

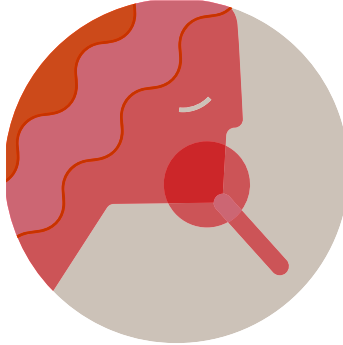
CONSOLIDATED REPORT

AUDIT ON
Gender-Based
Violence

State response to the
prevention, punishment and
eradication of violence
against women







CONSOLIDATED REPORT

AUDIT ON Gender-Based Violence



OVERSEEING THE RESPONSIBLE
USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES



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Consolidated Report Audit on Gender-Based Violence: State Response to the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (2023)

OLACEFS Working Group on Gender Equality and Non-Discrimination Chair
<https://olacefs.com/gtg/>

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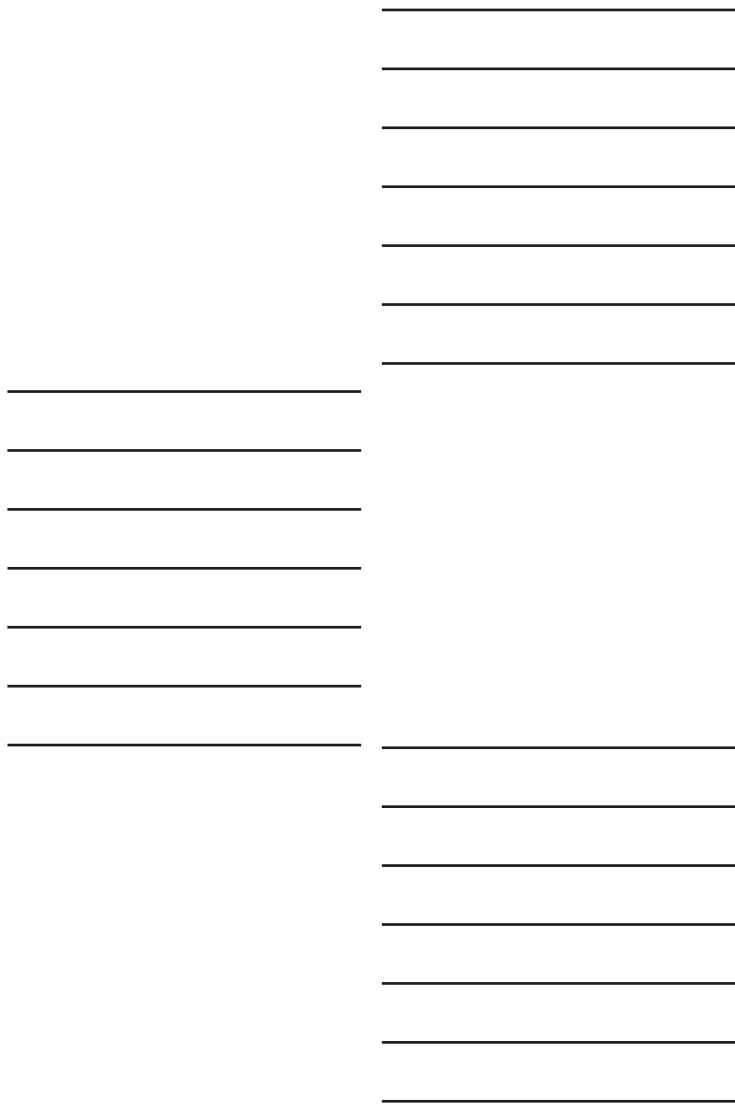
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This coordinated audit is the result of the joint effort of various Supreme Audit Institutions –SAIs– and Audit Entity –AE– members of the Latin American and Caribbean Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions –OLACEFS–.

Individual reports can be found on the following websites:

General Audit of the Argentine Nation	●	agn.gov.ar
Comptroller General of the Plurinational State of Bolivia	●	contraloria.gob.bo
Court of Accounts of the Union of Brazil	●	portal.tcu.gov.br
Comptroller General of the Republic of Chile	●	contraloria.cl
Comptroller General of the Republic of Costa Rica	●	cgr.go.cr
Comptroller General of the State of the Republic of Ecuador	●	contraloria.gob.ec
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Superior Audit of the Federation of Mexico	●	asf.gob.mx
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Comptroller General of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	●	cgr.gob.ve
Honorable Court of Accounts of the Province of Buenos Aires	●	htc.gba.gov.ar
Court of Auditors of the State of Amazonas	●	tce.am.gov.br
Court of Auditors of the Municipalities of the State of Bahia	●	tce.ba.gov.br
Court of Auditors of the Federal District	●	tc.df.gov.br
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Court of Auditors of the State of Paraná	●	tce.pr.gov.br
Court of Auditors of the State of Pernambuco	●	tce.pe.gov.br/



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P R E S E N T A T I O N

Violence is the most serious form of discrimination, preventing the equal enjoyment of rights and freedoms. This cultural and structural phenomenon manifests itself in all spheres of a woman's life, both in the public and private sphere.

On the 60th anniversary of the Latin American and Caribbean Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions –OLACEFS– we present the consolidated results of the coordinated audit on gender-based violence.

Gender equality is an issue that we have been promoting for several years now in OLACEFS. In fact, this exercise is the third coordinated audit on gender equality, which for Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) has been crucial to ensure that state policies and strategies adhere to global commitments.

In particular, this coordinated audit, led by the GTG, is aligned with the OLACEFS Policy on Gender Equality and Non-Discrimination. This Policy stands out for the participatory process in which it was coined and for considering a measurement system with indicators and a monitoring mechanism unprecedented in our organisation.

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Among the Policy's recommendations are:

- Mainstreaming gender and non-discrimination;
- Encourage SAIs to conduct coordinated audits with a focus on gender, inclusion and diversity;
- Encourage impact-based learning activities;
- Promote active SAI collaboration with civil society organisations, particularly those focused on the promotion of gender equality, inclusion, diversity and non-discrimination, in order to incorporate these approaches in the different audit stages; and,
- Call on SAIs to consider auditing care programmes for women.

We are complying with all these recommendations through the exercise that took place between 2022 and 2023, in which 23 audit institutions in our region participated, which shows the transversal commitment that exists in OLACEFS in this area.



In particular, in this area it is clear that Supreme Audit Institutions are allies of international human rights law insofar as it provides the possibility to generate accountability. In particular, this audit was based on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979) and the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (1994). As well as the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

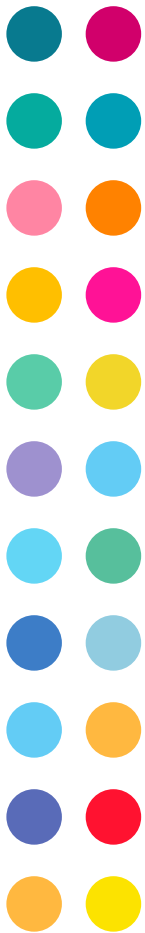
This report presents the consolidated results of the 12 Supreme Audit Institutions that participated in this exercise, as well as summary sheets of the 23 Entities that participated. This is the consolidation of public, independent and objective information about States' actions on gender-based violence. This information is not only useful for the States to apply the audit recommendations and improve their processes, but it is also a great input for civil society, so that they can use this information to carry out advocacy.

This consolidated report contributes to the fight against gender-based violence by analysing the differential impact of phenomena such as pandemics and corruption on women, as well as the effectiveness and efficiency of state actions to prevent, eradicate and punish gender-based violence.

In order to achieve a just, free and peaceful society, all people must feel safe, regardless of their gender, sexual orientation or gender identity and leave no one behind.

**Comptroller General of the Republic of Chile
and Chairman of the OLACEFS Working Group
on Gender Equality and Non-Discrimination,
Mr. Jorge Bermúdez Soto**





P R E F A C E

Violence against women and girls continues to be one of the most frequent and widespread human rights violations in Latin America, the Caribbean, and around the world. Globally, it is estimated that 736 million women –nearly one in three– have experienced physical or sexual partner violence, non-partner sexual violence, or both, at least once in their lifetime (WHO, 2021).

Since 2021, UN Women has been supporting the OLACEFS Policy on Gender Equality and Non-Discrimination so that the member institutions of the Latin American and Caribbean Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions are fully committed to promoting the efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and transparency in public administration with a gender perspective. UN Women and OLACEFS have signed a Memorandum of Understanding to facilitate a lasting structural change in terms of equality and gender perspective within the Audit Institutions.

To ensure a sustainable control function, Supreme Audit Institutions of Latin America and the Caribbean play a crucial role in sharing knowledge on best external control practices with a gender perspective based on case studies in various contexts. We are pleased that this report takes into consideration the consolidation of twelve national reports that conducted performance audits.

On a global scale, the latest UN Women gender outlook report on the progress of the Sustainable Development Goals –SDGs– warns that there is still a long way to go to achieve gender equality and, specifically, SDG 5, which promotes gender equality and women’s empowerment, is lagging far behind. If everything remains the same, in Latin America and the Caribbean, only a quarter (24.6%) of the SDGs would be achieved, less than half (48.4%) would be on the right trend, but insufficient to reach the target, and about a third (27%) are in decline, according to the Sixth Report on the Regional Progress and Challenges of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of 2023 published by ECLAC.

For the control function to be fully effective and to advance the SDG 5 targets on gender equality, it is essential that audit entities, such as OLACEFS as a whole, can advance in the implementation of policies with a gender perspective.

This report marks OLACEFS’ decisive commitment in this regard to build a transformative culture based on respect for gender diversity and equality, as well as reduce gender gaps.

We emphasize the need to scale up technical support and capacity building to carry out such work, as well as support in creating control cultures that incorporate gender-sensitive leadership and management, decision-making and practice. This could also leverage the resources and knowledge of other stakeholders, such as civil society and development partners. The role that civil society plays in gender-based violence is key for preventing and eradicating it.

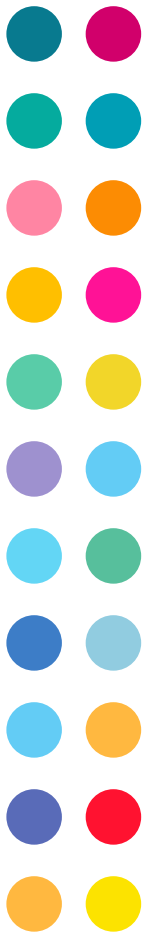
This report represents a significant milestone to better respond to the needs of more than half of the population to meet Sustainable Development Goal 5 of the United Nations 2030 Agenda.

UN Women will continue to support the building of democratic, egalitarian and violence-free societies, leaving no one behind.

Wishing you a fruitful read.

**UN Women Regional Director for
Latin America and the Caribbean,
Ms. Maria-Noel Vaeza**





P R E F A C E

Gender-based violence refers to harmful violent acts against a person because of their gender. It is a phenomenon of everyday life that is widespread in all sectors, a serious violation of human rights and an obstacle to development. Women and girls in all their diversity are disproportionately (but not exclusively) affected by this type of violence. Its roots lie in unequal and oppressive power relations between genders, harmful gender norms, and the experiences of structural discrimination and violence that they entail. Forms of gender-based violence are diverse, ranging from gender-based sexual violence, digital violence, harmful practices such as female genital mutilation or child, early or forced marriage, to violence due to conflict and social or structural violence.

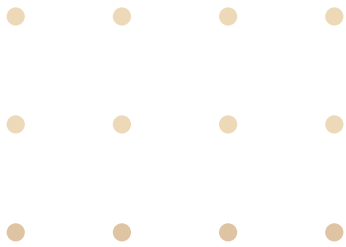
At the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development –BMZ– we work for just and strong societies around the world. Our Feminist Development Policy seeks to reduce discriminatory structures for women and girls as well as for marginalized groups. We act according to a transformative and intersectional gender approach so that all people can participate equally and autonomously in social, political and economic life.

For this reason, we are pleased with the cooperation that we have been developing with the Latin American and Caribbean Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (OLACEFS) for the past decade through GIZ. With the creation of the Working Group on Gender Equity and Non-Discrimination (GTG), the contribution of OLACEFS in this regard has taken on a new and greater dimension. They highlight, as proof of this, the OLACEFS Regional Policy on Gender Equity and Non-Discrimination, a comprehensive training plan to mainstream the issue in the audit work of Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) and even an observatory.

Special mention should be made of the Coordinated Audit “Gender-based violence: State response to the prevention, punishment and eradication of violence against women.” For the German Cooperation, the results of this audit are key inputs for promoting gender equity and equality and building more democratic and just societies, free of violence. We therefore congratulate OLACEFS for this regional initiative, which is summarized in this document with the main findings and recommendations for governments to implement more effective measures in the eradication of violence against women and vulnerable groups, in compliance with Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 16.

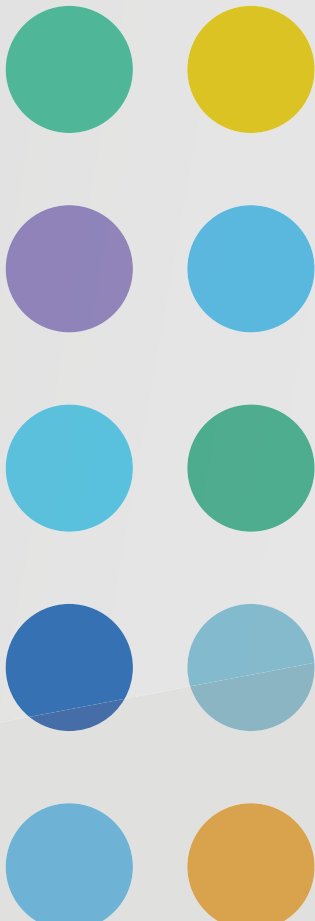
It should be noted that the findings and recommendations of this audit are intrinsically related to the prevention of corruption, as corruption can exacerbate gender-based violence by diminishing the effectiveness of law enforcement institutions and perpetuating unequal systems of power. In this sense, the work of auditing, strategic communication, collaboration with civil society, inter-institutional cooperation, and SAI monitoring is extremely important as it will allow capitalizing on the efforts and contributions of the audit teams of 23 OLACEFS member institutions participating in this coordinated audit.

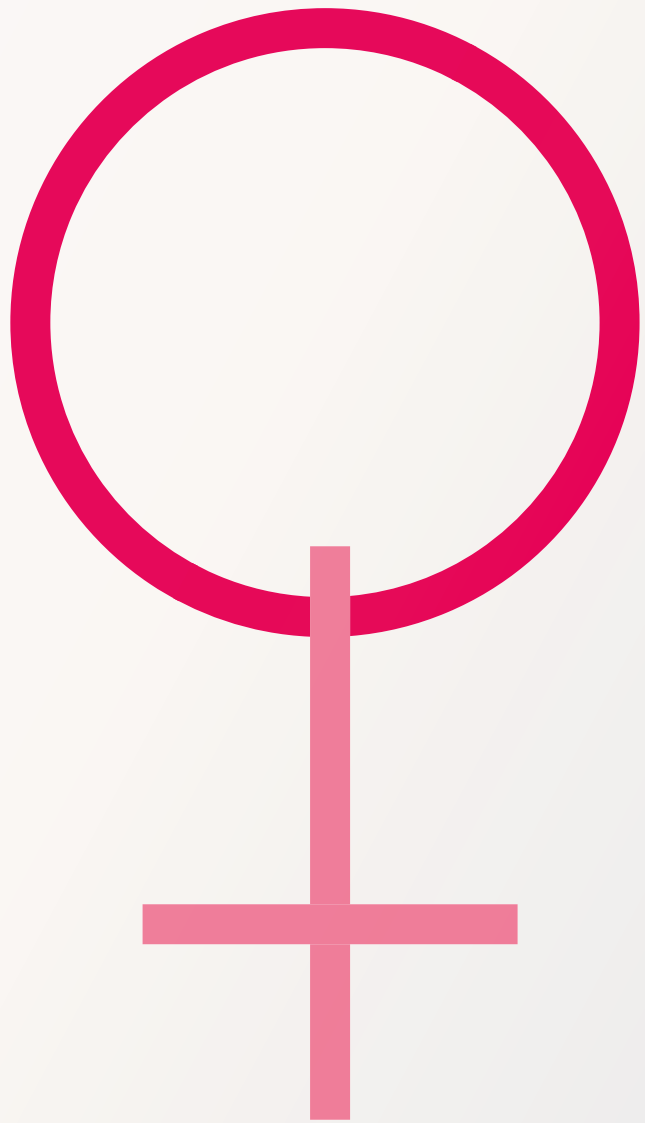
**German Cooperation implemented by the GIZ,
Ms. Melissa Narro and Mr. Erwin Ramirez**





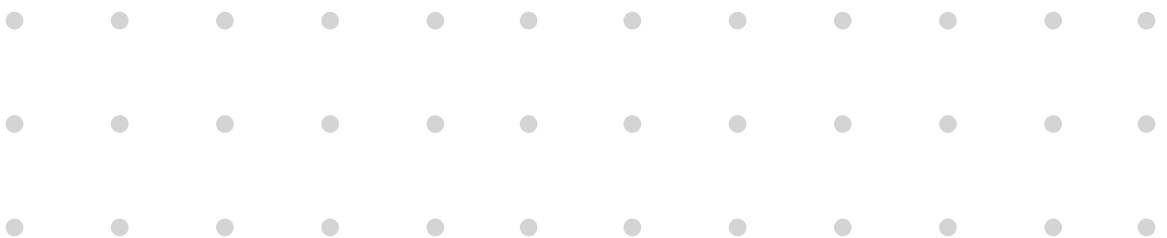
**Audit on Gender-Based
Violence. State response to
the prevention, punishment
and eradication of violence
against women**







I. ROLE OF OLACEFS IN MAINSTREAMING THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE



The Supreme Audit Institutions of the Latin American and Caribbean Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions OLACEFS, are committed to promoting the efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and transparency of public administration. We understand that promoting good governance and democracy implies respecting the principles of equality and non-discrimination.

At the World Congress of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions –INTOSAI–, held in Rio de Janeiro at the end of 2022, a new strategic plan was adopted that establishes guidelines for the action of INTOSAI and the Supreme Audit Institutions that comprise it.

Thus, for the 2023-2028 period, it has been established that INTOSAI will focus on five key priorities, which will be integrated into its operations. These include “contributing to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” and “promoting and supporting equality and inclusiveness within the INTOSAI community.”¹ This last priority implies that SAIs, in this multilateral forum, have decided to promote and support equality and inclusiveness in their own operations, in the way their member SAIs manage themselves, and through the exchange of knowledge among SAIs about their own audits on these issues.²

In addition, it is noted that “INTOSAI, through its work entities and Regional Organizations, seeks to reflect the diversity and support the efforts of its member SAIs to provide equal opportunities when participating in, contributing to and benefiting from INTOSAI initiatives; equal opportunities for SAI staff; and effective audit of government efforts aimed at addressing equality and inclusiveness.”³

1 INTOSAI, Strategic Plan 2023 – 2028, page 2. Available at: https://www.intosai.org/fileadmin/downloads/news/2022/08/310822_SP_2023-2028_INTOSAI_Strategic_Plan.pdf

2 INTOSAI, Strategic Plan 2023 – 2028, page 7. Available at: https://www.intosai.org/fileadmin/downloads/news/2022/08/310822_SP_2023-2028_INTOSAI_Strategic_Plan.pdf

3 INTOSAI, Strategic Plan 2023 – 2028, page 7. Available at: https://www.intosai.org/fileadmin/downloads/news/2022/08/310822_SP_2023-2028_INTOSAI_Strategic_Plan.pdf

Meanwhile, the Latin American and Caribbean Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions –OLACEFS– has coined a new Strategic Plan for the 2023-2028 period. In this instrument, “Promoting policies with a human rights, inclusive, gender equality and non-discrimination perspective” was identified as one of the seven fundamental factors. This factor implies that “the Regional Organization, through its committees, commissions and working groups, supports the effort of its members to constitute more inclusive institutions, reflecting the diversity of its members and providing equal opportunities.”⁴

Along the same lines, OLACEFS continues its commitment to Agenda 2023 and the Sustainable Development Goals, strengthening the role of SAIs in supporting their respective governments in achieving them.⁵

This is specified in strategic target 4, which seeks to enhance the Value and Benefit of SAIs for Citizens, promoting the development of instruments that allow the strengthening of the work of SAIs in various areas, including “follow-up on the implementation of policies with a human rights, inclusive, gender equality and non-discrimination perspective.”⁶

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Based on the aforementioned actions and in view of the need to have a space in which to join wills and to have a policy that contributes to promoting fairer and more egalitarian Audit Institutions, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, during the LXXI meeting of the OLACEFS Virtual Governing Board, on June 30, 2020, through agreement 1448/06/2020, the OLACEFS Working Group on Gender Equality and Non-Discrimination –GTG– was created, with the objective of elaborating a Gender Equality and Non-Discrimination Policy (hereinafter also “the Policy”) to serve as a basis to be implemented in the SAIs of the region.⁷

This working group⁸ also has the essential mission of accompanying and monitoring the implementation of this Policy in the interested entities so that they adopt the measures and actions that are recommended in it according to the reality in which they are located.

4 OLACEFS, Strategic Plan 2023-2028, page 7.

5 OLACEFS, Strategic Plan 2023-2028, page 7.

6 OLACEFS, Strategic Plan 2023-2028, page 7.

7 The mandate of the GTG was extended by the LXXVI OLACEFS Governing Board by agreement 1553/05/2023, as of July 1, 2023.

8 The GTG is composed of thirteen full-member SAIs of OLACEFS, namely: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico and Uruguay, plus the participation of the IDI, CAAF and GIZ as observers and cooperating agencies.



In December 2021, the OLACEFS adopted the Cartagena Declaration on the promotion of the Human Rights-based approach to activities of control in SAIs, which recognizes that the work of the GTG must be based on a gender equality and non-discrimination Policy that promotes the Human Rights approach and benefits SAI staff. It also recognizes this instrument as an international good practice that allows the exchange of experiences on gender, inclusion and diversity.

One of the axes contemplated in the Policy is that of “Audit Functions,” under which OLACEFS decides to carry out this coordinated audit.

A. METHODOLOGY

A.1. OBJECTIVE

The objective of this coordinated audit is to evaluate the efficiency, effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of government actions, whether plans or programs, in order to eradicate violence against women, during the 2019-2021 period, allowing the comparison of the state response before and during the COVID-19 pandemic.

A.2. TYPE OF ASSESSMENT

In accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions –ISSAI–, specifically in the GUID 9000⁹ on Cooperative Auditing among SAIs, this exercise is one of the three types of cooperative audits recognized. Thus, coordinated audits constitute a form of collaboration among SAIs to exercise control over issues of an international or regional nature that are of interest to the countries involved. In addition, they are effective tools for capacity building in participating SAIs. It is a process in which capacity building converges with ISSAI dissemination and implementation.¹⁰

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For this work, the member SAIs specify a planning matrix with the same audit questions, from which their own findings are raised to produce their final reports and thus achieve a consolidated report.

This exercise is a performance audit, i.e., an independent, objective and reliable review of whether government actions, systems, operations, programs, activities or organizations operate in accordance with the principles of economy, efficiency, and effectiveness, and whether there are areas for improvement.¹¹

In this sense, as established by the Performance Auditing Principles, this audit was carried out in accordance with the standards based on ISSAI 100: Fundamental

9 GUID 900. Available online: <https://www.issai.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/GUID-9000-Auditoria-Cooperativa-entre-EFS.pdf>

10 OLACEFS, Ibero-American Audit on Sustainable Development Goal 5: Gender Equality (2019), p. 18. Available online: <https://www.olacefs.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/INFORME-ODS-5.pdf>

11 INTOSAI, ISSAI 300 Performance Audit Principles (2019). Available online: <https://www.issai.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/ISSAI-300-Principios-de-la-Auditoria-de-Desempeno.pdf>

Principles of Public-Sector Auditing¹² and ISSAI 300: Performance Audit Principles of the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions.¹³

A.3. AUDIT QUESTIONS

The audit exercise featured three audit questions. Namely:

QUESTION 1.



Have the state actions, programs, and/or policies of the participating states been effective in addressing the problem of violence against women?

QUESTION 2.



Have the state actions, programs and/or policies carried out by the participating States used the allocated resources efficiently?

QUESTION 3.



Have the responses of the participating states to address violence against women, during the pandemic, been effective?

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The Audit Matrix can be found in Annex 1.

¹² INTOSAI, Fundamental Principles of Public-Sector Auditing ISSAI 100 (2019). Available online: <https://www.issai.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/ISSAI-100-Principios-Fundamentales-de-Auditoria-del-Sector-Publico.pdf>

¹³ INTOSAI, ISSAI 300 Performance Audit Principles (2019). Available online: <https://www.issai.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/ISSAI-300-Principios-de-la-Auditoria-de-Desempeno.pdf>



A.4. PARTICIPATING ENTITIES

The Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic of Chile, both in its capacity as Presidency of the GTG and as coordinating SAI of this audit, issued a call to all member SAIs of OLACEFS, as well as associate member AEs of said organization.

Thus, the following entities participated in this coordinated audit:¹⁴

Supreme Audit Institutions:

1. General Audit Office of the Nation of Argentina
2. Office of the Comptroller General of the Plurinational State of Bolivia
3. Federal Court of Accounts (TCU-Brazil)
4. Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic of Chile
5. Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic of Costa Rica
6. Office of the Comptroller General of the State of the Republic of Ecuador
7. Court of Accounts of the Republic of El Salvador
8. Office of the Comptroller General of Accounts of the Republic of Guatemala
9. Supreme Court of Auditors of the Republic of Honduras
10. Superior Audit Office of the Federation of Mexico
11. Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic of Paraguay
12. Office of the Comptroller of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
13. Office of the Comptroller General of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

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Subnational Audit Entities:

- I. Honorable Court of Accounts of the Province of Buenos Aires
- II. Court of Auditors of the Municipality of Rio de Janeiro

¹⁴ Note that the Court of Accounts of the Republic of El Salvador and the Court of Auditors of Alagoas are not part of this report.

- III. Court of Auditors of the State of Amazonas
- IV. Court of Auditors of the Municipalities of the State of Bahia
- V. Court of Auditors of the Federal District
- VI. Court of Auditors of the State of Paraná
- VII. Court of Auditors of the State of Pernambuco
- VIII. Court of Auditors of the State of Rio Grande do Norte
- IX. Court of Auditors of the State of Rio Grande do Sul
- X. Court of Auditors of the State of Santa Catarina.

It should be noted that the Federal Court of Accounts –TCU-Brazil– focused on a knowledge production process based on the information and conclusions collected from previous work.

Likewise, the Court of Accounts of the Republic of El Salvador, although it is true that it answered the questionnaire prior to the report, did not send the final national report to be consolidated together with the other reports sent by the participating SAIs and AIs, so it is not part of this consolidated report.

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A.5. INFORMATION GATHERING

For the information-gathering process, the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic of Chile generated a mixed model. This methodological design allows for a more in-depth exploration of different areas of analysis, as it is mentioned, “a more sophisticated way of combining dissimilar method triangulation to shed light on the same type of phenomena (...) the weaknesses of one method are the strengths of the other”.¹⁵

Thus, the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic of Chile, both in its capacity as Presidency of the GTG and as the coordinating SAI of this audit, led various activities of both qualitative and quantitative nature. The application of these methodologies resulted in a deeper understanding of the information gathered by the audit teams,

15 M. Arias, Methodological triangulation: its principles, scope and limitations. Arias (2000) <https://www.uv.mx/mie/files/2012/10/Triangulacionmetodologica.pdf>

which is reflected in the audit reports prepared by each SAI, as well as in various collective instances held within the framework of the GTG.

On May 19, 2022,¹⁶ the launch and welcome meeting for the SAIs participating in the Coordinated Audit on gender-based violence took place. The virtual meeting was chaired by the GTG Presidency to present the objectives, participating members, the established planning, and the schedule for this Coordinated Audit.

Thus, following the timeline, the first technical meeting was held on July 7, 2022,¹⁷ in a virtual format, where the GTG Presidency provided an initial overview of the phenomenon of gender-based violence, while the technical team of the Chilean SAI discussed the definition of the objective and the audit questions based on the results of the questionnaire applied to member institutions.

Meanwhile, the second technical meeting was held on July 4, 2022,¹⁸ where specialized consultancy to support the coordinating team of the Chilean SAI in the methodological preparation of the Coordinated Audit was introduced. In this instance, the consultancy addressed the fundamental principles to understand the basis of this audit exercise. Also, the coordinating team of the Chilean SAI introduced a new working strategy that translated into a unique planning matrix to support the audit work.

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Thus, in the Planning Workshop of the Coordinated Audit held on August 23,¹⁹ 24,²⁰ and 25,²¹ 2022, in Asunción, Paraguay, a participatory analysis was conducted on the planning matrix with the aim of achieving a consensus-based and adjusted instrument to be applied in the reality of all member institutions. In this instance, the work schedule was established, with responsibility for compliance falling on the Coordinating SAI.

In line with the schedule, the Citizen Participation Workshop was held between November 2²²⁻²³ - 3,²⁴ with the goal of bringing audit teams closer to the realities

16 Meeting recording available at: <https://youtu.be/fea7f0Uoqt4>

17 Meeting recording available at: <https://youtu.be/XwED2nsOKpM>

18 Meeting recording available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ynufOT_5xSQ&list=PLgl9Zy-JGcTOQ3bINY4TcYyLcyLpu7f0&index=4

19 Workshop recording available at: <https://youtu.be/OUo-DnfCIHo> and <https://youtu.be/xKL8fYQpW2w>

20 Workshop recording available at: https://youtu.be/eQXgc_5sMBw and <https://youtu.be/kb2zzhKV7bQ>, <https://youtu.be/An3cVkJZ0z20>, <https://youtu.be/CnOxqg3jYEK> and <https://youtu.be/fmiMfMQpRuU>

21 Workshop recording available at: <https://youtu.be/cT6C2TbwxeU> and <https://youtu.be/j1HSCMtOwBO>

22 Workshop recording available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hA5PqMQnJLY>

23 Workshop recording available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WHofMq0_CBI

24 Workshop recording available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OZipw5BxtKk&t=3s>

experienced by civil society organizations and providing them with technical tools that could be useful when collecting information for the information-gathering process.

Likewise, in 2022, the last activity carried out was the Workshop on Evidence of Findings,²⁵ held between December 12 and 16 of that year. This virtual event aimed to support the teams in presenting the findings to address the questions established in the planning matrix and, as a result, conclude the Coordinated Audit objective.

To conclude the execution stage, the Results Consolidation Workshop was held in Santiago, Chile. Thus, on May 17,²⁶ 18,²⁷ and 19,²⁸ 2023, audit teams met in person to learn about the main findings of the Coordinated Audit of the SAIs and AE members, and jointly analyze the relevance of such results to be considered in the consolidated report.

In order to systematize the results of the examinations carried out by each of the participating entities in a quantitative analysis, a questionnaire was made available for each audit team to submit its findings on eight aspects to the Audit coordination.²⁹

From the Audit Coordination, the final consolidation questionnaire was sent to the SAIs and AIs on April 19, 2023. This questionnaire was completed prior to the sending of the final report by the technical counterparts of the Entities, with a deadline of June 30 of the same year for its delivery. In the questionnaire, the participating Audit Entities were asked about the following topics relevant to our Audit study: policies, programs and actions: civil society; types of violence; eradication of violence against women; use of resources; services and/or benefits; violence against women in the Pandemic; and follow-up and/or accompaniment.

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The questionnaire is available in Annex 2.

The deadline for submitting the questionnaire was extended until July 15, the date on which the coordinating team received all the questionnaires from the SAIs and AE members of this Coordinated Audit.

25 Workshop recording available at: <https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLgl9Zy-JGcTOri-a03Bdw1PjtmKQRHrhC>

26 Workshop recording available at: <https://youtu.be/XmpOrKckYHw>

27 Workshop recording available at: https://youtu.be/KCKu_JEQyMk

28 Workshop recording available at: <https://youtu.be/rGapB1azFKA>

29 Policies, plans or actions, civil society, types of violence, eradication of violence against women, use of resources, services or benefits, violence against women IN A PANDEMIC and monitoring and support mechanism.

The final audit reports of the SAIs and AIs participating in this coordinated audit were received by the coordination between July and August 2023. It should be noted that the SAIs of Bolivia, Paraguay and Puerto Rico, as well as the subnational AE of Paraná, did not send the final reports of their national audits, so this report was prepared based on the preliminary reports delivered by these entities.

B. TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Coordinated audits within OLACEFS are characterized by having a capacity-building component. The Capacity Building Committee –CCC– of OLACEFS, based on best practices from the INTOSAI Development Initiative –IDI– and the Manual for Cooperative Audit Programs among INTOSAI’s SAIs, recognizes Coordinated Audits as an opportunity for learning, professional development, and institutional development.³⁰

The OLACEFS Coordinated Audit Manual establishes that the training process must include both face-to-face and virtual modalities. Ideally, training should target all individuals involved to ensure uniform knowledge among participants.

Following this manual’s guidelines, in addition to the face-to-face workshops on planning and consolidation of results organized by the coordinating SAI, synchronous and asynchronous training instances were organized. In this way, the audit teams were given tools to keep up to date on the methodology and to deepen their knowledge on the specific subjects covered in this examination.

B.1. SYNCHRONOUS SESSIONS

Two days of synchronous training were held through webinars. The first of them addressed “The phenomenon of gender-based violence,”³¹ held on July 26, 2022, and aimed at the reflection, awareness-raising and training of the participating teams of the Coordinated Audit, as well as the staff of the OLACEFS SAIs and stakeholders, on the phenomenon of gender-based violence.

The second webinar was titled “International Standards and Government Obligations Regarding Gender-Based Violence”³² and was held on August 8, 2022. Its objective was to train audit teams from a rights-based perspective on why these issues are important to audit and how international standards and commitments influence these matters.

30 OLACEFS 2020 Coordinated Audit Manual, https://olacefs.com/ccp/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2021/12/05.1_Manual-de-Auditorias-Coordinadas-de-la-OLACEFS_2020.pdf

31 Webinar available at: <https://youtu.be/oh3OecvLvUs>

32 Webinar available at: <https://youtu.be/EIByFjRaAw>

B.2. ASYNCHRONOUS SESSIONS

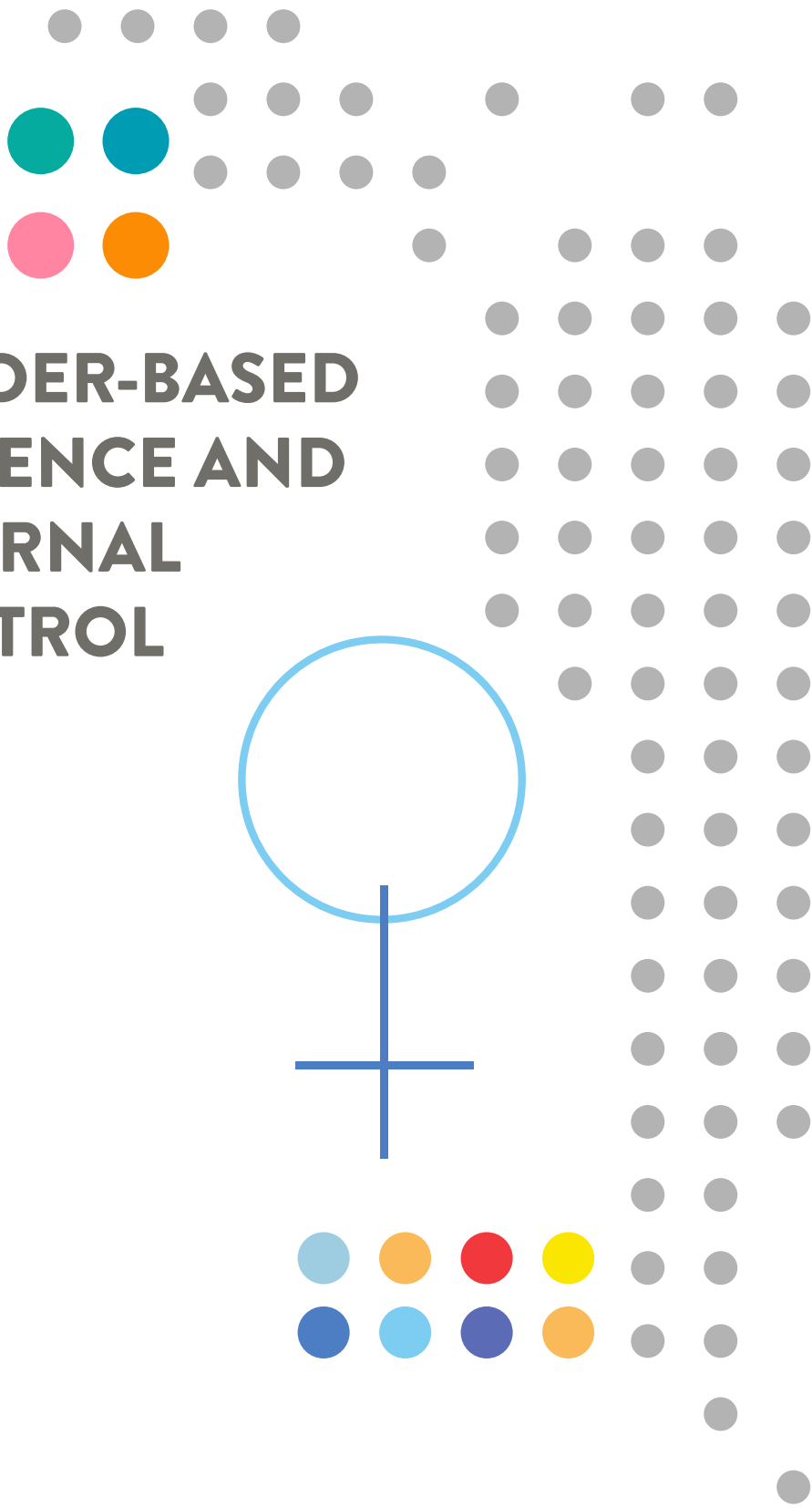
All auditors from the teams participating in this audit exercise completed asynchronous training through OLACEFS offerings. These included courses such as “Introduction to Gender Equality and Non-Discrimination,” “Communication of Audit Results,” and the Massive Open Online Course –MOOC– “The Sustainable Development Goals –SDGs– and Supreme Audit Institutions –SAIs–.”³³

B.3. REPOSITORY

During the Planning Workshop held in August 2022 in Asunción, Paraguay, the launch of the Coordinated Audit Repository on Gender-Based Violence was announced. In October of that same year, all participants were given access to this repository, which made online courses such as “Introduction to Gender Equality and Non-Discrimination,” “Communication of Audit Products,” and the MOOC “The SDGs and SAIs” available. Webinar recordings and materials from planning, evidence findings, and consolidation workshops were also provided.

33 MOOC available in Spanish, English and Portuguese at: <https://contas.tcu.gov.br/ead/mod/page/view.php?id=32179>

II. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND EXTERNAL CONTROL



A. THE EXERCISE OF EXTERNAL CONTROL AND INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

This report is a consolidation of national reports in which 12 Supreme Audit Institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean conducted performance audits.

OLACEFS has used Coordinated Audits as an “opportunity for learning, professional development, and institutional development,”³⁴ starting with the selection of a priority topic for the organization, such as those related to gender equality.

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The Member Institutions of the Latin American and Caribbean Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions are committed to promoting the efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and transparency of public administration. We understand that promoting good governance and democracy implies respecting and promoting the principles of equality and non-discrimination.

Accountability and the effectiveness of state measures are crucial for preventing human rights violations and achieving sustainable development. The United Nations Officer for the High Commissioner for Human Rights –*OHCHR*– has stated that “we need governance systems in which all those responsible, whether public or private, must be accountable and subject to laws that are enacted publicly, enforced fairly, and independently adjudicated in accordance with international human rights norms.”³⁵

International Human Rights Law establishes obligations that states must respect. By becoming parties to a treaty, states assume obligations and duties under international

34 MOOC available in English, Spanish and Portuguese at: <https://contas.tcu.gov.br/ead/mod/page/view.php?id=32179>

35 OHCHR, Strengthening the rule of law and accountability for human rights violations. Available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/about-us/what-we-do/our-roadmap/strengthening-rule-law-and-accountability-human-rights-violations>

law to respect, protect, and fulfill human rights. This entails a commitment to adopting laws and public policies consistent with international treaties.

According to the OHCHR, “all countries face challenges in complying with these norms.”³⁶ This implies that the reality within the OLACEFS region is diverse, and there are disparities in the enjoyment of rights, especially for those who are victims of discrimination.

The exercise of external control is useful for governments because Supreme Audit Institutions, when carrying out an objective and autonomous assessment, following a specific methodology, are able to identify gaps in the implementation of international human rights treaties.

This coordinated audit on gender-based violence was inspired by three international instruments: the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women –*CEDAW*– of 1979,³⁷ the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Belem do Pará Convention) of 1994,³⁸ and the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development,³⁹ which includes the Sustainable Development Goals –*SDGs*– of 2015. The status of ratification and entry into force of these instruments are found in **Annexes 3, 4 and 5**.

36 OHCHR, Strengthening the rule of law and accountability for human rights violations. Available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/about-us/what-we-do/our-roadmap/strengthening-rule-law-and-accountability-human-rights-violations>

37 United Nations General Assembly, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, A/RES/34/180 of December 18, 1979. Available at: https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/cedaw_SP.pdf

38 Organization of American States, Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, September 6, 1994. Available at: <https://www.oas.org/juridico/espanish/tratados/a-61.html>

39 United Nations General Assembly, Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for the Sustainable Development A/RES/70/1 of 21 October 2015 <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/291/93/PDF/N1529193.pdf?OpenElement>

B. THE PHENOMENON OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

The right of women, girls, and adolescents to live a life free from violence is a fundamental principle of international human rights law.⁴⁰ Within this legal framework, women and girls are considered vulnerable groups, which means that there are practices condoned or tolerated by public authorities that have the effect of denying them the enjoyment of certain rights and resources that would normally be accessible to others.⁴¹

34

We understand gender-based violence –GBV– as “any harmful act directed against individuals or groups of individuals based on unequal power relations related to their gender, gender identity or expression, or sexual orientation.”⁴²

40 IACHR, *Violence and Discrimination against Women, Girls and Adolescents: Good practices and challenges in Latin America and the Caribbean* (2019), p. 9.

41 I/A Court H.R., *Case of Velásquez Rodríguez v. Honduras*, fund, July 29, 1988, para. 68.

42 L. Ríos, M. Mendoza, *What is gender-based violence? Let's call violence by its name*. Available online: <https://blogs.iadb.org/igualdad/es/llamemos-a-la-violencia-por-su-nombre/>

It is a broad term that goes beyond violence against women and considers victimization and violence directed at people with non-binary gender identities and expressions. Furthermore, using the term “gender-based violence” extends the scope of the phenomenon to all victims and survivors with an intersectional approach, taking into account how violence interacts with the complex and multiple identity structures of society, such as ethnicity, race, social class, age, religion, disability, migratory status, and others.

However, this report focuses on how the phenomenon of violence impacts the lives of women and girls, as they constitute the majority of victims and/or survivors.

C. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Gender-based violence is a global problem that affects millions of women, undermining their dignity, freedom, and autonomy.

This violence continues to be a “pervasive and devastating” problem.⁴³ According to data from the World Health Organization, nearly 736 million women (one in three) experience physical or sexual violence inflicted by an intimate partner or sexual assaults by others, and these figures have remained stable over the past decade.⁴⁴

The Director-General of the WHO stated, “Violence against women is endemic in all countries and cultures. It is harmful to millions of women and their families and has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.”⁴⁵

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The most extreme expression of gender-based violence is femicide, a phenomenon that exposes the structural roots of inequality and discrimination faced by women and girls in our region. Due to its historical and structural roots, patriarchal, discriminatory, and violent cultural patterns based on privilege prove to be one of the most complex issues to address.⁴⁶

43 WHO, Violence against women is pervasive and devastating: one in three women suffers from it (2021). Available at: <https://www.who.int/en/news/item/09-03-2021-devastatingly-pervasive-1-in-3-women-globally-experience-violence>

44 WHO, Violence against women is pervasive and devastating: one in three women suffers from it (2021). Available at: <https://www.who.int/en/news/item/09-03-2021-devastatingly-pervasive-1-in-3-women-globally-experience-violence>

45 WHO, Violence against women is pervasive and devastating: one in three women suffers from it (2021). Available at: <https://www.who.int/en/news/item/09-03-2021-devastatingly-pervasive-1-in-3-women-globally-experience-violence>

46 ECLAC, Bulletin No. 1. Femicidal violence in numbers - Latin America and the Caribbean. Ending violence against women and girls and femicide: a key challenge for the construction of the care society (2022).

Gender-based violence against women and girls takes place systematically and persistently in the region; it knows no borders, affects women and girls of all ages and occurs in all spaces from the domestic sphere to public spaces.⁴⁷

In Latin America and the Caribbean, in 2021, at least 4,473 women were victims of femicide in 29 countries and territories in the region, according to the latest official data reported by countries to the Gender Equality Observatory of Latin America and the Caribbean –*GEO*– of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean –*ECLAC*–. This represents at least 12 violent deaths of women due to their gender every day in the region.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the strength of feminist and women’s movements has been a continuous driving force in the fight against violence towards women and girls,⁴⁸ who have played a significant role in collecting data and building information on gender-based violence in the region. Civil society, as well as SAIs, exercise control over governments.

47 ECLAC, Bulletin No. 1. Femicidal violence in numbers - Latin America and the Caribbean. Ending violence against women and girls and femicide: a key challenge for the construction of the care society (2022).

48 ECLAC, Bulletin No. 1. Femicidal violence in numbers - Latin America and the Caribbean. Ending violence against women and girls and femicide: a key challenge for the construction of the care society (2022).

D. OBLIGATIONS OF STATES TO PREVENT, PUNISH AND ERADICATE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women – *CEDAW* Committee – is the body responsible for overseeing the implementation of *CEDAW*.⁴⁹ As part of its mandate, it provides recommendations on any issues affecting women to which, in its view, States parties should pay more attention.

Thus, in its general recommendation No. 28,⁵⁰ the *CEDAW* Committee seeks to clarify the scope and meaning of article 2 of the *CEDAW*⁵¹ which establishes means for States parties to implement the substantive provisions of the Convention at the national level.

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⁴⁹ Learn more at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cedaw>

⁵⁰ Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, General Recommendation No. 28 on Article 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women CEDAW/C/GC/28, 16 December 2010.

⁵¹ States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake:

- a) To embody the principle of the equality of men and women in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislation if not yet incorporated therein and to ensure, through law and other appropriate means, the practical realization of this principle;
- b) To adopt appropriate legislative and other measures, including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all discrimination against women;
- c) To establish legal protection of the rights of women on an equal basis with men and to ensure through competent national tribunals and other public institutions the effective protection of women against any act of discrimination;
- d) To refrain from engaging in any act or practice of discrimination against women and to ensure that public authorities and institutions shall act in conformity with this obligation;
- e) To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women by any person, organization or enterprise;
- f) To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women;
- g) To repeal all national criminal provisions that constitute discrimination against women.

This general recommendation, in particular with respect to the accountability of States parties for the fulfillment of their obligations under Article 2 “is embodied in the acts or omissions of all branches of government.”⁵²

It also emphasizes that “in any process of devolution of powers, States parties must ensure that the competent authorities have the necessary financial, human, and other resources to effectively and fully fulfill the State party’s obligations under the Convention. Governments of States parties must retain the authority to demand full compliance with the Convention and establish permanent coordination and follow-up mechanisms to ensure that the Convention is respected and applied without discrimination to all women within their jurisdiction.”⁵³

Furthermore, the *CEDAW* Committee states that “the effective implementation of the Convention requires that a State party be accountable to its citizens and other members of the community at the national and international levels. To make this accountability function effectively, appropriate mechanisms and institutions must be created.”⁵⁴

Meanwhile, at the American level, the implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention, which aims to prevent, punish, and eradicate violence against women, is monitored by the Follow-Up Mechanism the Belém do Pará Convention –*MESECVI*–. It is a methodology for systematic and ongoing multilateral evaluation, based on a forum for exchange and technical cooperation among the States Parties to the Convention and a committee of experts.⁵⁵

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Regarding the rules of the Convention of Belem do Pará, it is necessary to highlight article 7 which establishes:

52 Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, General Recommendation No. 28 on Article 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women CEDAW/C/GC/28, paragraph 39, 16 December 2010.

53 Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, General Recommendation No. 28 on Article 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women CEDAW/C/GC/28, paragraph 39, 16 December 2010.

54 Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, General Recommendation No. 28 on Article 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women CEDAW/C/GC/28, paragraph 40, 16 December 2010.

55 <https://www.oas.org/es/mesecvi/nosotros.asp>

“The States Parties condemn all forms of violence against women and agree to pursue, by all appropriate means and without delay, policies to prevent, punish and eradicate such violence and undertake to:

- a. Refrain from engaging in any act or practice of violence against women and ensure that their authorities, officials, personnel, agents, and institutions act in conformity with this obligation;
- b. Apply due diligence to prevent, investigate and impose penalties for violence against women;
- c. Include in their domestic legislation criminal, civil, administrative and any other type of provisions that may be needed to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women and to adopt appropriate administrative measures where necessary;
- d. Adopt legal measures to require the perpetrator to refrain from harassing, intimidating or threatening the woman or using any method that harms or endangers her life or integrity, or damages her property;
- e. Take all appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to amend or repeal existing laws and regulations or to modify legal or customary practices that sustain the persistence and tolerance of violence against women;
- f. Establish fair and effective legal procedures for women who have been subjected to violence which include, among others, protective measures, a timely hearing and effective access to such procedures;
- g. Establish the necessary legal and administrative mechanisms to ensure that women subjected to violence have effective access to restitution, reparations or other just and effective remedies; and
- h. Adopt such legislative or other measures as may be necessary to enforce this Convention.”

“What is indicated by the *CEDAW* Committee, as well as what is indicated in Belém do Pará, aligns with the United Nations General Assembly’s adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This agenda signifies that to “transform our world,” we need to achieve 17 Goals and 169 targets. Among these goals, some are particularly relevant to this audit work:

- Target 5.2: “Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual exploitation and other types of exploitation.”
- Target 16.1: “Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.”
- Target 16.5: “Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.”

E. DIFFERENTIATED IMPACT OF CORRUPTION

Corruption disproportionately affects vulnerable populations and harms people living in poverty the hardest, especially women, who represent a larger proportion in the world⁵⁶. One of the most significant aspects of the differentiated impact of corruption occurs particularly in the context of gender-based violence.

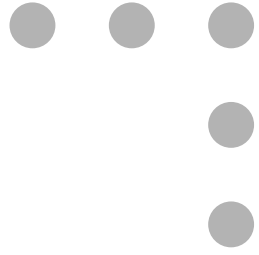
42

Gender violence is a problem of alarming proportions around the world, and women are the main victims⁵⁷. Corruption undermines women's ability to access justice, obtain support and protection, increases inequalities in the distribution of resources and limits access to essential services.

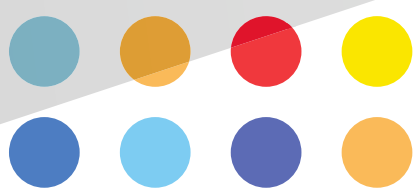
Thus, this scourge has a significant impact on compliance with gender policies, minimizing efforts to promote gender equality and empower women. To effectively address this problem, it is essential to prevent corruption in public sector institutions and promote gender equality in different sectors of the population.

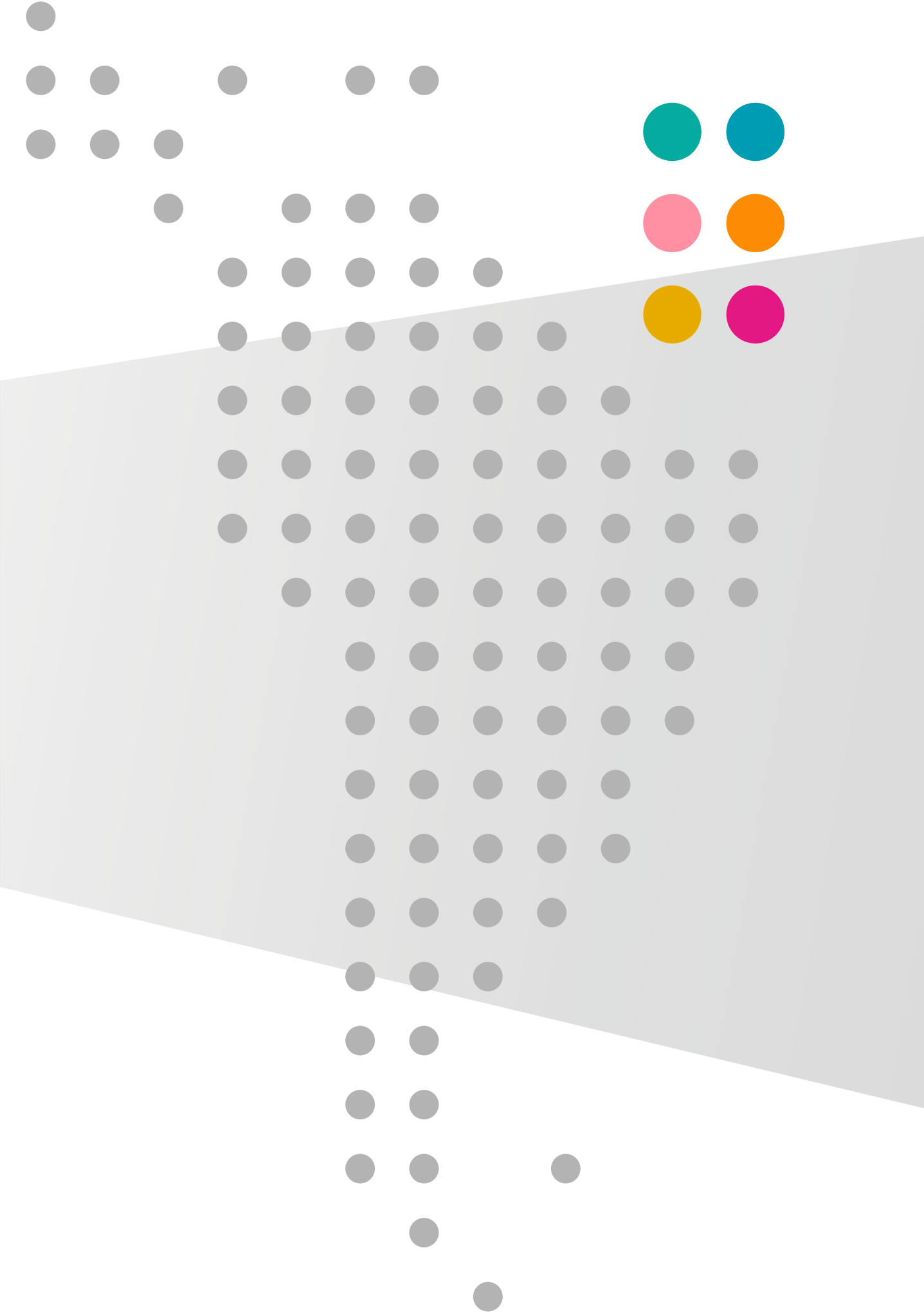
56 EUROSOCIAL, Women and corruption: strategies to address the differentiated impacts of corruption in Latin America (2019) Available only in Spanish: <https://eurosocial.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/OK-5-Mujer-y-corrupcion-EUROSOCIAL.pdf>

57 OCDE, Breaking the Cycle of Gender-based Violence: Translating Evidence into Action for Victim/Survivor-centred Governance, (2023) OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/b133e75c-en>



III. AUDIT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS





In a recent report, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development – *OECD* – stated that to assess the effectiveness of state frameworks on gender-based violence across the state, countries should develop and implement evaluation, measurement and accountability mechanisms.⁵⁸

Most countries rely on internal review within the government to assess and improve the effectiveness of GBV prevention and response measures.

The OECD highlights the value of feedback from the community, as well as from Supreme Audit Institutions to ensure that measures adopted by States meet the needs of victims and survivors of this phenomenon.⁵⁹

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This report presents the consolidated findings of the national reports⁶⁰ in eight sections, namely: (i) Policies, plans or actions; (ii) civil society; (iii) types of violence; (iv) eradication of violence against women; (v) use of resources, (vi) services or benefits; (vii) violence against women during the COVID-19 pandemic; and, (viii) follow-up and accompaniment mechanism. In addition, the OLACEFS Working Group on Gender Equality and Non-Discrimination, based on these findings and considering the areas of improvement identified and/or recommendations made by the audit teams as well as the best international practices, formulates recommendations for each one of these sections.

58 OECD, *Breaking the Cycle of Gender-based Violence: Translating Evidence into Action for Victim/Survivor-centred Governance*, (2023) OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/b133e75c-en>. Available in English only.

59 OECD, *Breaking the Cycle of Gender-based Violence: Translating Evidence into Action for Victim/Survivor-centred Governance*, (2023) OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/b133e75c-en>. Available in English only; own translation. Pages 70 and 71.

60 This section consolidates the reports of the SAs of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Puerto Rico and Venezuela.

A. AUDITED STATE ACTIONS, PROGRAMS AND/OR POLICIES



Auditing government actions, programs and policies in the context of international obligations on gender-based violence is of critical importance. These audits are essential to ensure the accountability of governments in relation to their commitment to preventing and addressing gender-based violence. Through rigorous evaluation, gaps, inefficiencies and areas for improvement can be identified in existing policies and programs, enabling governments to adapt and strengthen their approaches. In addition, these audits provide a solid basis for follow-up and reporting at the international level, which fosters transparency and accountability in the implementation of international obligations in the fight against gender-based violence.⁶¹

This audit examined various actions, programs, and policies that audited governments have undertaken to fulfill their international obligations regarding gender-based violence. For example, 10 SAIs indicated that there is consistency between legal regulations and the objectives of the audited government actions, programs, and policies, while 2 of them indicated partial consistency. It is noteworthy that SAIs audited between one and five programs and/or policies in their national exercises, making it challenging to draw conclusions about the scope of these programs.

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Based on the importance of audits to analyze the effectiveness, efficiency and cost-effectiveness of government actions, programs and policies in relation to international obligations on gender-based violence, we present the following recommendations For Supreme Audit Institutions:

- 1. Evaluate normative consistency and objectives:** The Supreme Audit Institutions must carry out a comprehensive review of the consistency between legal regulations and the objectives of government actions, programs and policies related to gender-based violence. This evaluation ensures that policies are properly aligned with international obligations and that the objectives are consistent with the goals of preventing and eradicating gender-based violence.

61 UN Women. Gender Auditing and Monitoring (n.d.) Available at: <https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/audit-and-monitoring>

2. **Analyze results and effectiveness:** Audits should include an analysis of the results and effectiveness of government actions, programs and policies in reducing gender-based violence. This involves examining whether the intended objectives are being achieved, whether measurable results are being obtained and whether positive impacts are being generated in the prevention and assistance of gender-based violence.
3. **Measure the efficiency in the allocation of resources:** The Supreme Audit Institutions must evaluate the efficiency of resource allocation in relation to actions and programs on gender-based violence. This includes examining how funds are distributed, whether they are used efficiently and whether results are maximized with the available budget.
4. **Conduct cost-benefit analyses:** In order to assess the cost-effectiveness of policies and programs, audits must include cost-benefit analyses. This will make it possible to determine whether the invested resources are generating adequate value in terms of reducing gender-based violence and improving the quality of life of victims.

These recommendations will help SAIs conduct more comprehensive and effective audits in relation to international obligations on gender-based violence, thereby contributing to better accountability and improved government policies in this area.

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B. CIVIL SOCIETY



The role played by civil society in relation to gender-based violence is fundamental. Civil society plays a crucial role in awareness-raising, reporting, promoting policies and laws that address gender-based violence, and providing support to victims. Through non-governmental organizations, feminist movements and other community initiatives, civil society works tirelessly to change attitudes and social norms, provide shelter and assistance to victims, and pressure governments to take effective action. Their work extends to education, prevention and promotion of gender equality, thus contributing to the construction of a more just and safe society for all people, regardless of their gender.⁶²

62 United Nations Gender-based violence (n.d.). Available at: <https://www.un.org/es/sections/issues-depth/gender-based-violence/index.html>

The audit on gender-based violence, as discussed in the methodological section of this report, highlighted, at all stages, the relevant role played by civil society in overseeing state actions. Following international auditing standards, and given the nature of performance audit, the participation of Civil Society Organizations –CSOs– was included in the review.

Thus, of the 12 participating countries, 8 indicated that there are formal coordination mechanisms between the State and CSOs to combat violence against women; 2 mentioned that formalization is partial and 2 indicated that there is no such formal coordination mechanism.

Now, when inquiring about whether the opinions and/or suggestions of CSOs are considered to design programs or actions around gender-based violence, only 4 SAIs indicated that they did, while 6 indicated that their governments did so partially. As for whether the opinion of CSOs is considered to improve such programs or actions, only 3 SAIs indicated yes, while 7 said that it was carried out partially.

Despite these numbers, CSOs from 10 of the governments examined are part of the implementation or execution of actions and/or programs in relation to violence against women. This finding reveals their role and the possible impact they may have.

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Based on the information provided in the national audit reports and the importance of civil society participation in gender-based violence audits, here are four recommendations for Supreme Audit Institutions and governments to consider civil society organizations in these processes:

- 1. Establish formal coordination mechanisms:** The Supreme Audit Institutions and governments should work on creating formal coordination mechanisms between the state and civil society organizations to address gender-based violence. These mechanisms will enable more effective collaboration and the incorporation of the experience and perspectives of civil society into policies and programs.
- 2. Include CSOs in program and action design:** The opinions and suggestions of civil society organizations must be considered from the beginning in the design of programs and actions related to gender-based violence. This will ensure that policies are better tailored to the real needs of affected people.

3. **Consider CSO feedback for continuous improvement:** The Supreme Audit Institutions should encourage governments to take into account feedback from civil society organizations for the continuous improvement of programs and actions related to gender-based violence. This will ensure that policies are effective and adapt to changes in circumstances and needs.
4. **Include CSOs in implementation and execution:** Promoting the active participation of civil society organizations in the implementation and execution of actions and programs in relation to gender-based violence is essential. This not only leverages their experience and knowledge but also strengthens their ability to influence the effectiveness of these measures.

C. TYPES OF VIOLENCE



Analyzing the different types of gender-based violence is relevant since it allows a deep understanding of a complex phenomenon that affects societies around the world. Various types of violence, such as physical, sexual, psychological, economic, and symbolic violence, can interconnect and manifest in varied ways. Analyzing each of these aspects is essential to developing effective prevention and assistance policies and strategies. In addition, this approach allows for addressing the needs of victims more precisely and providing them with adequate support.⁶³

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Regarding the types of violence and the audit exercise carried out within the framework of OLACEFS, we can argue that the 12 countries consider that the types covered by the actions, programs and/or policies are in line with the Belém do Pará Convention.

The Belém do Pará Convention recognizes several types of violence against women in its text. These types of violence include, but are not limited to:

- **Physical violence:** Any action that causes physical harm or suffering to a woman.
- **Sexual violence:** Any unwanted or forced sexual act, including sexual harassment and rape.

63 United Nations Gender-based violence (n.d.). Available at: <https://www.un.org/es/sections/issues-depth/gender-based-violence/index.html>

- **Psychological violence:** Behaviors that cause emotional harm, degradation, or that threaten to cause harm to a woman's self-esteem and mental health.
- **Economic and patrimonial violence:** The restriction of access to economic and patrimonial resources, as well as the control or denial of economic rights to a woman.
- **Symbolic violence:** Any act, message, pattern, or representation that reinforces harmful gender stereotypes and perpetuates discrimination and violence against women.

The Belém do Pará Convention seeks to prevent, punish and eradicate these types of violence, and establishes specific obligations for States parties regarding the protection of women's rights and the promotion of gender equality.⁶⁴

Regarding the types of violence that are addressed by the States examined, 12 SAIs mention that family or domestic violence is addressed by the audited policies, actions and/or programs. While only three SAIs indicate that obstetric violence is addressed, three SAIs indicate that workplace violence is contemplated, two for media violence and one for institutional violence. Finally, six SAIs mention that other types of violence are not mentioned in the list above.

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64 The Belém do Pará Convention establishes the types of violence against women and their obligations in various articles. The following are the relevant ones:

- Article 2: Defines violence against women, including the types of violence mentioned in my previous response.
- Article 3: Establishes the obligation of States parties to adopt legal and other appropriate measures to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women.
- Article 4: Requires States Parties to amend or abolish existing laws and regulations that perpetuate violence against women.
- Article 6: Addresses the adoption of public policies and programs to prevent and punish violence against women.
- Article 7: Establishes the need to establish support and assistance services for victims of violence, including judicial protection measures.
- Article 8: Emphasizes the training of professionals and officials of the judicial, police and health system in the prevention and care of violence against women.
- Article 9: Deals with the promotion of education and awareness-raising in relation to violence against women.
- Article 11: Addresses the role of the media in preventing violence and promoting a positive image of women.

Based on the importance of analyzing different types of gender-based violence in the audit work, we present four recommendations for SAIs to consider when carrying out audits in this area:

- 1. Expand the scope of the audit:** Audits must address a wide range of types of gender-based violence, including physical, sexual, psychological, economic, symbolic violence and other specific types that may exist. This ensures that the complexity of the problem is understood and that effective policies and strategies are developed to address each form of violence.
- 2. Assess consistency with international standards:** Audits should assess whether government policies and programs are consistent with international standards, such as the Belém do Pará Convention. This ensures that states comply with their international obligations in preventing and eradicating gender-based violence.
- 3. Examine the availability of services and support:** Audits should include an analysis of the availability and accessibility of support services for victims of different types of gender-based violence. This is critical to ensuring that victims receive adequate support and necessary assistance.
- 4. Promote awareness and education:** The Supreme Audit Institutions can recommend the promotion of awareness and education on the different types of gender-based violence in order to prevent and raise awareness in society. This can include awareness campaigns, and training and educational programs that address the different manifestations of gender-based violence.

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These recommendations will allow Supreme Audit Institutions to carry out more complete and effective audits in the field of gender-based violence, contributing to the prevention and eradication of this serious social problem.

D. ERADICATING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



The eradication of gender-based violence is critically important in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular SDG 5.2,⁶⁵ which focuses on the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls. Gender-based violence not only violates women's fundamental rights but also undermines progress in key areas such as gender equality, health, education, and economic empowerment. By addressing this issue, we are not only improving the lives of women and girls but also contributing to the achievement of sustainable and equitable development in all spheres of society. The eradication of gender-based violence is essential to building a more just and secure world, where all people, regardless of gender, can live a life free of fear and violence.

The review carried out within the framework of this coordinated audit has shown that five of the governments analyzed have measured compliance with target 5.2 of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, while seven SAIs have not. There are relevant gaps related to achieving the eradication of violence against women and girls and it is a latent problem in our region.

Thus, we present recommendations for Supreme Audit Institutions and governments to evaluate the compliance with SDGs:

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- 1. Intersectionality audits of 2030 Agenda targets:** SAIs should conduct audits assessing how target 5.2 addressing the eradication of gender-based violence is intertwined with other 2030 Agenda targets, particularly those related to gender equality, education, health and justice. This will help to understand how progress or setbacks on one target can affect the achievement of other targets, and enable more informed decision-making.
- 2. Measuring progress:** Governments are encouraged to measure progress in meeting target 5.2 and gender equality in general. This involves assessing progress towards the eradication of gender-based violence and the promotion of women's rights. SAIs can audit the effectiveness of these measurements and point out any deficiencies in data collection and analysis.

65 Sustainable Development Goals SDG 5: Gender equality. Available at: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/es/gender-equality/>

3. **Evaluation of policies and programs:** Audit the implementation of policies and programs aimed at addressing gender-based violence, and evaluate their effectiveness. This includes verifying whether adequate resources are being allocated and whether concrete measures are being taken to prevent and punish gender-based violence.
4. **Combating corruption:** Corruption can undermine efforts to address gender-based violence. It is recommended to audit transparency and integrity in the implementation of policies and programs related to gender equality and eradication of violence. This will ensure that resources are used effectively and are not diverted due to corrupt practices.

These recommendations will enable Supreme Audit Institutions to more fully analyze the intersectionality of target 5.2 with other targets of the 2030 Agenda, including the fight against corruption, and contribute to the achievement of more equitable and secure sustainable development for all people.

E. RESOURCES



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The proper use of public resources in the fight against gender-based violence is an essential element to achieve an effective and sustainable impact. Gender-responsive budgeting becomes critical as it ensures that adequate resources are allocated to programs and policies that address the underlying causes of gender-based violence and provide support services to victims. A gender approach to budgeting involves considering how policies and programs differentially affect women and men, and ensuring that resources are allocated equitably and fairly to address gender inequalities.⁶⁶ In addition, this approach makes it possible to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of investments in the prevention and assistance of gender-based violence, which, in turn, contributes to more effective accountability.

In the case of audited state policies, programs and/or actions, seven SAIs mention that they had an allocated budget for the years 2019, 2020 and 2021. On the other hand, two SAIs mention that there was an allocated budget, but only in some of the years consulted. Finally, three SAIs indicate that only some of the policies, programs and/or actions had a budget.

66 UN Women, gender-responsive budgeting (n.d.). Available at: <https://lac.unwomen.org/es/presupuestos-con-enfoque-de-genero>

It is important to add that in only two countries are the resources executed from the audited state policies, programs and actions distributed by physical, financial, technological and human resources.

After analyzing whether the resources allocated to the audited state policies, programs and/or actions were sufficient to meet the objectives of the program, only two SAIs indicated that they were. The rest of the SAIs that participated in this exercise indicated that they were partially sufficient (six SAIs), while four SAIs were unable to assess the sufficiency of the resources allocated.

For governments to improve their processes and for Supreme Audit Institutions to play an effective role in auditing the resources allocated to plans, programs and actions that prevent and fight against gender-based violence, we recommend:

1. **Gender approach to auditing:** Supreme Audit Institutions must adopt a gender approach in their audits, ensuring that they assess how policies and programs differentially affect people of different genders. This involves considering gender equality in resource allocation and assessing whether gender inequalities are being effectively addressed. The audit should highlight any inequalities in the distribution of resources and recommend adjustments to achieve a more equitable allocation.
2. **Holistic audits:** Audits should not be limited to assessing the adequacy of allocated resources, but should take a holistic approach that examines the overall impact of policies and programs in the prevention and fight against gender-based violence. This involves assessing the effectiveness of investments and their contribution to the eradication of gender-based violence, not just the amount of resources allocated.
3. **Gender-responsive budgeting:** Governments are recommended to incorporate gender-responsive budgeting in the allocation of resources for the prevention and fight against gender-based violence. This involves considering the specific needs of women and girls, as well as ensuring that resources are distributed equitably and fairly. Audits should assess the effective implementation of these budgets.
4. **Assessment of the adequacy of resources:** Audits should assess whether the resources allocated are sufficient to achieve the objectives of programs and policies in the prevention and fight against gender-based violence. If weaknesses are identified, Supreme Audit Institutions should recommend the allocation of additional resources needed to achieve these objectives effectively.

These recommendations will enable SAIs to play a more effective role in overseeing the resources allocated to the fight against gender-based violence, thus contributing to the improvement of policies and programs in this area.

F. SERVICES AND/OR BENEFITS



Programs, actions and policies aimed at eradicating gender-based violence must contemplate a wide range of services and benefits to address this problem comprehensively. This includes the provision of victim support services such as safe shelters, psychological counseling, legal assistance, and specialized medical care. They should also promote education and awareness of gender-based violence, both in the community and in educational institutions. In addition, it is essential that the underlying causes of gender-based violence, such as gender inequalities, discrimination and harmful stereotypes, are addressed. These programs and policies should include prevention, awareness-raising and training measures to change the cultural norms that perpetuate gender-based violence. Ultimately, these efforts should contribute to building a more just, equal and secure society for all people, regardless of gender.⁶⁷

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Regarding the services and benefits that audited state policies, programs and actions must deliver, 11 countries mentioned that they have clear definitions. Of these, six have defined deadlines, four carry out a partial definition of deadlines and two do not define deadlines.

Regarding these deadlines, only three countries claim that they are met, while four report that they partially met, an SAI indicates that the deadlines are not met and two have not been able to determine whether the established deadlines are met or not.

It is recommended that SAIs take into account the following when auditing the services and benefits included in plans, programs and actions to prevent and combat gender-based violence:

- 1. Meeting deadlines to avoid false expectations:** Programs and policies must have clear and realistic deadlines for the delivery of services and

67 United Nations Gender-based violence. (n.d.). Available at: <https://www.un.org/es/sections/issues-depth/gender-based-violence/index.html>

benefits to victims of gender-based violence. Supreme Audit Institutions must ensure that the established deadlines are met, otherwise, false expectations may be created in the survivors. Audits should assess whether deadlines are being met and whether adjustments need to be made to ensure timely and effective service.

2. **Clear and comprehensive definitions of services and benefits:** Policies and programs should have clear and comprehensive definitions of the services and benefits to be provided to victims of gender-based violence. Supreme Audit Institutions should audit whether these definitions are comprehensive and include a wide range of services that address the needs of victims comprehensively.
3. **Evaluation of the effectiveness of services:** Audits should evaluate the effectiveness of services and benefits provided to victims. This involves checking if the services meet their objectives, if they are accessible, and if they are being used by victims. In addition, it should be analyzed whether the services contribute to the recovery and empowerment of victims.
4. **Focus on prevention and education:** In addition to assessing service delivery, audits should verify whether programs include effective prevention, awareness-raising and education measures to change cultural norms and prevent gender-based violence. This is essential to address the underlying causes of violence and promote a safer society for all people.

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These recommendations will help Supreme Audit Institutions play an effective role in overseeing the services and benefits included in plans and programs to combat gender-based violence, thus ensuring a more appropriate and timely response to the needs of victims.

G. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC



The COVID-19 disease pandemic hit Latin America and the Caribbean in a context of low economic growth and increasing poverty and inequalities.⁶⁸

68 *The prolongation of the health crisis and its impact on health, the economy and social development, (2021).* ECLAC Publishing, <https://repositorio.cepal.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/5d7d5402-188b-4d6a-8d0c-49eec0709554/content>

This phenomenon has posed unique and significant challenges in the context of gender-based violence. During periods of lockdown and social distancing, women and girls have faced an increased risk of gender-based and domestic violence.⁶⁹

The social and economic tensions arising from the pandemic, such as the inability to leave the house, the loss of social interactions, the constant presence of sons and daughters after the closure of schools, the loss of employment, and health stress, have increased the incidence of violence.⁷⁰

Restrictions on freedom of movement have given aggressors greater control over women and girls during mandatory lockdowns. Those who have experienced intimate partner violence have had difficulty escaping their homes or calling hotlines in the presence of their abusers.

The pandemic has increased physical barriers to accessing key government services, including shelters, medical services, child protection, police assistance, and legal advice. Despite these challenges, the COVID-19 crisis has provided an opportunity for governments to more effectively address gender-based violence in emergencies in the future, including increased assistance and the adoption of regulatory instruments and policies to prevent and combat gender-based violence.⁷¹

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According to the information obtained in the audit reports within the framework of this coordinated exercise, violence against women increased during the pandemic in eight countries, while it decreased in only two.

Regarding the actions taken by the State, it is observed that 11 have reinforced existing measures, 11 have created new measures to address the problem and one has not carried out additional actions during the pandemic.⁷²

69 OECD, *Breaking the Cycle of Gender-based Violence: Translating Evidence into Action for Victim/Survivor-centred Governance*, (2023) OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/b133e75c-en> Page 19. Available in English only. Own translation.

70 OECD, *Breaking the Cycle of Gender-based Violence: Translating Evidence into Action for Victim/Survivor-centred Governance*, (2023) OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/b133e75c-en> Page 19. Available in English only. Own translation.

71 OECD, *Breaking the Cycle of Gender-based Violence: Translating Evidence into Action for Victim/Survivor-centred Governance*, (2023) OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/b133e75c-en> Page 19. Available in English only. Own translation.

72 These categories are not exclusive.

When looking at whether the actions taken by governments to reinforce their response or whether the new measures succeeded in getting the abused women closer to seeking assistance, only six of the twelve countries mention that the reinforced actions or new measures succeeded in getting the abused women closer to seeking assistance. In five countries this cannot be assessed.

Regarding mechanisms, all evaluated countries made remote assistance mechanisms for victims of violence available to citizens or strengthened them.

However, when analyzing whether the reinforced actions or new measures adopted met their objectives, six countries mention that it cannot be assessed, while only two indicated that they had met their objectives.

Below are the recommendations to SAIs to audit the programs, plans and actions adopted amid the COVID-19 pandemic to prevent and combat gender-based violence:

- 1. Evaluation of the effectiveness of measures taken:** Supreme Audit Institutions should evaluate the effectiveness of measures taken by governments to address gender-based violence during the pandemic. This involves verifying whether the reinforced actions or the new measures achieved their goal of bringing women victims of violence closer to seeking assistance. The audit should examine whether these measures actually contributed to reducing violence and providing support to survivors.
- 2. Analysis of resource investment:** Audits must analyze the investment of resources in the measures taken to prevent and combat gender-based violence during the pandemic. This includes assessing whether funds were allocated efficiently and whether they were used effectively to ensure access to support and assistance services. In addition, attention should be paid to possible financial irregularities or cases of corruption in the management of these resources.
- 3. Monitoring of remote and digital response:** Given the increase in the use of technology during the pandemic, audits should evaluate the effectiveness of remote mechanisms of assistance for victims of violence. This includes verifying if these tools were accessible and effective for victims and if they were properly implemented. In addition, it should be assessed whether measures were taken to ensure the safety of victims using these digital media.

- 4. Focus on long-term prevention:** In addition to assessing measures taken during the pandemic, Supreme Audit Institutions should recommend a focus on long-term prevention of gender-based violence. This involves urging governments to develop comprehensive strategies that address the underlying causes of violence, such as gender inequalities and harmful stereotypes. Long-term prevention is essential to building a safer and more equitable society for all people, regardless of gender.

H. FOLLOW-UP MECHANISM



Follow-up and monitoring mechanisms of the measures taken to prevent and combat gender-based violence play a critical role in the accountability and continuous improvement of policies and programs. These mechanisms make it possible to assess whether government actions are having the desired impact, identify gaps and areas for improvement, and ensure that commitments in the fight against gender-based violence are met. In addition, they provide robust data and evidence that support informed decision-making and efficient resource allocation. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, where gender-based violence has worsened, these mechanisms are essential to ensure an effective response and the protection of victims.

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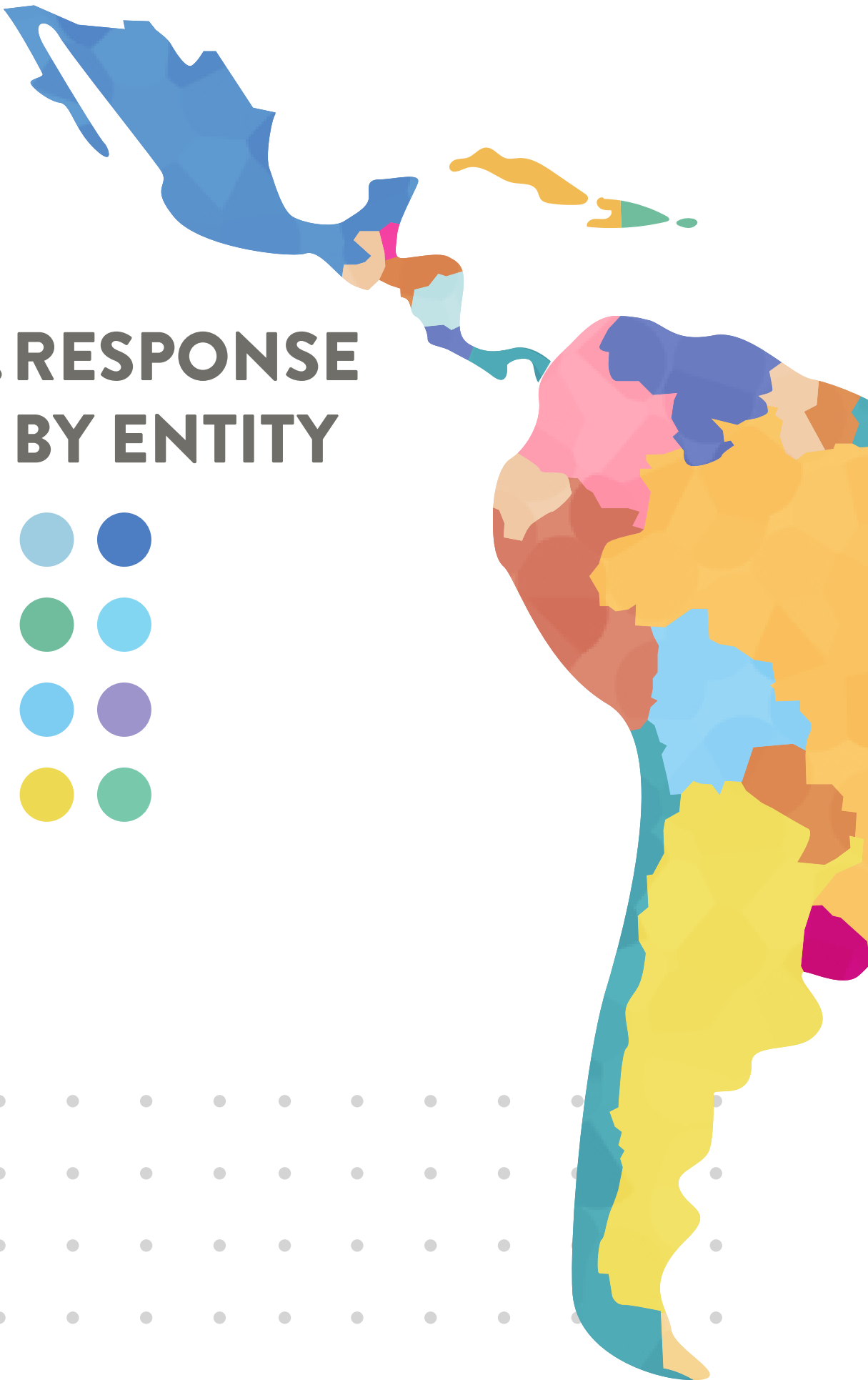
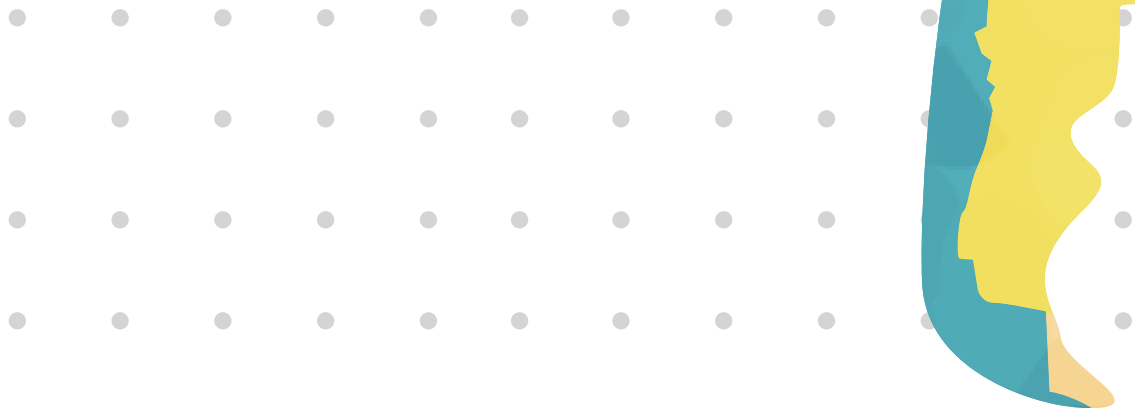
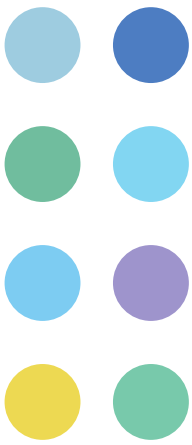
In this area, as a result of this audit, we see that 11 countries mention that there are mechanisms for monitoring and follow-up of policies, programs and/or actions on gender-based violence. Of those 11, 10 have a defined goal. Despite this, only two of the countries affirm that the monitoring and follow-up mechanisms made available to governments in this area achieved their objective.

Thus, we can recommend to the SAIs that, at this point, they carry out the following:

- 1. Evaluación de la eficiencia de los mecanismos:** L1. Evaluation of the efficiency of the mechanisms: SAIs should evaluate the efficiency of existing monitoring and follow-up mechanisms. This involves checking whether these mechanisms are meeting their objective effectively and whether they are providing useful information for decision-making. Assess whether resources are being allocated efficiently in the implementation of these mechanisms and whether results are being maximized.

- 2. Transparency and accountability analysis:** Audits should pay attention to transparency and accountability in monitoring and follow-up mechanisms. It is essential to ensure that these mechanisms are transparent in their operation and in the dissemination of results. In addition, it should be checked whether measures have been put in place to ensure accountability in case of irregularities or misappropriation of funds, including investigating possible cases of corruption.
- 3. Recommendations for the improvement of mechanisms:** SAIs should issue specific recommendations to improve monitoring and follow-up mechanisms. This may include suggestions to strengthen data collection, improve coordination among stakeholders, or implement more effective technologies and tools. Recommendations should aim to optimize the efficiency and effectiveness of these mechanisms.
- 4. Focus on victim protection:** In the audit of monitoring and follow-up mechanisms, it is important to focus on how these systems protect victims of gender-based violence. This includes checking whether safeguards have been put in place to protect the privacy and safety of victims and whether measures have been taken to ensure that they can access support services safely and confidentially. In addition, it should be assessed whether the mechanisms take into account intersectionality and the specific needs of victims, such as those belonging to marginalized or vulnerable groups.

VI. RESPONSE BY ENTITY



A. SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTIONS

GENERAL AUDIT OF THE ARGENTINE NATION

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF
THE PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA

COURT OF ACCOUNTS OF THE UNION
OF BRAZIL

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC
OF CHILE

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC
OF COSTA RICA

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE STATE OF
THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

GENERAL COMPTROLLER OF THE REPUBLIC
OF GUATEMALA

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF HONDURAS

SUPERIOR AUDIT OF THE FEDERATION
OF MEXICO

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC
OF PARAGUAY

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE FREE
AND ASSOCIATED STATE OF PUERTO RICO

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE BOLIVARIAN
REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

ARGENTINA

Argentine legislation contemplates more than 22 regulations on gender and diversity, including its regulatory decrees. The main national regulation in this matter is the 2009 Law 26,485 on comprehensive protection to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women in the areas in which they develop their interpersonal relationships, of. Also highlighted is Law 26,791 on femicide, which modifies the Criminal Code and criminalizes the aggravated homicide of women.

During the audited period, two National Action Plans were in force:

- 2017-2019 National Action Plan –NAP– for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women.
- 2020-2022 National Action Plan –NAP– against Gender-Based Violence.

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As a result of the audit, it is highlighted that it is not possible to evaluate the achievement of the objectives of the plans according to what was planned. Although both established objectives, deadlines, indicators and means of verification, no parameters were defined to measure progress in achieving each of the goals. In addition, there are no baselines to compare these advances. On the other hand, it is observed that a report on the results of the 2017-2019 NAP was not made. However, from the 2020-2022 NAP, the information is gathered in the 2020 and 2021 Management Reports of the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity –MMGyD, for its Spanish acronym–.

In particular, the 2020-2022 NAP incorporated a diversity perspective and included LGBTI+ people as susceptible to experiencing situations of gender-based violence, reflecting the regulatory and social advances in the field.

Regarding compliance, the audited programs do not have baselines and no management indicators were defined, which makes it difficult to evaluate the degree of compliance with their objectives.

CIVIL SOCIETY



In Argentina, the *MMGyD* is empowered and legally obliged to convene and constitute an Advisory Council composed of representatives of specialized civil society and academic organizations.

In relation to the 2020-2022 NAP, its preparation effectively emerged from a consultative process, in line with the recommendations of the UN Women “Manual of National Action Plans on Violence against Women.”

There was no evidence that participatory and/or consultative processes have been carried out for the design of the 2017-2019 NAP. Likewise, it was not verified that the policies contained in the Plan have provided for the participation of CSOs in its implementation.

TYPES OF VIOLENCE



The Argentine State has consistently received and even expanded the principles, types and modes of violence against women contemplated in both the Belém do Pará Convention and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women –*CEDAW*– in Law 26,485 on Comprehensive Protection to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women. The types of violence considered, in addition to those provided for in the Convention, are economic and patrimonial, symbolic and political; while the modalities introduced are: domestic, institutional, labor, against reproductive, obstetric, and media freedom, in the public and public-political space.

**ERADICATING
VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN**



Within the framework of the adoption of the SDGs, the Argentine Nation prioritized target 5.2, initially adopting the formulation established by the UN. In 2021, the target was adapted as follows: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women, LGBTI+ and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other forms of exploitation. The defined indicator to measure its progress is 5.2.1* Number of direct femicides that occurred during the period of one year throughout the national territory.

Thus, there was a decrease in the number of direct femicides that occurred in the country during the audited period (252 femicides in 2019, 251 in 2020 and 231 in 2021). However, the gap that exists between the baseline and the intermediate and final target cannot be established since the goals consist of reducing the values of the indicator with respect to the baseline, without quantifying the magnitude.

The indicators associated with SDG target 5.2 adopted by Argentina are insufficient to measure progress towards the elimination of all forms of violence against women, LGBTI+ and girls, since they only contemplate the instance of femicide.

**USE OF
RESOURCES**



The 2021 Budget is the first National Budget with a Gender and Diversity Perspective –PPGyD– in Argentina, which preceded the 2019 Budget with a gender perspective labeling –PPG– for spending.

There has been a significant increase in the resources allocated to policies against gender-based violence since the creation of the *MMGyD*, which shows its hierarchical position as a State policy.

The budget allocated to policies against gender-based violence increased between 2019 and 2021 from \$130.1 million pesos (in 2019) to \$5,430.4 million pesos (in 2021); the current credit increased from \$39.5 million pesos to \$16,362.7 million pesos (in 2019); and the accrued expenditure increased from \$17.1 million pesos to \$15,889.5 million pesos (in 2021).

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN A PANDEMIC



During the validity of the social isolation measures due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the *MMGyD* reinforced actions and implemented new measures to assist people in situations of gender-based violence.

Among the measures that were reinforced during the pandemic, we can mention Line 144, which was arranged as an indispensable service for the community, with permanent coverage, and reinforcement of specialized personnel. Other assistance channels such as an email and contact line through WhatsApp were also launched. Other measures include the implementation of comprehensive support programs:

- Line 144 has a Comprehensive Accompaniment Area, composed of professionals from social work, advocacy and psychology. Its function is to provide continuity to the intervention that begins with the first communication of the person in a situation of gender-based violence or of a family member or contact that requires accompaniment, advice and information, if necessary.
- Program for Urgent Support and Immediate Comprehensive Assistance in Cases of Extreme Gender-Based Violence
- Support and Accompaniment Program for People at Risk due to Gender-based Violence (Accompaniment in the 2020-2022 NAP was identified as one of the main actions to be developed, assisting people during the pandemic from the 24 Jurisdictions of the country and having an accrued expenditure of \$13,527 million pesos in the audited period.

Also noteworthy:

- Coordination with union and university organizations that made hotels and other places of accommodation available to the *MMGyD* so that they could be used by people in extreme situations of gender-based violence who had to leave their homes during the quarantine.
- Exception from compliance with Preventive and Mandatory Social Isolation –*ASPO*, for its Spanish acronym– when women or LGBTI+, alone or with their children, leave their homes for the purpose of making the relevant criminal complaints regarding acts of violence or seeking help, assistance or protection due to the situation of violence they are going through.

**VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN
IN A PANDEMIC**



- Coordination with the Judicial branch to guarantee access to complaint instances during quarantine.
- An agreement was signed with Aerolíneas Argentinas to facilitate the interregional transfer of people who are in a situation of gender-based violence and their dependents, if any.

**FOLLOW-UP
AND/OR
ACCOMPANIMENT**



The *MMGyD* carried out different actions to accompany people in situations of violence during the emergency caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Programs involving comprehensive support were launched: Line 144; Program for Urgent Support and Immediate Comprehensive Assistance in Cases of Extreme Gender-based Violence; Support and Accompaniment Program for People at Risk for Gender-based Violence (Accompany). It should be noted that, although the Ministry of Women, Genders, and Diversity –*MMGyD*, for its Spanish acronym– prepared management reports revealing information on their execution, no analyses were carried out to assess the impact of these programs during the pandemic.

BOLIVIA

The Office of the Comptroller General of the Plurinational State of Bolivia evaluated the strategic actions for the eradication of violence against women in the 2019-2021 efforts, through the Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency.

Since the enactment of Law No. 348 “Comprehensive Law to Guarantee Women a Life Free of Violence” on March 9, 2013, Bolivia has implemented policies, plans and actions related to combating violence against women, including the following:

- Comprehensive Public Policy for a Dignified Life for Bolivian Women 2017-2022.
- Action Plan “Against femicides and sexist violence”.
- Actions to strengthen the pathways to assistance for women victims of violence.
- Multi-sectoral Plan for Advancing Depatriarchalization and Women’s Right to Live Well.

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During the 2019 to 2021 efforts, the optimal level of effectiveness was achieved (greater than or equal to 70%), according to the indicator described in the Overall Objective of the Audit (Issue pronouncement on the effectiveness of government strategic actions on the eradication of violence against women), since the degree of effectiveness reached was 83.65%, i.e., it was effective.

Thus, it is established that government actions to address the problem of violence against women reached the degree of effectiveness of 77.78%, in the State of Bolivia, in the 2019 to 2021 efforts.

CIVIL SOCIETY



The Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency, through the General Directorate for the Prevention and Elimination of All Forms of Gender-based and Generational Violence, as a coordination mechanism with civil organizations, holds meetings and workshops with women who have overcome their situation of violence or those who wish to commit to addressing issues of strengthening, actions and capacities of the same; being spaces for dialogue and openness to establish the joint work on coordinated actions of defined themes, in favor of women's rights and prevention of gender-based violence.

However, there is an insufficiency in the coordination actions between the State and social organizations to combat violence against women, consider their opinions, suggestions and proposals in the formulation of policies, programs, and projects and carry out joint actions to combat the problem.

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TYPES OF VIOLENCE



The Inter-American Convention to on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, Belém do Pará," ratified by the Bolivian State with Law No. 1599 of October 11, 1994, defines that violence against women should be understood as any action or conduct, based on their gender, that causes death, damage or physical, sexual or psychological suffering, both in the public and private spheres.

The types of violence covered by state policies, plans and strategic actions are in accordance with those defined in the Inter-American Belém do Pará Convention to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women.



**ERADICATING
VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN**



In the audited period, the Bolivian State, through the Inter-institutional Committee on the Goals of the PDES and Sustainable Development –*CIMPDS*– and the Social and Economic Policy Analysis Unit, evaluated compliance with target 5.2 of the Sustainable Development Goal “Gender equality and empowerment of women” –*SDG5*–.

For indicator 5.2.1 of Goal 5.2 of *SDG5*, the required data such as the type of violence or age has been considered, concluding that in the last 12 months of every 100 women married or in free union - prior to the Survey on the Prevalence and Characteristics of Violence against Women –*EPCVcM*, for its Spanish acronym– 44 of them have lived or are living in situations of violence in their relationship.

As for indicator 5.2.2, the information generated by the *EPCVcM* only provides data on “women aged 15 years or older who have experienced sexual gender-based violence in the social sphere in the last twelve months,” with 21.4% of women in situations of violence. However, the *EPCVcM* generated information on “women aged 15 years or older who have experienced some type of violence in the social, educational and labor spheres throughout their lives,” with 42.9%, 64.7% and 61.3%, respectively, which are considered by the Social and Economic Policy Analysis Unit –*UDAPE*, for its Spanish acronym–, to measure compliance with Target 5.2, indicator 5.2.2.

**USE OF
RESOURCES**



Although there is information on the budget allocation that was executed in the years 2019 to 2021, there is no exclusive budgetary information on violence against women.

It is established that the resources executed in strategic actions to address the problem of violence against women reached the degree of effectiveness of 73.17% in the Plurinational State of Bolivia in the years 2019 to 2021.

**VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN
IN A PANDEMIC**



The indicator was established regarding measures taken by the State during the pandemic period related to the issue of violence against women, due to the measures that had to be carried out by the State during the pandemic.

It is established that the responses of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to address violence against women, during the pandemic, reached the degree of effectiveness of 100%, in fiscal years 2019 to 2021.

To obtain this result, this analysis was based on the fulfillment of the actions carried out, namely: reinforced existing measures, new measures adopted, strengthening of remote assistance channels, and the existence of a follow-up and/or accompaniment mechanism.

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**FOLLOW-UP
AND/OR
ACCOMPANIMENT**



In the years 2019 and 2020, the Plurinational Service for Women and Depatriarchalization –*SEPMUD*, for its Spanish acronym– did not establish the follow-up, monitoring, and evaluation of the application of regulations and public policies as a strategic action within the scope of its functions. Consequently, the impact of *SEPMUD*'s actions on the eradication of violence against women remains unknown, as reported in *SEPMUD-UMEPP-INF-Z-9-2023*.

Thus, the absence of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of public regulations and policies to eradicate violence against women is evident given the high rates of violence in the country.

BRAZIL

Regarding federal actions to combat violence against women in Brazil, it was noted that, due to the complex nature of the problem, addressing it would require initiatives across virtually the entire spectrum of state activities.

Eleven (11) initiatives were carried out between the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights; Ministry of Justice and Public Security; National Council of Justice; National Council of the Public Ministry; and, the Federal Senate, to prevent, punish, and eradicate gender-based violence. Of these eleven initiatives, the Women's Care Center, known as Call-180, of the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights, was evaluated.

Based on the audit team's report, it is verified that the Women's Care Center fulfills its intended objectives and has qualified personnel to provide the expected services.

CIVIL SOCIETY



Although there is no legal definition, a publication of the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship –*MMFDH*– defines the Network to Combat Violence against Women as the action articulated between governmental, non-governmental, and community institutions/services to develop effective prevention strategies and policies that ensure the empowerment and autonomy of women, their human rights, the accountability of aggressors and providing qualified assistance to women in situations of violence.

Although existing legislation in Brazil that establishes the governance structure, plans, policies, and programs to combat violence against women mentions the importance of coordination and integration among actors involved in combating violence against women and envisions the participation of civil society in the National Plan to Combat Femicide, there is no mention of mechanisms for integration between the state and civil society organizations to combat violence against women. In other words, no described mechanism is formalized at the national level, both in design and in the monitoring and improvement of programs or actions related to combating violence against women.

**TYPES OF
VIOLENCE**



The Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women, the Belém do Pará Convention, was ratified by Brazil on November 27, 1995. Brazil committed to include in its internal legislation criminal, civil, and administrative regulations to prevent, punish, and eradicate violence against women. This opened space for new possibilities of protection and legal protection for women.

Along these lines, in 2006, the Maria da Penha Law introduced mechanisms into the Brazilian legal system to curb domestic and family violence against women.

Therefore, it is concluded that the plans and programs implemented in Brazil to combat violence against women in all its forms are in accordance with the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women –the “Belém do Pará Convention,” with a primary focus on domestic violence and femicide.

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**ERADICATING
VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN**



Regarding the commitment to eradicate violence against women, it was determined that there are gaps in achieving the eradication of violence.

Furthermore, due to the limitations of the work, it was not possible to assess the gaps that Brazil needs to address to fulfill its commitment to eradicate VAW.

As for the specific actions identified to meet the objectives of SDG target 5.1, all federal actions are part of this evaluation.

USE OF RESOURCES



Only two of the eleven initiatives in this audit examination have allocated budgets for the years 2019 to 2021: the Women's Care Center (Call 180) and the Brazilian Women's House action. Regarding the Digital Portal, although there was a budget forecast to implement the program, these resources were not executed as the program was not implemented. The budgets of the actions reported below are not distributed by physical, financial, technological, and human resources.

It was not possible to assess whether the resources allocated to the audited policies, programs, and/or actions made it possible to achieve the objectives of the program.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN PANDEMIC



According to the 2020 CEDAW Accountability Report, in relation to the measures implemented to address violence against women in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, Brazil, through the elaboration of the Contingency Plan for Domestic Violence Against Women in the Context of COVID-19, both reinforced existing measures and contributed new ones to address the problem.

However, it was not possible to assess whether the reinforcement of actions or the new measures promoted the seeking of assistance by women who suffered violence, as well as whether the reinforced actions or the new measures adopted by the State during the pandemic achieved their objectives.

FOLLOW-UP AND ACCOMPANIMENT



It was not possible to assess whether the mechanisms for follow-up and/or support of women in situations of violence were implemented during the pandemic, whether those mechanisms had defined objectives, whether they achieved those objectives, as well as their strengths and weaknesses.

CHILE

The actions, instructions and guidelines aimed at preventing, addressing and eradicating violence against women are provided by the Undersecretariat for Women and Gender Equality, the National Service for Women and Gender Equity, the Undersecretariat for Foreign Affairs, the Undersecretariat for Social Evaluation, the Undersecretariat for Crime Prevention, the Carabineros de Chile, the Police Investigations Department and the National Statistics Institute were analyzed. The analysis considered the following programs:

- Program for the Prevention of Violence against Women of the National Service for Women and Gender Equity –*SERNAMEG*, for its Spanish acronym–.
- *SERNAMEG*'s Program for Assistance, Protection and Reparation in Violence against Women.
- The Victim Support Program of the Undersecretariat of Crime Prevention.

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The study found ineffectiveness in the implementation of the National Plan of Action for Violence against Women 2021-2030, and the Fourth National Plan for Equality between Women and Men 2018-2030 (Undersecretariat for Women and Gender Equality).

CIVIL SOCIETY



The 2021-2030 National Plan against Violence toward Women states that there must be a technical committee composed of the counterparts of the Intersectoral Circuit of Femicides, CIF. This committee must design and implement an Observatory on gender-based violence with members of civil society. It also indicates that *MMYEG* campaigns on violence against women should be disseminated with the collaboration of civil society and members of the Civil Society Council –*COSOC*, for its Spanish acronym–.

CIVIL SOCIETY



In this sense, the ineffectiveness of the mechanisms of coordination with civil society to consider the opinions and experiences of these organizations was detected.

It was reported that civil society participation mechanisms have not been implemented in the formulation, execution and/or evaluation of two of the government programs analyzed in this audit: a) "Prevention of violence against women;" and, b) "Care, protection and reparation for violence against women."

TYPES OF VIOLENCE



The State of Chile considers in its public policies, programs and regulations the three types of violence included in The Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women, Belém do Pará of 1994 (physical, sexual and psychological violence) since it has the Program of assistance, protection and reparation for violence against women and the Prevention Program for violence against women, which are implemented by the National Service for Women and Gender Equity –*SERNAMEG*–. In addition, the Undersecretariat for Crime Prevention –*SPD*, for its Spanish acronym– developed the Victim Support Program.

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ERADICATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



Regarding target 5.2 of the SDGs, outdated and lack of information is detected in indicators related to target 5.2 of the SDGs. Crucial weaknesses in the fulfillment of the programs and lack of coordination between the different public agencies were evident.

As reported by the National Statistics Institute –*INE*–, based on the Survey on Violence against Women in the Field of Domestic Violence and Other Spaces –*ENVIF-VCM*, for its Spanish acronym–, the SPD reports indicators to the Sub-Commission on Gender Statistics, where they make a set of gender indicators on different topics available to citizens. This subcommission has published a series of indicators related to gender-based violence that, in general, are updated periodically.

**ERADICATING
VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN**



In relation to target 5.2 and its indicators 5.2.1 and 5.2.2, it was verified that the source used to report indicators according to the public information on the website –Chile agenda 2023– corresponds to the 2012 survey, without these indicators having been updated as of the date of the audit, even though the last survey was applied in 2020.

The above implies that the country does not have up-to-date, quality information with an appropriate level of disaggregation regarding the data required to measure the progress of the indicators associated with the aforementioned target 5.2 of the SDGs.

**USE OF
RESOURCES**



During the period of the audit, the resources necessary for the execution and follow-up of the audited state policies, programs and/or actions have not been identified in all the public bodies audited and, consequently, not all have an allocated budget for this purpose during the audit review period.

In addition, there is an identified lack of diagnosis of the resources of the audited entities that are part of the CIF (Carabineros de Chile, Police Investigations, Undersecretary for Women and Gender Equality, *SERNAMEG*, Undersecretary for Crime Prevention). The foregoing was obtained from applying a survey to the CIF member agencies, where it is concluded that most of the entities have not carried out diagnoses of necessary resources or those executed.

This situation warns about the likelihood that the State of Chile does not have sufficient resources in a timely manner to achieve the objectives defined in the policies, programs or plans linked to eradicating violence against women.

**VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN
IN A PANDEMIC**



In relation to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Institutional Contingency Plan was approved in the context of the health emergency, giving continuity to the operation of the different devices of the SERNAMEG APR program, strengthening the Guidance and information forum and promoting dissemination actions and instruments.

It concluded on the ineffectiveness of the “COVID-19 Mask” initiative implemented during the COVID-19 health contingency, given that various control weaknesses were verified, such as delay in the contact of the victim of violence, non-compliance in the collection of data of women victims of violence by the collaborating pharmacies and lack of accreditation of adherence to the initiative by them.

**FOLLOW-UP
AND/OR
ACCOMPANIMENT**



The absence of evaluation and follow-up of compliance with the Coronavirus contingency plan was detected in the Institutional Contingency Plan.

The Undersecretariat for Women and Gender Equity reports that the measures of the aforementioned plan sought to provide continuity of assistance in the Women’s Centers, Centers for Assistance and Reparation for Women Victims of Sexual Violence and Shelters, whether it be actions of remote assistance shifts, telephone contact when it was not possible to attend in person, application of care and assistance protocols for users and staff, as well as measures to operate and implement measures to prevent infections, among others.

In this sense, the following were identified as shortcomings of the initiative:

- Lack of follow-up actions carried out on women victims of violence.
- Absence of records of such actions in the People Management System –SGP, for its Spanish acronym–.
- Failure to comply with the number of follow-up actions to be carried out according to the type of output of each assistance device.
- Lack of documentary records - in physical folders - related to follow-ups recorded in the SGP system.

COSTA RICA

The actions of the Costa Rican public institutions were audited, in relation to the following three aspects.

- The establishment of favorable conditions for the prevention, assistance and reparation of violence against women.
- The application of the Inter-institutional Protocol for Comprehensive Care for Victims of Sexual Rape in the first 72 hours of the Event, a document prepared and implemented under the initiative and leadership of the Judicial Branch.
- The application of the Comprehensive Assistance Model for human trafficking victims survivors, as well as the coordination actions of the National Coalition Against the Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons –CONATT–.

80 In this context, Costa Rica has a robust regulatory framework for addressing the problem of Violence against WOMEN –VAW–. Rated with a score of 1 point.

A robust regulatory framework is available, characterized by the following:

- It adheres to the international conventions signed by the country.
- It addresses the types of violence set out in the Belém Do Pará Convention.
- It has made significant progress in classifying femicide.
- Creation of a National System for the Attention and Prevention of Violence against Women and Family Violence.
- It has a specific national policy to address the problem called “National Policy for the attention and prevention of violence against women of all ages Costa Rica 2017-2032 –PLANONI, for its Spanish acronym–”.
- Public institutions have a total of 31 action protocols, according to a report provided by the National Institute for Women –INAMU, for its Spanish acronym–.

Regarding the Costa Rica 2017-2032 National Policy for the assistance and prevention of violence –*PLANOVI*– against women of all ages, it was detected that the actions of require improvements in coordination to favor decision-making.

Regarding the actions of assistance for cases of rape and women victims of human trafficking, it was determined that the actions for the assistance of rape –detected in the first 72 hours of the event– have limitations to determine their effectiveness, while the cases of women victims of human trafficking show partial effectiveness. In both cases, the main limitation is the documentation of actions to verify the achievement of objectives and the timely decision-making for the execution of assistance, for which in the case of rape victims detected in the first 72 hours, the report proposes actions so that there is greater involvement by the Executive Branch.

Regarding the 2020-2030 National Policy against Human Trafficking, it is determined that the Policy achieves the objective for which it was created since it achieves the restitution of women victims of human trafficking; however, there is a gap between the number of cases that are administratively accredited as victims of human trafficking in relation to the judgments of this crime, only 5% of the cases accredited from 2019 to 2021 have a judgment with this crime.

CIVIL SOCIETY



There are formal mechanisms for communication and engagement with civil society; however, there is an opportunity to improve communication channels with these organizations. In this sense, the conditions of the linkage with civil society are evaluated by this audit as moderately favorable, with a score of 0.7.

TYPES OF VIOLENCE



Costa Rica's regulatory framework for addressing the problem of violence against women is robust, adheres to international conventions, addresses the types of violence established in the Belém Do Pará Convention, and has made progress in criminalizing femicide.

The National Policy for the Attention and Prevention of Violence against Women is aligned with the Belém do Pará Convention in aspects such as the recognition of the types of violence.

**ERADICATING
VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN**



According to the analysis carried out, it was determined that, in general, the conditions in the country are moderately favorable to achieve a comprehensive approach to the problems associated with VAW, leading to the eradication of this type of violence.

An example of this is Law No. 9095, which created the National Coalition against the Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons –CONATT–. This Coalition addresses human trafficking, which is one of the types of violence identified in SDG target 5.2. To this end, the 2030 National Policy against Trafficking in Persons –PNTP, for its Spanish acronym– is available, which provides guidelines for the prevention and fight against the crimes of trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, and other related activities.

Thus, it is indicated that there is a robust regulatory framework characterized by adherence to the international conventions signed by the country, which addresses the types of violence established in the Belém do Pará Convention.

**USE OF
RESOURCES**



A multi-annual estimate of the resources required to meet the goals and objectives of the *PLANOVI* Policy is lacking. In addition, in the evaluated period, resources were redeployed that impacted the reprogramming or elimination of actions by virtue of the assistance of the national emergency due to COVID-19. Instead, each institution does the exercise of annually estimating what it requires to meet the goals of the Policy as part of its annual operational planning. In this sense, the conditions of use of resources are evaluated by this audit as moderately favorable, with a score of 0.7.

**VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN
IN A PANDEMIC**



According to the actions that were reinforced and the new measures adopted by the State in favor of eradicating VAW during the pandemic period, the strategy of networks that are the local spaces where the policy is implemented through the creation of guidelines for Networks of Care and Prevention of VAW and the dissemination, in social networks, of information aimed at women, the assistance was also extended to the telephone, thanks to international cooperation through whose support 22 cell phones were loaned with their lines in order to offer this assistance remotely. After the pandemic, in-person assistance was resumed, virtual assistance was reinforced and information, guidance and referrals were provided through *INAMU*'s social networks.

**FOLLOW-UP
AND/OR AND
ACCOMPANIMENT**



Currently, there is a lack of knowledge of the effects and impacts produced by public policy actions in the search for the eradication of VAW. Thus, with the current PLANОВI being the fourth national effort, an evaluation has not been carried out to determine the contribution of its actions. In this way, the contributions and possible institutional gaps to achieve progress in the eradication of VAW by 2030, according to the sustainable development goals (target 5.2), are unknown.

Regarding actions of assistance for victims of trafficking, there are weaknesses in the coordination and oversight of public policy actions that are due to the lack of information systems and the application of tools that support monitoring by CONATT. It should be noted that the PNTP is accompanied by a Strategic Plan that has a matrix; however, this tool has not yet been used to monitor actions and lacks a mechanism to quantify progress in achieving Public Policy.

ECUADOR

The Ecuadorian State has taken actions to prevent, eradicate and punish violence against women, including the issuance of the Comprehensive Organic Law to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women –*LOIPEVM*, for its Spanish acronym– enacted in 2018, and its general regulations, as well as the creation of the Ministry of Women and Human Rights, formerly the Secretariat for Human Rights.

In 2018 and 2021, reforms were made to the Comprehensive Organic Criminal Code, which recognizes psychological and sexual violence against women as forms of violence.

Through the Council of the Judicial Branch, there is information on the legal processes reported by victims of gender-based violence in accordance with the provisions of the Comprehensive Organic Criminal Code, information that serves as a basis for decision-making in issuing public policies.

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CIVIL SOCIETY



The current Secretary of Human Rights, Ministry of Women and Human Rights, determined Institutional Strategic Objectives and indicators related to the number of coordination mechanisms carried out in inter-institutional roundtables, workshops, and coordination spaces, with the participation of civil society organizations, private sector, social organizations and academia that have allowed the participation of these organizations and their involvement in the prevention and fight to end violence against women.

TYPES OF VIOLENCE



7 types of violence against women are recognized: physical, psychological, sexual, economic and patrimonial, symbolic, political, and obstetric gynecology, which are regulated by the Comprehensive Organic Law to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women –*LOIPEVM*– and sanctioned by the Comprehensive Organic Criminal Code.

**ERADICATING
VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN**



Within the development plans, aligned with SDG 5, of the Ecuadorian State to eradicate violence against women, the 2017-2021 National Development Plan “All One Life” stands out, within which Policy 1.10 was defined as related to “Eradicating all forms of discrimination and violence for economic, social, cultural, religious, ethnic, age, disability and human mobility reasons, with emphasis on gender-based violence and its different manifestations;” and, as Targets “Reducing the femicide rate from 0.85 to 0.82 per 100,000 women by 2021. Likewise, the 2021-2025 Opportunity Creation Plan sought to create new job opportunities in decent conditions, to promote labor inclusion, and to improve contractual modalities, with emphasis on reducing equality gaps and assistance to priority groups, young people, women and LGBTI+ people. The 2020-2030 National Plan to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women, whose goals, targets and policies were prepared by the Ministry of Human Rights, Undersecretariat for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women, Children and Adolescents, contains the coordination and planning of prevention, protection, assistance and reparation actions, in order for public policy to be effective, with legal and psychological advice and shelters, where the Public Defender’s Office provides free counseling and sponsorship services in cases of domestic violence.

However, the strategic objectives to eradicate gender-based violence developed by the Secretariat for Human Rights are incomplete, because there is no baseline to assess their management compliance and effectiveness.

**USE OF
RESOURCES**

In 2019, the II “National Survey of Family Relations and Gender-based Violence against Women” was carried out to promote the production and strengthening of information on gender and priority groups through the design, development and implementation of plans and projects in statistical matters to guarantee compliance with the National Development Agenda, the Sectorial and Territorial Agendas, and international development plans. The Secretariat of Human Rights, now the Ministry of Women and Human Rights, on April 9, 2018, the Specific Agreement on Transfer of Public Resources with the Institute of Statistics and Censuses –*INEC*, for its Spanish acronym– and on March 14, 2019, the modifying addendum for the realization of the National Survey on Family Relationships and Gender Violence against Women –*ENVIGMU*, for its Spanish acronym– with a budget of 876,862.09 USD. As planned, the survey was carried out between June and August 2019, aimed at women aged 15 years and older. It involved processes that allowed the identification of the types of violence existing in the country, including the assessment of gynecological-obstetric violence for the first time.

Furthermore, the entities that make up the National Comprehensive System for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women, from 2019 to 2022, concerning the allocated budget for the eradication, prevention, and punishment of gender-based violence, have partially used the Classifier of Expenditure Orientation in Equality Policies, as it lacks updated and complete information about the resources allocated for activities related to gender-based violence.

**VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN
IN A PANDEMIC**



The Ecuadorian State during the COVID-19 health emergency implemented what was described in the Comprehensive Organic Law that determines the Early Warning System, which is a mechanism that prevents femicide, through the analysis of information through the activation of protection and assistance services

Additionally, a Protocol for the assistance of gender-based violence victims under the teleworking modality was developed by the Secretariat of Human Rights, in order to provide guidance and technical inputs for the specialized teams of the Comprehensive Protection Services –*SPI*, for its Spanish acronym– to provide a comprehensive response to victims of gender-based violence.

Similarly, a communication and assistance protocol for gender and domestic violence cases during the health emergency was established to define the procedure for communication and handling of gender and domestic violence cases.

It's worth noting that the country is implementing the Unique Violence Registry –*RUV*, for its Spanish acronym– to have complete, updated, and consolidated information about data related to violence against women. This information is generated by the entities that make up the registry to facilitate rapid decision-making at the government level.

**FOLLOW-UP
AND/OR
ACCOMPANIMENT**



The Organic Integral Law for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women –*LOIPEVM*– established the National Comprehensive System for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women. This entity is composed of 22 public sector organizations related to health, education, justice, security, and employment, among others, to prevent and eradicate violence against women by designing, formulating, implementing, supervising, monitoring, and evaluating standards, policies, programs, mechanisms, and actions at all levels of government in a coordinated and articulated manner. Its leadership falls under the body responsible for Justice and Human Rights and Cults, which is now the Ministry of Women and Human Rights.

GUATEMALA

In Guatemala, the Ministry of the Interior is the governing body of the National Policy for the Prevention of Violence and Crime, Citizen Security and Peaceful Coexistence of the country. The policy designed by the Ministry is made up of five priority strategic axes, including the prevention of violence against women. During the 2019-2021 period, 46,850 people were trained on issues of citizen security and violence prevention.

During the years 2020 and 2021, the Secretariat against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons of Guatemala, which is the leading institution in the advice and implementation of measures against sexual violence, exploitation and trafficking in persons, implemented the National Plan for the Prevention of Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons crimes, executed at the national level by the Directorate of Monitoring and Statistics. In the 2019-2021 period, 280,066 people were trained in the prevention of sexual violence, exploitation and human trafficking.

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CIVIL SOCIETY



The Ministry of the Interior in Guatemala established mechanisms for collaboration with civil society regarding the design and implementation of policies, programs, and actions related to addressing violence against women. These actions were carried out through the Departmental Governorships, Municipal Women's Directorates, involving community leaders, and budgetary support provided to the non-profit Civil Association "Guatemalan Women's Group –GGM, for its Spanish acronym–."

The Secretariat against Sexual Violence, Exploitation, and Human Trafficking established the Interinstitutional Commission against Trafficking in Persons –*CIT* Networks, for its Spanish acronym–, Networks for Sexual Violence, Exploitation, and Trafficking in Persons –*VET* Networks, for its Spanish acronym–, Departmental Commission for the Prevention of Sexual Violence, Exploitation, and Trafficking in Persons –*CODEVET*, for its Spanish acronym– and the Thematic Committee for the Prevention of Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons of the Social Development Cabinet.

TYPES OF VIOLENCE



In its policies, the Ministry of the Interior of Guatemala covered physical, sexual and psychological violence, which are established by the Belém do Pará Convention, through the 2014-2034 National Policy for the Prevention of Violence and Crime, Citizen Security and Peaceful Coexistence.

Likewise, the Secretariat against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons covered the treatment of types of sexual violence in accordance with its powers as a state advisor.

ERADICATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



The Ministry of the Interior highlights the need to strengthen inter-institutional commitment and effective compliance for the implementation and execution of plans, programs and projects linked to the prevention of violence against women.

Guatemala, through the Secretariat against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons, highlights that the gaps in eradicating violence against women are the high level of impunity in the country, access to justice, lack of assistance, protection and reparation services for survivors and primary prevention, awareness and advocacy.

USE OF RESOURCES



The Ministry of the Interior, through the Unit for the Community Prevention of Violence, allocates resources to achieve the objectives of the Strategic Axis for the Prevention of Violence against Women, which have not been sufficient for the design and implementation of management indicators that allow measuring progress, limitations, as well as the monitoring of the resources allocated.

The Secretariat against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons allocates resources to carry out awareness-raising, information, training and support actions for the Departmental Networks against VET crimes.

**VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN
IN A PANDEMIC**



In Guatemala, the Ministry of the Interior implemented measures to identify and assist women experiencing violence during the COVID-19 pandemic. These measures included the use of informational materials such as the “Violentometer,” which helps identify emotionally or physically abusive partner relationships. A plan for preventing violence against women in departments bordering Mexico, called “The powers of prevention,” was created along with campaigns such as “Break the Silence” and “Quarantine without Violence.” The National Civil Police, through its call center, received nearly 25,000 calls related to violence against women during the audited period, which allowed for the implementation of actions and campaigns through the Ministry of the Interior departments.

The Secretariat against Sexual Violence, Exploitation, and Human Trafficking implemented measures to identify and assist women experiencing violence during the pandemic. It instructed the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance to implement security measures within hospitals and medical facilities to consider differentiated spaces for the needs of each population group. The Secretariat provided services and assistance at the specialized temporary shelter for female migrants who are victims of sexual violence, exploitation, and human trafficking.

**FOLLOW-UP
AND/OR
ACCOMPANIMENT**



The Ministry of the Interior adopted follow-up and accompaniment mechanisms through Executive Unit 213 for Community Violence Prevention, providing virtual and face-to-face psychological assistance through the Program for the Prevention and Eradication of Domestic Violence –*PROPEVI*, for its Spanish acronym–; however, it was determined that the communication mechanisms were not effective due to the lack of advertising campaigns for the prevention of violence against women in the Mayan, Xinca and Garifuna languages.

Likewise, it was verified that the Secretariat against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons, effectively adopted mechanisms to follow up and accompany women in situations of violence in a timely manner, in addition, it managed workshops and training for strengthening the competencies of the multi-disciplinary staff that provides specialized assistance in the Specialized Temporary Shelter for migrant women victims of sexual violence, exploitation and trafficking in persons, within the context of COVID-19. It also coordinated workshops with the International Committee of the Red Cross of Guatemala and with Universidad Galileo, through which the shelter staff strengthened their knowledge in issues of Biological Risk and Biosafety at work, and also, on the recommendations of the Human Rights Ombudsman Office, an epidemiological nexus card was implemented for COVID-19 prevention, at the reception and admission of the sheltered persons.

HONDURAS

The legal, regulatory and structural actions existing in the Honduran system in terms of prevention, assistance and punishment, aimed at eradicating all forms of discrimination against women, were analyzed, verifying the due application of the National Women's Policy in order to establish the effectiveness and efficiency of the actions implemented.

During the audited period, the actions of the Presidential Program *Ciudad Mujer* were specifically considered, in its role as Executive Body of the National Women's Policy, and at the same time, elevated to the rank of National Policy.

Honduras has developed and implemented policies, programs, plans and/or actions with the aim of providing protection and guaranteeing the right of women, girls and adolescents to peace and a life free of violence; however, despite all the efforts made, it became evident that these actions have not been effective, as problems persist in the application of the Law, nor is there a system for monitoring the entities involved in the prevention and application of justice. There is also little or no sensitivity on the part of legislators, operators and justice providers and a lack of investigation and impunity surrounding most of the cases that perpetuate male violence in that country. The country has not ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women –CEDAW–, which allows women to denounce acts of discrimination carried out or tolerated by the State, causing the loss of the enjoyment of access to human rights of women in situations of violence.

CIVIL SOCIETY



Civil Society in Honduras is made up of organizations representing sectors of the vulnerable population, including women's networks and organizations, small and medium-sized enterprises, human rights organizations, peasant and workers' organizations, LGBTQ+ community and non-governmental organizations. However, these have functioned only partially, due to budgetary restrictions, and there is no correct application of current regulations.

There are mechanisms of articulation between the State of Honduras and the Civil Society, in the design and execution of policies, programs and/or actions to face violence against women, through the creation of local commissions and committees, even so, the mechanisms that are formalized are those convened by the Government and those convened by the Civil Society are not yet formalized.

TYPES OF VIOLENCE



The State of Honduras has based the appropriate regulations, institutional instruments and procedures to provide comprehensive assistance to women in situations of violence, in accordance with the commitments acquired in the The Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women "Belém Do Pará Convention."

In Honduras, the most recurrent or most reported types of violence before the National Police and the Courts of First Instance, and which constitute one of the first causes of morbidity in women of reproductive age, are: domestic violence, domestic violence, femicide, acts of lust, rape, commercial sexual exploitation, harassment and rape, the latter as the most reported act of violence against women. These crimes are defined in the Honduran Criminal Code.

**ERADICATING
VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN**



The review included the knowledge and analysis of the existing regulatory and structural framework in Honduras in the following dimensions: prevention, protection, and punishment, for the eradication of violence against women and its linkage with government plans and the 2030 National Agenda for the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals –SDGs–, specifically SDG 5, and target 5.2.

It was evidenced that there is a link or consonance between the fulfillment of this and National Government Plans since the internal regulations identified instruments –policies, strategies, programs and institutions that regulate each of the eight (8) factors contained in SDG 5; which constitutes a substantive basis for its implementation in the national context since, in some targets of the SDGs, it is urged to be incorporated into these Plans.

In order to address violence against women, the State of Honduras has implemented, among others, the National Women's Policy: I National Equal Opportunities Plan (2002-2007) and II Honduran Gender Equality and Equity Plan (2010-2022); the Presidential Program Ciudad Mujer; the National Solidarity Credit Program for Rural Women –*CREDIMUJER*, for its Spanish acronym–; the Municipal Women's Office –*OMM*, for its Spanish acronym– and the Strategy for Gender Equality and Equity of the Ministry of Education.

**USE OF
RESOURCES**



The financial resources were used “efficiently” by the Ciudad Mujer Presidential Program, at the same time, they were “effective” in meeting the goals and objectives established in the Annual Operational Plans for fiscal years 2019, 2020 and 2021. The National Directorate of the Ciudad Mujer Program reports that in relation to the services and care provided by each of its modules, it was found that the different institutions providing services, which are part of the Interinstitutional Framework Agreement for the qualification, operation, regulation and sustainability of the Ciudad Mujer Program, are not accountable for the services provided in terms of the operating expenses of the modules, including the material resources and the assigned personnel, which must be recorded in a differentiated manner in their Budget and

**USE OF
RESOURCES**



Annual Operating Plan, and must be sent periodically to the National Directorate of the Program.

For the execution of resources allocated to national programs to prevent violence against women, failed bidding processes, and reduction and freezing of funds were detected, among others. It was evidenced that the relationship between the Ciudad Mujer Program and the Secretariat of Women's Affairs –*SEMujer*, for its Spanish acronym–, which is currently the governing body of public gender policies, does not have an open channel for access to information, nor guidelines for coordination and articulation between the two, limiting faithful compliance with the National Women's Policy; it is worth mentioning that the Program is an entity attached to the Secretariat of Women's Affairs according to PCM-05-2022; article 3.

**VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN
IN A PANDEMIC**



In Honduras, during the time of confinement due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, a Legislative Decree was issued, ordering to provide “face-to-face assistance” to women in situations of violence, through the Module of Attention and Protection of Women's Rights –*MAPRODEM*, for its Spanish acronym–, a module belonging to the Presidential Program Ciudad Mujer.

However, it was evidenced that the Module of Attention and Protection of Women's Rights of the Presidential Program Ciudad Mujer, was not operating in person during the period of the National Emergency due to the COVID-19 Pandemic; even though through provisions of the Government of the Republic it was ordered that the assistance centers for women who suffer violence should remain open. For this reason, in the critical period of the Pandemic, there were no accompanying mechanisms or face-to-face follow-up for assistance in violence against women.

It was verified that the Digital Platform CONECTA, created as an online assistance mechanism, has some drawbacks in terms of its use; therefore, it is established that there was a lack of assistance from the representatives of the Ciudad Mujer Program and the Secretariat of Women's Affairs when addressing the provisions of Legislative Decree No. 99-2020.

**FOLLOW-UP
AND/OR
ACCOMPANIMENT**



During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Honduran government decreed special measures for the dissemination, prevention, and assistance of violence against women and actions to ensure gender equality. These measures included granting exceptions to restrictions on the free movement of people contained in the Executive Decrees suspending guarantees issued during the pandemic. These exceptions applied to anyone who could be accredited as a defender of women's rights, including members of shelters and organizations providing attention and accompaniment for cases of violence against women, as stated in Article No. 5. Furthermore, the government instructed that attention centers for women experiencing violence, authorized by the National Institute for Women –*INAM*, for its Spanish acronym– at the national level, including the Violence Module of “*Ciudad Mujer*” –*MAPRODEM*–, should remain open and in operation throughout the national emergency to ensure psychological and legal assistance.

However, it was observed that during the pandemic, only the Sexual and Reproductive Health Module operated in person, while the other five modules operated virtually due to orders from the officials representing these institutions. There was also a lack of evidence supporting when the heads of these institutions communicated the suspension or resumption of in-person activities during the COVID-19 pandemic.

MEXICO

From 2019 to 2021, Mexico had four programs to address violence against women:

1. 2021-2024 Comprehensive Program;
2. Budget Program E015 “Promoting the attention and prevention of violence against women;”
3. Budgetary program S155 “Support Program for the Instances of Women in the Federal Entities;” and
4. Budgetary program U012 “Support Program for Specialized Shelters for Women Victims of Gender-based violence, and their children.”

Regarding compliance, it is necessary to develop an effectiveness evaluation at the end of the term of the Comprehensive Program. The National Commission to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women, a public institution that is in charge of developing and coordinating the public policy on women’s access to a life free of violence, did not have the effectiveness evaluation of the 2014-2018 Comprehensive Program for the period due to the lack of budget; however, it began efforts in 2022 in coordination with the National Institute for Women to develop research questions to guide the preparation of the effectiveness evaluation of the Comprehensive Program for the 2021-2024 period.

CIVIL SOCIETY



In 2019, the “Methodology for the preparation of the Comprehensive Program” was created, in which citizen participation was established in working groups to present the diagnosis of the problem of violence against women in order to promote the right of citizens to form instances of participation and consultation in matters of women’s access to a life free of violence.

Citizen participation in Mexico did not have a figure that formally participates in all the processes of design and implementation of the policy because it was only integrated into some processes opened by the National Commission to public opinion, so it was identified as an area for improvement for the National Commission to promote the formalization of citizen participation in the normative and operational framework of the policy.

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TYPES OF VIOLENCE



The Mexican State covers all types of violence against women defined in the Belém do Pará Convention, since the General Law on Women’s Access to a Life Free of Violence –General Law– established the types of psychological, physical, patrimonial, economic and sexual violence; and defined the modalities of family, work, teacher, community, institutional, political, digital, media and femicide violence. In the General Law, obstetric violence was not established as a form of violence against women.

ERADICATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



For the adoption of the SDGs, the Mexican State qualified the services provided by the shelters and the Justice Centers for Women as an essential activity, as well as those of any other institution or instance of attention and prevention of violence against women.

According to the indicators on violence modalities of the Integrated System of Statistics on Violence against Women, from 2016 to 2021, obstetric violence registered a decrease in

**ERADICATING
VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN**



prevalence, going from 33.4% to 31.4%; workplace violence increased from 26.6% to 27.9%; family or domestic violence went from 10.3% to 11.4%, and media violence was not measured in 2016 but in 2021 13.0% was recorded.

The commission reported, among the main achievements in the fulfillment of target 5.2 of the SDGs, the implementation of a strategy for free accommodation in hotels for women and girls who are victims of violence in 13 cities of 11 Federal Entities in partnership with the Spotlight Initiative, the private initiative, the National Institute of Women, the National Institute of Social Development, the Justice Centers for Women, the Women's Institutions in the Federal Entities and the commission.

**USE OF
RESOURCES**



From 2019 to 2021, \$113,934,447.10 was spent on the policy of access of women to a life free of violence, through the Budget Programs E015 "Promote the assistance and prevention of violence against women," S155 "Support Program for Women's Institutions in the Federal Entities," and U012 "Support Program for Specialized Shelters for Women Victims of Gender-based violence, and their children," on average, \$37,978,149 dollars was spent annually to address this problem, of which the resources spent on subsidies was 89.8% in 2019, 94.1% in 2020, and 93.8% in 2021.

The amount of resources to prevent, address and eradicate violence against women was identified, with which the objectives of the policy in this area are partially met. The proportion of monetary resources allocated to physical, financial and technological resources was not identified, so it was not possible to verify their distribution.

**VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN
IN A PANDEMIC**



During the health emergency generated by COVID-19, the follow-up and accompaniment mechanisms for women in situations of violence implemented were: 1) 911 emergency calls; 2) Justice Centers for Women; 3) Support Program for Women's Institutions in the Federal Entities; 4) Specialized Shelters for Women Victims of Gender-based violence, and their children, and 5) the implementation of new measures to reinforce these mechanisms.

The National Commission pointed out that it did not have evidence of instructions, public policies or extraordinary actions that have been directed to the Women's Justice Centers in the context of the pandemic. The problem of violence against women increased during the pandemic as 911 calls related to incidents against women from 2019 to 2021 registered a 4.4% percentage variation, increasing from 1,206,890 calls to 1,260,337 calls.

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**FOLLOW-UP
AND/OR
ACCOMPANIMENT**



In the Mexican State, the three budgetary programs, E015 "Promote assistance and prevention of violence against women," S155 "Support Program for Women's Institutions in the Federal Entities," and U012 "Support Program for Specialized Shelters for Women Victims of Gender-based violence, and their children," which were aimed at the assistance and prevention of violence against women, continued to operate during the COVID-19 health emergency.

No instruments were identified to measure whether the follow-up and accompaniment mechanisms were sufficient and timely since there was no follow-up or measurement of the recurrence of violence in the Women's Justice Centers, so the effectiveness of the services provided to women in situations of violence is unknown.

PARAGUAY

In the Republic of Paraguay, the Ministry of Women is the governing body of public policies for equality between men and women at the national level.

It was evidenced that Socio-educational Programs were developed with Men for healthy and fair relationships in the family with the Let's Talk on Time Campaign and Dating without Violence – a call to block violence against women, among others.

However, no evaluations were carried out to measure the effectiveness of actions and/or measures for the prevention, assistance and eradication of violence against women for follow-up and/or adjustments in policies, plans and programs contributing to the mitigation of violence against women. Additionally, there were no country-level evaluations or representative measurements by the Ministry of Women to demonstrate the reduction of gender gaps.

The Ministry of Women did not evaluate the management of the *Ciudad Mujer* Center of Villa Elisa and *Ciudad Mujer* Mobile, planned for the year 2021; despite the importance of its strategic line of action: “*Development and strengthening of new institutional management methodologies,*” in order to address, optimize and improve the primary, follow-up and accompaniment services provided to women and girls who are victims of violence.

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CIVIL SOCIETY



The Ministry of Women did not promote the participation of Civil Society in the design and execution of policies, programs and/or plans promoted to combat violence against women, in breach of the provisions of Law No. 5777/16 “On the Comprehensive Protection of Women, Against All Forms of Violence.”

Since July 2019, the Ministry of Women has only worked with 2 Civil Society Organizations –CSOs–: the Coordinator for the Rights of Children and Adolescents –*CDIA*, for its Spanish acronym– and the Association of Technology, Education, Development, Research and Communication –*TEDIC*, for its Spanish acronym–, without complying with the current

CIVIL SOCIETY



regulations regarding the number of CSOs, which should have been involved in the design and implementation of policies, programs and/or plans to combat violence against women.

The General Directorate of the Gender Observatory of the Ministry of Popular Power for Women and Gender Equality –*MINMUJER*, for its Spanish acronym– also failed to conduct studies and research on violence against women in coordination with public institutions and non-governmental organizations in fiscal years 2020 and 2021 in breach of current legislation.

ERADICATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



Regarding the commitment assumed by the State of Paraguay to comply with the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular target 5.2, it was evidenced that the Ministry of Women did not have the document or administrative act of designation as responsible party and custodian of SDG 5 of the 2030 Agenda, in the audited period.

The Ministry of Women did not proceed with the formation of the SDG 5 “Gender Equality” Sub-Committee Promotion Team for the fulfillment of the international commitments adopted by Paraguay in the framework of the 2030 Agenda, in fiscal years 2019, 2020 and 2021.

USE OF RESOURCES



The Ministry of Women, for the execution of plans, programs and activities in fiscal years 2019, 2020 and 2021, had resources allocated in accordance with Budget Laws No. 6258/19, No. 6469/20 and No. 6672/21 for gender issues; however, deficiencies were in the planning, programming and execution of budgets were detected:

The Ministry of Women did not meet the established goal of 200 committees assisted for Subprogram 2 “Public Policy Guidelines for Gender Equity” in fiscal year 2019, with a total of 173 Committees, which represented an 87% execution of what was initially planned.

USE OF RESOURCES



The lack of efficiency in the planning, programming and execution of the budget assigned to Activity 2 “Promotion and Control of Policies with an Equality Perspective” and Activity 3 “Prevention of Violence against Women and Human Trafficking” was reported for fiscal years 2020 and 2021, considering that a low budget was assigned to Activity 2, which represented 0.48% in 2020 and 0.23% in 2021 of the total amount budgeted and for Activity 3, it represented 0.42% in 2020 and 0.33% in 2021 of the total amount budgeted; in addition, in fiscal year 2021, it had a low budget execution, i.e., the Ministry of Women did not execute everything that was planned.

The Ministry of Women did not meet the goal established for the fiscal year 2021 of 225 actions for Activity 3: “Prevention of Violence against Women and Human Trafficking,” carrying out only 196 actions in relation to what was initially planned, executing 75.83% of the allocated budget.

The goals established for Activity 5: “Comprehensive Care for Women for Empowerment,” in fiscal years 2020 and 2021, were not met, also presenting a low budget execution of 26% and 34% respectively.

As verified in the Institutional Operational Plan –POI, for its Spanish acronym– corresponding to fiscal years 2020 and 2021, for Activity 5: “*Comprehensive Care for Women’s Empowerment*,” the goal of 58,061 services for the year 2020 was established; however, as evidenced in the 2020 Monthly Physical/Financial Progress Report, 24,946 services were performed, with a budget execution of € 1,562,684,105, which represented 26% of the assigned Budget, which was € 6,010,995,219. Regarding the year 2021, the goal of 69,519 services was established; however, as evidenced in the 2021 Report, a total of 24,495 services were carried out with a budget execution of € 2,000,559,528, which represented 34% of the execution of the assigned Budget, which was € 5,824,043,778.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN A PANDEMIC



In Paraguay, as reinforced actions for the pandemic, new measures were adopted, elaborated and implemented in different protocols that allowed assistance, protection and counseling, taking into account strict health control in compliance with the measures dictated by the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare:

- Protocol for the prevention, assistance and follow-up of women victims/survivors of violence and women affected by human trafficking of the Ministry of Women in the face of the emergency due to the coronavirus (COVID-19). Resolution No. 162/20.
- Action protocol for the entry of women with their children and dependents who enter the shelters of the Ministry of Women in the face of the coronavirus emergency (COVID-19). Resolution No. 163/20.
- Protocol for admission and face-to-face assistance for users of the Women's Support Service –*SEDAMUR*, for its Spanish acronym– during the health emergency situation (COVID-19).
- Protocol for the assistance of women in situations of violence and women affected by human trafficking, who comply with mandatory quarantine in shelters of the Ministry of Women in the event of a health emergency (COVID-19).

The WhatsApp line was implemented, as well as communication campaigns, such as the public-private partnership called the “Tapabocas 37 Campaign” as a strategy that gave women new ways to escape the circle of violence.

Notwithstanding all of the above, there was a considerable increase in cases of violence against women and girls registered through the **137 SOS Line**, with an increase of **3,057** calls, which represented **63%** over the previous year, and also registered **7,578** services, which represented an increase of **85%** (compared to 2019); in addition, the increase in cases was sustained during 2020.

**FOLLOW-UP AND
MONITORING**



Weaknesses were found in the mechanisms of the Women's Support Service for Victims of Violence, attended for the first time and in cases of follow-up, during fiscal years 2019, 2020 and 2021.

From the verifications carried out from the records of the Women's Support Service –*SEDAMUR*–, deficiencies were evidenced in the recording of data for first-time cases and follow-ups in the audited periods.

Furthermore, there was a lack of evidence of coordination and collaboration between the Ministry of Women and other public institutions to provide appropriate, efficient, and effective services to victims of violence. Additionally, the Ministry did not have a specific protocol for conducting follow-ups and visits to women victims of violence to ensure the continuity of services.

In this regard, At the close of the 2021 fiscal year, the Ministry of Women did not have a Unified and Standardized System for Recording Violence against Women to compile data from public institutions related to services for victims of violence against women and girls and human trafficking, thus failing to comply with the provisions of Law No. 5777/16 "*Comprehensive Protection for Women Against All Forms of Violence.*"

PUERTO RICO

The scope and progress of the Women's Advocate Office –OPM, for its Spanish acronym– and the existing governance in the institutions responsible for implementing public policies related to Target 5.2. of the Sustainable Development Goals, in order to eradicate violence against women, were evaluated.

Law 20-2001, Law on the Women's Advocate Office –OPM Law–, establishes that it is the public policy of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to guarantee the full development and respect of women's human rights and the exercise and enjoyment of their fundamental freedoms. It is also provided that the Attorney General's Office will have as a priority the achievement of affirmative actions by public and private organizations to guarantee gender equity in those areas in which oppression, discrimination and marginalization persist, such as violence against women in its different manifestations, lower pay for equal work, sexual harassment in the workplace and educational institutions, the feminization of poverty, sexism and sexual stereotypes in education and the media, the promotion and exploitation of women as sexual objects, the particular discrimination of women by race and age and the absence of a comprehensive perspective to address economic development, self-management, health, and other rights of women, among others.

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There is consistency between the legal regulations and the objectives of the actions, programs and state policies audited since the objectives of the public policy of the Government of Puerto Rico are framed in the regulations. Likewise, we highlight that there is vast legislation that strengthens and expands the various efforts of the Government for the eradication of violence against women. In addition, the responsibilities of each entity or actor are clearly defined within the legislative and regulatory framework.

However, among the greatest challenges is the implementation of all initiatives and legislation approved by the Government given the lack of financial and human resources to implement them and the auditing or measurement of their effectiveness.

OPM Law covers the issues of violence against women and promotes prevention and education on this issue. However, despite the public policy and the actions that the Government has established, there is no evidence of a decrease in cases of violence against women.

CIVIL SOCIETY



The existing coordination mechanisms between the Government and civil society organizations aimed at combating violence against women are formalized so that it is the organizations that offer direct services to victims, such as subsidy through state and federal funds, food, training, education, advocacy and coordination of services to victims, among others.

The symbiotic relationship that exists, in which the Government has ceded part of its role to the organizations, means that the State does not have first-hand knowledge of the needs of the victims. This affects the allocation of resources to organizations and limits their ability to deliver services to victims.

Civil society organizations have an important role in the implementation or execution of actions and programs in relation to violence against women as they are the ones that offer direct services to victims. This indicates that one of the main challenges is the Government's control of the resources allocated to the organizations.

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TYPES OF VIOLENCE



The types of violence covered by the Government's actions, programs and policies are contained in 87 items of legislation, which, in turn, are aligned with the types of violence defined in the Belém do Pará Convention. For the period of the audit, in Puerto Rico, there was a disparity in the collection and categorization of statistical data maintained by the different agencies on incidents of violence against women. Despite this disparity, the data reflect that the type of recurrent violence in the country is domestic violence.

Given this situation, the Statistics Institute of Puerto Rico has been using the triangulation method to collect the data since 2022, which gives it greater reliability, credibility and validity. With this, systems are being established that integrate the agencies concerned to address these discrepancies.

The *Puerto Rico Statistics Institute Act* promotes changes in the collection and analysis systems of the information that is

TYPES OF VIOLENCE



generated so that they are complete, reliable, and quickly and universally accessible. In this way, data is standardized and made visible for the development of strategies and measures for the prevention and eradication of violence against women. In turn, this contributes to the process of properly allocating and distributing human and financial resources.

ERADICATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



While it is true that the Government has not explicitly adopted the SDGs, there are gaps in eradicating violence against women in accordance with Target 5.2 of the SDGs, and these are mainly framed in the lack of education on gender equity, the lack of integration between the agencies that must provide services to victims, and religious or moral conservatism, which permeates various sectors of society, perpetuates gender inequalities, and prevents education on the subject.

The Government has not established indicators to measure compliance with Target 5.2 of the SDGs.

USE OF RESOURCES



Regarding the resources allocated to the policies, programs and actions in the Government audited for this report, we can point out that the OPM has an allocated budget, as well as the other government entities that have an impact on actions to eradicate violence against women. Even so, the executed resources are not distributed by physical, financial, technological and human resources. It was not possible to assess whether the resources allocated were sufficient to meet the objectives of the program.

Section 2 of *Law 58-2020* provides that, as of July 1, 2021, each Government agency, body, subdivision and public corporation will have the obligation to identify a specific item in its budget for compliance with the public policy against violence toward women that includes prevention, guidance, protection and safety programs for women.

**VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN
IN A PANDEMIC**



The problem of violence against women in Puerto Rico increased during the pandemic period. For this reason, the Government created new measures to address the problem, reinforced existing measures and provided remote assistance channels for victims. Despite this, it was not possible to assess whether the new measures adopted and those that were reinforced by the Government during the pandemic managed to get the abused women closer to seeking assistance. It was also not possible to assess whether such measures met their objectives.

The Government created specialized chambers to address gender-based violence issues and mechanized the process of registering protection orders, which was reinforced with the use of virtual courtrooms in courts and the availability to request online services or assistance. In addition, as a result of state of emergency declarations made by the governors in office through their respective executive orders, intergovernmental protocols were established to address domestic violence incidents: the *Alerta ROSA –PINK Alert*, in English– was created and implemented, which establishes a mechanism to alert citizens to cases of women aged 18 years or older who may be understood to be missing or kidnapped; mandated by law that victims be accompanied by a prosecutor and a legal advocate in any hearing to determine probable cause for arrest for any of the offenses of *Law 54-1989, Domestic Abuse Prevention and Intervention Act*; the Protection Order Operations Center of the Gender-based violence Unit of the Puerto Rico Police was created and established to centralize and structure the processing of protection orders to provide information to the entire public safety component, and ensure that assistance, psychosocial support and a security response are provided to every victim with a protective order.

**FOLLOW-UP
AND/OR
ACCOMPANIMENT**



During the pandemic, there were mechanisms to follow up and accompany women in situations of violence. *OPM* continued to subsidize civil society organizations so that they could continue to provide their services. In addition, it was established that the woman who requests a domestic violence protection order has the right to be accompanied by a legal advocate of the *OPM* to provide support and accompaniment in civil and criminal proceedings, help her understand the form to request a protection order and accompany them to court hearings. On the other hand, the Department of Justice was provided with the necessary technological equipment to be able to hold the hearings virtually.

Although these mechanisms have indeed defined objectives related to the legal regulations that seek to eradicate violence against women, they could not be fully evaluated. The certification of legal advocates is a process carried out by the *OPM*. This process is limited, as only one academy is held per year with no more than 25 people and takes approximately five months.

VENEZUELA

In Venezuela, the Ministry of Popular Power for Women and Gender Equality –*MINMUJER*– and its affiliated entity, the National Institute for Women; the Public Prosecutors Office; the Public Defense; the Ombudsman’s Office, and the Supreme Court of Justice were considered for the evaluation of the policies, programs and/or actions executed.

The National Institute for Women –*INAMUJER*, for its Spanish– was created by the provision of the Law on Equal Opportunities for Women. In the audited period, it executed the program for the eradication of violence against women, a project called “Execution of actions for the Territorialization of Public Policies aimed at women with a human rights and gender feminism approach” in which comprehensive legal support and guidance was provided to women victims of gender-based violence or other violation of their rights and the comprehensive support and prevention of violence against women through different technical-methodological strategies for addressing gender-based violence.

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In the audit report, there is no evidence of follow-up mechanisms for the implementation of public policies and programs for the eradication of violence against women in the audited period 2019-2021.

CIVIL SOCIETY



In Venezuela, there is no evidence of a formal and constituted linkage between the participation of Civil Society in the defense and eradication of violence against women.

However, the National Institute for Women –*INAMUJER*–, in 2021, in order to carry out actions for the implementation of programs aimed at eradicating violence against women, issued a Project called “Promotion of women’s Right to a Life Free of Violence; prevention and assistance for violence against women with special consideration of this issue in the context of the measures adopted as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic.”

In addition, through the didactic strategies for the awareness and dissemination of the prevention of violence against

CIVIL SOCIETY



women, *INAMUJER* proposed inter-institutional coordination, public space, and the implementation of 15 didactic awareness-raising strategies aimed at the general population in the different social organizations, schools, high schools, universities, communities, communal councils and the Local Supply and Production Committees –*CLAP*, for its Spanish acronym–.

TYPES OF VIOLENCE



The State of Venezuela has based its commitments on the Organic Law on Women’s Right to a Life Free of Violence –*LODMVLV-2021*, for its Spanish acronym– reformed in 2021 and the international treaties signed by the Republic such as CEDAW and the “Belém du Pará Convention.”

The Public Prosecutor’s Office, as an integral body of the Citizen Power, through the Directorate for the Defense of Women, in matters of gender-based violence, has the Comprehensive Assistance Service for Victims of Gender-Based Violence Crimes, which provides specialized assistance with prosecutors knowledgeable in the matter, who receive complaints for the alleged crimes contemplated in the Organic Law on the Right of Women to a Life Free of Violence and proceed to issue the relevant protective measures.

ERADICATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



In the Republic of Venezuela, the existence of policies with a gender perspective is verified in bodies and entities with competence and the evaluation of the activities, tasks, programs and/or actions implemented in line with what is described in the 2030 Agenda and sustainable development goal number 5.

During 2019, the National Women’s Institute carried out 241 activities that promote actions for the defense of women’s rights and incorporation into public policy for empowerment, active and protagonist participation with a gender perspective,

**ERADICATING
VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN**



aimed at organized and unorganized women, the community in general, and users who attend the Center for Comprehensive Care and Education for Women –*CAFIM*, for its Spanish acronym– and regional offices, benefiting 14,061 people, including 10,614 women.

The National Institute for Women, in the audited period (2020), implemented the program for the eradication of violence against women, a project called “Territorialization of Public Policies aimed at protecting women’s right to a life free of violence,” in which advice, assistance and judicial representation of women victims of violence was provided; activation of the highest popular body of gender justice, comprehensive care and prevention of violence against women through various technical-methodological strategies for addressing gender-based violence.

**USE OF
RESOURCES**



In Venezuela, compliance with the objectives of gender equality and greater involvement of women in economic and social affairs was only partially achieved because the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela faced great challenges, including the fact that resources were only partially available as a result of the economic blockade.

Regarding the resources allocated to carry out the actions related to the Defense of Women, there were only personnel and operating expenses, i.e., salaries, wages and other remuneration in the different ombudsman offices and the assistance of complaints from the ombudsman offices at the national level, during fiscal years 2019, 2020 and 2021.

**VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN
IN A PANDEMIC**



In Venezuela, in order to meet the objectives proposed by the Public Prosecutor's Office's Directorate for the Defense of Women, a curriculum matrix was developed for specialization in the Defense of Women at the National Prosecutors' School. The technical and criminal investigation skills of prosecutors and professionals for the Defense of Women were also strengthened. The number of regional Prosecutor's Offices with exclusive competence for crimes of violence against women was increased; technical roundtables were also set up with feminist organizations and movements in order to coordinate actions for the prevention of violence against women.

In order to achieve uninterrupted management for the protection of the victims of punishable acts, given their situation of vulnerability, as well as to continue with the investigations of the initiated cases, during the times of confinement due to the COVID-19 pandemic, a modality of guard duty roles was established for the officials that make up the prosecutor's offices and victim assistance units, such as the Comprehensive Assistance Service for Victims of Gender-Based Violence Crimes, attached to the Directorate for the Defense of Women. In this way, it was ensured that the prolongation of such a health and social event would have a lesser impact on the institution's objectives.

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**FOLLOW-UP
AND/OR
ACCOMPANIMENT**



In Venezuela, the National Executive Branch established, as a policy objective, the fulfillment of the major historical goals, which are consolidated in the Economic and Social Development Plan (Homeland Plan 2019-2025), being that, in point 2.2.1.2., it was established to incorporate the gender equality perspective in public policies, which guarantee the rights of women and promote non-discrimination and protection of socially binding groups. This historical goal includes seven specific objectives, such as deepening the promotion and social protection of women's rights in situations of vulnerability, eradicating all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, ensuring mechanisms for the prevention and detection of cases of violence or vulnerability, strengthening the legal framework against gender-based sexual violence, ensuring the protection of vulnerable groups, and enhancing, expanding, developing, and sustaining the Plan for the Prevention of Early Pregnancy in Adolescents.

B. SUB-NATIONAL ENTITIES

COURT OF AUDITORS OF THE
STATE OF SANTA CATARINA

COURT OF AUDITORS OF THE
MUNICIPALITIES OF THE STATE OF BAHIA

COURT OF AUDITORS OF THE
FEDERAL DISTRICT

COURT OF AUDITORS OF THE
STATE OF AMAZONAS

COURT OF AUDITORS OF THE
MUNICIPALITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO

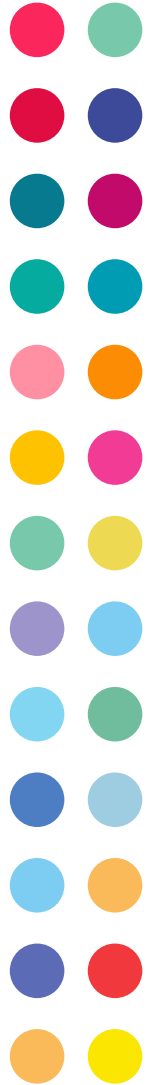
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STATE OF PARANÁ



STATE OF SANTA CATARINA

It is worth noting that the Santa Catarina Court of Justice, through the Coordination of Women in Situations of Domestic and Family Violence of the Santa Catarina Court of Justice –*CEVID/TJ/SC*, for its Portuguese acronym–, established in compliance with Resolution 128, dated March 17, 2011, of the National Council of Justice, promotes institutional and public policies independently through alliances with other organizations to address violence against women and to effectively enforce the provisions of the *Maria da Penha* Law and other related rules on the subject.

The Public Ministry of Santa Catarina formalized on October 19, 2021, the creation of the Special Center for Assistance to Victims of Crime –*NEAVIT*, for its Portuguese acronym–, which includes domestic and family violence and reinforces the work developed through the group to fight domestic and family violence against women. This initiative paves the way for a coordinated effort to defend and protect the rights of women in situations of violence.

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However, the State of Santa Catarina does not have a Women’s Public Policy Plan. The existing actions, programs and policies related to violence against women are fragmented, with numerous laws observed, most of which are not implemented and there is no organization to coordinate their implementation and follow-up.

CIVIL SOCIETY



There is little or no participation of civil society in the development of public policies for women. Once the State Council for Women's Rights has been created, which is composed of 12 governmental members and 12 non-governmental members, civil society is not invited to participate in the planning of public policies.

TIPOS DE VIOLENCIA



The types of violence typified in the State of Santa Catarina are aligned with the Belém do Pará Convention.

ERADICATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



During the coordinated audit, deficiencies were found in the prevention of violence against women in state public schools, for example, which should aim to reduce prejudices and customs and all kinds of practices that are going to be made on the premise of women's inferiority to change the culture of school-age youth to build a generation of non-aggressive adults.

USE OF RESOURCES



With economic resources available from the National Public Security Fund, it is expected that the State of Santa Catarina will use the current legislation to implement the necessary equipment to face violence against women in the State, including the provision of exclusive police stations and psychological staff for women.

**VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN
IN A PANDEMIC**



In the State of Santa Catarina, to address violence against women, several actions aim to identify, monitor and support women victims of violence during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Although the restrictions derived from the pandemic no longer apply, in 2020, the Red-Light Campaign was created as a result of a working group created to develop a study and emergency actions aimed at helping victims of violence. The campaign is an alternative and safe tool for complaint reporting and addressing gender-based violence to involve society in helping women silently report a situation of violence they are experiencing.

**FOLLOW-UP
AND/OR
ACCOMPANIMENT**



In the State of Santa Catarina, it is necessary to develop and implement, together with the Secretariat of Assistance to the Social State, Women and Family, and the State Council on Women's Rights, the State Plan of Public Policies for Women, outlining objectives, targets, specific budget instruments, and follow-up and evaluation, in order to promote gender equality and economic and financial autonomy, addressing the institutional strengthening of social participation for the universality of policies, eliminating all forms of violence against women.

STATE OF BAHIA

The constitution of the State of Bahia, in article 281, Chapter XIX, which deals with the specific rights of women, provides that “It is the responsibility of the State to establish a policy to combat and prevent violence against women...”

State Law 12,212/2011 created the Secretariat of Policies for Women of Bahia –*SPM-BA*, for its Portuguese acronym–, with the aim of “Planning and coordinating the execution of public service policies for women, including those aimed at their socio-productive inclusion”.

The absence of an updated Bahia State Policy Plan for Women was noted. Regarding the presentation of the State Plan to combat violence against women, in force in the 2019-2022 period, the *SPM-BA* reported the use of the previous State Plan (2013-2015).

The Confrontation Network presented the 2020-2023 Programs of the Multi-annual Plan –*PPA*, for its Portuguese acronym–. From the analysis, it was observed that seven of the eight Programs listed presented Indicators, Commitments, Targets and/ or Initiatives related to the fight to end violence against women. However, despite the notorious importance of the 2020-2023 *PPA*, it has weaknesses in the theoretical model adopted. For this reason, there is a deficiency in the technical model of the Programs related to the fight to end violence against women.

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CIVIL SOCIETY



Having consulted the existence of formal mechanisms for coordination with civil society for the formulation and execution of policies, plans and programs (commitments, targets and initiatives) of the 2020-2023 Multi-annual Plan –*PPA*–, to combat violence against women, *SPM-BA* did not present evidence that accredits the formalized existence of mechanisms other than the State Conference on Policies for Women.

For this reason, the mechanisms are deficient for coordination with civil society for the design and execution of policies, programs and/or actions associated with the fight to end violence against women.

TYPES OF VIOLENCE



State actions and programs, in general, do not specify the types of violence against women provided for in the Belém do Pará Convention, taking a broad approach to the issue of violence, although the specialized network of assistance to women in the state of Bahia focuses more on domestic and family violence (which includes physical, sexual, psychological, moral and patrimonial violence), due to Federal Law No. 11,340, of 08/07/2006 (Maria da Penha Law).

ERADICATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



In 2018, the TCE Bahia conducted an operational audit to assess the state's governance structure to implement the SDGs. As the low institutionalization and, consequently, the deficiency in state planning to comply with the guidelines and targets related to the implementation of the SDGs is still evident, it was recommended, among others, to create a state commission that coordinates the activities related to the implementation of the SDGs, thus preparing a diagnosis of the situation of the state of Bahia related to each of the 17 SDGs and making the elements related to the monitoring and evaluation of the 2030 Agenda explicit in the 2020-2023 PPA.

However, it was evident that the deliberations issued by the Court were not implemented, therefore, it concludes a low institutionalization of the 2030 Agenda in the State to achieve target 5.2 of the SDGs.

USE OF RESOURCES



The analysis that covered the 2019 to 2022 period on the budgetary resources allocated in the 2016-2019 and 2020-2023 PPA programs of the Executive Branch and the Justice System, with actions aimed at confronting violence against women, verified the availability of resources for the development of the programs. Looking at FY 2019, there was a reduction in budget allocation in five of the six budgetary actions related to addressing violence against women.

Within the framework of the 2020-2023 PPA, in the years 2020 to 2022, there was a reduction in the budget allocation in ten

**USE OF
RESOURCES**



(76.9%) of the 13 Budgetary Actions related to the fight to end violence against women, in at least one of the exercises. It is essential to emphasize that the Budgetary Actions promoted by the Secretariat of Justice, Human Rights and Social Development –*SJDHDS*, for its Portuguese acronym–, the Public Prosecutors Office and the Secretariat of Health of the State of Bahia –*SESAB*– cover several areas, sharing the budget with segments such as children and adolescents, the LGBTQ+ community and women in general, not being restricted exclusively to women victims of violence in their respective actions.

**VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN
IN A PANDEMIC**



During the COVID-19 emergency, some actions of the Secretariat of Public Security were reinforced, such as the expansion of the list of crimes subject to registration through the Digital Delegate.

Meanwhile, new actions of the Executive Branch were also adopted with the

Publication of State Law No. 14,278, which requires condominiums to report to the competent authorities the occurrence of cases of domestic and family violence against women, children, adolescents or the elderly, in condominium units or common areas. In addition, in the area of Public Security, measures were instituted to combat and prevent domestic and family violence against women through planned ordinances. The Judicial Branch also requested the extension of urgent protection measures for an indefinite period.

**FOLLOW-UP
AND/OR
ACCOMPANIMENT**



From the information presented by the actors of the Network of Confrontations in relation to the identified situations of women in situations of violence and the respective referrals, the absence of information that weakens the controls regarding the disclosure of compliance and effectiveness of the mechanisms established for the identification, as well as the continuity of the flow of services in the corresponding teams, was noted.

Mechanisms (systems, manual spreadsheets, procedures, responsible parties, periodicity, etc.) and annual reports used by the State of Bahia for the follow-up of women in situations of violence, especially during the pandemic, were not presented.

It follows from the foregoing that there is a lack of systematized management data for the monitoring and follow-up of women victims of violence to evaluate the effectiveness and efficacy of the coping actions developed.

FEDERAL DISTRICT

The Federal District advanced its audit to the Secretariat of State for Women, and subsidiarily to the Secretariat of Public Security, the Public Defender's Office, the Civil Police and the Military Police, with the participation of the Secretariat of Social Development, the Secretariat of Health, the Secretariat of Education, the Secretariat of Justice and Citizenship and the Military Fire Department, all bodies of the Federal District.

Despite a broad regulatory framework and policies, programs and actions, limitations and deficiencies were identified in the execution of these by the bodies of the Federal District, whose actions are still not sufficiently structured and prepared to face gender-based violence. The Maria da Penha Law stands out, which is responsible for introducing mechanisms to curb domestic and family violence against women, in addition to establishing general guidelines for the coordination between the federal entities to combat violence against women, including modifications to the criminal code. Also at the Federal District level, we highlight regulations, policies, programs and public initiatives.

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CIVIL SOCIETY



In the Federal District, the participation of civil society is broad; through public hearings, the aforementioned "2020-2023 Second District Plan for Women's Policy" was worked on considering the 17 sustainable development goals.

The Secretariat of State for Women, has been developing strategic research with the Universidad de Brasilia in relation to the issue of prevention of violence against women, has established alliances with the transfer of public resources with various entities of the third sector, a project of all of them; international technical cooperation project of gender equity and zero violence against women and girls in the Federal District; program to empower "education of women leaders" with capacity, follow-up and monitoring of 1200 women to act as community leaders, etc.

TYPES OF VIOLENCE



The audit found that the policies, programs and actions carried out cover all forms of violence against women listed in the Belém do Pará Convention, even advancing on other fronts such as, for example, the fight against political and institutional violence (scope of work).

Particularly noteworthy is the establishment of a specific district body in charge of the formulation, coordination and articulation of public policies for the promotion of women, including the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women: the State Secretariat for Women of the Federal District in 2019.

ERADICATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



The Secretariat for Women reported that, in general, it does not have data related to the demands for services, i.e., the number of women, victims or not of violence, who seek and did not receive assistance, such as those who seek courses at the Brazilian Women's House (Casa da Mulher Brasileira, an institution in Brazil focused on comprehensive, specialized and humanized assistance for women).

The data are not systematized to allow timely improvement of assistance and planning of actions. For example, the police, Civil Police and Military Police have segregated systems and databases where data is not shared so that calls and referrals made by one of the organizations are not compatible with the other.

Therefore, the data available on the websites refer only to the incidents recorded by the Civil Police, representing a limitation in terms of the data available in relation to violence against women, which generally only captures cases reported to civil police and included in their database but does not provide comprehensive information for planning and managing actions to combat this crime.

On the other hand, structures and initiatives were identified that have stood out in a relevant and positive way in the fight against gender-based violence, but need to be expanded and/or better structured, such as the studies of the Technical

ERADICATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



Chamber for the Monitoring of Homicides and Femicides of the State Secretariat of Public Security and Social Peace of the Federal District –*CTMHF-SSP/DF*, for its Portuguese acronym–; Specialized Centers for Attention of Women of the State Secretariat of Public Security and Social Peace –*CEAMs-SEMDH*, for its Portuguese acronym–; Centers for the Attention of Family and Domestic Violence of the State Secretariat of Public Security and Social Peace –*NAFADVs-SEMDH*–; Integrated Centers for the Care of Women of the Federal District Civil Police –*NUIAMs-PCDF*, for its Portuguese acronym–; and Police for the Prevention of Domestic Violence of the Federal District Military Police –*PROVID-PMDF*, for its Portuguese acronym–.

Along these lines, it was found that the Technical Chamber for the Follow-up of Homicides and Femicides –*CTMHF*, of the Ministry of Public Security, monitors these types of crimes from the registration of the incident until the final and unappealable Judicial Decision (presently possible, despite the limitations in terms of the systematization of data given the “reduced” number of occurrences in relation to other types of crime–, thus providing qualified data that allow a much more accurate diagnosis of the reality in the Federal District regarding the incidence of these crimes, as well as adequate planning of actions to combat it.

Likewise, in the 04 (four) Specialized Centers for the Care of Women –*CEAM*– existing in the Federal District, reception services and psychological, social, pedagogical and legal assistance are available for women in situations of violence, contributing to their empowerment and the rescue of their lives and citizenship, in addition to preventing, interrupting and overcoming violations of their rights. It cares for women who are victims of all kinds of violence.

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USE OF RESOURCES



The audit carried out by the Court of Auditors of the Federal District reports that there is poor budgetary execution of the resources allocated to the Secretariat for Women.

First, the lack of data and systems that allow the registration, adequate treatment and extraction of qualified information

**USE OF
RESOURCES**



prevents a real dimension of the reality of gender-based violence in the Federal District.

It should be noted, for example, that there have been difficulties and limitations that prevent the expansion and optimization of *PROVID*'s activities. In this regard, there is a need for a budget allocation for the construction of the program's unit structures (rooms to house assigned personnel and administrative planning activities) currently developed in provisional and inadequate spaces provided by each military police unit.

**VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN
IN A PANDEMIC**



The analysis of two available statistical data and the interviews conducted with managers of two organizations involved in the fight against gender-based violence allow us to conclude that there was no significant increase or reduction in cases of violence during the Pandemic period. Existing information indicates that the innovative and reinforcing measures adopted in the Federal District will achieve similar results.

**FOLLOW-UP
AND/OR
ACCOMPANIMENT**



In the Federal District, actions have been implemented to ensure the follow-up and surveillance of women victims of domestic violence such as, for example, through the follow-up of aggressors and victims (use of electronic anklets in order to ensure compliance with protection measures); services provided by the *PROVID* of the Military Police; assistance to victims and aggressors by entities of the Secretariat of Women –*CEAM* and Center for Assistance to Families and Perpetrators of Domestic Violence– –*NAFAVD*, for its Portuguese acronym–; services and training carried out at the Brazilian Women's House, etc. However, it was necessary to expand these services.

STATE OF AMAZONAS

The scope of the audit was the Nova Rede Mulher project, carried out by the State Secretariat for Justice, Human Rights and Citizenship –*SEJUSC*, for its Portuguese acronym–, which in turn was implemented through a contract with the Amazon Agency for Economic, Social and Environmental Development –*AADESAM*, for its Portuguese acronym–.

The State Policy on Policies for Women (2013) existed in the State of Amazonas. The Plan was in accordance with the National Women’s Policy and provided for the involvement of Secretariats, municipal governments and Municipal Councils for Women’s Rights, in the 2013-2015 period. There is currently no plan in place.

Considering the period covered by the audit (2019-2021), the Plurinational Plan for 2016-2019 and 2020-2023 was consulted to verify that programs and actions had been contemplated to address violence against women.

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- APP 2016-2019: Promotion, Defense of Human Rights and Citizenship.
- APP 2020-2023: Pact for Life.

Thus, as for the efficiency of the State in addressing the problem of violence against women, on the one hand, there is the network created by *SEJUSC* that offers assistance to women victims of violence, in addition to federal legislation, with emphasis on the Maria da Penha Law, and specific state legislation that deals with obstetric violence, social income to women victims of violence and a panic button.

The accountability report of the project for the actions carried out with assistance to the victims of violence presents percentages of achievement of objectives that exceed 100% in most cases.

On the other hand, the second objective of the audited project is to promote financial autonomy, which is still in its infancy. In the action, provided for in the implementation plan of the Nova Rede Mulher Project, “Promoting women’s financial autonomy,” which has indicators such as the offer of courses and lines of credit, in 2020, out of

210 courses planned, 26 were offered; in 2021, out of 180, 123 were offered. As for credit lines, it only became an indicator in 2021. And this year, of the 30 planned, none was granted.

CIVIL SOCIETY



Coordination mechanisms with civil society were insufficient. This indicates that the State does not have a list of civil organizations that work to combat violence against women. There is no established flow of communication between civil organizations and the State. Therefore, it is a challenge for the State of Amazonas to create an established flow of communication between civil organizations and the State.

TYPES OF VIOLENCE



The types of violence typified in the State of Amazonas are aligned with the Belém do Pará Convention.

ERADICATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



Violence against women in the audited period (2019 to 2021) did not decrease, according to data from the State Secretariat of Public Security –SSP, for its Portuguese acronym–, available in the Panel of Criminal Indicators for Women Victims of Domestic Violence - Amazonas (<https://www.ssp.am.gov.br/ssp-dados/>).

The State measures compliance with the commitment to eradicate violence against women in accordance with target 5.2 of the SDGs in two ways:

- The hotline provided to women victims of violence by the bodies of the support network maintained by the State (Emergency Support Service for Women - *SAPEM*, Specialized Reference Center for the Assistance of Women - *CREAM*, Service for Women in Situations of Violence - *SAMIC*, and Casa Abrigo);
- Monthly statistics on types of crimes and misdemeanors committed against women.

However, statistics on violence against women are aligned with SDG 5.2 indicators so that they can be measured by those indicators.

USE OF RESOURCES



The *AADESAM* Institution is executing the Nova Rede Mulher project, whose objective is to expand the support structure for the network to fight against women victims of violence, as well as to promote women's economic autonomy to promote justice and social equity.

In this context, actions were promoted in favor of eradicating violence, where physical, technological, and human resources were used, among others. However, these actions are aimed at assisting women who have only been victims, without a preventive approach.

In this sense, it is concluded that the lack of investment in the educational system to influence cultural issues and health and insertion in the labor market did not promote a reduction in violence.

From this, it is concluded that the use of resources has been partially efficient as they did not prioritize investments in education, health and labor insertion.

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VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN A PANDEMIC



To combat the increase in violence against women during the COVID emergency, measures such as the icon for combating VAW in the Interactive PC-AM Police Station and the reopening of Casa Abrigo were strengthened.

Meanwhile, new measures have been taken such as the Inauguration of 4 more Emergency Support Service for Women –*SAPEM*–, the inauguration of Support Services for Women –*SAMIC Maués*–, the establishment of Law 5,332-2020 on assistance for women victims of VAW exclusively by female police officers, Law 5,506-2021 to fine the aggressor, Law 5,532-2021 red light code and Law 5,709-2021 on social income.

Therefore, it is observed that there was indeed a State response to address violence against women during the pandemic in terms of providing assistance. However, it is not possible to assess whether the manner in which the assistance was provided was effective.

**FOLLOW-UP
AND/OR
ACCOMPANIMENT**



Regarding the creation of the Mulher Alert application and the creation of the icon to combat VAW in the Civil Police of the State of Amazon –*PC-AM*, for its Portuguese acronym– Interactive Police Station. Telephone calls were established as a follow-up tool for women victims of violence. However, for the registration of new cases, especially those requiring forensic examination, there were no effective mechanisms to carry out the procedure, so the victim's in-person assistance was required to proceed with the complaint.

MUNICIPALITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO

The Court of Auditors of the Municipality of Rio de Janeiro covered its audit by analyzing the information provided by the Special Secretariat for Policies and Promotion of Women –*SPM-RIO*, for its Portuguese acronym– and the Municipal Secretariat of Social Assistance –*SMAS*, for its Portuguese acronym– covering the years 2019 to 2021, being the managers of Program 0514-Women’s Assistance, during the period indicated. However, interviews were conducted with other agencies such as the Municipal Secretariat of Health –*SMS*, for its Portuguese acronym– the Municipal Secretariat of Education –*SME*, for its Portuguese acronym– the Municipal Secretariat of Finance and Planning –*SMFP*, for its Portuguese acronym– and the Municipal Guard –*GM-Rio*, for its Portuguese acronym–.

It was found that there was no compliance and follow-up of the general objective of program 0514 - Assistance to Women, proving insufficient for the prevention of violence against women in the Municipality of Rio de Janeiro. Also, the resources allocated to the program are not disaggregated by type (physical, technological, human) therefore it was impossible to verify them.

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CIVIL SOCIETY



The Court of Auditors of the Municipality of Rio de Janeiro reports that there is insufficient evidence of civil society participation in the design and implementation of policies, programs and/or actions associated with addressing violence against women in the 2017-2020 strategic plan.

Regarding the implementation of program 0514 - Attention to Women, the participation of civil society seemed to be restricted to the Council for Women’s Rights of Rio –*CODIM Rio*, for its Portuguese acronym– since there is no knowledge of another civil society organization that works with the municipal government in the design and improvement of public policies. According to Article 2 of the law and which created *CODIM Rio*, its competencies are to develop integrated and

CIVIL SOCIETY



coordinated actions with *SPM-RIO*, and other bodies, for the implementation of public policies committed to the elimination of prejudices against gender inequalities; to assist the Secretary of Public Order of Rio de Janeiro –*SOM-RIO*, for its Portuguese acronym– by issuing opinions, accompanying the development and execution of municipal level government programs, as well as to expressing opinions on issues related to women's citizenship.

TYPES OF VIOLENCE



Regarding the types of violence, the Municipality of Rio de Janeiro contemplates the provisions of the Convention of Belém do Pará addressing physical, sexual and psychological violence against women in the family/domestic sphere. These types of violence were addressed in Program 0514.

However, in the report presented, there is no evidence of concrete actions on the types of violence against women other than those provided for in the Maria da Penha Law addressing patrimonial and moral violence against women, and the Femicide Law (Federal Law 13,104/2015).

ERADICATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



In the Brazilian legal system, the Maria da Penha Law created mechanisms to curb and prevent domestic and family violence against women under the terms of the Belém do Pará Convention and other international conventions ratified by the Federative Republic of Brazil, and courts were created for domestic and family violence against women.

The organic law of the Municipality of Rio de Janeiro enacted in 1990 has a chapter dedicated to assisting women and provides, in article 367, the creation of a comprehensive care center for women to provide them and their families with medical, psychological, and legal assistance.

There is evidence of low-quality information available to verify the challenges faced by the Municipality of Rio de Janeiro in its commitment to eradicating violence against women, as stipulated in Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goal number 5.

USE OF RESOURCES



Program 0514- Attention to Women, has an estimated budget of BRL 15.55 million for the four years of management (2018-2021); however, the products of the actions provided for in the 0514 program only have information on the fulfillment of budgetary and physical goals. It is considered that there was a limitation to the work performed considering that there is no information on physical, technological and human resources.

The evaluation shows that the budget execution perspective of the Municipality of Rio de Janeiro was considered adequate since, during the period analyzed, the commitment was 88% fulfilled. However, it was not possible to analyze the amounts foreseen in the budget, to verify if they were sufficient, to achieve the objective of program 0514 related to the confrontation of violence against women.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN A PANDEMIC



During the pandemic, the Municipality of Rio de Janeiro suspended face-to-face assistance in the institutions responsible for the 0514 program. During this period of social isolation, telephone channels were set up for the population to receive non-face-to-face assistance in cases of violence against women.

Although the remote assistance service has not been formalized or officially regulated, it is understood that it was created to ensure the continuity of assistance services for women. However, it was not possible to verify the number of women assisted or accompanied since, according to those in charge of the information, the data are confidential.

An action carried out by another municipal body during the pandemic was also identified, with the creation of the Maria da Penha Round, which includes home visits with patrols accompanying women victims of this scourge.

**FOLLOW-UP
AND/OR
ACCOMPANIMENT**



No information is available on the effectiveness of monitoring and follow-up mechanisms for women in situations of violence. There is no evidence that the actions taken by the municipality have been effective during the period of social isolation. The evaluation of the effectiveness of the monitoring and follow-up mechanisms was impacted by the weaknesses identified in the planning of public policy and the presentation of information on the achievement of the objectives set by the bodies involved.

STATE OF PERNAMBUCO

The Program to Combat Gender-based Violence against Women of Pernambuco, provided for in the Budgetary Laws for the years 2019 to 2021 of the Secretariat for Women of Pernambuco – *SecMulher-PE*, for its Portuguese acronym– is responsible for managing the Public policy to combat gender-based violence against women in the State. This program includes prevention actions (educational and cultural/ “Women’s 190” Registry) and reception and assistance (maintenance of shelters).

The analysis shows that the program’s objectives are in line with the regulations.

Regarding each of the programs of the Policy by the Secretariat, some strengths and weaknesses were identified:

- **Strengths:** 1) Existence of the registry of women with protection measures issued - a service that allows support and follow-up, together with the military police, on women who are protected by measures authorized by judicial bodies; 2) Promotion of training for people who are part of the network of assistance to women victims, preparing people who work in the network on the proper reception of victims of violence; 3) Promotion of publicity campaigns to disseminate information to society about the network of services - dissemination to the population that the state has a structure to protect women who suffer from violence; 4) Partnerships with civil society organizations for dissemination in schools and communities on the issue of violence and the importance of raising awareness in society through these projects.
- **Weaknesses:** 1) Low budget for actions of the Secretariat for Women. Currently, the budget allocated to these actions of the Secretariat for Women is low and does not represent the total amount applied in the execution of the public policy to confront violence against women due to the fact that the financial resources of the other government secretariats directed to the actions of this Policy are executed in the programs defined for the inherent activities of each agency; 2) Deficiency in the detail of costs in the budget - considering the above, it was not possible to measure the expenses involved

in the actions carried out by the Secretariat for Women; 3) Deficiency in the integration and flow of services among the various actors of public policy; 4) Quantity and quality of the shelter structure for victims of gender-based violence; 5) Low scope of the specialized support network of assistance to women victims of violence in the municipalities of Pernambuco; 6) Obsolete State Plan to Combat Violence against Women; 7) Limited listening spaces for Civil Society Organizations from the State to formulate policies and improve actions; 8) Lack of goals, appropriate indicators and deadlines for policy actions, in addition to periodic evaluations and monitoring of compliance and the impact of these actions on the reduction of violence against women in the state; 9) Lack of access, detail and processing of data on women victims of violence, ideally through a specific system containing records of police reports, mandatory notifications to health services and/or through the network of specialized and non-specialized municipal services, which would support decision-making. to improve the policy.

CIVIL SOCIETY



In the development of this audit, it was observed that the participation of Civil Society Organizations in the Policy to Combat Gender-based violence against Women plays a very important role in the oversight of state activities developed for the protection of women. However, there is no hierarchical link between the Civil Society Organizations and the government since the Organizations need autonomy to independently exercise their function of oversight and demand from the authorities for improvements in the services offered to women in the state of Pernambuco.

Some of the civil organizations participate in the annual planning of the Policy to Combat Gender-based Violence and its follow-up through their presence in the State Council for Women's Rights of Pernambuco –*CEDIM-PE*, for its Portuguese acronym–.

Thus, it was possible to verify that the participation of Civil Society in the Policy to Combat Gender-based violence against Women occurs through participation in the annual planning of the Policy, its approval and also the follow-up of the referrals resulting from the debates promoted in the scope of the Technical Room to Combat Gender-based violence against Women of the Pact for Life.

TYPES OF VIOLENCE



In the State of Pernambuco, the types of violence are in line with the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women. Thus, domestic violence and sexual violence, whether in the domestic sphere or not, are recognized as the most recurrent types of violence against women in the state. Data on these types of violence are systematized in their own registry by Pernambuco's security agencies.

ERADICATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



The review identified that, in order to achieve the goals of the SDGs, specifically, SDG 5, action is required by the Commission on Sustainable Development Goals of the State of Pernambuco.

Therefore, some of the challenges to the achievement of SDG 5 in Pernambuco are: low budget for public policies; delays in judicial procedures, especially in relation to the non-compliance with Emergency Protection Measures and the existence of few courts for Domestic and Family Violence against Women in the State; lack of qualification of people promoting the care of women in police stations and throughout the coping network; precarious infrastructure of several state police stations, resulting inadequate for attending women victims of violence; completion of the National Risk Assessment Form –FONAR, for its Portuguese acronym–, a fundamental instrument in the risk diagnosis of gender-based violence and protection of women; obstacles to the creation of new technologies to improve women's protection services; existence of few reflective groups for men who abuse women in the state; lack of a structure of the State Secretariat for Women, created by law, to ensure policy actions are not lost in management changes.

USE OF RESOURCES



In the budgetary laws of the State of Pernambuco for the years 2019-2021, it was found that only the Secretariat for Women has a specific budget for the policy to combat violence against women.

As for the other Secretariats that carry out actions, the budgetary resources are diluted in the programs defined for the activities of these bodies.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN A PANDEMIC



From the study, it is not possible to point out a single justification for the possible changes in the situation of violence against women in the state of Pernambuco since, according to data collected over the years by the Ministry of Social Defense, there was a decrease in the registration of occurrence reports by commissioners in the years 2020 and 2021, i.e., during the pandemic, compared to the years 2019 and 2022.

However, according to experts, this decrease in incident reports during the pandemic reflects the possible underreporting of cases of violence that occurred during this period when victims were isolated in their homes, preventing them from seeking state aid and lacking a support network.

Given the information provided, it was possible to relate the actions existing before the pandemic and which were reinforced by the Secretariat for Women:

- Extension of the 24-hour shifts of the Specialized Police Stations for Assistance to Women of the Specialized Delegate of Assistance to Women –*DEAM*, for its Portuguese acronym–;
- Uninterrupted service by the Protection Service and by the services of the Justice for Women and Punishment for Aggressors Program (Women’s 190, Maria da Penha Patrol and Electronic Monitoring of the Maria da Penha Law);
- Uninterrupted operation of the Office of the Ombudsman for Women;

**VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN
IN A PANDEMIC**



In addition, new measures were taken, namely:

- Application to the Court of Justice of Pernambuco –*TJPE*, for its Portuguese acronym– to recommend the extension of Emergency Protection Measures –*MPU*, for its Portuguese acronym– in times of a pandemic;
- Establishment of Electronic Police Reporting for women victims of domestic and family violence, through the Interactive Virtual Police Station;
- Training of *SecMulher-PE* professionals by the National Council of Justice –*CNJ*, for its Portuguese acronym– for the implementation of the National Risk Form for Women in a Situation of Domestic Violence in Pernambuco;
- Agreement through a Technical Cooperation Agreement with the Avon Institute’s *Acolhe* Project for the shelter of women not under threat of death in hotels.

**FOLLOW-UP
AND/OR
ACCOMPANIMENT**



The accompaniment mechanisms identified in the State of Pernambuco for women victims of violence are the following: Women’s 190 Registry; uninterrupted maintenance of service and assistance of the military police; Maria da Penha Patrol - Emergency Protection Measure; Electronic monitoring; 4 shelter/reception houses.

STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO NORTE

In Brazil, the legal framework for combating violence against women in the *Maria da Pena Law* deals with physical, psychological, sexual, patrimonial and moral aggressions.

In the scope of Rio Grande do Norte, the program to combat domestic and family violence was instituted by Complementary Law No. 356/2007. The main objective of this program is to combat violence against women and promote protection and assistance to victims. To achieve this, the program contemplates the implementation of specific actions and measures, including the creation of a complaint mechanism, the strengthening of the victim assistance network and the training of professionals working in this area.

The factors present in the Network for the Protection of Violence against Women are the following: the Secretariat of State for Women, Youth, Racial Equality and Human Rights; the Civil Police; the Military Police; the Secretariat of Penitentiary Administration; the Scientific Technical Institute of Expertise; the Secretariat of State for Labor, Housing and Social Assistance; the Secretariat of Public Health; the Secretariat of Public Security; the Secretariat of Education; the Public Prosecutor's Office; the Public Defender's Office; the Court of Justice; and Collegiate Bodies.

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CIVIL SOCIETY



In the State of Rio Grande do Norte, instruments have been created that include representatives from different sectors of society and have the important role of contributing to the formulation of public policies, taking into account the needs and demands of the population. Therefore, the State of Rio Grande do Norte has formal mechanisms that include the participation of civil society in its structure. These mechanisms are linked to the Secretariat of State for Women, Youth, Racial Equality and Human Rights.

TYPES OF VIOLENCE



The Maria da Penha Law, as well as the Belém do Pará Convention establish the different types of violence against women; however, their main focus is violence in the domestic, family and intimate relationship spheres.

In addition to the aforementioned regulations, the State has other laws that promote prevention, assistance and reparation for women victims of all forms of violence. It is important to point out that despite the existence of a broad set of regulations, some of these are not being duly applied by the State.

When it comes to the most frequent types of violence in the State during the audited period, the crime of threats ranks first, representing more than 40% of the total occurrences in all the years analyzed.

ERADICATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



Actions to combat violence against women designed to protect victims and promote gender equality, in addition to a Network of specialized services and protection instruments, are being coordinated by the State Secretariat for Women.

According to data presented by the Coordination of Statistical Information and Criminal Analysis, the cases of police reports registered in the state in 2020 increased by 117% in comparison to 2019. Likewise, the records of violence in the state in the years 2021 and 2022 have also shown an increase, with a growth of 57% in 2021 in comparison with 2020 and an additional increase of 32% of 2022 in comparison with the year 2021.

However, weaknesses were identified that compromise the fulfillment of Sustainable Development Goal 5.2 and represent obstacles to achieving the desired results such as the lack of effectiveness of established programs and measures and regulations, the lack of coordination between secretariats and civil society mechanisms, as well as the absence of a unified and accessible database for network actors.

USE OF RESOURCES



There is a lack of disaggregated information on resources to evaluate the effectiveness of the actions carried out by State bodies for the prevention of violence against women. Therefore, it was not possible to identify the physical, financial, technological and human resources used directly in the actions carried out within the programs of the Maria de Penha Patrol, the Panic Button, the Specialized Delegate for Assistance to Women –*DEAM*–, and the Anatalia de Melo Alves Shelter House.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN A PANDEMIC



In order to reduce the impacts of the pandemic, the Virtual Police Station for Women was created, which allows victims to file a report without having to leave their homes, and the Anatalia de Melo Alves Shelter House, which offers shelter to women in need of protection and support.

In 2019, only 60 of the 167 municipalities in the state reported incidents of violence against women, indicating underreporting. However, during the pandemic in 2020, there was a significant increase, with reports from 110 municipalities, and the following year, in 2021, from 163 municipalities. This growth in the number of reports, mainly in the interior of the state, may be directly related to the expansion of the Virtual Police Station reporting channel.

FOLLOW-UP AND ACCOMPANIMENT



In 2019, the State Secretariat for Women, Youth, Racial Equality and Human Rights was created in the State of Rio Grande do Norte, within which is the Undersecretariat for Women's Policy, responsible for developing specific strategies and programs to combat gender-based violence and promote equality and women's autonomy.

STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL

In the state of Rio Grande do Sul, at the infra-constitutional level, Law number 11,340 of August 7, 2006 (Maria da Penha Law) creates mechanisms to curb domestic violence against women and establishes a series of protection and assistance measures. The institutional integration of the public prevention policy provided for in the Maria da Penha Law involves all the federative entities, as provided for in Article 8 “The Public Policy to Curb Domestic and Family Violence against Women shall be implemented through a coordinated set of actions of the Union, the States, the Federal District and the Municipalities and non-governmental actions.”

The projects audited by the Court of Auditors of the State of Rio Grande do Sul were:

- Maria da Penha Patrol
- Women’s Civil Police - Police for them
- Cross-cutting Program for Structuring Safety - RS Seguro
- Acolhe Program - Welcome

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However, the set of actions carried out by the State of Rio Grande is not sufficient to address the problem of violence against women. These actions need continuity and long-term follow-up.

CIVIL SOCIETY



Through Decree number 39,669, dated August 17, 1999, the State Council for Women’s Rights was reformulated and became linked to the Ministry of Labor, Citizenship and Social Assistance, being responsible for the dialogue between civil society and the State on issues related to women’s human rights with equal representation for state government representatives and civil society entities.

TYPES OF VIOLENCE



The State of Rio Grande do Sul is subject to the content of the regulations of international human rights law, in particular to the obligations arising from *CEDAW* and the Belém do Pará Convention on physical, sexual and psychological violence against women.

However, in the report presented, there is no evidence of discrimination of other types of violence other than those contemplated in the Maria da Penha Law.

ERADICATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



The State of Rio Grande do Sul has carried out actions aimed at achieving and complying with the written Sustainable Development Goals, in particular number 5, specifically target 5.2. It should be noted that target 5.2, in Brazil, is a little more comprehensive: eliminate all forms of gender-based violence in the public and private sphere, highlighting sexual violence, human trafficking and homicides, in their interactions interceptions with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for women in rural, jungle, urban regions.

In 2019, through State Decree No. 54,516 of February 28, the RS Seguro Program was established, a cross-cutting program for structuring public security coordinated within the office of the governor of the state of Rio Grande do Sul. This program aims to integrate citizen security actions, focusing on municipalities and neighborhoods with higher socioeconomic vulnerability and a higher incidence of criminal violence.

The Department of Justice, Citizenship and Human Rights, created by complementary law number 15,595, of January 19, 2021, extinguished the Secretariat of Policies for Women and began to implement policies to combat violence against women through the Department of Policies for Women –*DPM*– and the State Center of Reference for Women, which attends to the most serious forms of violence against women.

USE OF RESOURCES



An analysis of the resources allocated (financial, physical, technological and/or human resources, among others) to achieve the objectives defined in the policies, programs or plans to eradicate violence against women shows that the resources were insufficient to meet the existing demand.

The low allocation of financial resources interferes with the successful fulfillment of the actions and programs implemented, thus showing the fragility in their execution at the time of preventing and eradicating violence against women.

During the 2020 and 2021 period, support was required to strengthen patrolling programs within the Maria da Penha Patrol Project. It is established that assistance cannot reach all municipalities in the State due to a lack of human resources and limited budgets. In order to reduce the impact, the aim is to train all military police officers to provide specialized assistance to victims of domestic violence.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN A PANDEMIC



The pandemic brought with it several challenges and aggravated women's vulnerability in different aspects. It increased the factors that contributed to the worsening of domestic violence cases, the burden of domestic and care work, disproportionate economic impact, and limited access to reproductive health services, among others.

In the State of Rio Grande do Sul, governmental actions were instructed during the pandemic to mitigate the damages and negative effects on women's vulnerability. In the RS Seguro strategy, the project brings together the 3 branches of government, 16 institutions and 9 secretariats for the protection of women, aggregating and uniting all the forces of the State to address violence and its central objective to strengthen the network of support to victims and promote a cultural change among Brazilians that values the protection of women in society in all its forms.

**FOLLOW-UP AND
ACCOMPANIMENT**



Within the concept of integrated policies, article 35 of the Maria da Penha Law provides for the creation of comprehensive and multi-disciplinary care centers, shelters, police stations, public defender's offices, health and forensic services specialized in the care of women in situations of domestic and family violence, education and rehabilitation centers for harassers and the creation of courts specialized in domestic violence, according to article 29 of the law.

PROVINCE OF BUENOS AIRES

As of the change of government management, in December 2019, and through Law No. 15,164, the Ministry of Women, Gender Policies and Sexual Diversity was created, falling under its jurisdiction all the programs inherent to the matter of its competence, including the function of preventing and eradicating Gender-Based Violence.

Thus, an institutional, budgetary and programmatic hierarchization of the public policy against gender-based violence in the Province of Buenos Aires is evidenced since the creation of the Ministry of Women, Gender Policy and Sexual Diversity.

For this reason, it is noted that, in the province of Buenos Aires, the alignment of its regulatory framework with the national legal framework and the existing international guidelines on gender-based violence was favored.

While the audit team was not able to fully assess the effectiveness of the gender-based violence measures implemented by the Ministry of Women, Gender Policies, and Sexual Diversity during the period from 2019 to 2021, there has been a decreasing trend in officially registered femicides, transfemicides, and travesticides and the number of calls received through the 144 Hotline in the Province of Buenos Aires.

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CIVIL SOCIETY



The Province of Buenos Aires has a comprehensive, territorial, inter-institutional and inter-jurisdictional vision in addressing public policy on gender-based violence, with an emphasis on citizen participation, fostering the creation of a solid network of actors who contribute added value from their different dimensions and local realities.

One of the most concrete examples of this valuable perspective of citizen participation is the strengthening, reactivation and creation of new Local Intersectoral Roundtables –*MLI*, for its Spanish acronym– as spaces for dialogue where the necessary agreements for the implementation of public policy at the municipal level are defined and organized.

However, there are instances to be strengthened in terms of such roundtables, regarding the types of organizations that should be part of them to ensure equitable and democratic participation in decision-making.

CIVIL SOCIETY



Also, the need to promote the formalization of agreements between the public authorities and the civil society organizations involved in addressing the problem was identified as an aspect to be improved, including protocols to operationalize the exchange of information between these actors.

TYPES OF VIOLENCE



The programs that make up the public policy against gender-based violence in the Province of Buenos Aires –*PBA*, for its Spanish acronym– not only cover all types of violence against women as defined in the Belém do Pará Convention –physical, psychological and sexual– but also extend their approach to economic and patrimonial violence, symbolic and political violence, in line with the provisions of National Law No. 26,485 of Comprehensive Protection to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women, to which the province adhered through Law No. 14,407, which was enacted through Law No. 14,407.

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ERADICATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



Although, since 2018, the *PBA* adhered to the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda, the Strategic Plans of the Women, Gender and Sexual Diversity Policies –*MMPGyDS*, for its Spanish acronym– do not reflect the formal commitment of the agency to contribute to the fulfillment of SDG 5 “achieve gender equality” of the 2030 Agenda, even though its mission, vision and competency are fully congruent with that goal.

In terms of data transparency, the *PBA* created the Gender-Sensitive Indicator System, which identifies gender gaps in its 5 dimensions: demographic, economic, physical, decision-making, and state.

Although in the period analyzed the gender gaps in their physical, economic and decision-making dimensions show a decreasing trend, they continue to be elevated in the provincial territory, so it is suggested to sustain and deepen the presence of the problem in the provincial public agenda at the operational level, maintaining a consolidated budget sensitive to gender issues and generating instances of political consensus aimed at promoting the representation of the female gender and diversities in provincial and municipal candidacies for elective and hierarchical public positions to moderate violence in decision making.

USE OF RESOURCES



The Communities Without Violence Program has a solid legal framework, a formal operational structure and an adequate budgetary provision to guarantee compliance with its objectives.

The goals foreseen in the projects submitted by the municipalities within the framework of the Communities without Violence Program are in line with the specific objectives of the corresponding financing lines and the municipal projects executed so far have managed to cover all the specific objectives foreseen in the Program.

The Program has been executed in a timely manner as planned, granting financing to 95.5% of the municipalities of the Province of Buenos Aires through the execution of 178 projects in the 2021-2022 period.

Nevertheless, several opportunities for improvement in the implementation of the program were detected, linked to the need to strengthen the tools for operational follow-up of the projects executed; streamline administrative procedures; design and implement a system of indicators to measure the goals and results obtained; review the goals of Funding Line 3 on the outcomes of violence, and improve the instances of monitoring and evaluation of the Program's projects.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN A PANDEMIC



In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, measures for care and assistance, inter-institutional coordination, awareness-raising and training to address gender-based violence were strengthened and implemented. These measures included the enactment of a law that included gender-based violence in the social emergency, the declaration of care services as non-interruptible, the creation of new help lines, the strengthening of follow-up teams and the promotion of training in health and safety.

The lack of information on the management of the results obtained for each of the measures implemented in the pandemic scenario added to the inexistence of a systematized registration system of cases, prevented the measurement of the effectiveness of the actions promoted by the *PBA* in that period.

FOLLOW-UP AND/OR ACCOMPANIMENT



The audit team has not been able to access information related to the design and evaluation of the results of each of the follow-up and/or accompaniment measures implemented in the emergency context beyond the management reports prepared by the *MMPGyDS*, which describe, in general terms, the interventions carried out in this sense during the evaluated period.

TCE PARANA

Two initiatives were selected as the specific object of the work:

1. 2018-2021 State Plan for Women's Rights –*PEDM*, for its Spanish acronym–.
2. Protocol to Investigate, Prosecute and Judge the Violent Deaths of Women (Femicides) in Paraná with a Gender Perspective.

From the initiatives, there is an absence of connection between the State Plan for Women's Rights and the Multi-annual Plan; low effectiveness in the State Plan for Women's Rights; lack of coordination and follow-up on the implementation of the Protocol to investigate and prosecute violent deaths of women (femicides) in Paraná from a gender perspective.

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CIVIL SOCIETY



At the state level, the main articulation mechanism established between the State and Civil Society is the State Council for Women's Rights –*CEDM*, for its Spanish acronym–, which aims to enable participation and propose guidelines for governmental action for the promotion of women's rights.

Due to the absence of a culture of civil society participation in the elaboration and execution of public policies, in addition to the absence of subsidies for follow-up actions and the absence of a record of the actions carried out with the other bodies, insufficiency is detected regarding the effectiveness of the mechanisms for articulation with civil society –*CEDM*– and the Network for the Protection of Women Victims of Domestic Violence.

**ERADICATING
VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN**

Due to the Federal Programs or Guidelines that guide the overcoming of institutional and informative gaps, the absence of a specific unit that centralizes competencies and resources, the lack of prioritization of actions to combat violence against women, the difficulty of initiating processes to adapt the goals of the SDGs, and the insufficient information for the production and follow-up of phenomena of violence against women in the State, the institutional and informative precariousness to achieve target 5.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals has been concluded.

**USE OF
RESOURCES**



There is a lack of control over the specific resources allocated and applied to the policy to combat violence against women. Since there is no separation of resources by measures adopted, the resources applied to the policy are spread over several Secretariats, generally spending resources on core activities and indirect costs, lack of integration between medium-term planning and annual financial execution (segregation between the State Secretariat of Planning –SEPL, for its Spanish acronym– and the State Secretariat of Finance –SEFA, for its Spanish acronym–, absence of a specific budgetary unit to execute the policy, weaknesses in multi-annual planning, generic characterization of the Initiatives, targets and indicators misaligned concerning the Plan, many changes in budgets and physical targets without proper records and justifications, and lack of specific budgetary unit to implement the policy.

The allocation of both human and financial resources is not traceable, and there is an absence of general data and information on resource expenditure/actual allocation in the policy. It is impossible to monitor the achievement of physical and budgetary goals of the Multi-Annual Plan –PPA–, and there is poor cost control, making it impossible to determine the efficiency of the policy because it is unclear where the resources were spent, and resources are limited.

**VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN
IN A PANDEMIC**



Due to the pandemic emergency, the following initiatives were reinforced:

- Protection measures already granted during the period of remote assistance by the bodies of the Justice System as a way of ensuring the protection of women at risk;
- Analysis of the request for urgent protection measures, even without prior police registration.
- Adoption of means of communication, notification and summons of the parties by digital channels.

También se adoptaron nuevas medidas como:

1. New measures were also adopted, for example:
2. Care related to cases of domestic and family violence against women is exceptional for the assistance of the Legal Medical Institute –*IML*, for its Spanish acronym– in the context of closing activities to prevent the spread of the pandemic.

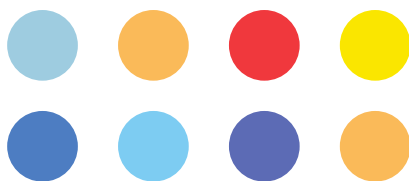
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**FOLLOW-UP
AND/OR
ACCOMPANIMENT**



Although there are mechanisms such as the issuance of protection measures, the Maria da Penha Patrol, specialized police stations, the Women's Care Reference Center, and some Reflection Groups for victims of violence, these are not present throughout the territory and depend on the activation of the victim, and no proactive follow-up measures have been identified to assist women in situations of violence under normal operating conditions, as in the pandemic.

V. GLOSSARY



Sexual Harassment:

A form of gender discrimination that arises from the employment relationship and, as such, constitutes an illegal and undesirable practice that violates the principle that the dignity of the human being is inviolable. This form of discrimination consists of any unwanted verbal, visual, or physical misconduct of a sexual nature that interferes with work, conditions employment or continuity, or creates an offensive, intimidating, or hostile work environment.⁷³

Workplace harassment:

Any conduct that constitutes repeated aggression or harassment, by any means, that results in the impairment, mistreatment or humiliation of the affected persons, or that threatens or harms their employment status or their opportunities in employment.⁷⁴

Rape Culture:

A set of beliefs that is evident in people's ways of life that generate patriarchal power and control that normalize and justify sexual violence. Persistent gender inequalities and attitudes toward gender and sexuality are most evident in this culture.⁷⁵

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Discrimination:

Any distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference based on certain grounds, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, economic status, birth, or any other social condition, with the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment, or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons.⁷⁶

Effectiveness:

Refers to the extent to which an intervention has achieved or is expected to achieve its objectives and outcomes, including differentiated outcomes among groups.⁷⁷

73 Nash, C. (2015) Institutional Response to Sexual Harassment at Universidad de Chile. Retrieved from: https://direcciondegenero.uchile.cl/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/respuesta_acoso_sexual_uchile.pdf

74 BCN (2021) Legal guide on workplace harassment. Retrieved from: <https://www.bcn.cl/portal/leyfacil/recursos/acoso-laboral>

75 UN. (2019) Sixteen ways to confront rape culture. Retrieved from: <https://unsdg.un.org/es/latest/stories/16-ways-you-can-stand-against-rape-culture>

76 OAS. (2019) Compendium of Equality and Non-Discrimination. Page 23. Retrieved from: <https://www.oas.org/es/cidh/informes/pdfs/Compendio-IgualdadNoDiscriminacion.pdf>

77 OECD. (2020) Better Criteria for Better Evaluation - Revised definitions of evaluation criteria and principles for their use. Retrieved from: <https://www.oecd.org/development/evaluation/Criterios-evaluacion-ES.pdf>

Efficiency:

Corresponds to the degree to which the intervention produces or is likely to produce results economically and timely.⁷⁸

Cost-effectiveness:

Involves achieving the lowest possible cost, spending only what is reasonably necessary to achieve the goals or targets.⁷⁹

Sexual exploitation:

Provoking or intending to provoke abuse based on a power differential, trust, or a person's vulnerable position obtain sexual favors. Money or other social, economic, or political advantages are offered to obtain this, as well.⁸⁰

Femicide/Feminicide:

The intentional murder of a woman or girl for reasons of gender. It can be perpetrated by a current or former partner, including situations of repeated domestic abuse, threats, intimidation, or sexual violence.⁸¹

Consummated femicide:

These are cases where the offense committed by the aggressor is committed, and the person attacked dies for gender reasons.⁸²

Frustrated femicide:

This corresponds to cases in which the perpetrator of the crime does everything in his or her power to carry out the femicide; however, the person affected does not die due to causes independent of the aggressor's will.⁸³

78 OECD. (2020) Better Criteria for Better Evaluation - Revised definitions of evaluation criteria and principles for their use. Retrieved from: <https://www.oecd.org/development/evaluation/Criterios-evaluacion-ES.pdf>

79 OECD. (2020) Better Criteria for Better Evaluation - Revised definitions of evaluation criteria and principles for their use. Retrieved from: <https://www.oecd.org/development/evaluation/Criterios-evaluacion-ES.pdf>

80 UNHCR. Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. Retrieved from: <https://www.acnur.org/que-se-entiende-por-explotacion-abuso-acoso-hostigamiento-sexuales#:~:text=La%20explotaci%C3%B3n%20sexual%20se%20entiende,servicios%20%E2%80%93%20con%20el%20fin%20de>

81 WHO. (2013) Understanding and addressing violence against women. Retrieved from: https://oig.cepal.org/sites/default/files/20184_femicidio.pdf

82 Prepared by the authors

83 Undersecretariat of Crime Prevention. Intersectoral protocol for assistance to victims of femicide. Retrieved from: https://www.sename.cl/wsename/p6_22-03-2018/Anexo_09_Protocolo-intersectorial-atencion-victimas-femicidio.pdf

Gender equality:

Includes the existence of substantive equality of opportunities and rights among people, regardless of their gender, both in the public and private spheres, ensuring that they can carry out their life projects. The ability of all people to participate on an equal footing in social, cultural, political and economic life allows public policies, values, norms and cultural practices to include the interests and experiences of all genders.⁸⁴

Racism:

Theory, doctrine, ideology, or set of ideas that enunciate a causal link between the phenotypic or genotypic characteristics of individuals or groups and their intellectual, cultural and personality traits, including the false concept of racial superiority, and which gives rise to racial inequalities and the notion that discriminatory relations between groups are morally and scientifically justified.⁸⁵

Trafficking in persons:

Recruiting, transporting, transferring, harboring, or receiving persons through threats or the use of force or other forms of coercion, kidnapping, fraud, deceit, abuse of power, or a position of vulnerability, or providing or receiving payments or benefits to obtain consent from a person who has control over another person for exploitation. Exploitation includes, at a minimum, the exploitation of prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor, slavery, or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or organ removal.⁸⁶

Rape:

Any non-consensual vaginal, anal, or oral penetration by another person, whether known or unknown, using any part of the body or an object, which can occur within a marriage or a domestic partnership or in an armed conflict.⁸⁷

84 UNESCO. (2020) Gender equality. Retrieved from: <https://es.unesco.org/creativity/sites/creativity/files/digital-library/cdis/lguldad%20de%20genero.pdf>

85 United Nations (2002) World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. Declaration and Programme of Action, paragraph 2, page 13. Retrieved from: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/DurbanDecProgAction_sp.pdf

86 UN (2000). Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children. Retrieved from: <https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCbook-e.pdf>

87 United Nations (2002) World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. Declaration and Programme of Action, paragraph 2, page 13. Retrieved from: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/DurbanDecProgAction_sp.pdf

Violence against women:

Any act of gender-based violence that results in death, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to a woman, both in public and private contexts. This includes rape, abuse, sexual abuse, torture, human trafficking, forced prostitution, abduction, and sexual harassment in public contexts. This violence occurs in three areas: 1) the family environment; 2) the community, including sub-environments such as 2.1) violence in the workplace, 2.2) violence in schools, 2.3) violence in healthcare institutions; and 3) violence within the state.⁸⁸

Gender-based violence:

Gender-based violence (GBV) refers to harmful acts directed at an individual or a group of individuals based on their gender. It is rooted in gender inequality, the abuse of power and harmful norms. While women and girls suffer disproportionately from violence, this term also includes violence directed against LGBTIQ+ populations.⁸⁹

Physical Violence:

A form of control, intimidation, and aggression toward another person through direct contact (such as hitting, scratching, or pulling) or by restricting movement (binding, confinement). It can occur in the context of a partnership, family, school, workplace, community, or institution and can ultimately lead to death.⁹⁰

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Sexual violence:

Sexual acts committed against a person without their consent, including physical invasion of the human body, which can include acts that do not involve penetration or even any physical contact.⁹¹

88 Article 1. Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women ("Belém do Pará Convention"). Retrieved from: <https://www.oas.org/juridico/spanish/tratados/a-61.html>

89 UN Women. Violence against women and girls. Retrieved from: <https://www.unwomen.org/es/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/faqs/types-of-violence>

90 Inmujeres. "Glosario para la Igualdad." Retrieved from: <https://campusgenero.inmujeres.gob.mx/glosario/terminos/violencia-politica>

91 IACHR. Sexual violence against girls and adolescents. Retrieved from: <http://www.oas.org/es/cidh/mujeres/factsheets/03.pdf>

Political violence:

Encompasses all actions and omissions –including tolerance– that, based on gender elements and occurring within the framework of exercising political-electoral rights, have the purpose or result of undermining or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment, and/or exercise of political rights or prerogatives inherent to a public office.⁹²

Psychological violence:

Intentional use of power, including the threat of physical force, against another person or group that can result in harm to physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development. It includes verbal abuse, bullying/mobbing, harassment and threats.⁹³

Sexual political violence:

Refers to the sexual violence used by members of a political institution or organization as a way to impose political control over an individual and social body. It is used during times of political conflict, such as the invasion of a state, nation, or paramilitaries, an imposed government against civil society, or in times of war.⁹⁴

Obstetric violence:

A set of practices that degrade, intimidate, and oppress women and girls in the field of reproductive healthcare, particularly during the pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum process.⁹⁵

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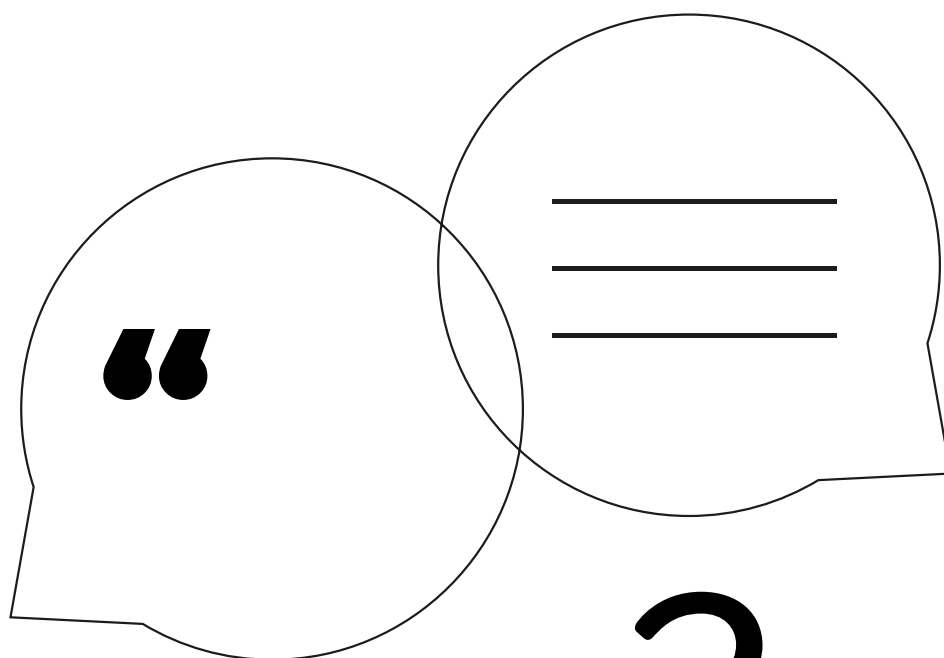
92 Immujeres. "Glosario para la Igualdad". Retrieved from: <https://campusgenero.inmujeres.gob.mx/glosario/terminos/violencia-politica>

93 International Labour Office (2013) Work-related violence and its integration into existing surveys https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_222231.pdf

94 Maldonado Garay, J. (2019). Sexual political violence: a necessary conceptualization. *Nomadias*, (27), 160. Retrieved from: <https://nomadias.uchile.cl/index.php/NO/article/view/54379>

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VI. ANEXOS





A. PLANNING MATRIX

AUDIT OBJECTIVE:

To evaluate the effectiveness/efficiency of government actions, whether plans or programs, in order to eradicate violence against women, during the 2019-2021 period, evaluating the impact that the pandemic has had.



QUESTION 1.

Have the policies, programs and/or actions of the participating states been effective in addressing the problem of violence against women?

Sub Questions	Criteria	Information & sources	Data collection methods	Evidence analysis	Limitations and risks	What the analysis will allow to say
<p>1.1. What policies, programs and/or actions has the State implemented to address violence against women?</p>	<p>a) The commitment of the States: National or regional plans and policies to eradicate violence against women in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNDP, UN Women, 2013)</p> <p>b) From Commitment to Action: Policies to Eradicate Violence against Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNDP, UN Women, 2017)</p> <p>c) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW, 1979)</p> <p>d) Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (United Nations General Assembly, 1993)</p> <p>e) Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, approved at the Fourth World Conference on Women, United Nations, 1995.</p> <p>f) The Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women (Belém do Pará Convention)</p> <p>g) National and/or regional policies or plans to address violence against women</p> <p>h) Implementation strategies of Agenda 2030, specifically target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual exploitation and other forms of exploitation.</p> <p>i) National Pact to Combat Violence against Women</p> <p>j) Law to Prevent, Sanction, and Eradicate Violence</p> <p>k) Law Against Femicide and Other Forms of Violence Against Women</p> <p>l) General Government Policy</p> <p>m) Public Policy Against Trafficking in Persons and Comprehensive Protection of Victims</p> <p>n) National Policy for Effective Equality between Women and Men</p> <p>o) National Policy for the Care and Prevention of Violence against Women of All Ages</p> <p>p) Pachuca Declaration, "Strengthen efforts to prevent violence against women"</p> <p>q) Other regulations or rules specific to each country or region related to VAW.</p>	<p>a) National regulations related to violence against women</p> <p>b) National or regional policies, programs and/or plans.</p> <p>c) Studies, research, evaluations, technical advice, best practices, statistics, among other documents issued by recognized organizations, such as ECLAC, UN Women, Universities, United Nations Human Rights, Gender Equality Observatory of Latin America and the Caribbean, Global Center of Excellence in Gender Statistics, among others.</p> <p>d) Agreements, treaties, declarations, conventions and commitments acquired by the State or Government.</p> <p>e) Evaluation of the plans, programs and/or policies under study of third parties, and universities, among others.</p> <p>f) Minutes of National Gender Committees or Councils that provide support to the Institutional Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women, MAM.</p>	<p>Interviews with representatives of bodies responsible for national plans, programs and/or policies.</p> <p>Information requirements to the responsible bodies.</p> <p>Search on official websites of recognized organizations, such as ECLAC, UN Women, Universities, United Nations Human Rights, Gender Equality Observatory of Latin America and the Caribbean, and Global Center of Excellence in Gender Statistics, among others, regarding studies, research, evaluations, technical advice, best practices, statistics, etc., on violence against women.</p> <p>Documentary and systems research.</p> <p>Work meetings/surveys/ focus groups.</p>	<p>Comparative qualitative analysis of changes in current national regulations.</p> <p>Qualitative analysis of interview content.</p> <p>Qualitative analysis of documentation.</p> <p>Qualitative analysis of surveys/focus groups.</p> <p>Analysis and comparisons of studies, research, evaluations, and statistics, among others.</p> <p>Analysis of which international guidelines were adopted by states.</p>	<p>Policy, program, and/or plan objectives are ambiguous, take a long time to develop, or are contradictory.</p> <p>No or difficult access to data.</p>	<p>Identify the actions (policies, programs and/or plans) that the State has promoted to face VAW.</p> <p>Chronologically identify the programs and/or plans in the audited period.</p> <p>Consistency between legal regulations versus the objectives and purposes of policies, programs and/or plans.</p> <p>Consistency between legal regulations versus international guidelines.</p>

Sub Questions	Criteria	Information & sources	Data collection methods	Evidence analysis	Limitations and risks	What the analysis will allow to say
<p>1.2. Have states established mechanisms for coordination with civil society regarding the design and implementation of policies, programs and/or actions associated with addressing violence against women?</p>	<p>a) Laws on associations and citizen participation in public management. b) Specific laws establishing civil society participation. c) Integral Program establishing the participation of civil society organizations. d) Statutes of national, state, and/or municipal councils establishing civil society participation in policies, programs, and/or plans. e) Comprehensive approach framework for the prevention, care, and reparation of violence against women and girls (UNDP, 2020). f) Best practices for the eradication of domestic violence in the Latin America and the Caribbean region (ECLAC, 2005).</p>	<p>a) National regulations related to violence against women and civil society participation. b) National or regional policies, programs and/or plans that are born in order to the current regulatory frameworks in the field. c) Studies, research, evaluations, technical advice, best practices, statistics, among other documents issued by recognized organizations, such as ECLAC, UN Women, Universities, United Nations Human Rights, Gender Equality Observatory of Latin America and the Caribbean, Global Center of Excellence in Gender Statistics, among others. d) Agreements, conventions, treaties, declarations, conventions, commitments acquired by the State or Government, among others. e) Evaluation of the policies, programs and/or plans under study of third parties, universities, among others. f) Proceedings of National Gender Committees or Councils that provide support to the Institutional Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women, MAM. g) Consultation/Public Hearing.</p>	<p>Interviews with representatives of bodies responsible for national or regional policies, programs and/or plans. Information requirements to the responsible bodies. Search on official websites of recognized organizations, such as ECLAC, UN Women, Universities, United Nations Human Rights, Gender Equality Observatory of Latin America and the Caribbean, and Global Center of Excellence in Gender Statistics, among others, regarding studies, research, evaluations, technical advice, best practices, statistics, etc., on violence against women. Documentary and systems research. Work meetings/surveys/focus groups.</p>	<p>Qualitative analysis of interview content. Analysis of what international guidelines were adhered to by the state. Qualitative analysis of documentation. Qualitative analysis of surveys/focus groups. Analysis and comparisons of studies, research, evaluations, and statistics, among others.</p>	<p>There is no evidence of the participation of civil society in the actions carried out. Ignorance of the entities involved regarding the existence of any civil participation mechanism.</p>	<p>Whether mechanisms have been established with civil society, in relation to the design and implementation of policies, programs and/or plans that the state has promoted to combat violence against women. The established mechanisms have achieved the objective, which supports civil participation in the design and execution of policies, programs or plans. Explain the specific participation. The state has considered the opinion of civil society for the formulation of public policies.</p>

Sub Questions	Criteria	Information & sources	Data collection methods	Evidence analysis	Limitations and risks	What the analysis will allow to say
<p>1.3. Have the policies, programs and/or actions covered all types of violence against women defined in the Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence in the Inter-American Convention - "Belém do Pará Convention?"</p> <p>1.3. Have the policies, programs and/or actions covered all types of violence against women defined in the 2030 Agenda, specifically target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.</p> <p>f) Declaration of Pachuca, "Strengthening efforts to prevent violence against women."</p>	<p>a) The Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belém do Pará)</p> <p>b) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 1979)</p> <p>(c) Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (United Nations General Assembly, 1993)</p> <p>(d) Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women, United Nations, 1995.</p> <p>e) Strategies for implementing the 2030 Agenda, specifically target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.</p>	<p>a) National regulations related to violence against women</p> <p>b) National or regional policies, programs and/or plans.</p> <p>c) Studies, research, evaluations, technical advice, best practices, statistics, among other documents issued by recognized organizations, such as ECLAC, UN Women, Universities, United Nations Human Rights, Gender Equality Observatory of Latin America and the Caribbean, and Global Center of Excellence in Gender Statistics, among others.</p>	<p>Interviews with representatives of bodies responsible for national or regional policies, programs and/or plans.</p> <p>Information requirements to the responsible bodies.</p> <p>Search on official websites of recognized organizations, such as ECLAC, UN Women, Universities, United Nations Human Rights, Gender Equality Observatory of Latin America and the Caribbean, and Global Center of Excellence in Gender Statistics, among others, regarding studies, research, evaluations, technical advice, best practices, statistics, etc., on violence against women.</p> <p>Documentary and systems research.</p> <p>Work meetings/surveys/focus groups.</p>	<p>Qualitative analysis of interview content.</p> <p>Qualitative analysis of documentation.</p> <p>Qualitative analysis of surveys/focus groups.</p> <p>Analysis and comparisons of studies, research, evaluations, and statistics, among others.</p>	<p>Cost of obtaining information on the existence of specific actions, regarding the types of violence not contemplated in state policies, programs and/or plans.</p> <p>Ambiguous information regarding why they have not considered such types of violence in public policies.</p>	<p>Identify what types of violence your State's policies, programs, and/or plans cover.</p> <p>The policies, programs and/or plans that your State has developed and promoted to eradicate VAW are framed within the commitments established in the Belém do Pará Convention.</p> <p>The policies, programs and/or plans that your State has developed and promoted to eradicate VAW are consistent with the established commitments of the Belém do Pará Convention and the legal regulations and laws that support them.</p> <p>What types of violence are more recurrent in the State and which studies or evidence support addressing such types of violence at the expense of others.</p> <p>Identify what types of violence have not been addressed by your State.</p>
<p>1.4. What are the challenges for your State, in order to meet the commitment to eradicate VAW in the 2030 Agenda?</p>	<p>5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.</p>	<p>a) Official systems and databases of accredited study and research institutions.</p> <p>b) Studies and technical research on the situation of the VAW problem.</p> <p>c) Technical evaluations of state actions.</p> <p>d) Transparency portals, websites and/or information provided by the responsible entities</p>	<p>Documentary research, database systems.</p> <p>Work meetings/surveys.</p> <p>Interviews with representatives of bodies responsible for national plans, programs and/or policies.</p> <p>Review of national studies.</p> <p>Analysis of representative surveys.</p>	<p>Qualitative analysis of interview content.</p> <p>Qualitative analysis of the documentation collected.</p>	<p>Not having access to data/information.</p> <p>Low quality of information available.</p>	<p>Know the gaps regarding compliance with SDG 5.2, the 2030 Agenda and whether they are being considered by the states to be addressed.</p>

QUESTION 2. Have the state policies, programs and/or actions carried out by the participating states used the resources allocated in an efficient manner?

Sub Questions	Criteria	Information & sources	Data collection methods	Evidence analysis	Limitations and risks	What the analysis will allow to say
<p>2.1 Do the resources allocated (financial, physical, technological and/or human, among others) make it possible to achieve the objectives or plans?</p>	<p>a) Sources of financing of the public policies of each participating State, Budget Laws b) National policies, programs and/or plans under study, with respect to allocated resources.</p>	<p>a) National Budget Law b) National policies, programs and/or plans under study, regarding allocated resources. c) Evaluation of the policies, programs and/or plans under study of third parties, and universities, among others. d) Studies, research, evaluations, technical advice, best practices, and statistics, among other documents issued by recognized organizations, such as ECLAC, UN Women, Universities, United Nations Human Rights, Gender Equality Observatory of Latin America and the Caribbean, and Global Center of Excellence in Gender Statistics, among others. e) Local financing strategies. f) Monitoring, evaluation and follow-up reports of the selected Programs, prepared by the governing body of the evaluated program.</p>	<p>Documentary and systems research. Work meetings/surveys. Interviews with representatives of bodies responsible for national policies, programs and/or plans. Interviews with other actors involved in the implementation of the evaluated program. Information requirements to the responsible bodies.</p>	<p>Analysis and comparisons of the resources allocated in a given period versus the fulfillment of the objective of the policy, program and/or plan under study. Breakdown of the total amount executed, in a certain period, corroborating the sufficiency of the same. (Analysis for each year of the audited period).</p>	<p>Outdated information. Cost of obtaining disaggregated information on the resources allocated by item (physical, technological, and human, among others).</p>	<p>If there are resource limitations (physical, financial, technological, and/or human, among others) that prevent compliance with the final objectives of the policies, programs and/or plans under study. The relationship between the resources used and services delivered by the state policies, programs and/or actions under study has been maximized in quantity and quality.</p>
<p>2.2. Have the analyzed state policies, plans, programs, and/or actions been executed in a timely manner as planned?</p>	<p>a) National or regional policies, programs and/or plans under study.</p>	<p>a) National policies, programs and/or plans under study. b) Evaluation of the policies, programs and/or plans under study of third parties and universities, among others. c) Results of the policies, programs and/or plans under study, from 2019 to 2021. d) Indicators of the policies, programs and/or plans under study, from 2019 to 2021.</p>	<p>Documentary and systems research. Work meetings Interviews with representatives of bodies responsible for national policies, programs and/or plans. Information requirements to the responsible bodies. Statistics, indicators, data that make up these results.</p>	<p>Analysis of the deadlines defined in state policies, programs and/or actions vs. executed deadlines of such policies, programs and/or actions.</p>	<p>Outdated information. Little clarity in the definition of deadlines associated with plans and/or programs.</p>	<p>Whether the products and/or services delivered by the state programs and/or actions under study were delivered in a timely manner. Analyze the consequences of not delivering such products and/or services in a timely manner.</p>

QUESTION 3.

Have the responses of the participating states to address violence against women during the pandemic been effective?

Sub Questions	Criteria	Information & sources	Data collection methods	Evidence analysis	Limitations and risks	What the analysis will allow to say
3.1. Did the measures adopted by the States make it possible to identify and assist women in situations of violence during the pandemic?	<p>(a) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women –CEDAW–.</p> <p>(b) Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (United Nations General Assembly, 1993).</p> <p>(c) Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women, United Nations, 1995.</p> <p>(d) The Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Belém do Pará Convention).</p> <p>(e) Global Pandemic Compact – actions to combat violence against women and girls during the pandemic.</p> <p>(f) Commitments made by the State to address violence against women and girls during the pandemic.</p> <p>(g) National or regional action plans to address situations of violence against women and girls during the pandemic.</p>	<p>a) National Studies.</p> <p>b) Representative surveys at the national or regional level.</p> <p>c) Registration systems for women victims of violence in the pandemic.</p>	<p>Documentary research, systems and databases.</p> <p>Work meetings.</p> <p>Interviews with representatives of bodies responsible for national policies, programs and/or plans.</p> <p>Review of national studies.</p>	<p>Analysis of documents and data on women and girls in situations of violence.</p> <p>Qualitative analysis of the documentation collected.</p>	<p>Not having access to data/information.</p> <p>Low quality of information available.</p>	<p>Whether the state has taken additional actions in the pandemic to address the problem against women.</p> <p>Check the existence of an integrated system regarding the identification of women subjected to violence.</p> <p>Conclude whether the measures adopted by the pandemic state succeeded in getting women victims of violence to seek assistance.</p> <p>Determine if the state provided support for those women victims of violence who sought assistance during the pandemic.</p>
3.2. Were the mechanisms for following up on and/or accompanying women in situations of violence effective?	<p>a) National or regional policies, plans and/or actions to address violence against women during the pandemic.</p> <p>b) The Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Belém do Pará Convention).</p>	<p>a) State actions or actions complementary to existing programs and/or policies to address the problem of violence against women.</p> <p>b) Transparency portals, websites and/or information provided by the responsible entities.</p> <p>c) Technical studies and research.</p> <p>d) Monitoring and/or accompaniment systems for women in situations of violence.</p>	<p>Documentary, systems and database research.</p> <p>Work meetings.</p> <p>Interviews with representatives of bodies responsible for national policies, programs and/or plans.</p> <p>Review of national studies.</p>	<p>Qualitative analysis of the documentation collected.</p>	<p>Not having access to data/information.</p> <p>Low quality of information available.</p>	<p>Check the existence of follow-up and/or articulated accompaniment mechanisms to provide care to women in situations of violence during the pandemic.</p> <p>Determine the main shortcomings/strengths of the mechanisms for follow-up and/or accompaniment of women victims of violence that affect their effectiveness.</p>

B. CONSOLIDATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire for Obtaining Results Coordinated Audit on Violence against Women

SAI or Associate Member: _____

Delivery Date: _____

Person responding: _____

Objective

Guide the recording of the information collected in the inquiries carried out in the audit in a common format for all participating states.

The description of information is associated with the Coordinated Audit Planning Matrix, mainly linked to the field "What we want to know".

For its development, we require the completion of each of the points raised with their respective supports.

If you require help in collecting or recording the information, you can write to the email acviolencia@contraloria.cl

A. Policies, Programs and/or Actions

1. Is there consistency between the legal regulations versus the objectives of the state actions, programs and/or policies audited?

___ Consistent: The program's objectives are framed in the regulations

___ Partially consistent: Part of the objectives are not covered by any regulations

___ Inconsistent: Program objectives do not align with regulations

In the event that the answer is "Partially Consistent" or "Inconsistent," explain in which points the objective of the program is not included in the regulations.

2. What are the main strengths and challenges of audited state policies, programs and/or actions?

Strengths:

Challenges:

3. As a result of the analysis carried out, do you consider that the audited state policy, programs and/or actions achieve the objective for which they were created?

(Please respond for each of the audited initiatives, i.e., if 3 programs are being audited, respond to each of the three)

Program 1: XXXXX

- It achieves the objective
- It partially achieves the objective
- It does not achieve the objective
- There is no clear definition of the objectives

Please specify the points it achieves and those it does not (detail for each audited initiative).

B. Civil Society

4. What are the existing coordination mechanisms between the state and civil society organizations to combat violence against women?

5. Are the existing coordination mechanisms between the state and civil society organizations to combat violence against women formalized?

YES

NO

PARTIALLY

6. The State considers the opinions and/or suggestions of civil society organizations to design programs or actions, in relation to the subject under study.

YES

NO

PARTIALLY

7. The State considers the opinions and/or suggestions of civil society organizations to improve programs or actions, in relation to the subject under study.

YES

NO

PARTIALLY

8. What are the main strengths in the relationship between the State and civil organizations in your country?

9. What are the main obstacles in the relationship between the State and civil organizations in your country?

10. What are the main challenges in the relationship between the State and civil organizations in your country? Indicate if there are projects that address such challenges.

11. Are civil organizations in your state part of the implementation or execution of actions and/or programs in relation to violence against women?

YES

NO

If the answer is "Yes," explain the participation

C. Types of Violence

12. Are the types of violence covered by state actions, programs and/or policies in line with the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women – "Belém do Pará Convention?"

YES

NO

If the answer is "NO," explain

13. What is the type of recurrent violence in your state?

(Check all that apply)

Domestic or family violence

Obstetric violence

Workplace violence

Media violence

Institutional violence

Others, Specify

If there is no reliable evidence or information to support the most recurrent type of violence in your state, please specify.

D. Eradicating VAW

14. Has your state measured the achievement of SDG target 5.2 in the audited period?

YES

NO

15. If yes, how has your State measured compliance with SDG target 5.2?

16. What are the gaps that your country has in achieving the commitment to eradicate VAW, according to target 5.2 of the SDGs?

E. Use of Resources

17. Do the audited state policies, programs and/or actions have a budget allocated in the years 2019, 2020 and 2021?

YES

NO

Only in some of the years consulted

Only some of the audited state policies, programs and/or actions

18. Are the executed resources of the audited state policies, programs and/or actions distributed by physical, financial, technological and human resources?

YES

NO

Only some of the audited state policies, programs and/or actions

19. If the previous answer is "Yes" or "Only some," indicate the distribution of the resources spent on the audited programs:

Type of resources	Average % of resources spent for all audited programs		
	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021
Physical			
Financial			
Technology			
Human Resources			
Other Resources			

Please indicate what the other resources are: _____

20. Did the resources allocated to the audited state policies, programs and/or actions achieve the program objectives?

YES

NO

PARTIALLY

COULD NOT BE EVALUATED

In case of answering "NO" or "Partially," detail why the resources were insufficient.

F. Services and/or Benefits

21. Do the audited state policies, programs and/or actions have a definition of the services and/or benefits to be provided?

YES

NO

PARTIALLY

22. If the previous answer is Yes, do the services described have defined deadlines?

YES

NO

PARTIALLY

23. Are the deadlines established for the services and/or benefits provided met?

YES

NO

PARTIALLY

COULD NOT BE DETERMINED

If you mark "NO" or "Partially," provide details on why:

G. VAW in a Pandemic

24. In your State, the problem of VAW during a pandemic:

Increased

Decreased

Remained the same

No evidence available

25. Indicate the scenario your State is in during the pandemic with respect to the VAW issue:

(Check the appropriate option (s))

Reinforced existing measures

Created new measures to address the issue

Has not taken additional actions during the pandemic

26. In accordance with the previous response, please specify which actions were reinforced and the new measures adopted by the State in order to eradicate VAW during the pandemic:

Reinforced Actions:

New measures adopted:

27. Do you think that the reinforced actions or new measures succeeded in encouraging abused women to seek assistance?

YES

NO

COULD NOT BE EVALUATED

28. Were remote assistance channels for women victims of violence provided and/or reinforced?

YES

NO

COULD NOT BE EVALUATED

Specify which ones

29. Did the reinforced actions or new measures taken by the pandemic state meet its objectives?

YES

NO

PARTIALLY

COULD NOT BE EVALUATED

H. Follow-up and/or accompaniment

30. Were there mechanisms to follow up on and/or accompany women in situations of violence during the pandemic?

YES

NO

If "Yes," indicate which ones

31. If the previous answer is "Yes," indicate if the mechanisms of follow-up and/or accompaniment indicated above have a defined objective

YES

NO

PARTIALLY

32. If the previous answer is “Yes,” indicate if the mechanisms of follow-up and/or accompaniment have a defined objective. Was the objective reached?

YES

NO

PARTIALLY

COULD NOT BE EVALUATED

33. Indicate shortcomings in the mechanisms for follow-up on and/or accompaniment of women in situations of violence during the pandemic.

34. Indicate strengths in the mechanisms for follow-up on and/or accompaniment of women in situations of violence during the pandemic.

C. SIGNING AND RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN – CEDAW –

CEDAW		
Countries	Subscription	Entry into force
Argentina	July 17, 1980	July 15, 1985
Bolivia	May 30, 1980	June 8, 1990
Brazil	March 31, 1981	February 1, 1984
Chile	July 17, 1980	December 7, 1989
Costa Rica	July 17, 1980	April 4, 1986
Ecuador	July 17, 1980	November 9, 1981
El Salvador	November 14, 1980	August 19, 1981
Guatemala	June 8, 1981	August 12, 1982
Honduras	June 11, 1980	March 3, 1983
Mexico	July 17, 1980	March 23, 1981
Paraguay	April 6, 1987	April 6, 1987
Puerto Rico	July 17, 1980	July 17, 1980
Venezuela	July 17, 1980	May 2, 1983

D. SIGNING AND RATIFICATION OF THE
OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION
ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF
DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN –CEDAW–

Supplementary Protocol		
Countries	Subscription	Entry into force
Argentina	February 28, 2000	March 09, 2007
Bolivia	December 10, 1999	September 27, 2000
Brazil	March 13, 2001	June 28, 2002
Chile	December 10, 1999	January 20, 2020
Costa Rica	December 10, 1999	September 20, 2001
Ecuador	December 10, 1999	February 5, 2002
El Salvador	April 4, 2001	N/A
Guatemala	September 7, 2000	May 9, 2002
Honduras	N/A	N/A
Mexico	December 10, 1999	March 15, 2002
Paraguay	28 December 1999	May 14, 2001
Puerto Rico	N/A	N/A
Venezuela	March 17, 2000	Seite 4 13 May 2002

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E. SIGNING AND RATIFICATION OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON THE
PREVENTION, PUNISHMENT AND ERADICATION
OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN “CONVENTION
OF BELEM DO PARÁ”

“Inter-American Convention to Eradicate Violence against Women - Belém do Pará”		
Countries	Subscription	Entry into force
Argentina	June 10, 1994	April 9, 1996
Bolivia	September 14, 1994	October 26, 1994
Brazil	June 9, 1994	November 16, 1995
Chile	October 17, 1994	October 24, 1996
Costa Rica	June 9, 1994	July 5, 1995
Ecuador	January 10, 1995	June 30, 1995
El Salvador	August 14, 1995	November 13, 1995
Guatemala	June 24, 1994	January 23, 1995
Honduras	June 10, 1994	July 4, 1995
Mexico	June 4, 1995	June 19, 1998
Paraguay	October 17, 1995	September 29, 1995
Puerto Rico	N/A	N/A
Venezuela	June 9, 1994	January 16, 1995

F. NATIONAL EMERGENCY NUMBERS

If you are a victim of gender-based violence, contact the following emergency numbers:

- Argentina:** You can call free of charge, 24 hours a day on Line 144.
- Bolivia:** The Bolivian police through the Special Force to Combat Violence –FELCV– is there to provide immediate attention. Call 24 hours a day at 800 14 03 48.
- Brazil:** To denounce or seek help in case of violence against women, contact 180
- Chile:** You can call free of charge to receive guidance on violence against women at 1455.
- Costa Rica:** You can contact the Operational Center for attention to domestic violence at 9-1-1 24 hours a day, every day of the year.
- Ecuador:** You can contact the Integrated Security Service ECU911 in case of domestic violence.
- Guatemala:** You can call the Modelo de Atención Integral para mujeres víctimas by dialing 1572.
- Honduras:** In case of violence against women call the National Police emergency line 911.
- Mexico:** Call 911 for first contact for attention to violence against women.
- Paraguay:** Call 137 24 hours a day for women victims of violence.
- Puerto Rico:** For emergencies or counseling in case of being a victim of violence against women, call 787-722-2977.
- Venezuela:** In case of violence against women call 0800-34722-00 24 hours a day.

G. ACRONYMS

SAI	Supreme Audit Institutions
AE	Audit Entities
OLACEFS	Latin American and Caribbean Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions
INTOSAI	International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions
GTG	Working Group on Gender Equality and Non-Discrimination
Policy	Gender Equality and Non-Discrimination Policy
ISSAI	International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions
CCC	OLACEFS Capacity Building Committee
INTOSAI (IDI)	INTOSAI Development Initiative
MOOC	Massive Open Online Course
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
Belém do Pará	Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
GBV	Gender-based violence
GEO	Gender Equality Observatory of Latin America and the Caribbean
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
MESECVI	Follow-up Mechanism to the Convention of Belém do Pará
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
CSO	Civil Society Organizations





CONSOLIDATED REPORT

AUDIT ON
**Gender-Based
Violence**



OVERSEEING THE RESPONSIBLE
USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES