome	26	438	6
	15	COL	Eidy Marcelly Ruiz Delgado	16	35	3
	16	COL	Sindy Yuliana Sanchez Julio	19	279	3
	19	COL	Melanin Tatiana Aponza Gutierrez	24	539	6
	30	COL	Leidy Lorena Cobos Garzon	23	245	3

Group stage



1 1

Stadium: Francisco Urbano
Date: 03/10/2025

16

Shots made by Deportivo Cali in their first match, the highest in the tournament.



1 0

Stadium: Florencio Sola
Date: 06/10/2025

204

Passes completed by Cali in their first win, the highest in the tournament.



2 0

Stadium: Florencio Sola
Date: 09/10/2025

7

Shots on target against Universidad de Chile, the highest total in the 2025 edition.

Quarter finals



2 0

Stadium: Florencio Sola
Date: 12/10/2025

46%

Of aerial duels won by Cali in this match, the highest in the tournament.

Semifinal



1 (6) 1 (5)

Stadium: Florencio Sola
Date: 15/10/2025

33%

Of cross accuracy by Cali in the semifinals, the highest during their run in the tournament.

Final



0 (3) 0 (5)

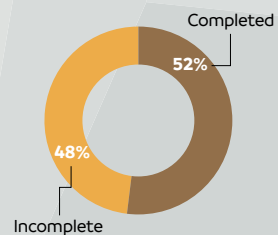
Stadium: Florencio Sola
Date: 18/10/2025

77

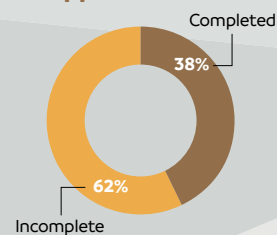
Progressive passes by Cali in its last match—the highest in this edition.

Team stats

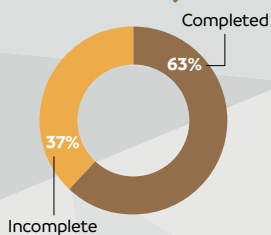
Passing accuracy into final third



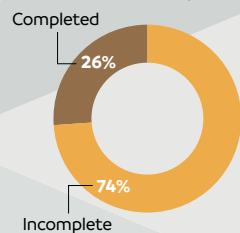
Passing accuracy into opponent's box



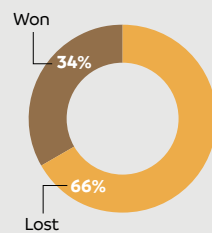
Progressive passing accuracy



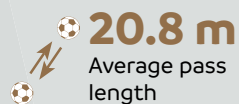
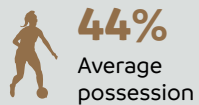
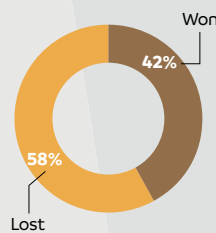
Cross accuracy



Offensive duel win rate

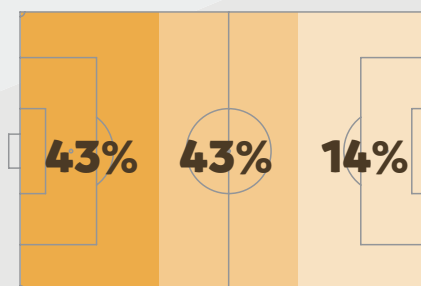


Aerial duel win rate

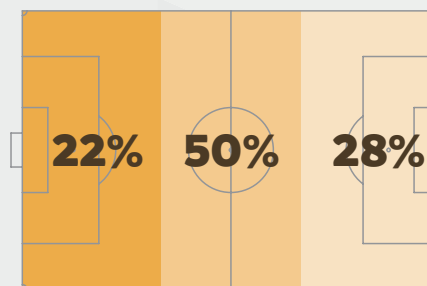


Stats by zones

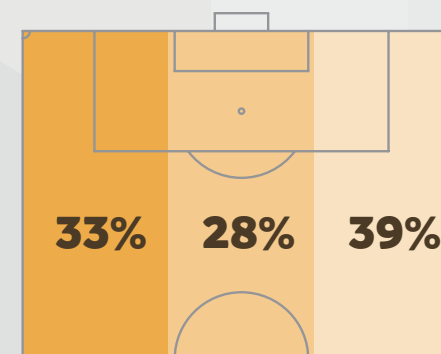
Ball recoveries by thirds



Average passes by thirds



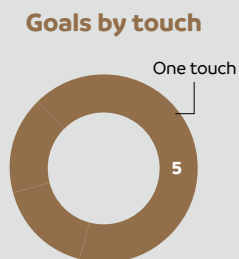
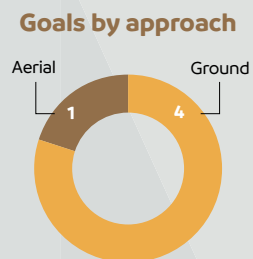
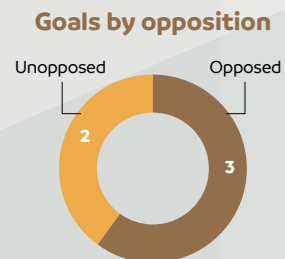
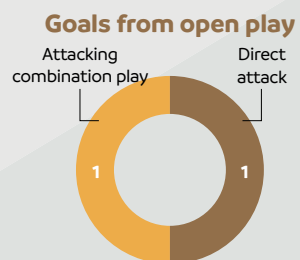
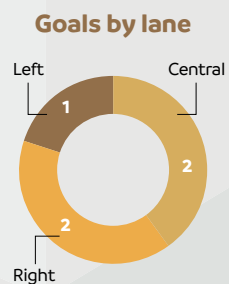
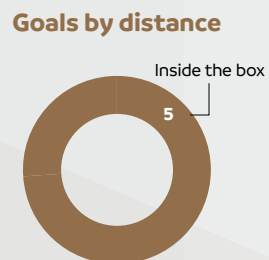
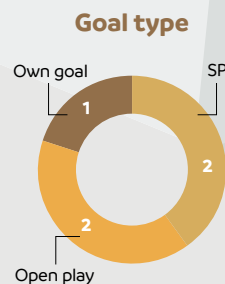
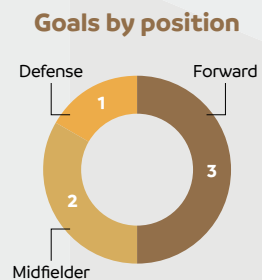
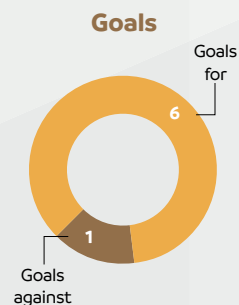
Attacks by lane





Deportivo Cali | Second place

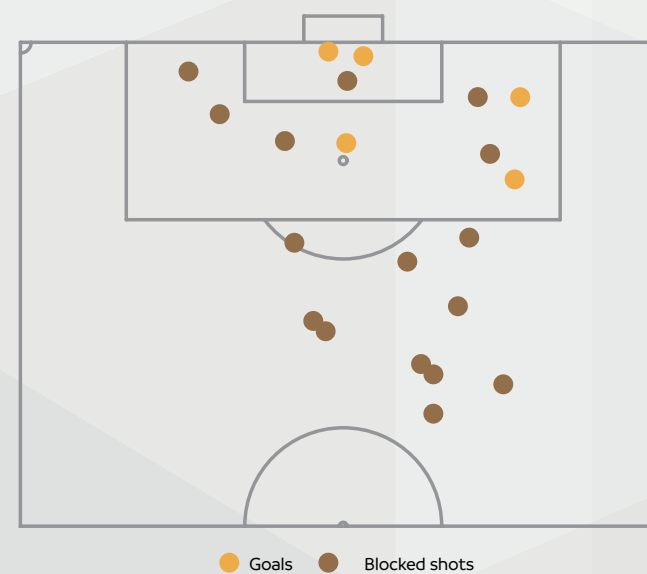
Goal analysis





Shot analysis

Shot map



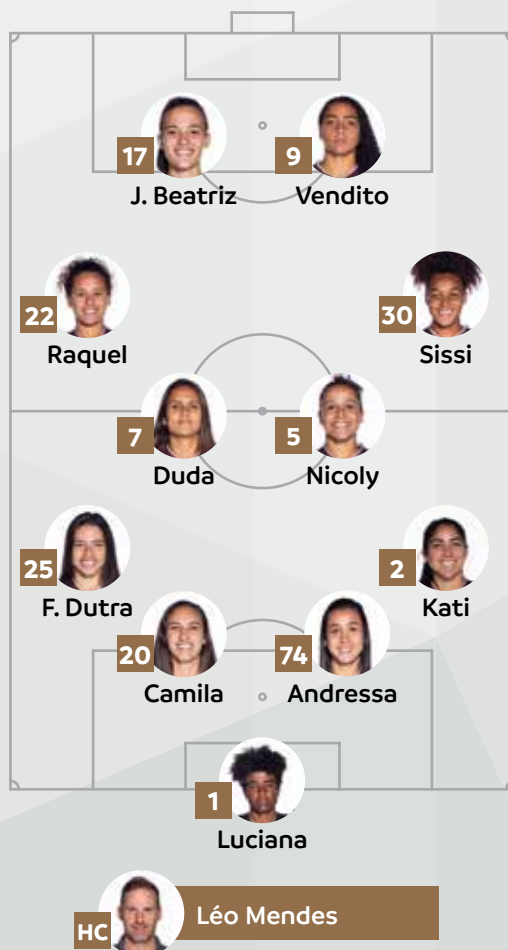
Zones of goals





Ferroviária | Third place

Formation 4-4-2



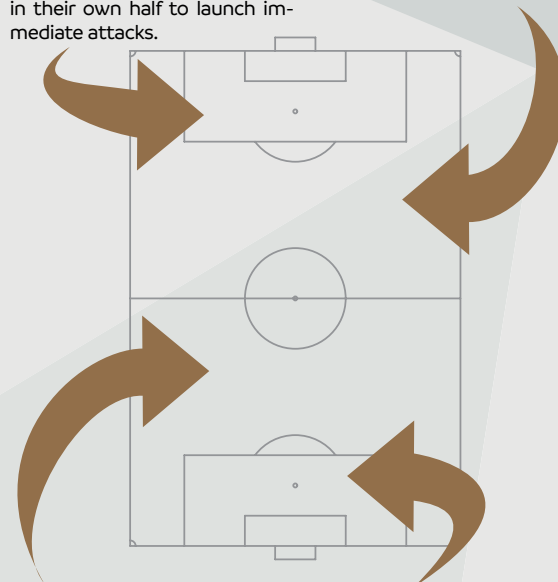
Attack

Initiating Attacks

Ferroviária focused on launching direct attacks with long passes from the center backs and mid-fielders to break through the opponent's first line of defense. To a lesser extent, they initiated plays after regaining possession in their own half to launch immediate attacks.

Transitions

After regaining possession, the team launched quick transitions with direct passes to attackers making runs behind the defense. The runs from the second line complemented the forwards' runs off the mark.



Progression

Progression focused on plays down the wings and passes behind the opposing defense to create one-on-one situations. The team combined long passes with support from midfielders after they regained possession.

Final third

In the final third, Ferroviária sought to send in crosses from the wings to set up their forwards. Offensive plays were structured around one-on-one situations followed by shots.

Key players

Julia Beatriz
Shots
11



Sirlayne Braga Ribeiro
Crosses
17



Nicoly
Defensive duels
64



Andressa Pereira
Interceptions
34



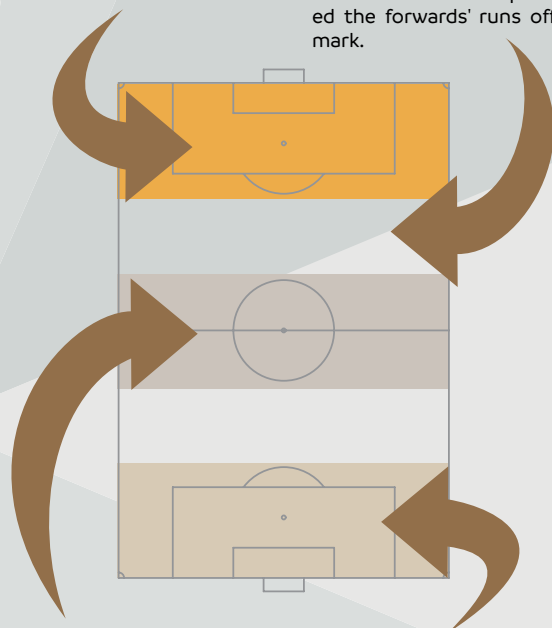
Defense

Low block

Playing in a low block, Ferroviária defended the central lane and the box with compact lines. The priority was to control inside passes and second-ball situations.

Transitions

After regaining possession, the team launched quick transitions with direct passes to attackers making runs behind the defense. The runs from the second line complemented the forwards' runs off the mark.



Mid-block

Playing a mid-block, they maintained a compact formation, focusing on the central area to limit the opponent's attacks. The pressure was triggered by passes received in specific areas.

High block

In the final third, Ferroviária sought to send in crosses from the wings to set up their forwards. Offensive plays were structured around one-on-one situations followed by shots.



Key team stats

MP
6

W
4

D
2

L
0

Average age
27.2 years

GF
8

GA
2

PTS
13

Win rate
72%

Ferroviária | Third place

Individual stats

	Nº	Ctry.	Player	Age	Minutes	MP
GOALK.	1	BRA	Luciana Maria Dionizio	38	589	6
	12	BRA	Amanda Coimbra Peres	23	0	0
DEFENDERS	2	BRA	Katiuscia Fernandes Soares	31	543	6
	3	BRA	Monique Rafaela Rodrigues Pereira	20	95	1
	6	BRA	Ana Maria Barrinha	37	95	1
	18	BRA	Rafaela Soares de Souza	25	175	5
	20	BRA	Camila Silva Soares	24	494	5
	25	BRA	Francisca Fatima Aquino Dutra	25	474	5
	30	BRA	Sirlayne Braga Ribeiro	27	444	6
MIDFIELDERS	74	BRA	Andressa Pereira Rosa	26	589	6
	5	BRA	Nicolý Aprigio da Silva	28	565	6
	7	BRA	Eduarda Aparecida da Silva dos Santo	29	468	6
	15	BRA	Miriam Cristina Cavalcante	23	0	0
	21	BRA	Maria Eduarda Freitas Honorato	19	85	1
	22	BRA	Raquel Domingues Batista	25	364	6
FORWARDS	26	BRA	Fernanda de Almeida Silva	20	0	0
	9	BRA	Natalia Thalia Vendito Coelho	20	437	6
	10	BRA	Micaelly Brazil dos Santos	25	248	6
	11	BRA	Mariana dos Santos Almeida	27	102	5
	16	BRA	Mylena Ferreira da Silva	26	232	5
	17	BRA	Julia Beatriz Bezerra Teixeira	24	398	6
	24	BRA	Catyellen Geovanna Victor de Souza	29	20	1
	88	BRA	Najela Cristina Andrade de Souza	29	60	4

Group stage



1 0

 **Stadium:** Francisco Urbano
Date: 02/10/2025

32
Minutes of effective possession by Ferroviária in its first game, the highest in the tournament.



2 1

 **Stadium:** Florencio Sola
Date: 05/10/2025

6
Shots on target taken by the Brazilian team—the highest in the tournament.



0 0

 **Stadium:** Florencio Sola
Date: 08/10/2025

80%
Passing accuracy of Ferroviária against Boca Juniors, making it the match with the highest number of accurate passes in the tournament.

Quarter finals



3 0

 **Stadium:** Francisco Urbano
Date: 11/10/2025

84
Defensive duels in this match—the most in their 2025 campaign.

Semifinal



1 (5) 1 (6)

 **Stadium:** Florencio Sola
Date: 15/10/2025

40%
Shots against Corinthians were all taken from outside the box, accounting for the highest percentage.

3rd and 4th place



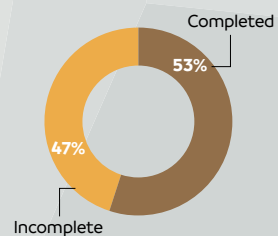
1 0

 **Stadium:** Florencio Sola
Date: 18/10/2025

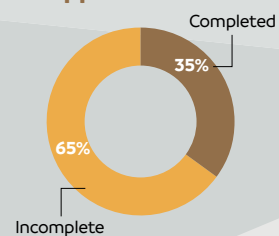
1
Shot on target by its opponents in its last game, the lowest in the 2025 edition.

Team stats

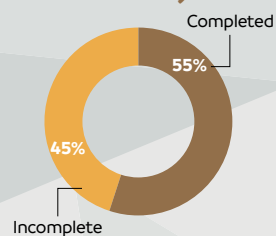
Passing accuracy into final third



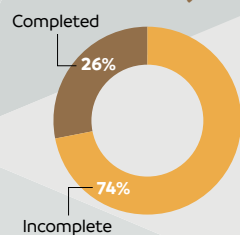
Passing accuracy into opponent's box



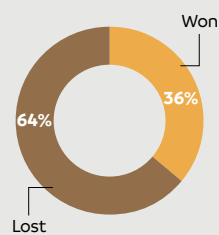
Progressive passing accuracy



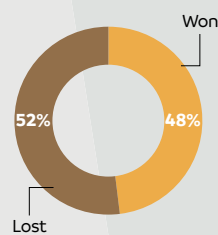
Cross accuracy



Offensive duel win rate



Aerial duel win rate



49%
Average possession

11
Shots per match

3.17
Average passes per possession

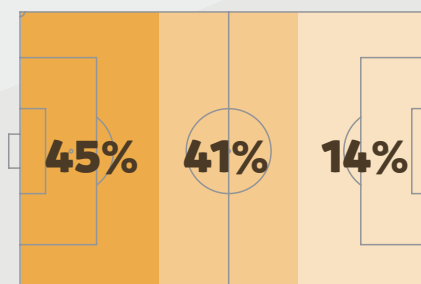
17.6m
Average pass length

22 min
Average effective time of possession

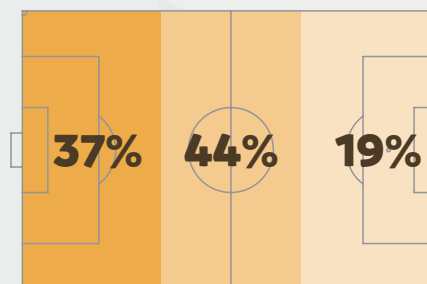
54
Average possession in the opponent's half

Stats by zones

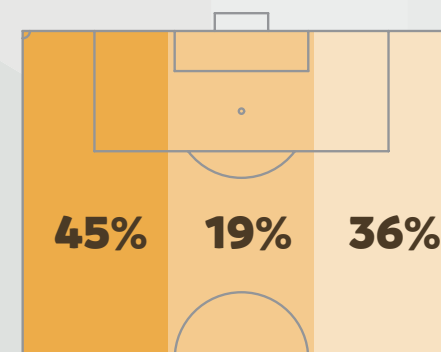
Ball recoveries by thirds



Average passes by thirds



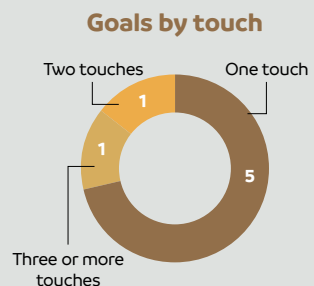
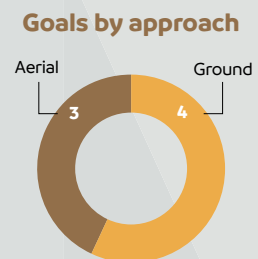
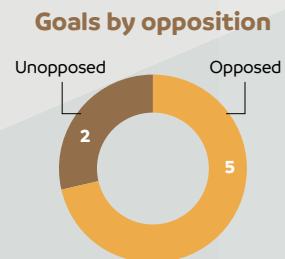
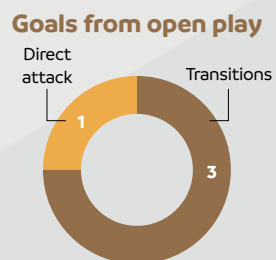
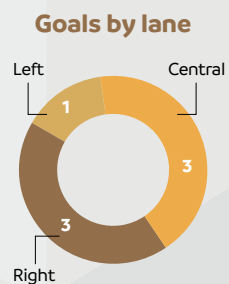
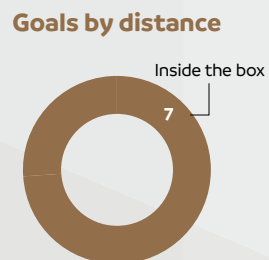
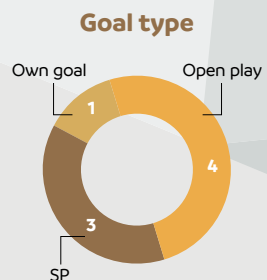
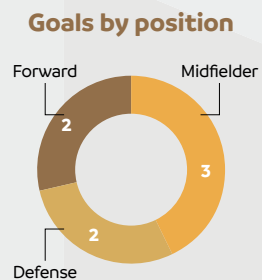
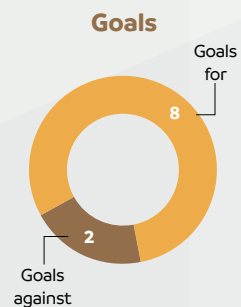
Attacks by lane





Ferroviária | Third place

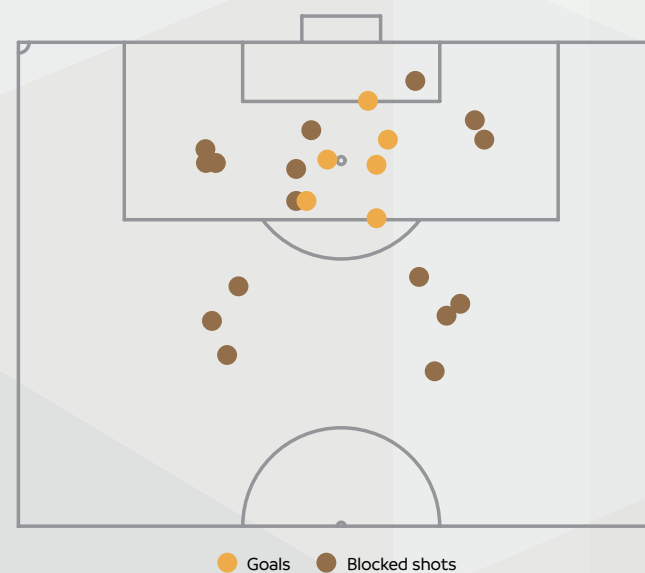
Goal analysis



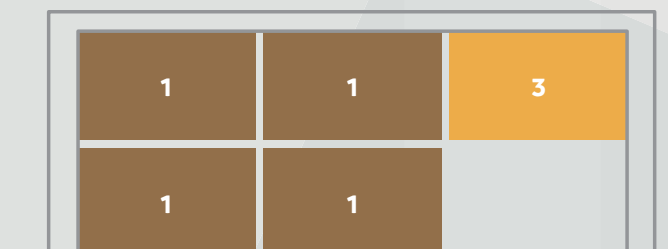


Shot analysis

Shot map



Zones of goals





Independiente del Valle | Quarter finals

Formation 3-5-2



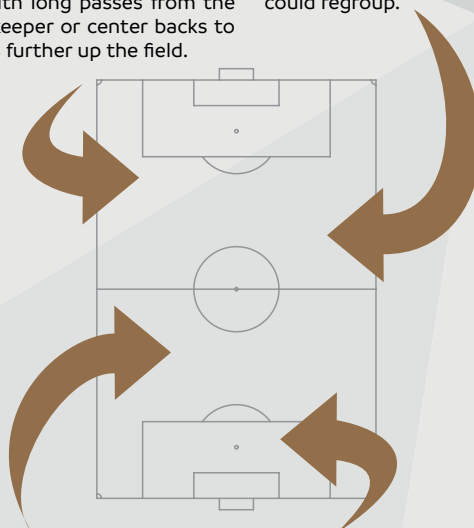
Attack

Initiating Attacks

Dragonas IDV set up their formation with center backs playing deep and wide defenders positioned wide to facilitate attacks down the flanks. On short clearances, they prioritized passes to the full-backs, and to minimize risk in their own half, they alternated with long passes from the goalkeeper or center backs to areas further up the field.

Transitions

After regaining possession, the team launched direct attacks on the opposing forwards with long passes. When the team regained possession in the opponent's half, they sought to advance the ball with through passes to finish the play before the defense could regroup.



Progression

Progression combined direct attacks behind the opposing defense with plays down the wings. The attackers' movements created passing lanes both inside and outside as they advanced into the opponent's half.

Final third

In the final third, the team occupied the box with two or three players to finish plays. Chances were created through crosses from the wings and through balls from midfield.

Key players

Evelyn Burgos

Shots
7



Nunes
Defensive duels
29



Karen Litardo

Crosses
14



Nicole Charcopa
Dribbles
16



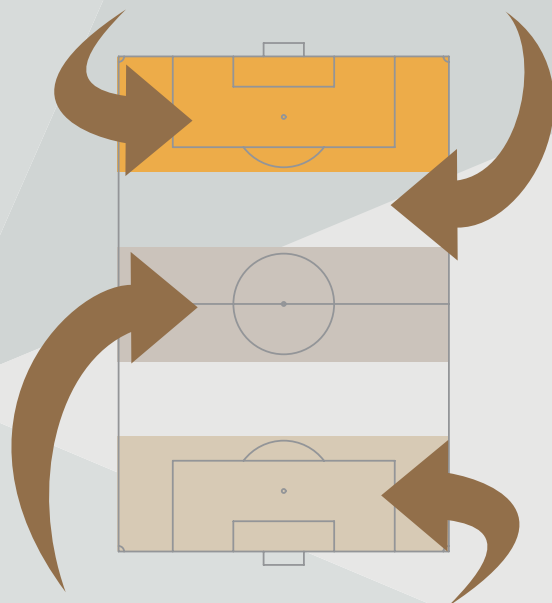
Defense

Low block

Playing in a low block, Dragónas IDV defended the area with a zonal structure consisting of four to five players. Controlling the front line and second-ball situations was part of their defensive retreat.

Transitions

After losing possession, the nearby players immediately applied pressure on the ball while the rest reorganized the back line. The priority was to restore the structure and secure the central lane.



Mid-block

Using a mid-block, the team employed man-to-man marking to limit inside runs. The wingers kept the opposing fullbacks in check to direct play toward the flanks.

High block

Pressing high, the team began applying pressure on the opposing center backs to force them to play the ball out wide. The rest of the team switched to man-to-man marking to cut off passing lanes.



Key team stats

MP
4

W
2

D
1

L
2

Average age
24.1 years

GF
7

GA
4

PTS
7

Win rate
58%



Independiente del Valle | Quarter finals

Individual stats

	N°	Ctry.	Player	Age	Minutes	MP
GOALKEEP.	1	ECU	Kathya Patricia Mendoza Sanchez	24	97	1
	12	BRA	Maryana Pereira dos Santos Sousa	29	302	3
	22	ECU	Domenica Alejandra Palacios Villacis	18	0	0
DEFENDERS	2	ECU	Tamara Arelis Angulo Cuero	27	114	2
	3	ECU	Mayerli Daniela Rodriguez Quintero	23	302	3
	14	ECU	Ashley Brigitte Rosero Villena	18	0	0
	15	PAR	Hilda Veronica Riveros Left	38	241	3
MIDFIELDERS	5	ECU	Evelyn Elena Burgos Cedeño	18	350	4
	7	ECU	Maritxell Anahi Cazares Garcia	19	62	2
	8	ECU	Fiorella Yamileth Pico Saldarriaga	18	343	4
	10	ECU	Ambar Gillians Torres Laz	30	106	2
	19	ECU	Maria Victoria Bravo Vera	24	22	1
	20	ECU	Karen Adriana Litardo Novoa	20	292	4
	21	ECU	Maria Sol Torres Polo	19	49	1
	23	ECU	Jessy Teotista Caicedo Ayovi	26	186	4
	31	ARG	Claudia Elena Roldan	30	275	3
	99	BRA	Larissa Danielle Nunes Rodrigues	21	351	4
FORWARDS	13	ECU	Nicole Karen Charcopa Sevillano	25	338	4
	25	ECU	Yaritza Nicole Valencia Castillo	21	330	4
	27	ECU	Ingrid Julieth Vidal Isaza	34	163	4
	28	ECU	Kerlly Jazmin Corozo Martinez	26	169	3
	29	PRI	Cecil de la Caridad Aldana Tamayo	22	127	2
	30	ECU	Adriana Valeska Valenzuela Arreaga	20	137	3

Group stage



1 1



Stadium: Florencio Sola
Date: 02/10/2025

75%

Defensive duels won by Drag-onas, the highest in their cam-paign.



1 0



Stadium: Francisco Urbano
Date: 05/10/2025

110

Ball recoveries made by the Ecuadorian team against Santa Fe—the highest in the 2025 edition.



5 0



Stadium: Francisco Urbano
Date: 08/10/2025

19

Shots taken by Dragonas IDV in their third match of the tournament, the highest total in the competition.

Quarter finals



0 3



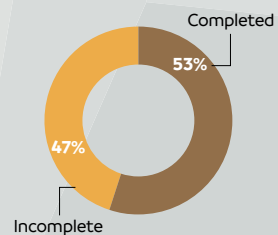
Stadium: Francisco Urbano
Date: 11/10/2025

48

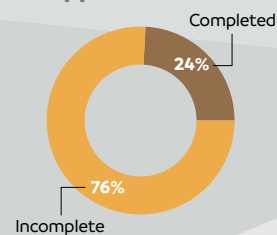
Final third passes completed by the Ecuadorian champion, the highest in 2025.

Team stats

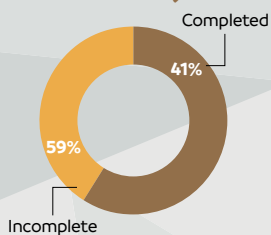
Passing accuracy into final third



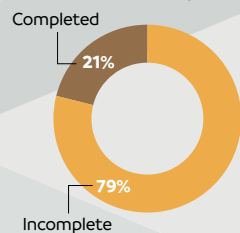
Passing accuracy into opponent's box



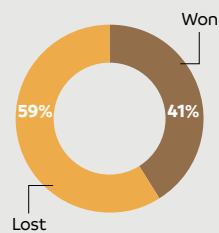
Progressive passing accuracy



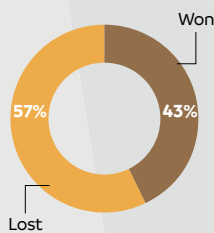
Cross accuracy



Offensive duel win rate



Aerial duel win rate



 **57%**
Average possession

 **12**
Shots per match

 **3.6**
Average passes per possession

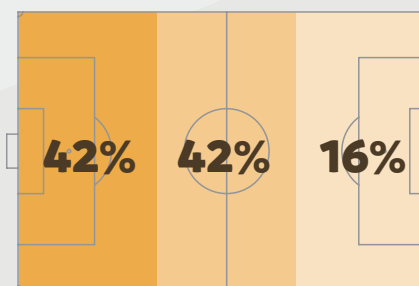
 **17.9 m**
Average pass length

 **26 min**
Average effective time of possession

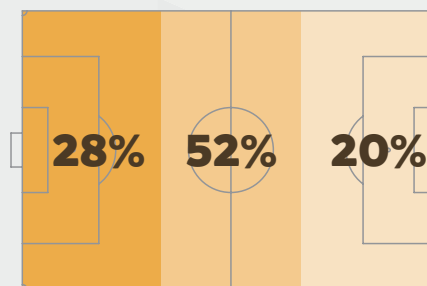
 **59**
Average possession in the opponent's half

Stats by zones

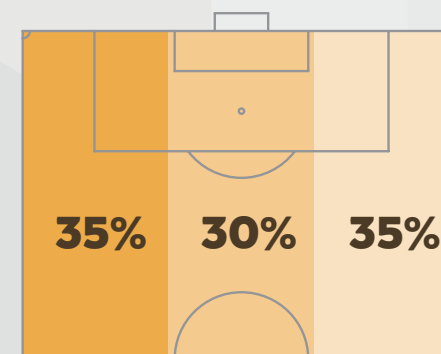
Ball recoveries by thirds



Average passes by thirds



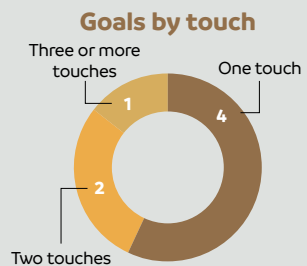
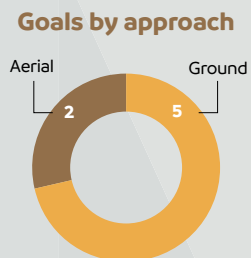
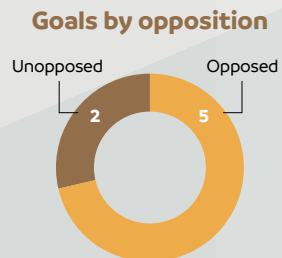
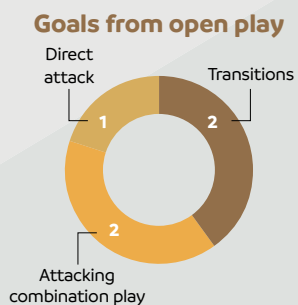
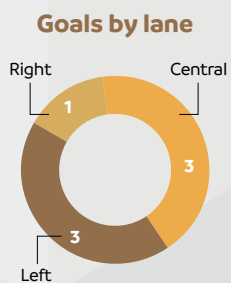
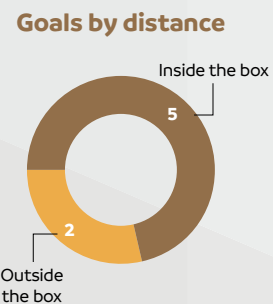
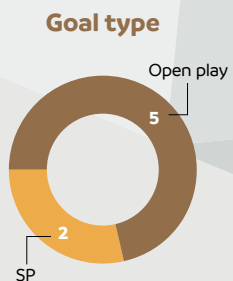
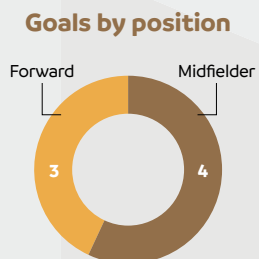
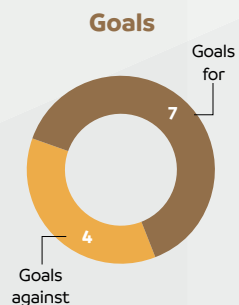
Attacks by lane





Independiente del Valle | Quarter finals

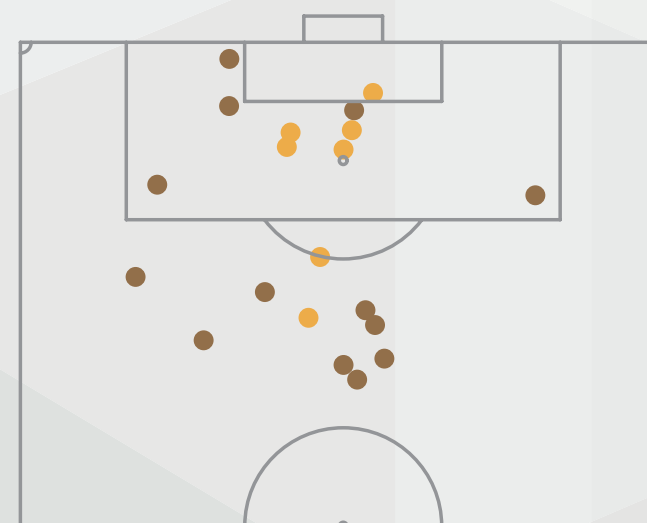
Goal analysis





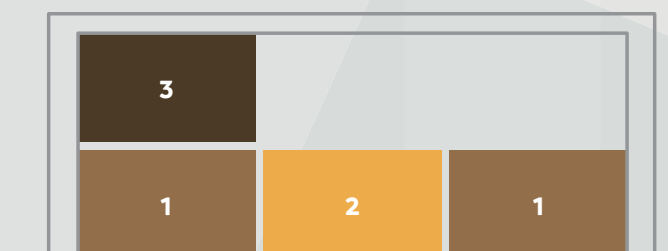
Shot analysis

Shot map



● Goals ● Blocked shots

Zones of goals





Libertad | Quarter finals

Formation 4-3-3



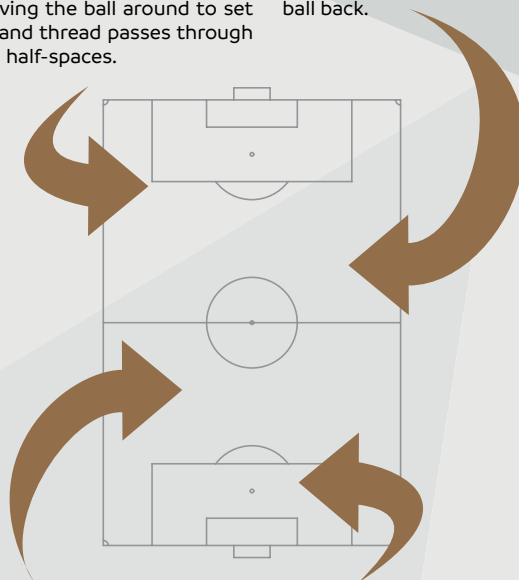
Attack

Initiating Attacks

Libertad prioritized long passes to avoid their opponents' pressing front line and contest the ball in midfield. In matches where the opposition applied less pressure, they started from the goalkeeper's area, moving the ball around to set up and thread passes through the half-spaces.

Transitions

Offensive transitions were the team's primary attacking strategy, as they exploited spaces behind the opposing defense. The wingers attacked deep into the box and looked for crosses after winning the ball back.



Progression

Progression focused on direct passes and vertical passes to quickly advance into the opponent's half. In favorable situations, the team used inside passes to break through the midfield lines.

Final third

Finishing focused on shots inside the box, with no sustained attacks involving a numerical advantage. Offensive plays were initiated following direct drives or ball recoveries.

Key players

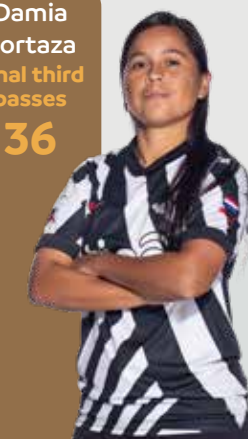
Liz Peña
Most shots
9



María Tamay
Progressive runs
7



Damia Cortaza
Final third passes
36



Paola Genes
Aerial duels
31



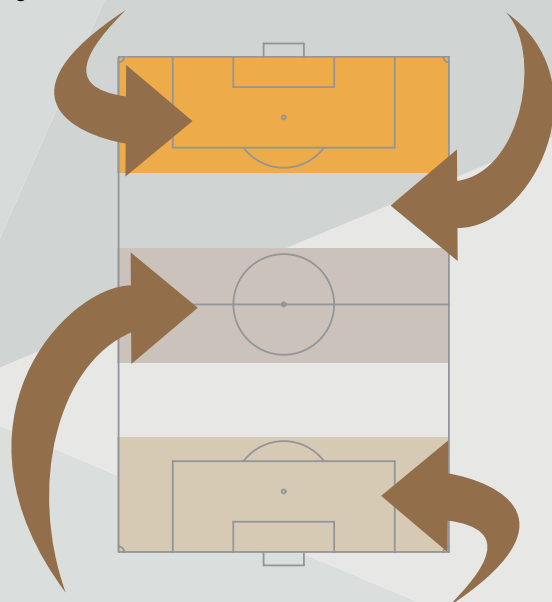
Defense

Low block

Playing in a low block, Libertad defended with compact lines and focused on protecting the box. The defensive structure reduced the frequency of the opponent's attacks and openings.

Transitions

After losing possession, the team fell back without compromising their defensive balance. Reorganizing made it possible to protect the central lane and prevent disorganization in their own half.



Mid-block

The team played in a low to mid-block as the opponent advanced, prioritizing control of the flanks. This limited outside drives and two-on-one situations.

High block

Libertad used the high press from time to time, without maintaining sustained pressure in the opponent's half. The priority was to maintain structural order rather than immediate ball recovery.



Key team stats

MP
4

W
0

D
3

L
1

Average age
26.4 years

GF
1

GA
2

PTS
3

Win rate
25%



Libertad | Quarter finals

Individual stats

	N°	Ctry.	Player	Age	Minutes	MP
GOALK.	1	PAR	Patricia Soledad Lopez Figueredo	25	406	4
	12	PAR	Vanessa Antonia da Veiga Martinez	28	0	0
DEFENDERS	2	PAR	Sady Belen Salinas Ayala	30	50	1
	3	PAR	Naomi Abigail de Leon Palacios	20	406	4
	4	PAR	Natalia Soledad Genes Martinez	28	287	3
	5	PAR	Paola Maria Genes Garcete	34	406	4
	17	PAR	Diana Elizabeth Benitez Cabrera	18	251	4
	23	PAR	Marta Maria Aguero Garcia	34	0	0
MIDFIELDERS	26	PAR	Luz Maria Cardozo Ortiz	19	104	4
	6	PAR	Damia Elizabeth Cortaza Gimenez	32	406	4
	7	PAR	Luisa Belen Talavera Pinto	20	243	3
	8	PAR	Maria Soledad Garay Cabrera	28	154	4
	13	PAR	Jennifer Camila Gonzalez Quintana	26	0	0
	14	PAR	Angelica Maria Vazquez Godoy	34	314	4
	15	PAR	Lineya Vanegas Ruiz	21	10	1
	20	PAR	Nataly Janeth Lezcano Benitez	18	229	4
	22	PAR	Wilma Alice Espinoza	33	17	2
	9	PAR	Liza Luvina Larrea Rivas	32	88	3
FORWARDS	10	PAR	Ramona Ygnacia Martinez	29	343	4
	11	PAR	Liz Natalia Peña Vargas	30	385	4
	16	PAR	Zunilda Beatriz Coronel Fernandez	21	0	0
	18	PAR	Maria Lujan Tamay Silvero	21	334	4
	25	PAR	Dahiana Micaela Osorio Rojas	16	0	0

Group stage

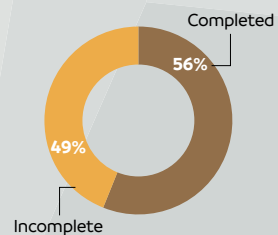


Quarter finals

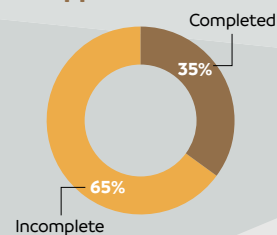


Team stats

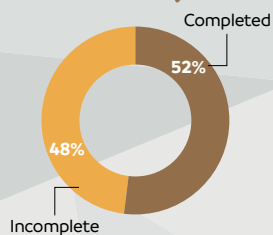
Passing accuracy into final third



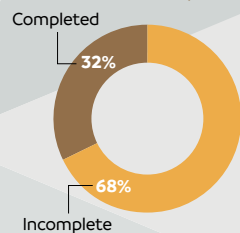
Passing accuracy into opponent's box



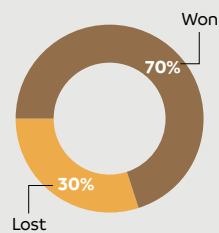
Progressive passing accuracy



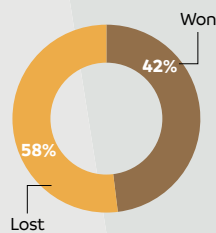
Cross accuracy



Offensive duel win rate



Aerial duel win rate



42%
Average possession

9.5
Shots per match

2.06
Average passes per possession

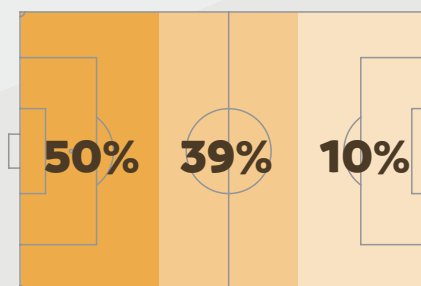
18.9 m
Average pass length

17 min
Average effective time of possession

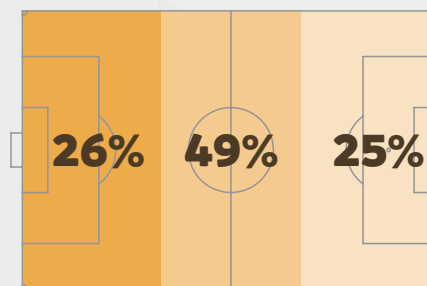
48
Average possession in the opponent's half

Stats by zones

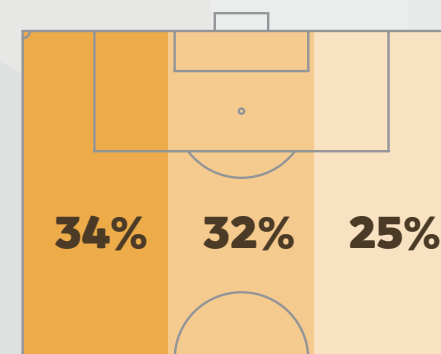
Ball recoveries by thirds



Average passes by thirds



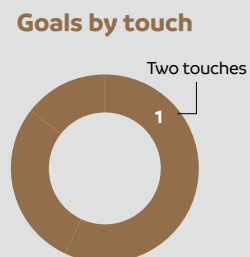
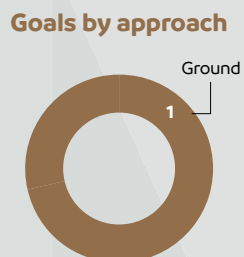
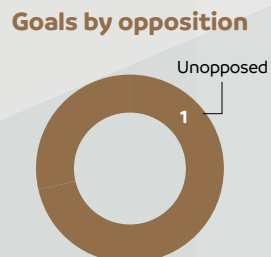
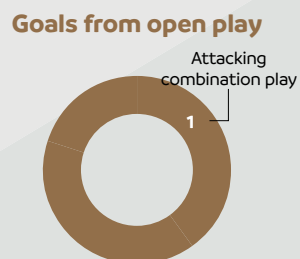
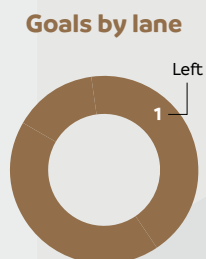
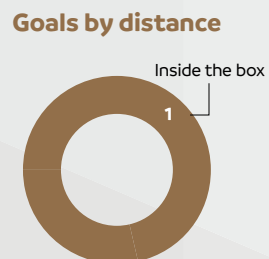
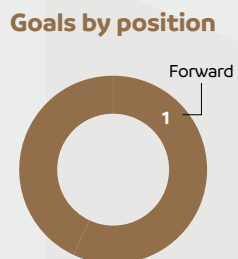
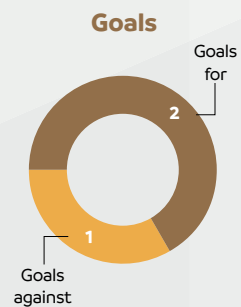
Attacks by lane





Libertad | Quarter finals

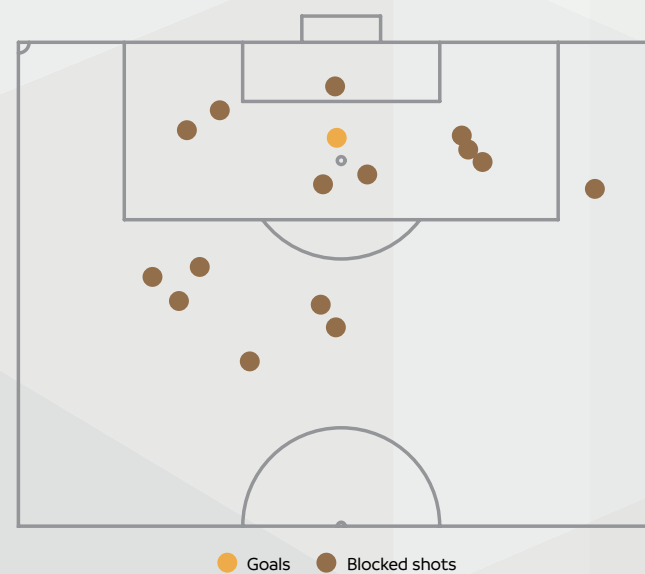
Goal analysis



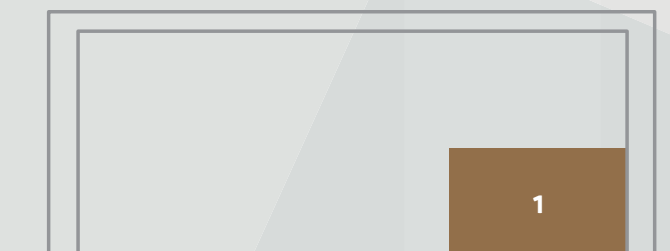


Shot analysis

Shot map



Zones of goals





São Paulo | Quarter finals

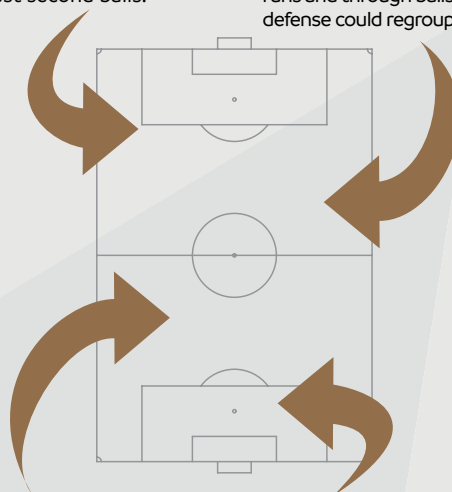
Formation 3-4-3



Attack

Initiating Attacks

São Paulo alternated between short passes and moving the ball between the center backs, the goalkeeper, and the mid-fielders when the opponent's pressure was limited. When faced with sustained pressure, they resorted to long passes to get past the front line and contest second balls.



Progression

Progression combined long, vertical passes with sequences of plays in the midfield depending on the pressure situation. The fullbacks provided width, and the central lane came to life with through balls whenever there was space between the lines.

Transitions

After regaining possession, São Paulo launched counterattacks with long passes or dribbles to gain ground with just a few touches. **They had the second-highest number of long passes in the tournament (59 per match).** In addition, they sought to create depth through vertical runs and through balls before the defense could regroup.

Key players

Kaká
Most minutes played
394



I. Guimaraes
Most shots
8



Bia Menezes
Final third passes
22



Carlinha
% Accurate passes
90.6%



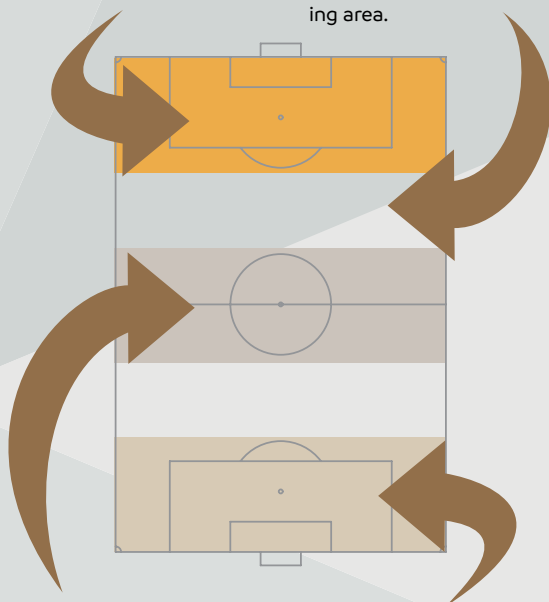
Defense

Low block

Playing in a low block, they defended with compact lines, focusing on protecting the box and the central lane. The central midfielders helped cover passes and second-ball situations.

Transitions

After losing possession, the team sought to halt the opponent's immediate advance and fall back to form defensive lines. Reorganizing meant prioritizing the protection of the central lane and the surrounding area.



Mid-block

Playing in a mid-block, they organized compact formations to close down the half-spaces and direct the opponent's play toward the flanks. Pressure was applied through controlled passes down the central lane.

High block

Pressing high, they applied situational pressure on the opponent's build-up play with two or three players, prioritizing coverage of passing lanes. **They were the team with the highest PPDA (9.92) among the eight teams that advanced to the quarterfinals.**



Key team stats

MP
4

W
2

D
0

L
2

Average age
27.3 years

GF
3

GA
3

PTS
6

Win rate
50%



São Paulo | Quarter finals

Individual stats

	N°	Ctry.	Player	Age	Minutes	MP
GOALKEEP.	1	BRA	Anna Beatriz Barbosa Ferreira	25	0	0
	12	BRA	Carla Maria da Silva	28	394	4
	24	BRA	Julia Kerolyn Barros de Almeida	21	0	0
DEFENDERS	2	BRA	Bruna Rafagnin Calderan	29	394	4
	3	BRA	Andressa Karolaine Freire Gomes Ferreira	26	394	4
	4	BRA	Yasmin Cosmann	24	0	0
	6	BRA	Jessica Soares da Silva	34	7	1
	16	BRA	Carolini Torresilha Monteiro Gil	21	367	4
	23	BRA	Beatriz Ferreira de Menezes	28	361	4
MIDFIELDERS	25	BRA	Crisciane Souza Santos	28	63	2
	5	BRA	Karla Karolina Alves Machado	25	255	4
	8	BRA	Maressa Luara de Carvalho	29	147	4
	10	BRA	Camila Martins Pereira	30	394	4
	20	BRA	Tatiely Cristina Sena das Neves	29	41	2
FORWARDS	95	BRA	Rayane Rodrigues da Silva	30	9	1
	7	BRA	Aline Milene de Lima	31	304	4
	9	BRA	Millene Karine Fernandes Arruda	30	318	4
	11	BRA	Darlene de Souza Reguera	35	103	4
	19	BRA	Giovanna Crivelari Anselmo	32	161	3
	21	BRA	Daiane Silva dos Santos	25	0	0
	27	BRA	Maria Vitoria Rodrigues Sales	18	36	2
	77	BRA	Isabelle Caroline Guimarães da Silva	21	358	4
	88	BRA	Eduarda Camargos Pereira	23	233	4

Group stage



2 0

Stadium: Florencio Sola
Date: 03/10/2025

6

Shots blocked by Carlinha in this match, the highest total of the four matches played.



0 1

Stadium: Florencio Sola
Date: 06/10/2025

74%

Defensive duel win rate, which was the highest of their campaign.



1 0

Stadium: Florencio Sola
Date: 09/10/2025

5

Passes per possession was São Paulo's average in this victory, the highest in the tournament

Quarter finals



0 2

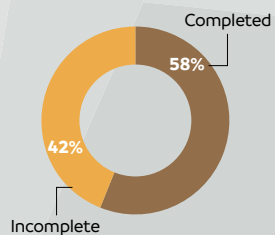
Stadium: Florencio Sola
Date: 12/10/2025

430

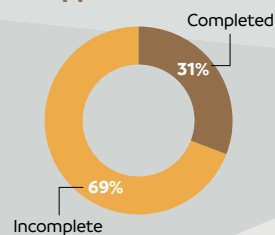
Passes completed by São Paulo against Deportivo Cali—the highest total in their four matches in the tournament.

Team stats

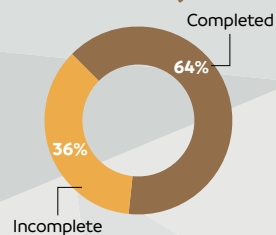
Passing accuracy into final third



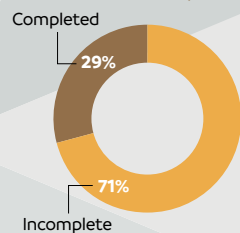
Passing accuracy into opponent's box



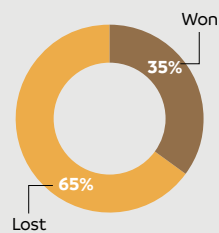
Progressive passing accuracy



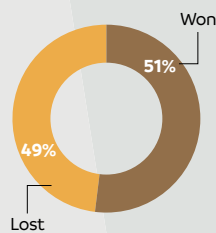
Cross accuracy



Offensive duel win rate



Aerial duel win rate



 **57%**
Average possession

 **9.5**
Shots per match

 **4**
Average passes per possession

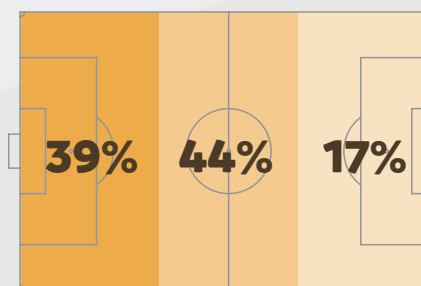
 **19.3 m**
Average pass length

 **27 min**
Average effective time of possession

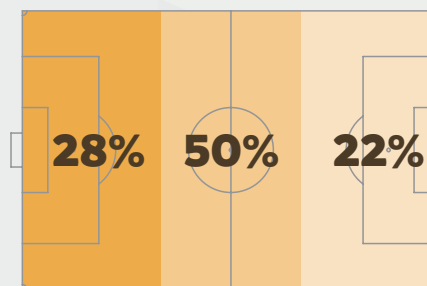
 **64**
Average possession in the opponent's half

Stats by zones

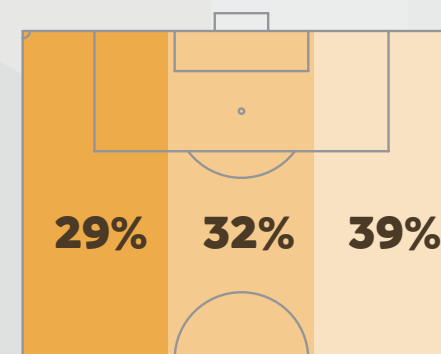
Ball recoveries by thirds



Average passes by thirds



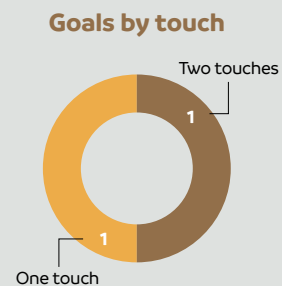
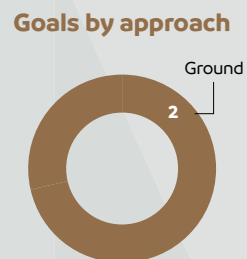
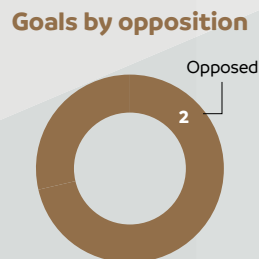
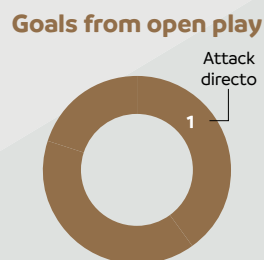
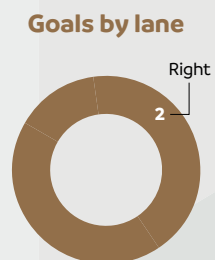
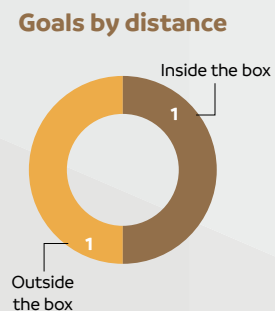
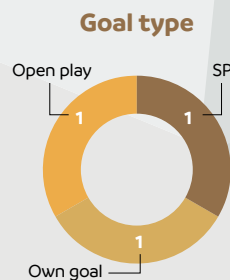
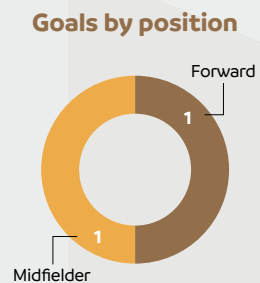
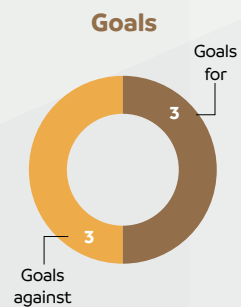
Attacks by lane





São Paulo | Quarter finals

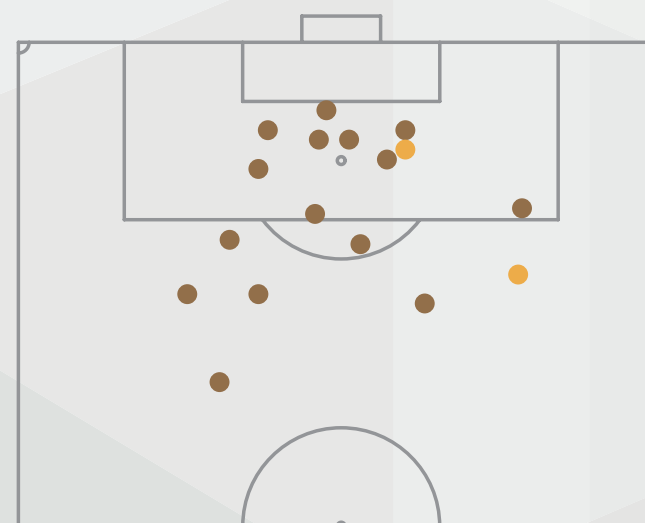
Goal analysis





Shot analysis

Shot map



● Goals ● Blocked shots

Zones of goals



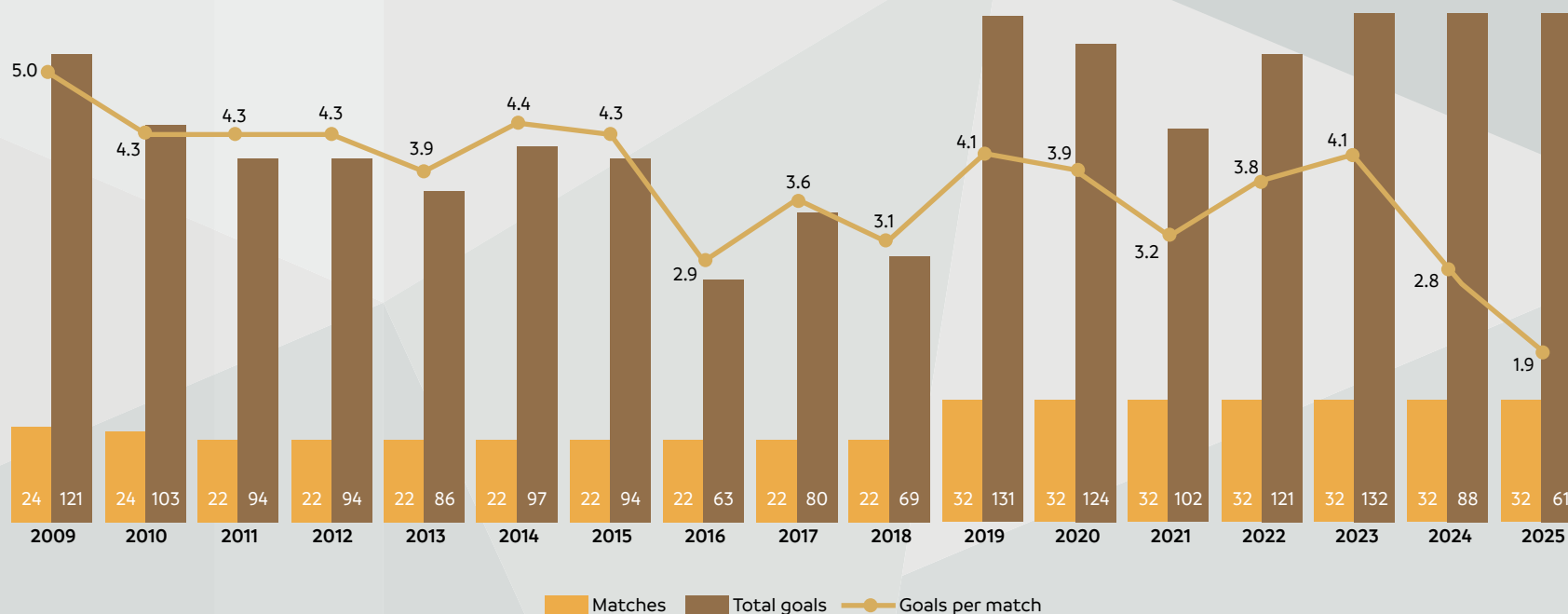
Goals at the CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina over the years

Historical data for the CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina shows a general trend of an average of more than 3.0 goals per match throughout most editions. Between 2009 and 2015, the tournament recorded averages close to or above 4 goals per match, with peaks such as 2009 (5) and several consecutive years between 2010 and 2015 averaging above 4.3. Starting in 2016, a sharper decline can

be observed, with averages ranging from 2.9 to 3.9 goals per match, although there were occasional spikes in 2019 and 2023, both of which had averages of 4.1.

The 2024 and 2025 editions mark a new phase in this evolution, as they are the two with the lowest average number of goals per match throughout the

entire series. In 2024, the tournament averaged 2.8 goals match, while in 2025 the average dropped to 1.9, the lowest figure for the period analyzed. This sustained decline in the two most recent editions suggests a shift in the tournament's competitive landscape, with matches featuring lower offensive output compared with the historical goal total observed at the CONMEBOL Women's Libertadores.



Goal analysis– CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina (2021-2025)

An analysis of the **goal-scoring contributions** shows that, in 2025, the trend from previous editions continues regarding the offensive impact of the forwards, who account for **51% of the goals**, in line with 2024 (53%) and 2022 (50%). However, there has been a notable **increase in the role of midfielders**, which has reached 31%, surpassing the 2023 figure (28%) and approaching the 2022 figure (37%). This suggests a higher frequency of attacks originating from the second line and a more balanced distribution of scoring opportunities within the offensive structure. In contrast, the number of goals scored by defenders remains similar to previous editions, with no significant changes.

With regard to the way goals were scored, the 2025 edition saw a **decrease in goals scored from open**

play (59%) compared with 2024 (69%) and 2023 (72%), accompanied by a **increase in the proportion of goals scored from set pieces**, reaching **36%**—the highest figure for the period analyzed. This data suggests that the 2025 tournament is one in which **set-piece plays carry greater weight in determining the outcome of matches**, which may be linked to more organized defenses in open play and greater efficiency in executing set pieces.

As for the final third, 2025 reinforces a trend already observed in previous editions: the **predominance of goals scored inside the penalty box**, at 87%, the highest figure alongside 2021. At the same time, there has been a decrease in goals scored from outside the box (13%), indicating greater selectivity in finishing and a focus on entering the opponent's

box before taking a shot. This pattern is associated with more structured attacks and a focus on gaining positional advantages in areas with a high probability of scoring.

Finally, the **time of goal** marks a clear difference between the 2025 edition and previous ones. **23% of goals were scored between the 76th and 90th minutes**, one of the highest figures for the period, second only to 2023. This increase reinforces the idea of a tournament in which **physical wear and tear, the ability to adapt to changes, and efficiency in the final stages** had a direct impact on the outcomes of the matches. At the same time, there has been a 20% decrease in goals scored by headers compared with 2024 (25%), suggesting a reduced reliance on aerial play as the primary means of finishing.

Years	% Defenses	% Midfielders	% Forwards	% Open play	% SP	Inside the box	Outside the box	Head	76' to 90'
2025	11%	31%	51%	59%	36%	87%	13%	20%	23%
2024	14%	30%	53%	69%	31%	81%	19%	25%	16%
2023	11%	28%	59%	72%	28%	80%	20%	16%	25%
2022	8%	37%	50%	71%	24%	86%	14%	17%	12%
2021	15%	31%	52%	70%	28%	87%	13%	17%	20%

Statistics on goals scored inside and outside the penalty box from 2021 to 2025

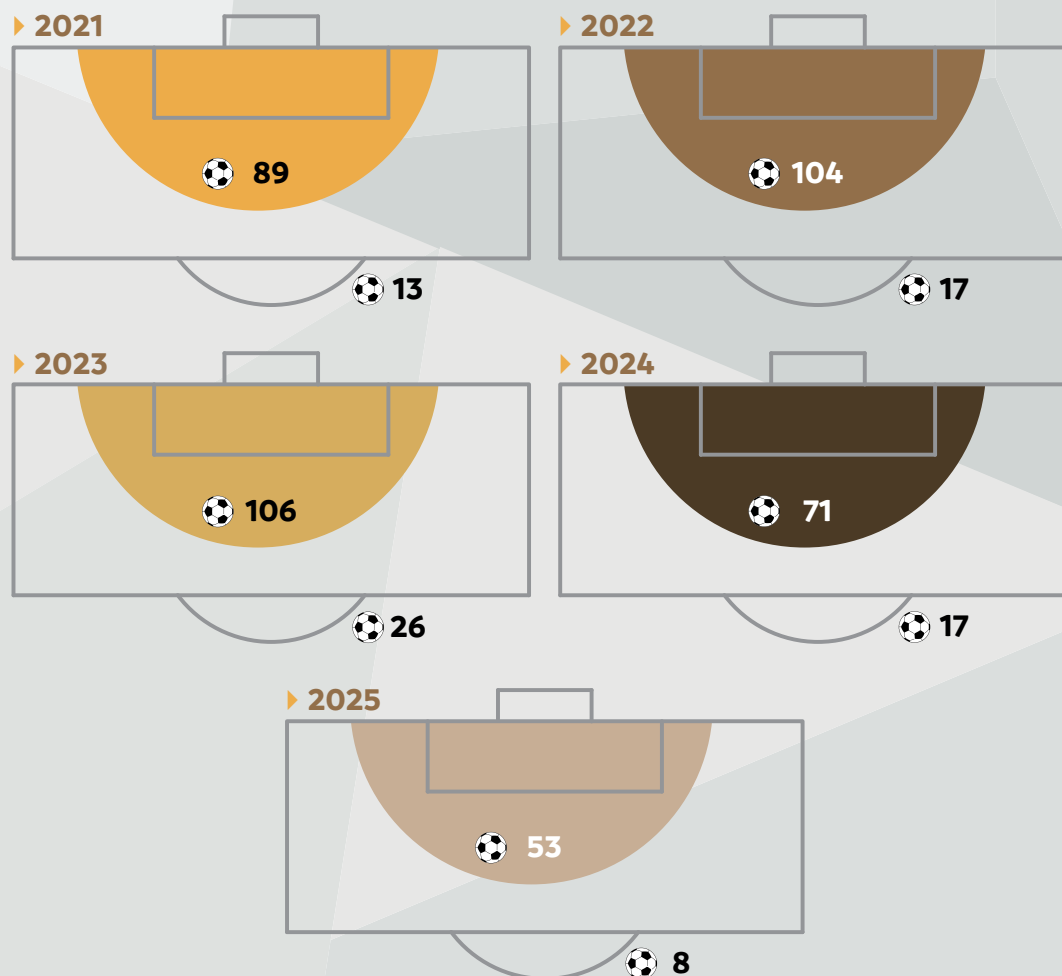
In the CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina 2025, the difference between goals scored from outside the box and goals scored from inside the box does not depend on a single factor, but rather on a combination of tactical, technical, spatial, and contextual aspects of the game.

Shots taken inside the penalty box tend to have a higher probability of resulting in a goal because they are closer to the goal and offer better shooting angles.

In the 2023 edition, for example, the data shows that there were many more goals scored from inside the box (106) than from outside the box (26); it was one of the tournaments with the most goals scored inside the box, when taking into account tournaments from 2021 to date.

Long-range shots are less likely to result in a goal because the goalkeeper has more time to get into position, and they require greater accuracy and power. This usually makes long-range goals less common overall, as was the case this year, when only 8 goals were scored from outside the box.

In the Libertadores Femenina 2025, offensive intensity varies greatly by team and style, and the data on shots per match shows a high volume (22.63 shots per match), indicating many scoring opportunities both inside and outside the box.



Goal analysis: CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina 2025

The breakdown by stage helps put the low goal tally observed in the CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina 2025 into context. In the group stage, **48 goals were scored across 24 matches**, which amounts to an **average of 2 goals per match** and accounts for **79% of the tournament total**. This total was lower than in previous editions: in 2024, 74 goals were scored in the same number of matches (**3.08 per match, 84% of the total**) and in **2023, 101 goals were scored (4.2 per match, 77%)**. The comparison shows a sustained decline in offensive output during the early stages of the tournament.

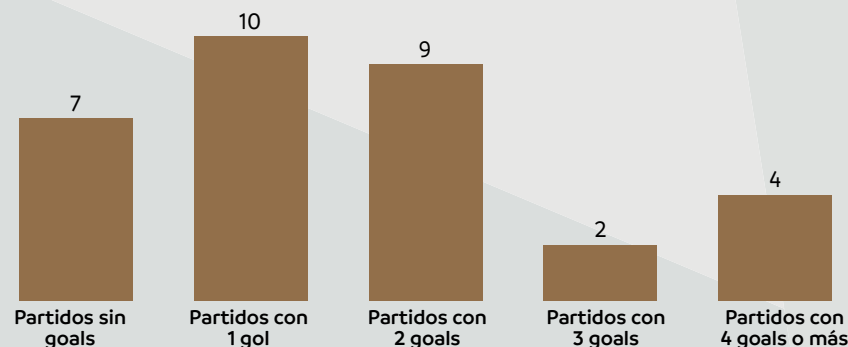
In this context, the case of **Always Ready** has a **significant impact** on the global figures for 2025. **The team conceded 23 goals in three group stage matches**, including 7-0 and 11-0 losses to Santa

Fe and Corinthians, respectively, and a 5-0 loss to Dragonas IDV. By excluding these matches from the analysis, the group stage is reduced to **25 goals** in the remaining matches, which amounts to an average of **1.19 goals per match**. This analysis shows that, aside from this specific case, most matches had low scores, **with five matches ending 0-0 and 10 ending 1-0**.

In the final stage of the tournament (quarterfinals, semifinals, and final), **the average number of goals per match was 1.63**, continuing the trend of low scoring seen in the group stage. This trend reinforces the idea that the 2025 tournament was marked by close matches and fewer goals scored, both in the early stages and in the decisive rounds of the tournament.

In addition, the 2025 edition stood out for the number of teams with very low offensive output. In total, **four teams finished the tournament without scoring any goals**—which had not been seen since 2021—when three teams failed to score. By comparison, in 2024, only one team finished the competition without scoring a goal, while in the 2023 and 2022 editions, all participants managed to score at least once. In 2020, there were no teams that failed to score a single goal either, which underscores the unusual nature of the 2025 tournament in this regard. In addition to this statistic, in 2025, **three teams scored just one goal** throughout the entire tournament, expanding the group of teams with low offensive efficiency.

Goals per match CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina 2025



Goals per team CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina 2025



Goal analysis: CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina 2025

Compared with previous editions, the CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina 2025 was characterized by a greater reliance on set pieces, a higher concentration of shots within the penalty area, an increase in the role of midfielders in scoring goals and a high level of offensive output in the final minutes of matches. These elements shape a tournament profile in which offensive organization, attention to detail, and accuracy at key moments are decisive factors in competitive performance.

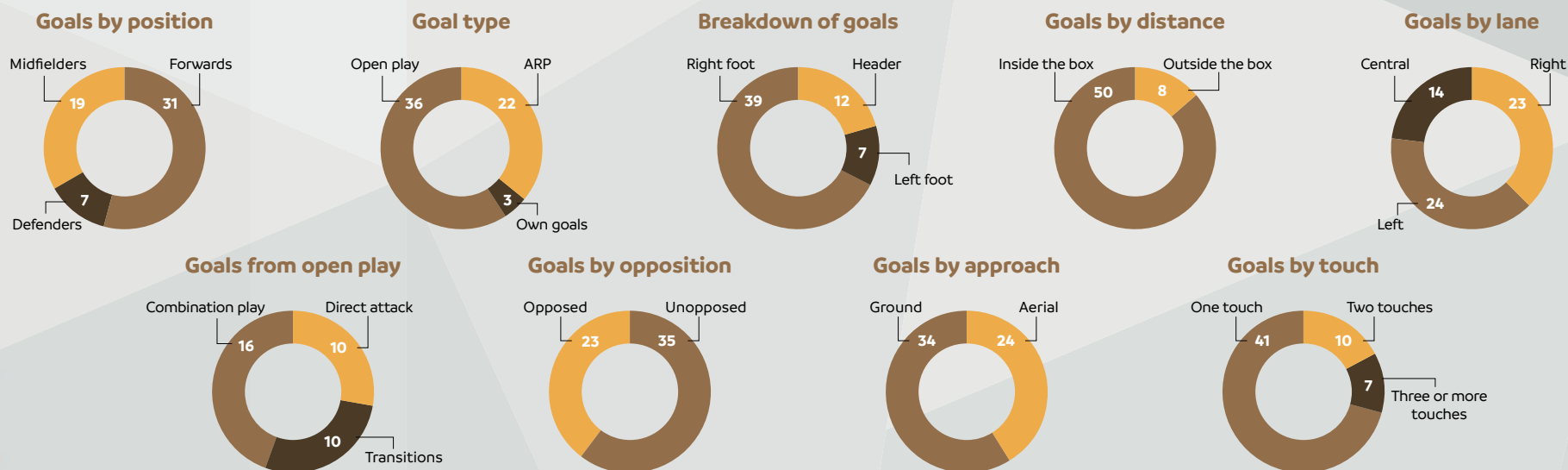
The distribution of goals by position shows a clear concentration among the forwards, who score

most of the goals in the tournament. The midfielders play a significant role, indicating a sustained incidence of attacking runs from the second line and offensive support plays. Defenders are less involved, as they're primarily associated with set pieces or specific attacking situations.

With regard to goal type, goals scored from open play predominate over goals scored from set pieces. However, the number of goals scored from set pieces continues to account for a significant portion of the tournament total, confirming the importance of these situations in deciding the

outcome of matches. Goals scored on the counter-attack account for a smaller proportion of the total, suggesting a higher incidence of organized attacks in the final third.

From the perspective of shooting distance, most goals are scored inside the box, while shots from outside the box account for a smaller proportion. This pattern indicates a focus on entering the opponent's area before the play ends, as well as a selection of shots aimed at areas with a higher probability of scoring. Consistent with this, goals scored by headers account for a limited percentage of the total.





- CONMEBOL -

LIBERTADORES
FEMENINA

Trends

- CONMEBOL -

EVOLUCIÓN

Goal analysis: CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina 2025

The analysis by **attacking lane** shows a relatively balanced distribution between the wings and the central lane, with a slightly higher incidence of plays originating from the wings leading to crosses or passes into the box. This distribution is reflected in the way the ball reaches the box: the **cross** is the most common method, followed by the **through ball**, the **angled shot**, and **rebound** situations. Individual actions and passing back have less of an impact on the direct creation of goals.

As for the **play leading up to the goal**, it can be

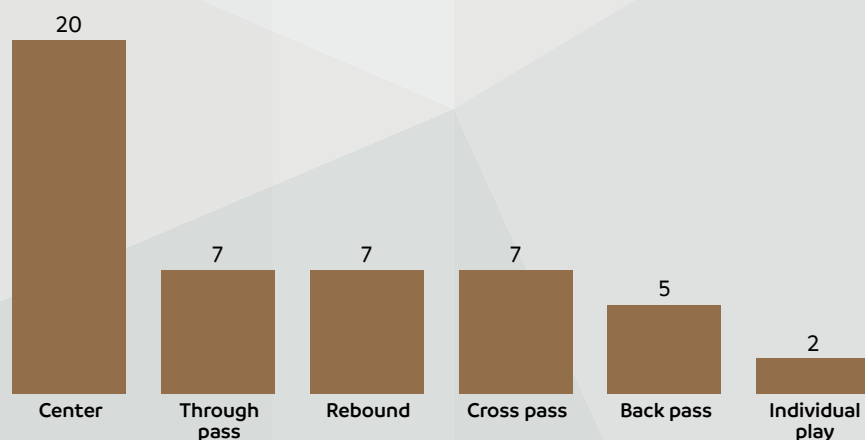
seen that a significant portion of the shots occur after sequences involving just a few touches, while another significant portion results from more plays with more build-up. This suggests a combination of more direct attacks and plays involving build-up, depending on the context of the game and the opponent's defensive positioning.

A specific analysis of **goals from set pieces** confirms that the corner kick is the primary source of goals in this category, followed by **penalty kicks** and **indirect free kicks**. Goals scored on direct free kicks and throw-ins have a marginal impact, which

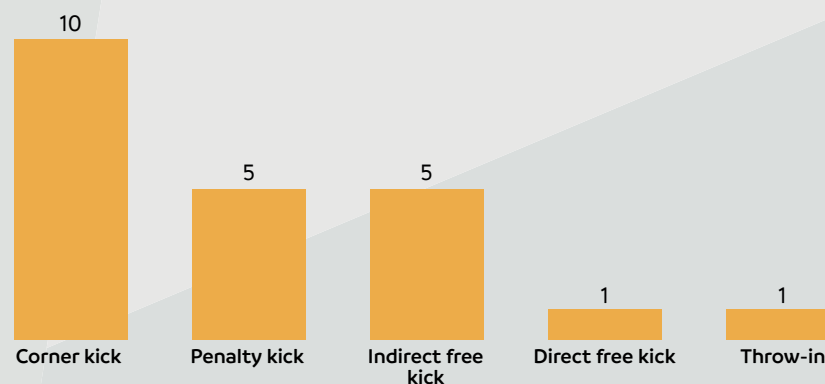
underscores the importance of offensive and defensive organization on corner kicks and penalty kicks.

The goals in the CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina 2025 reflect a tournament in which **finishing inside the box**, the **impact of the forwards**, the **frequent use of crosses** and the **importance of set pieces**, especially corner kicks, define the main scoring patterns. These trends provide a clear framework for analyzing the offensive and defensive play of the participating teams and for preparing specifically for matches in similar contexts.

How did the ball get to the box?



Dead ball situations



The gap between goals and expected goals as a key factor in low offensive output

The 2025 edition saw fewer goals than in 2024, and the main factor behind this, according to comparative data, is **the discrepancy between goals scored and expected goals (xG)**. xG estimates how many goals a team or tournament should score based on the quality of the shots (location, type of assist, angle, context). If the number of goals is below xG, the finishing performance was below what the chances created would suggest. In 2025, the **goals scored to xG ratio was negative (-17.67)**, indicating that the tournament produced fewer goals than expected given the quality and quantity of shots. In 2024, the opposite occurred: the **goals scored to xG ratio was positive (+8.72)**, which means that the previous edition saw a higher-than-expected conversion rate.

This pattern is also evident at the team level in 2025: **13 teams finished with a higher xG than goals scored**, meaning they created chances that, statistically speaking, should have resulted in more goals, but they didn't actually score those goals. There are cases with large gaps, such as **Boca Juniors (2 goals vs. 5.59 xG)**, **Nacional (0 vs. 2.92)**, **Universidad de Chile (0 vs. 2.96)**, **Olimpia (0 vs. 2.67)** and **Libertad (1 vs. 3.37)**.

In these examples, the result cannot be explained solely by "few scoring opportunities," but rather by **lower finishing efficiency** or by matches in which the number of scoring opportunities did not translate into goals. On the other hand, there were fewer teams with a positive goal difference (scoring more than their xG): notable examples include **Dragonas IDV (+1.84)**, **Corinthians (+1.25)**, **Alianza Lima (+0.95)**

and **Santa Fe (+0.52)**, which reinforces the fact that the tournament, as a whole, leaned toward under-conversion.

Volume metrics help put the phenomenon into context. From 2024 to 2025, **shots** declined moderately (from 12.17 to 11.25 per team), and **shots on target** also declined (from 4.39 to 4.16), with a slight decrease in the **percentage on target** (from 35.7% to 34.4%). However, the statistic that best summarizes the impact is the increase in **shots on target** (from 8.6 to 11.8), which shows that in 2025, more shots were needed to score. In practical terms, the tournament saw a relatively comparable number of scoring opportunities, but with a **lower conversion rate**, which explains why the total number of goals and goals per team dropped sharply.

In summary, the decline in goals in 2025 can be explained by a combination of factors, with the dominant one being **efficiency**: the tournament generated scoring opportunities that, based on xG,

	SHOTS PER GOAL	GOALS TOTALS	XG TOTAL	GOALS - XG
2024	8.6	88	81.3	6.7
2025	11.8	61	78.7	-17.7



projected more goals, but the conversion rate fell short of that expectation, with a majority of teams finishing this year's tournament with a negative goal difference. In 2024, however, the overall positive goal difference suggests a tournament with a higher conversion rate, which drove the total number of goals upward even without relying on a sharp increase in shots or passes into the box.

Set pieces as a decisive offensive tool

In the CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina 2025, set pieces became a key attacking strategy. There were 22 goals scored from set pieces, accounting for 36% of the tournament's total goals and marking the highest percentage in the last five editions.

This data reflects a higher incidence of these situations in teams' offensive play, within a broader context of fewer goals being scored during open play.

Brazilian teams accounted for 55% of the goals

scored from set pieces. Corinthians scored eight goals, Ferroviária three, and São Paulo one.

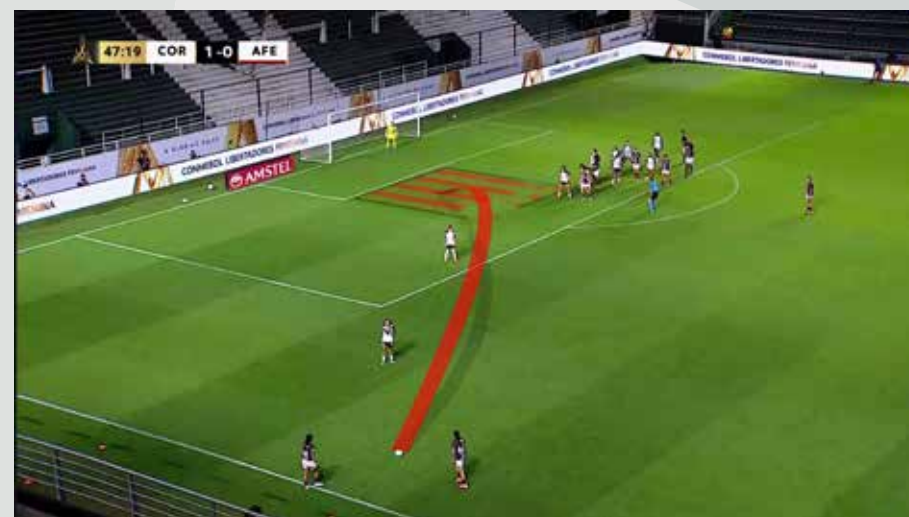
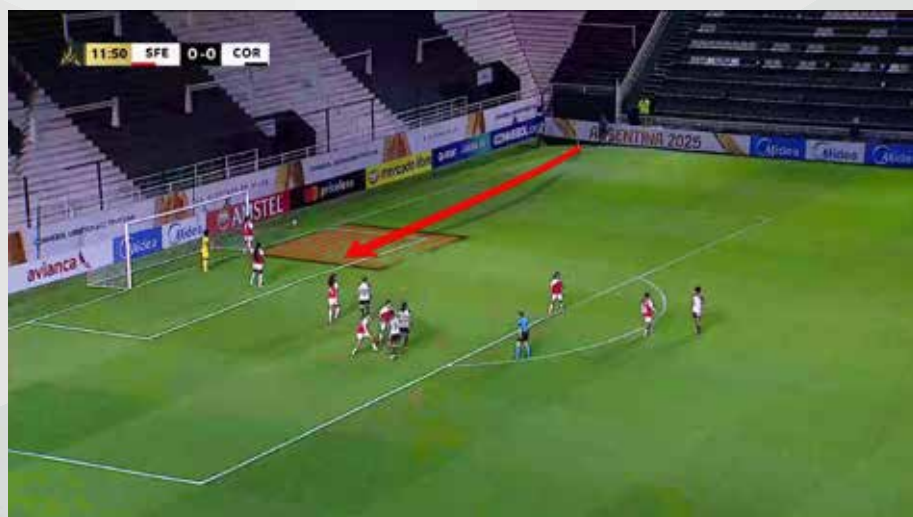
In the case of Corinthians, most of their goals from set pieces came from corner kicks—five in total—along with two goals from free kicks. Their offensive strategy on corner kicks was not based on a large number of players crowding the box, but rather on coordinated movements.

Gabi Zanotti repeatedly attacked the near post, while Mariza and Thaís took on roles as screens and

made runs into the area near the goal, helping to create space for the finish.

Ferroviária, for their part, found the free kick to be one of their main offensive weapons in set-piece situations, scoring two goals this way.

In these plays, a pattern of attack focused on anticipation was observed, with one player seeking to deflect the ball's initial trajectory to disrupt the defense's positioning and create an advantage in the shooting zone.

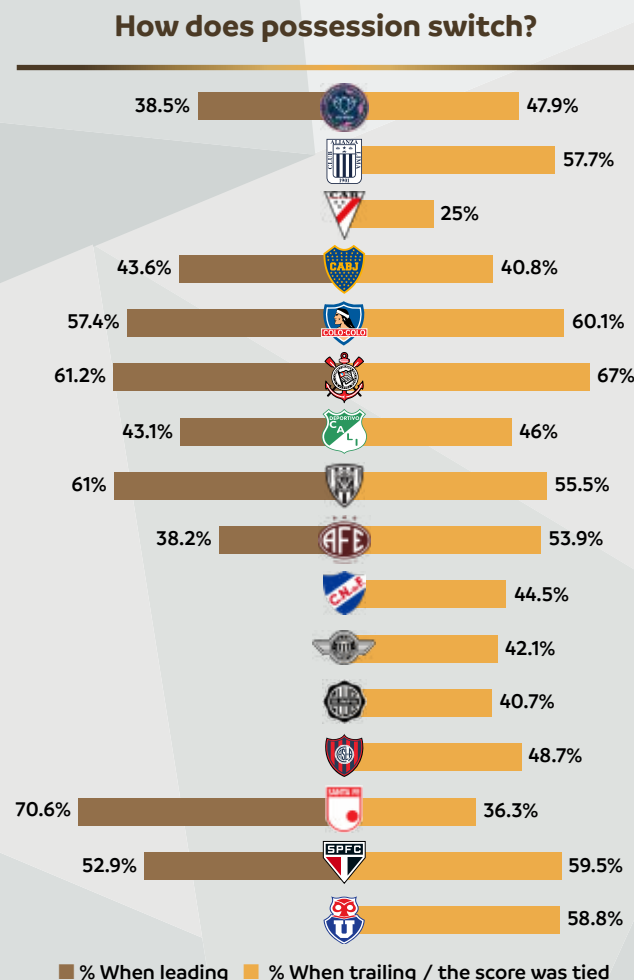


Tactical adjustments based on the match scenario

An analysis of average ball possession by match scenario shows that most teams did not increase their ball possession when they were trailing. Specifically, eight teams had possession rates below 50% when they were trailing (out of the 14 analyzed, since two teams were never behind at any point during the tournament). This suggests that teams tend to relinquish control of the game and prioritize more direct attacks or quick transitions rather than sustained ball movement.

In contrast, a smaller group of teams managed to maintain or even exceed 55% possession when trailing, suggesting that a strategy based on ball control was a mechanism for turning the game around. Colo Colo, Alianza Lima, São Paulo, and Universidad de Chile fit this profile.

When teams were ahead, the trend diverged once again. Some teams maintained high possession even when they were winning—such as Santa Fe, Corinthians, and Dragonas IDV—which indicates a strategy focused on managing the game through ball control. In contrast, other teams reduced their possession when they took the lead—such as ADIF-FEM, Boca Juniors, and Deportivo Cali—prioritizing spatial control, defensive organization, and managing the score over taking the initiative with the ball.



56% of the teams had more possession than their opponent when they were ahead

Number of teams by average possession and match scenario

Match scenario	Teams with less possession than their opponent when they were leading	Teams with more possession than their opponent when they were leading
More possession than the opponent when the score was tied or they were trailing	1 6%	5 31%
Menos posesión que el rival cuando van empatando o perdiendo	3 19%	1 6%



- Teams with less possession than their opponent when they were leading
- Teams with more possession than their opponent when they were leading

More than half of the teams attacked more when they were leading

An analysis of the averages for **positional attacks** based on the match scenario showed a clear trend: **most teams increased their volume of positional attacks when they were trailing.** Specifically, **eight teams had a higher average number of positional attacks when they were trailing than when the score was tied**, which indicates a greater intention to establish themselves in the opponent's half and sustain organized attacks as a strategy to seek an equalizer. This trend was observed in teams such as **Colo Colo, Alianza Lima, São Paulo, and Universidad de Chile**, which noticeably increased the frequency of their positional attacks when they fell behind.

In contrast, **a small group of teams did not increase this type of attack when they were trailing**, maintaining or even reducing their organized offensive output. **Always Ready and Nacional** fit this profile, with low values for both when the score was tied and when they were trailing, suggesting a lesser reliance on positional attack and a greater tendency toward direct drives or quick transitions, regardless of the score.

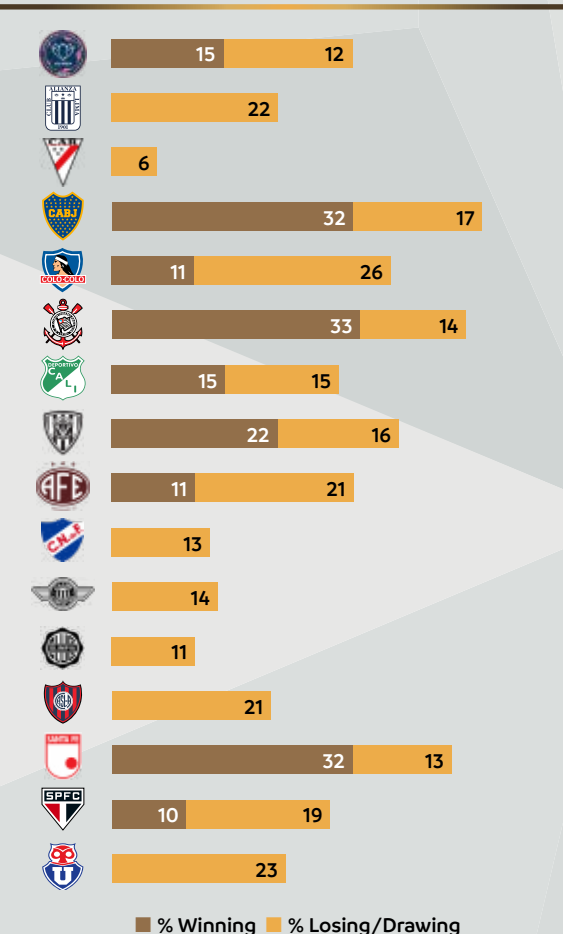
When the analysis focused on when the team was leading, a different pattern emerged. **Some teams increased their positional attacks when they were**

leading, which indicates a game management strategy based on territorial control and ball movement in the opponent's half. **Boca Juniors, Corinthians, and Santa Fe** are the most representative examples of this trend, as they recorded their highest numbers of positional attacks when they were leading. For these teams, taking the lead did not mean immediately falling back, but rather maintaining the offensive momentum and controlling the pace of the game.

On the contrary, **other teams scaled back their positional attacks once they had taken the lead**, prioritizing a more conservative structure and fewer long sequences. **ADIFFEM, Ferroviária, and Olimpia** were examples of this trend, with clear decreases in the average number of positional attacks when leading compared with when the score was tied, suggesting a strategy of managing the result based on spatial control and risk reduction.

The trends in terms of positional attacks confirm **that the match scenario directly influenced the teams' offensive structure**, although their responses varies. While most teams stepped up their organized attack when they were trailing, one particular group intensified it when they were winning, using positional attack as a tool to control the game.

Average number of attacks per team



71% of the teams tried to win the ball back more often in the opponent's half when they were trailing

An analysis of the **PPDA** based on the current match scenario revealed a dominant trend: **10 teams saw their PPDA decrease when they went from a tie to a loss**, which indicates increased pressure in the opponent's half or in higher areas of the field after falling behind. This trend reflects a collective effort aimed at regaining possession more quickly and closer to the opponent's goal in order to shorten the offensive phases. Teams such as **Colo Colo, Alianza Lima, and Universidad de Chile** exemplified this pattern, with their PPDA clearly much lower when they were trailing.

However, a **small group of teams did not step up pressure when trailing**, maintaining similar or even

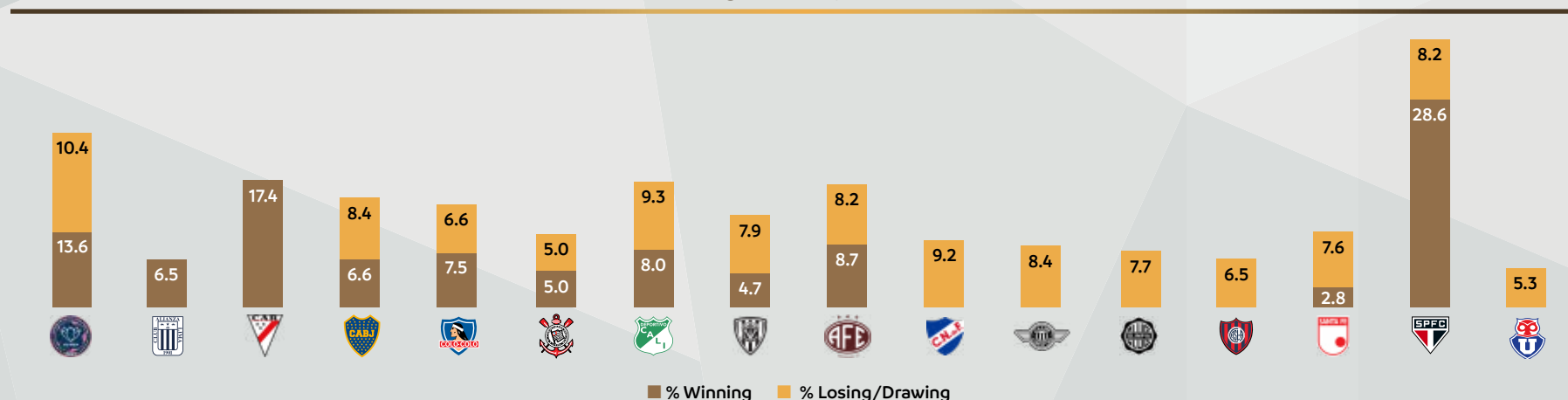
higher pressure levels than when the game was tied. **Always Ready and São Paulo** showed this behavior, suggesting a defensive approach that is less reactive to the score and prioritizes structural organization over immediate recovery in the opponent's half.

When in a leading position, a different pattern emerged. **Five teams reduced their PPDA when they took the lead**, indicating that, even when they were leading, they actively pressed to limit their opponent's progress. **Santa Fe and ADIFFEM** were examples of this approach, using pressure as a means of controlling the game rather than as a response to the score.

The **PPDA (Passes Allowed Per Defensive Action)** measures the number of passes the opponent can make before a defensive action. **Lower values indicate a higher frequency of pressure**, while higher values reflect a more passive or restrained defense.

In this context, the overall decrease in PPDA when the team fell behind confirmed that **pressure was used as a tool to respond to the score**, while its increase when the team was ahead reflected a **defensive strategy based on controlling space and minimizing risks**. The exceptions were teams that used pressure as a consistent part of their strategy, regardless of the match scenario.

Average PPDA per team



Comparison of performance between 2024 and 2025

1 Possession structure and pace of play

A comparison between 2024 and 2025 shows a shift in the structure of possession, with a slight decrease in short possession (0–10 seconds) in 2025 and an increase in both medium-length possession (10–20 seconds) and very long possession (45+ seconds). This change suggests that, in 2025, teams were able to maintain possession for longer periods during certain phases of the game, without completely abandoning their vertical approach.

At the same time, there has been an increase in the number of passes per possession and a slight decrease in the percentage of possession that reached the opponent's half, indicating that part of that extended possession took place in midfield areas, with more ball movement and less immediate progression.

2 Offensive play and creating scoring opportunities

On offense, the data shows **a moderate decrease in the volume of positional attacks** in 2025, along with a slight drop in shots and in the average xG. This trend suggests that, while the teams maintained their ability to make attacking runs into the penalty box, **they prioritized more structured** and less frequent attacks, possibly in response to better-organized defenses.

At the same time, there has been a decrease in crosses and long passes, which reinforces the idea of an attack with **less reliance on direct play and crosses from the wings**, and a greater focus on advancing through interior build-up or more selective attacks into the final third.

3 Defensive organization and intensity

From a defensive standpoint, the 2025 edition showed **an increase in PPDA**, indicating less frequent or less sustained pressure in the opponent's half compared with 2024. This variation suggests that teams more frequently opted for a **defensive block and controlling spaces**, rather than applying constant pressure after losing possession.

This trend is consistent with the reduction in the opponent's offensive output observed across various metrics and with the lower number of positional attacks, suggesting a tournament in which defensive management and structural organization played a greater role in the flow of the matches.

Statistics	% Dead ball	Shots	Crosses	Attacks	PPDA	Short possession	Very long possession	Long passes
2024	55%	12.17	12.13	30.08	6.76	58.98	1.66	55.72
2025	55%	11.25	11.94	28.31	8.21	51.61	2.08	53.70

Positional attack with control of all five lanes

A recurring trend of positional attacks based on occupying all five offensive lanes was identified. The teams structured their offensive play by spreading out wide on the flanks, maintaining a strong presence in the central lane, and occupying the half-spaces, which allowed them to create passing lanes on different levels. This formation facilitated ball movement and penetration against organized defenses by forcing them to make constant decisions regarding marking and coverage.

Within this model, coordinated movements such

as passing and cutting, positional rotations, and the appearance of a fourth player in the final third were repeated. These plays were designed to create numerical or situational advantages, draw defenders, and open up space in the midfield. The use of the half-spaces in between proved key to linking the inside play with the wings, allowing the wingers to receive the ball in favorable positions or the inside forwards to attack the box from the second line.

The width created by the fullbacks and wingers

pinned the opposing wing-backs back, while the depth of the forwards put pressure on the opposing back line. In this type of positional attack, the teams organized themselves into 3-2-5 or 2-3-5 formations during the offensive phase.

The front five was formed by wingers or wing-backs playing wide, a presence in the central lane, and players occupying the half-spaces, while one or two central midfielders joined the attack from the second line depending on the base formation.



Use of a back three during the build-up and progression phases

One of the most recognizable tactical trends in the CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina 2025 was the use of a back three during the build-up and progression phases, regardless of the teams' stated base formation. This formation addressed the need to ensure numerical superiority in the first phase of the build-up, facilitate the initial movement of the ball, and create better passing angles against the opponent's pressing front line. Based on this formation, the teams were able to advance with greater control or draw pressure to create space in the attacking third.

Case 1

The first case involves teams that **started with a back three as their basic formation**, such as Colo Colo and Corinthians. In these teams, the starting back line already consisted of three players, which allowed for a balanced distribution across the width of the field when moving forward, with fullbacks and a central defender who acts as an inside anchor. This formation facilitates progression through short passes, reduces the risk when facing direct pressure, and makes it easier to link up with central midfielders or wing-backs positioned wide.



Case 2

The second scenario was observed in teams with a **back four**, which, during the build-up phase, used a back three instead by means of the **a fullback pushing forward**. In this formation, the back three consisted of the two center backs and the remaining fullback, while the fullback who pushed forward took up a higher position as a wing-back. São Paulo used this tactic repeatedly, gaining ground in the opponent's half without losing their defensive balance, and creating an advantage on the wings to advance or pin down their opponents.



Case 3

The third case involved a **back three featuring a midfielder**, as in the example of Deportivo Cali. In this formation, the central midfielder dropped back during the build-up to take up the libero position, while the two center backs spread out to provide width. This variation allows the fullbacks to stay in higher positions from the start of play and ensures a clean build-up through the middle, while also providing a solution to high pressure from the opponent without immediately resorting to long balls.



Overall, these variations serve the same tactical objective: **to ensure stability in the build-up, create positional advantages, and facilitate ball progression**. Using a back three let teams have better control over their initial passes, draw their opponents in to create open spaces, and establish a structural foundation from which to organize their offense, cementing itself as one of the most defining trends of the 2025 tournament.

Five key takeaways from the champions

1

Set-piece success

Corinthians generated a substantial portion of their offensive output from set pieces, with eight goals scored from set pieces, making them the most productive team in the tournament in this category. Most of these goals originated from corner kicks, where the team prioritized not a massive build-up of players in the box, but rather the coordination of movements. Gabi Zanotti repeatedly attacked the near post, while Mariza and Thais focused on blocking and occupying the six-yard box, creating positional advantages that made it easier to finish.

2

Goal distribution and team contribution

The team did not rely on a single source of goals, but instead displayed a balanced distribution of offensive output. The midfielders scored 12 goals, the defenders 3, and the forwards another 3, highlighting an offensive structure in which attacking runs from the second line and the involvement of non-offensive players in finishing played a decisive role. This formation made it difficult for opponents to organize their defense and expanded the team's attacking options.

3

Decisive performance

Corinthians showed efficiency in converting penalty kicks, a key factor in their run to the title. In the semifinals, they defeated Ferroviária 6-5 in a penalty shoot-out, after a 1-1 tie in regulation time, and in the final, they defeated Deportivo Cali 5-3 in another penalty shoot-out after a 0-0 tie. This ability to sustain performance under the most challenging conditions proved decisive in a tournament marked by close scores.



4

Solid defense and control of the opponent

On defense, Corinthians was the team that conceded the fewest goals in the tournament (2) and recorded the fewest shots received per match (6.83). Their defensive organization limited the opponent's ability to create clear scoring opportunities, combining effective high pressing with a well-organized structure in mid and low blocks. This strength allowed the team to maintain solid results and reduce its exposure in single-elimination matches.

5

Key individual performances

The title was also secured thanks to consistent individual performances. Gabi Zanotti was the tournament's top scorer with 7 goals, Andressa Alves led the assists category with 5, Dayana Rodríguez stood out as the player with the most passes into the final third (56), and Mariza was the player with the most passes per match (55) and the highest number of successful dribbles (6.7 per match). These performances provided leadership, consistency in terms of offensive output, and control of the game at various stages.





- CONMEBOL -
LIBERTADORES
FEMENINA

Analysis of the goalkeepers

- CONMEBOL -
EVOLUCIÓN

Tactical analysis of the goalkeeper position

Any analysis of the goalkeeper's performance must necessarily be viewed within the context of the team's defensive organization. In this regard, the tactical approach devised by the coaching staff—particularly the composition of the back line—determined the match scenarios the goalkeeper had to face and resolve, and consequently, the conditions under which she had to act in her position.

This paper presents a tactical analysis based on statistical data, from the goalkeeper's perspective, examining the relationship between two defensive formations used during the CONMEBOL Libertadores Femenina 2025—a back three and a back four—and the opponent's finishing opportunities. The study is based on statistical evidence drawn from the records of all the goalkeepers who competed in the tournament, making it possible to examine the phenomenon within a top-level South American competitive setting.



Statistical analysis of the goalkeeper position in relation to the defensive system (back three vs. back four)

Analyze the challenges posed by the match scenario faced by the goalkeeper based on the tactical context created by defensive formations featuring a back three and a back four, and their relationship to the observable performance of the position.

What kind of match scenario does each defensive formation create, and what demands does that scenario place on the goalkeeper's performance?



Back three

A back three typically consists of three center backs (left center back, central center back, and right center back) who work in sync with the goalkeeper. This system has a narrower defensive width, and each player must cover larger areas on her flanks. In this formation, the goalkeeper typically plays a more active role as a libero, participating in clearances, controlling the depth of the field, and managing the space behind the defense.



Defense consisting of three players

Opponent's shot rate per match

- ▶ 1672 minutes
- ▶ 200 opponents' shots

10.77

Back four

A back four consists of two fullbacks (right and left) and two center backs, who work in coordination with the goalkeeper as part of a wider, more compact defensive unit. The goalkeeper works with the team to control the depth of the field, adjust positioning, and organize the back line to keep it compact and coordinated in response to the opponent's movements



Defense consisting of four players

Opponent's shot rate per match

- ▶ 4554 minutes
- ▶ 530 opponents' shots

10.28

Statistical analysis of the goalkeeper position in relation to the defensive system (back three vs. back four)

What does the data show?

The data shows that the proportion of opposing shots on target is similar between the two defensive formations, with a slight difference between a back three (39.5%) and a back four (35.4%). However, there is a clear difference in the origin of those shots. With a back three, 63% of shots on target were taken from inside the penalty box, while with a back four, this percentage dropped to 55%, showing a more balanced distribution between shots from inside (55%) and outside the penalty box (45%).

What does the data suggest?

The data suggests that, although both formations allow a similar proportion of shots on target, a back four does a better job of controlling the opponent's access nearby areas, reducing the number of shots on target generated inside the box and shifting some of the shots to areas further away. In contrast, a back three allows for a higher percentage of shots on target from inside the box, creating a more favorable scoring opportunity for the opponent and one that is potentially more challenging for the goalkeeper.

What does the data show?

With a back three, of the shots that did not reach the goal, approximately 25% were taken from inside the penalty box, 39% from outside the penalty area, and 36% were shots whose trajectory was intercepted before they reached the goal.

With a back four, the data shows a similar distribution pattern: 28% of shots that did not reach the goal originated from inside the penalty box, 40% came from outside the penalty box, and 32% were blocked.

What does the data suggest?

The data suggests that, while the way in which shots that did not reach the goal were generated is similar across formations, a back four manages to neutralize a slightly higher percentage of shots before they become direct shots on target.

This is reflected in the fact that a back four neutralizes about 65% of the finishes, compared with the 60% observed with a back three. Although the difference is modest, it suggests that the system is better able to prevent these plays from turning into direct shots on target, thereby slightly reducing the number of times the goalkeeper is called upon to make a save.

Shots that did not reach the goal

Back three	Back four
60%	65%
25% Finishing mistake inside the penalty box	28%
39% Finishing mistake outside the penalty box	40%
36%	Blocked
	32%

Distribution of opponents' shots that do not reach the goal in a back three and a back four, broken down by origin (inside or outside the penalty box) and the total percentage of shots blocked. Source: Data derived from statistical reports on all matches of the Copa Libertadores Femenina 2025.

Angle of origin of the shot

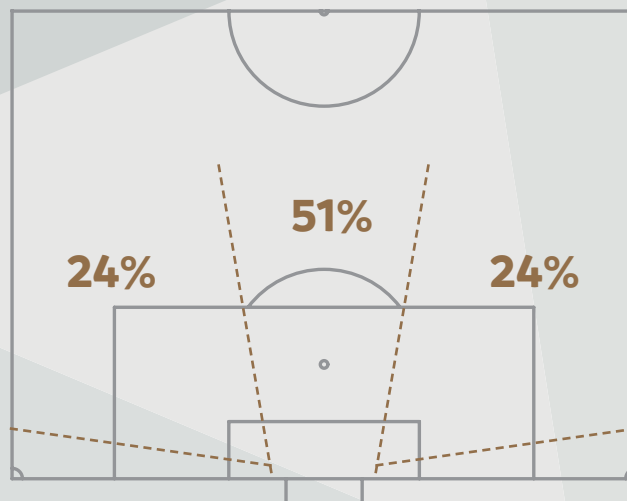
What does the data show?

With a back three, 51% of the shots came from open angles, 48% were evenly distributed between the closed angles on each side, and 1% came from very closed angles. With a back four formation, 55.5% of the shots were from open angles, while shots from tight angles were unevenly distributed: the left side of the defense (right side of the attack) received 19%, and the right side of the defense (left side of the attack) received 25.5%.

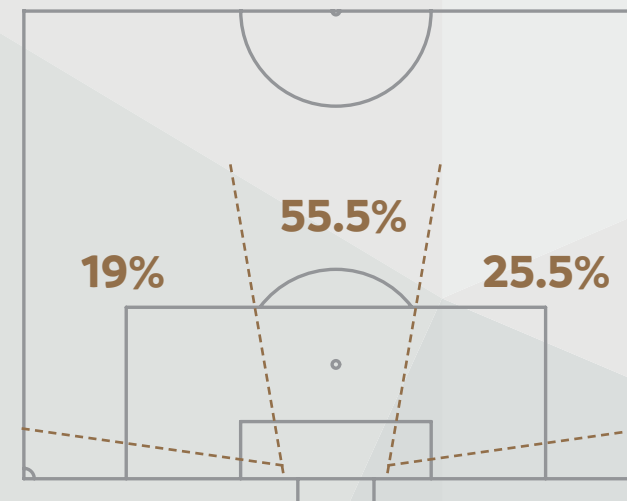
What does the data suggest?

An initial analysis reveals different patterns of angular distribution depending on the back line. In back three formations, opponents' shots are distributed more evenly across the various attacking zones, whereas in back four formations, there is a greater concentration of shots in certain areas and angles. This observation describes the patterns detected in terms of shooting angles without establishing causal relationships or predicting future behavior.

BACK THREE



BACK FOUR



Angle of origin of the shot: distribution of opponent's shots based on the defensive formation (back three and back four), taken from open, tight, and very tight angles for each defensive structure.
Source: Data derived from statistical reports on all matches of the Copa Libertadores Femenina 2025.

Shooting patterns

What does the data show?

The data shows a clear variation in shooting patterns depending on the defensive system. With a back three, the shot map shows greater dispersion. Most shots are concentrated in the center of the goal (19%) and spread to a lesser extent across the lower part of the goal, tapering off significantly toward the upper corners. In addition, it can be seen that the right side shows a slightly lower number of shots than the left. With a back four, the area where shots are concentrated is more compact and specific. Shots are once again concentrated in the central area (26%), but they are also increasingly directed toward the lower part of the goal (18%) and, to a lesser extent, toward the right side (14%–10%). Meanwhile, the rest of the goal receives a considerably lower number of shots.

What does the data suggest?

In a way, both defensive blocks contribute to the fact that most shots are directed toward the center of the goal. However, a back three results in a wider spread of shots, forcing the goalkeeper to cover more lateral space. In contrast, a back four concentrates shots in a more compact area, reducing variability and making it harder to shoot toward the upper and left-side areas of the goal.

Back three			VS	Back four		
Right-hand sector	Center	Left-hand sector		Right-hand sector	Center	Left-hand sector
5%	11%	3%		4%	6%	5%
8%	19%	13%		10%	19%	9%
13%	14%	14%		14%	18%	8%

Percentage distribution of shots on target by bin according to defensive system. Data derived from statistical reports on all matches of the Copa Libertadores Femenina 2025.

Effectiveness of the goalkeeper's arc coverage

What does the data show?

Overall, the goalkeeper had a slightly higher save percentage with a back four (+2%).

With a back three, she had a higher save percentage against shots from inside the penalty box (43%) while her efficiency dropped by about 8% against shots from outside the penalty area. The opponent's goal conversion rate was 21.5%.

With a back four, the save percentage was balanced: 41.5% against shots taken outside the box and 39% against shots taken inside the box. The goal conversion rate dropped to 19.5%.

What does the data suggest?

Overall, the data suggests that a more crowded defense allows for greater overall control of the goal area, resulting in a more balanced distribution of the goalkeeper's performance against shots from inside and outside the box (39–41.5%). On the other hand, with a back three, the goalkeeper's lower save percentage for shots from outside the box (from 43% to 35%) may indicate more favorable conditions for the opponent.

Goalkeeper's save percentage

Back three		Back four
78.5%		80.5%
43%	When facing shots from inside the box	39%
35%	When facing shots from outside the box	41.5%
21.5%	Goal conversion rate	19.5%

Goalkeeper's save percentage: breakdown of the goalkeeper's save percentage according to defensive system and shooting zone (inside and outside the box). Source: Data derived from statistical reports on all matches of the Copa Libertadores Femenina 2025.

Goalkeeper's effectiveness pattern

What does the data show?

The goalkeeper's performance showed significant differences depending on the defensive system used. With a back three, the goalkeeper performed best in a compact area of the goal, centered in the middle and extending toward the lower middle and right middle zones, while the upper and lower corners were her main vulnerabilities.

With a back four, the defensive block allowed the goalkeeper to perform more consistently across the entire goal area, improving coverage of the corners and extending that performance to the entire middle of the goal and the lower central and right zones.

What does the data suggest?

Switching from a back three to a back four setup significantly improved coverage of the upper corners, reduced vulnerabilities in the most exposed areas, and boosted performance across the entire goal, maintaining a higher and more consistent overall average in each zone. This suggests that a back four distributes the defensive block's coverage zones better, allowing the goalkeeper to intervene more consistently in all areas of the goal.

Back three			VS	Back four		
Right-hand sector	Left-hand sector			Right-hand sector	Left-hand sector	
25%	75%	0%		38 %	64%	67%
83%	92%	70%		84%	92%	82%
60%	91%	73%		80%	79%	73%

Goalkeeper's save percentage: breakdown of the goalkeeper's save percentage by bins (upper, middle, and lower, from left to right) according to the defensive system: back three (left) and back four (right). Source: Data derived from statistical reports on all matches of the Copa Libertadores Femenina 2025.

Factors affecting the goalkeeper's save percentage

What does the data show?

The data shows that there are no significant differences between the average height of the goalkeepers who played with a back three and those who played with a back four.

What does the data suggest?

The differences in efficiency between a back three and a back four are not due to the height of the goalkeepers, but can initially be explained by the organization and distribution of the defensive block.

Back three
Average goalkeeper height

1.70 m

Back four
Average goalkeeper height

1.71 m

Average goalkeeper height: comparison of the average height of goalkeepers who played in a back 3 and a back 4. Source: figures derived from COMET records.



Goalkeeper's role in team play

What does the data show?

The data indicate that the goalkeeper's involvement in the team's play was slightly greater when the team defended with a back four. In this structure, the goalkeeper averaged more recoveries per match (8.6 vs. 7.9), more passes (21 vs. 20.1), and a slight increase in offensive support plays (6.4 vs. 6). With a back three, the percentages remained similar.

What does the data suggest?

Although the difference in the total number of collective actions was small, the consistent increase observed in the variables analyzed suggests a trend toward greater involvement of the goalkeeper in a back four, rather than a functional change in the defensive system. This suggests that the differences observed can be explained by the goalkeeper's level of involvement and not by a redefinition of her role within each formation.

Goalkeeper's role in team play

Back three		Back four
7.9 %	Ball recoveries per match	8.6 %
20.1 %	Passes per match	21 %
6 %	Offensive support per match	6.4 %
34	COLLECTIVE ACTIONS by match	36



Competitive landscape, finalist goalkeepers

Nicole Ramos

Corinthians (BRA)

Opponents faced

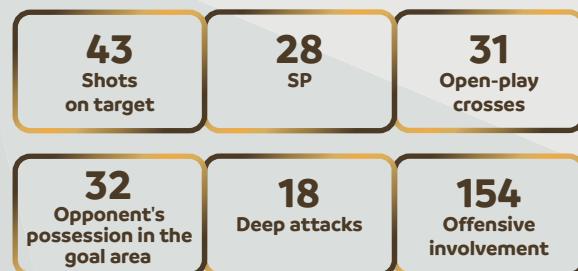


Stature
1.70 m

Predominant defensive system used in her team
Back 3 (4)



Context of match played



Luisa Agudelo

Deportivo Cali (COL)

Opponents faced

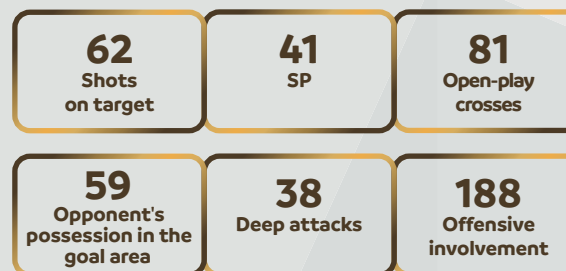


Stature
1.67 m

Predominant defensive system used in her team
Back 4



Context of match played



Competitive landscape, finalist goalkeepers

Luciana Dionizio

Ferroviaria (BRA)

Opponents faced



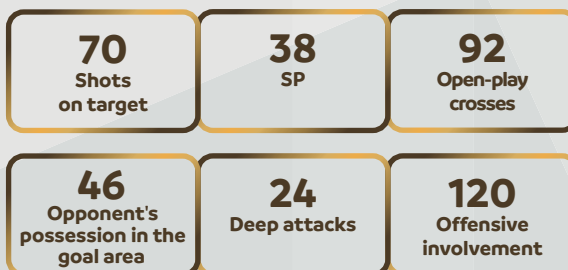
Stature
1.73 m

Predominant defensive system used in her team

Back 4



Context of match played



Ryan Torrero

Colo Colo (CHI)

Opponents faced



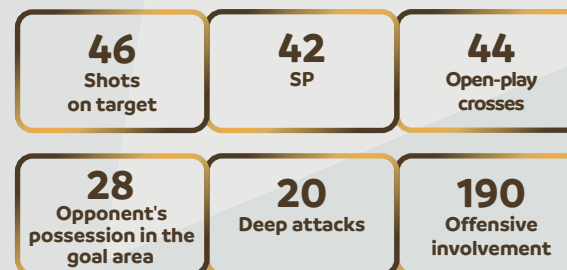
Stature
1.75 m

Predominant defensive system used in her team

Back 4



Context of match played



- CONMEBOL -
LIBERTADORESTM
FEMENINA

President
Alejandro Domínguez W-S

Secretary-General
José Astigarraga

Deputy Secretary-General / Director of Development
Nery Pumpido

Deputy Secretary-General / Legal Director
Montserrat Jiménez

Competition Director
André Mattos

President of the Refereeing Committee
Enrique Cáceres

President of the Medical Committee/ Director of the Anti-Doping Unit
Dr. Osvaldo Pangrazio

Technical Experts
Vanessa Arauz, José Catoya, Daniel Costa, Cristian Lizana, Loreana Baldomero

Editing
Fabimar Franchi, Mei Nagaoka

Photography : Prensa CONMEBOL
Graphic Design and Layout: Jorge Yanho
Translation: OKODIA

Reproducing the articles in whole or in part is prohibited without the consent of the editors or appropriate references to the sources. Copyright: South American Football Confederation (CONMEBOL). The images may only be used with prior authorization from the photography agencies. The CONMEBOL logo is a registered trademark.





- CONMEBOL -

Confederación Sudamericana de Fútbol

Autopista Aeropuerto Internacional - km 12

Luque - Gran Asunción - Paraguay

email: conmebol@conmebol.com.py

www.conmebol.com