

**Report of
the international
meeting of experts
on the theme
“Measuring
gender-based
violence against
women and girls:
lessons learned
and challenges”**

Alejandra Valdés
Coordinator



UNITED NATIONS



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Coordinator



This document was prepared under the coordination of Alejandra Valdés, Senior Researcher in the Division for Gender Affairs of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). Marisa Weinstein, Researcher, and Natassja de Mattos, Laura García and Mariela Córdova, consultants, all with the Division for Gender Affairs, participated in the drafting of the report of the meeting, held in Aguascalientes, Mexico, on 5 September 2023.

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Summary

Within the framework of the XXIV International Meeting on Gender Statistics held in September 2023 in Aguascalientes, Mexico, the international meeting of experts was convened to analyse strategies for measuring the prevalence and incidence of gender-based violence against women and girls and the progress made in the region in developing statistical operations, registry systems and tools to measure the magnitude and occurrence of gender-based violence. The meeting identified the main challenges and recommendations in the area of surveys, single registries of gender-based violence and administrative records.

I. Background

Since the 1990s, Latin American and Caribbean States have recognized the seriousness of gender-based violence against women and girls in all its dimensions, including its most extreme manifestation: femicides, feminicides or gender-related killings of women and girls. This growing awareness has been expressed through the adoption of laws and protocols and the development of specific institutional frameworks to address the complexity of the situation, in addition to national and sectoral public policies. In particular, significant progress has been made in breaking the statistical silence that prevailed at the end of the twentieth century: prevalence surveys or specific modules in sectoral surveys have been implemented in all countries of the region; initiatives to create single registries and femicide or feminicide registries have been developed and strengthened; and States have made great strides in producing official statistics on the various aspects of this serious violation of the human rights of women and girls (ECLAC, 2022).

In the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030, the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean agreed on “transforming data into information, information into knowledge and knowledge into political decisions” (ECLAC, 2017). Within the framework of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the inter-American human rights system, specifically through the Belém do Pará Convention (OAS, 1994), the States of the region have agreed as part of their duties to “apply due diligence to prevent, investigate and impose penalties” for gender-based violence against women and girls and to ensure “restitution, reparations or other just and effective remedies”. Such efforts require timely, consistent and relevant evidence to support policy action.

Thus, when taking into account prevalence estimates and incidence data from administrative records, assessing the progress made in measuring gender-based violence against women and girls in Latin America and the Caribbean requires a comparison of how the relevant national institutions registered complaints of violence and care for victims, as well as a strategic analysis of the conceptual and methodological frameworks provided by the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations to country teams.

Within the framework of the XXIV International Meeting on Gender Statistics,¹ the international meeting of experts was held to analyse the strategies for measuring the prevalence and incidence of gender-based violence against women and girls and to assess the progress that has been made in the region to develop statistical operations, registry systems and tools to measure the magnitude and occurrence of gender-based violence.

¹ See [online] <https://en.www.inegi.org.mx/eventos/2023/genero/>.

A. Date and place of the meeting

The meeting was held on 5 September 2023, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., at the headquarters of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) in the city of Aguascalientes, Mexico.

B. Objectives

- Generate a space for dialogue among specialists from government institutions, specialized agencies of the United Nations system, multilateral organizations and academia to analyse strategies for measuring the prevalence of gender-based violence against women and girls and the progress made in the region in developing registry systems and tools for measuring the magnitude and occurrence of gender-based violence.
- Identify the measures being advanced by the participating international agencies in order to develop a joint road map to strengthen potential linkages and foster synergies between their respective initiatives.

C. Organization of the meeting

The meeting was jointly organized by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), INEGI, the National Institute for Women (INMUJERES) of Mexico and the Division for Gender Affairs of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and was centred on the following agenda:²

- Opening session.
- Presentation of meeting methodology.
- Session 1: progress and challenges in measuring the prevalence of gender-based violence against women and girls in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Session 2: findings and challenges of single-registry systems on gender-based violence against women and girls in the region.
- Session 3: challenges of interoperability in managing administrative records of gender-based violence against women and girls to improve statistical quality and strengthen prevention measures.
- Session 4: road map for improving administrative records on gender-based violence against women and girls with counterparts in the region, within the framework of the Statistical Conference of the Americas.
- Closing session.

D. Participation

Thirty-two professionals participated in the meeting, including specialists from the Governments of Argentina, Guatemala and Mexico and the following international and intergovernmental organizations: Caribbean Community (CARICOM), ECLAC, Follow-up Mechanism to the Belém do Pará Convention, Inter-American Development Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, United Nations Population Fund, UN-Women, World Bank and World Health Organization (WHO). An academic expert from Mexico also participated.

² See annex 2, Meeting agenda.

II. Summary of proceedings

The meeting methodology was designed to promote dialogue among the participants, guided by a 10-minute plenary presentation in each of the four sessions. The presentations highlighted the progress and challenges in measuring the prevalence or incidence of gender-based violence against women and girls in their diversity. Participant exchanges were moderated by subject matter experts and guided by targeted questions in line with the theme of each session.

The recommendations that emerged from the first three sessions were shared in session 4 and were presented during the panel discussion “The challenges of standardizing administrative records of gender-based violence against women” held on 7 September 2023 during the XXIV International Meeting on Gender Statistics.

A. Opening session

1. **Andrea Llerena, Regional Adviser on Data and Statistics, UN-Women Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean**

The Regional Adviser on Data and Statistics from the UN-Women Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean, after welcoming participants and thanking the event organizers, said that data were essential for understanding violence against women and girls.

Deep gaps persisted among countries in the production of gender statistics, and even more so in the case of violence-related statistics. Based on information from 32 countries of the region, only 44% of the data required to monitor the gender-specific dimensions of the Sustainable Development Goals were available.

The data drawn from surveys in each country showed that 1 out of every 4 women aged 15–49 had experienced some form of intimate partner violence during their lifetimes, and between 6 and 8 out of every 10 women had been victims of an episode of gender-based violence.

In 2000, 65% of the countries of the region had legislation that specifically addressed domestic violence. By 2021, that figure had increased to 97%, demonstrating clear progress. There had also been

regulatory progress: 13 countries had passed comprehensive laws on violence, 17 had criminalized femicide and feminicide, and 10 had regulations on the production of data and information on violence against women and girls and feminicide.

In order to address violence against women, well-designed surveys and administrative records were needed to obtain pertinent, relevant, frequent and quality data that brought to light different realities.

There was a need to strengthen partnerships to advance towards the shared goal of eradicating violence against women and girls in Latin America and the Caribbean. UN-Women was firmly committed to improving violence-related statistics and measurements. Clear progress had been made in producing more and better gender statistics, particularly those related to violence, and in analysing those statistics to guide national and local public policy efforts. Those data served as the basis for decision-making in pursuit of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

2. Patricia Uribe, Executive Secretary, INMUJERES, Mexico

The Executive Secretary of INMUJERES underscored that the Institute had insisted on promoting gender statistics and incorporating a gender perspective in data generation, since what could be measured could be improved.

Analysing measurement strategies and consolidating statistics on violence was essential in order to have clear guidelines and comparable information in the region, in the same way that time-use statistics were being consolidated. Significant efforts had been made in that field and more than 20 international meetings of experts on time use and unpaid work had been organized.

In Mexico, the National Survey on the Dynamics of Household Relationships was the main source of information on the violence experienced by women and served as an international benchmark for the ethical and methodological standards applied in the collection of such data. The most recent data had revealed that 70% of women aged 15 and over had experienced violence at least once in their lifetimes, with psychological violence and sexual violence being the most frequent. National-level data also showed that women suffered the most violence in a community setting, followed by intimate partner violence.

The surveys had been decisive in triggering public policies that enabled women to live free of violence. Such efforts also helped institutions to create the necessary tools to mainstream gender equality in all public policies, projects and programmes, even those that were not created specifically for women.

She then recalled that gender statistics had made it possible to document that women worked many more hours per week than men in terms of unpaid domestic work (24.5 hours more per week in Mexico), which in turn made the case for moving towards a care society.

She listed some of the pending challenges regarding statistics on violence. The first was the need to develop statistical systems that made women's diversity visible in the data. It was important to bear in mind that those who generated and interpreted statistics also had biases. For that reason, diversity in work teams should be encouraged to help mitigate the biases that homogeneous teams could unintentionally introduce as a result of their shared perspectives and blind spots. Second, the generation of statistics must be based on traceability and complementarity. One of the main challenges was to improve registries so that they allowed for traceability from the incidents of violence to the care provided to victims, up to the pursuit and administration of justice. A third challenge was the need for a continuous, reliable, consistent and permanently updated registry, hence the importance of records on the care provided to women who had experienced violence. Additional data —beyond the victim's identity— were needed regarding cases of violence, such as a history of violence in any setting, the types of violence committed and the existence of any previous threats. Lastly, there was a need to strengthen the linkages between the institutions that produced information and statistics and the main users of that information: decision makers. The aim was for people to know, understand and take ownership of the information, thus further encouraging its use. Additional efforts were required to establish a dialogue between decision makers and the institutions generating information and knowledge.

She welcomed the existence of spaces such as the meeting of experts, where decision makers could also exchange views with representatives of academia; it was essential for public policymakers to be aware of the work done by researchers and vice versa. INMUJERES was firmly committed to working together so that every girl, adolescent and woman could be an active player in that transformation.

3. Alejandra Valdés, Senior Research Assistant, Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC

The Senior Research Assistant in the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC reviewed the meeting agenda and working methodology and informed participants that Ana Güzmes, Chief of the Division for Gender Affairs, would be joining the discussion in due course. She described the topics that would be discussed in each session, the names of the corresponding speakers, and the guiding questions that would steer the discussion in each module, emphasizing that their open-ended nature would allow each presenter to focus on different aspects of the issue. She then recalled the objective of developing a joint road map to guide future work.

B. Session 1: progress and challenges in measuring the prevalence of gender-based violence against women and girls in Latin America and the Caribbean

1. Claudia García, Specialist, Department of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Research of the World Health Organization

The Specialist from the WHO Department of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Research referred to the joint programme between UN-Women and WHO to strengthen the measurement, collection and use of data on violence against women, which concluded in December 2022. The new estimates of violence against women would be available in 2024 and would include non-partner sexual violence.

Despite the progress made in the last decade in measuring violence against women, both in terms of frequency and quality of data, important gaps remained. Those included the proper measurement of the prevalence of psychological violence, which had multiple approaches, and sexual violence, which comprised a variety of definitions and age groups, and was also the most stigmatized form of violence.

Ten years earlier, a total of 81 countries had surveys to measure the prevalence of violence. That figure had increased to 154 countries, of which 82 had conducted more than one measurement during the period. Nevertheless, measurement gaps persisted, particularly in terms of standardized measures. Moving towards a model regional survey would make it possible to produce regional analyses with comparable data that were subject to the same standards and, based on those findings, to amend policies targeting gender-based violence.

2. Discussion moderated by Alejandra Ríos Cázares, Deputy Director-General of Development, INEGI, Mexico

The first question posed to the participants was the following:

- What are the data gaps and challenges in measuring intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence, in terms of the robustness of surveys and ways of communicating information for decision-making and for the general public?

Sebastián Essayag, Gender Policy Specialist on ending violence against women of the UNDP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, referred to five challenges to be addressed to improve the measurement of gender-based violence against women: (i) underreporting and underrecording; (ii) gender biases in measurement instruments; (iii) lack of representativeness of diverse groups; (iv) lack of application of a multidimensional approach and (v) the difficulties posed by probability sampling.

Rolando Crespo, Coordinator of the Gender Statistics Strategy of UN-Women in Colombia, stressed the challenges faced in incorporating measurements of violence against women in the workplace. He also referred to the need to address the issue of data visualization.

Rocío Muñoz, Regional Gender Adviser of the United Nations Population Fund, called for information to be properly disseminated to avoid it being limited to specialized areas and to involve civil society actors in these processes. She also mentioned the importance of generating data so that public policymakers had sufficient capacity and information for prevention and response. Achieving that goal required the adoption of an intersectional approach that measured violence against Indigenous women, women of African descent and women with disabilities, among others, whose absence from existing measurements limited the impact of gender policies.

Edwin Cabnal, Director of Information Management of the Presidential Secretariat for Women of Guatemala, focused on two issues related to measuring violence against women. He referred to the challenge of legislation, which was progressing more slowly than the new expressions of violence and spaces in which women experienced violence. He also called for improving the regularity of survey implementation.

Lalita Sohail, Social and Gender Statistician of CARICOM, mentioned the ethical and security issue that may arise from the availability of open databases in Caribbean countries with small populations.

Gerald Mora, Deputy Coordinator of the UNDP Infosegura Regional Project, raised the issue of making progress on national legislation for measuring violence, which should include violence at the secondary school level and new manifestations, such as technology-facilitated violence. Together with Brenda Miranda, Manager of the National Institute of Statistics of Guatemala, he also referred to the National Household Survey on Quality and Wellbeing, which entered the collection phase on 12 September 2023, with the support of UN-Women and the Infosegura Regional Project of UNDP.

José Antonio Mejía, Modernization of the State Lead Specialist at the Inter-American Development Bank, suggested systematizing lessons learned and good practices and improving comparability between and within countries.

Celia Aguilar, General Director of Planning and Evaluation of the National Institute for Women (INMUJERES) of Mexico, called on participants to view violence as a problem of the State and not of governments, and to involve the legislative and judicial branches in addressing it.

Teresa Incháustegui, Senior Expert representing Mexico in the Committee of Experts of the Follow-up Mechanism to the Belém do Pará Convention, said that what information was used for, and by whom, was a crucial question since violence was not solely an issue to be observed by agencies.

Lastly, Claudia García summarized the session highlighting three main points. First, good practices existed in measuring violence against women, both in terms of strategies and formats. Second, the use of a single measuring tool was not sufficient to incorporate small populations, reflecting challenges for both instrument design and representative samples. Third, she recommended using modules with a minimum set of questions, as applied in surveys related to work environment, political violence, disability, technology or other areas.

The moderator, Alejandra Ríos Cázares, underlined four challenges arising from the discussion: (i) data dissemination for decision-making and awareness-raising; (ii) standardization of concepts (for example, psychological violence) with the understanding that broadening the scope meant a loss of specificity but greater comparability; (iii) use of an intersectional approach to consider new realities and the question of whether a single instrument would be able to cover all those realities; and (iv) the need to complement the information derived from surveys with administrative records. She concluded by proposing the idea of forming a community of practice to share experiences and innovations in measuring violence against women.

C. Session 2: findings and challenges of single-registry systems on gender-based violence against women and girls in the region

1. Carmina Ceballos, Head of the National Center for Crime Prevention and Citizen Participation of Mexico

The Head of the National Center for Crime Prevention and Citizen Participation of Mexico proposed to identify different types of violence and their occurrence in diverse settings. Gender-based violence should be understood as harmful or discriminatory acts directed against a person or a group of people because of their gender. In other words, women experienced violence because they were women.

She provided a global overview of the figures, highlighting that (i) 1 in 3 women had experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner; (ii) most violence against women was perpetrated by their partners, husbands or ex-partners; and (iii) 81,000 women and girls were murdered worldwide in 2020, 58% of them at the hands of their partners or family members; an alarming figure, equivalent to 1 woman or girl murdered every 11 minutes.

In Mexico, 7 out of every 10 women had been subjected to some type of violence. She highlighted studies conducted in 2011, 2016 and 2021, which showed that psychological violence was on the rise, followed by sexual violence. In addition, women aged 15 and over experienced the most violence community-related violence. All the data mentioned were available to the public.

The Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System was aware of those situations of gender-based violence and there were public policies in place to prevent and respond to violence. She highlighted some of the policies that were being implemented through the National Prevention Center, including one carried out in partnership with INMUJERES and women peacebuilders. The programme sought to increase women's participation in security, which was key to achieving peace. It consisted of work at the territorial level aimed at rebuilding the social fabric to help prevent violence against women.

Regarding administrative records on gender-based violence against women, the country had a national information system comprising integrated and systematized databases. Those included: crime incidence, standardized police reports, driver's licenses, court orders, national registry of firearms and equipment, national registry of prison information, national registry of public safety personnel and registry of stolen and recovered vehicles.

In 2014, a new methodology for crime incidence reporting was developed and a pilot was carried out from 2015 to 2018 to collect crime information in line with the definitions of crime established by INEGI. The new reporting methodology collected data on victims, maintained records and included a quality assessment of the information provided by the victim.

2. Victoria Gallo, National Director of Planning, Monitoring and Information Management, Ministry of Women, Genders and Diversity of Argentina

The National Director of Planning, Monitoring and Information Management of the Ministry of Women, Genders and Diversity of Argentina reported on the implementation of Argentina's Integrated System of Cases of Gender-based Violence (SICVG), a web application designed not only to provide effective follow up and timely care to survivors of violence, but also to develop statistics based on administrative records. To ensure that no data were lost, anyone could upload cases to the application. It also allowed those working in local communities and governments to have a broad overview of case management. The Ministry played a fundamental coordination role given the varied nature of the information in the registry since each province had its own strategy and certain inequalities existed among them in terms of systems, resources and connectivity. Although the system was national in scope and held some 800,000 cases, its implementation was uneven. Some provinces did not have their own system and used the SICVG, while others had their own systems that were aligned with the SICVG databases, to ensure interoperability in data collection.

Emphasis was being placed on conducting a study of the system for recording background information in cases of violence with a view to preserving the data from prior reports of violence or requests for support from the State by victims of gender-based violence. That was being done on the basis of the information collected through the 144 helpline. Other resources available included a help desk and modules for referrals.

A risk analysis had been conducted prior to the establishment and launch of the SICVG database, and the 200 technical meetings held with the provinces to understand the needs of each territory had been taken into account in designing the system. Thus, the need to incorporate criteria of flexibility and common aspects led to a module-based design that included both shared and independent modules, according to the needs and characteristics gathered in the technical meetings. As a result, four dimensions were considered: (i) victims, (ii) aggressors, (iii) characteristics of the situation of violence, and (iv) State intervention.

Maintaining the traceability of cases was fundamental, including the history of incidents and the assistance provided by the State to victims. There was also a need to include the LGBTIQ+ population and an intersectional approach.

She concluded by highlighting the support received from international organizations.

3. Discussion moderated by Andrea Llerena, Regional Adviser on Data and Statistics, UN-Women Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean

The following questions were used to guide the discussion among participants:

- How are single registries of gender-based violence against women and girls implemented in the countries of the region? What are some of the advances, limitations, results and lessons learned?
- What are the interoperability challenges in single registries of gender-based violence against women and girls?

Evelyn Trasviña, Coordinator of Studies and Research of the National Commission to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women of Mexico asked about the reengineering process that had been carried out in Argentina and whether the information previously collected was still available for consultation or was being used for analysis, considering the differences in data sets. In Mexico, because entities were federal in nature, information was heterogenous, collected by the public prosecutor's office in some places, by women's institutions or similar bodies in others. There was no uniformity regarding the entity or institution tasked with the management of data, but everything flowed into the National Data and Information Bank on Cases of Violence against Women. She said that 30 of the 32 federal entities were entering data into national database and had managed 1.5 million records in 2023, which was a sign of significant progress. The interest in and use of the data derived from the national databank varied from State to State.

Roberto Murguía Huerta, Project Coordinator at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Mexico, spoke of challenges such as the standardization of sources and their definitions, given the use of catalogues with varying conceptual frameworks and purposes. For example, in some cases the term "crime" was used and in others it was not; as a result, records were not comparable. Data should be disaggregated to facilitate comparison based on a minimum set of variables. However, flexibility should be maintained even in the face of different realities. He emphasized that the design of tools and the capabilities of those who operated them were issues that required time and resources.

Sebastián Essayag, Gender Policy Specialist on ending violence against women of the UNDP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, underscored the importance of training civil servants, which remained a challenge given that data collected had to be recorded in an appropriate and sensitive manner. Awareness-raising campaigns could also be organized for users, who sometimes had difficulty accessing the systems. There was also a lack of intersectorality, or coordination between sectors, in the management of records. There was also a problem of underreporting stemming from reluctance to file complaints, often for fear of stigmatization, among other reasons. He joined Roberto Murguía in underlining the importance of data standardization, the traceability of cases and an intersectional approach.

Gerald Mora, Deputy Coordinator of the UNDP Regional InfoSegura Project, said that the justice and security sectors had a great deal of responsibility in the registration of vulnerable populations. He underscored the importance of ensuring that people know where to go to report incidents, and referred in that regard to the Sara chatbot, which provided guidance on how to assess and report violence against women, girls and adolescents.

Karla Ramírez Ducoing, from El Colegio de México, stressed the importance of identifying relevant variables to be collected for data disaggregation and raised the question of how to ensure traceability to avoid duplication of cases while ensuring that all procedures were being followed.

Alejandra Ríos Cázares, Deputy Director-General of Development of INEGI, reflected on the topic of conceptual standardization and classification of statistics in line with the work done in surveys. She also asked how day-to-day management issues could be resolved considering the data being produced and the ensuing reflections.

Alejandra Valdés, Senior Research Assistant in the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC, spoke of the technical, economic and political sustainability required for system of registries that was fit for purpose. The establishment of single registries was necessarily a political decision. Argentina, for example, had shown political will, with agencies and cabinets working on the development of a single registry. Chile had an inter-institutional framework for registering femicides, but it took a year to produce a report. In terms of resource distribution, it was worth asking what should be prioritized, considering that not all territorial information was statistically significant.

Edwin Cabnal, of the Presidential Secretariat for Women of Guatemala, said that the major challenge for achieving interoperability was standardization of variables, catalogues and concepts. However, achieving interoperability was difficult in cases where computer systems were designed with different languages and codes.

Diana Arango, Senior Gender-based Violence and Development Specialist at the World Bank, asked whether SICVG produced automatic reports, how they were used, how data was shared among institutions, while also safeguarding confidentiality and consent, and how early warnings were devised and implemented while also respecting data privacy.

Rolando Ocampo, Chief of the Statistics Division of ECLAC, underscored the importance of interoperability, which required concrete action in the form of database integration. He also raised the question of how to ensure that interoperability would be perceived as an advantage for the organizational management of institutions. Interoperability should be viewed as an opportunity for institutions to reexamine how they could develop new indicators.

Closing the session, Victoria Gallo, National Director of Planning, Monitoring and Information Management of the Ministry of Women, Genders and Diversity of Argentina, said that information was uploaded by trained public officials who respected confidentiality. There was also a permissions system in place to access and request data, organized by territorial unit. In addition, an integrated police complaints system was being developed.

D. Session 3: challenges of interoperability in managing administrative records of gender-based violence against women and girls to improve statistical quality and strengthen prevention measures

1. Diana Arango, Senior Gender-based Violence and Development Specialist, World Bank

The Senior Gender-based Violence and Development Specialist from the World Bank highlighted the efforts carried out in collaboration with the Government of Chile, which she hoped would yield lessons for building a single registry. In Chile, the Budgetary Affairs Bureau had an institutional mandate to create a

system for the protection of women who were victims of violence to have access to mechanisms from the comfort of familiar environments and support networks. The mandate reflected Chile's recognition that current systems were revictimizing women and discouraging them from seeking help from the State. The aim was for women to only have to report an incident once for that data to then be shared across state institutions. That would require building an information system with a single registry of women victims of violence, in order to facilitate follow-up and monitoring of services and provide a decision-making basis for planning, implementation and innovation.

The institutional mandate also included the establishment of a monitoring system to identify, continually produce and periodically follow up on indicators related to those of the Follow-up Mechanism to the Belém do Pará Convention. The monitoring system represented the greatest challenge, as data collected during the provision of services were not always compatible with the indicators developed under international conventions.

She said that the World Bank had begun providing assistance to the Government of Chile in 2020 by carrying out an analysis of women's critical path, including a review of all service providers that a woman who had been a victim of violence might encounter. Data mapping of all individuals who provided services to survivors revealed that parallel systems had created complicated procedures.

In 2020, the World Bank recommended the creation of an integrated case management system for gender-based violence against women, which would include the standardization of service delivery.

A single point of coordination for data governance was needed, and data use should be improved. To that end, a single violence classification system was proposed for use by all those involved in the production of statistics and for each mechanism, which would require human and material resources. She emphasized that the forms used in data systems should be transformed and standardized to the extent possible.

Currently, the World Bank was working with data from the Ministry for Women and Gender Equity but the hope was to include data from the Ministry of Social Development, which also had contact with women survivors. The proposal for interoperability was much broader, but efforts were needed to address standardization, informed consent and information exchange protocols. The prospect of convening working groups was encouraging as it would improve currently non-existent regional coordination, and the inclusion of regional government stakeholders that did not provide services but did have resources for prevention would enable them to use the data for decision-making.

2. María José Camacho, Chief of the Jurisdictional Statistics and Information Unit, Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judiciary of Mexico

The Chief of the Jurisdictional Statistics and Information Unit of the Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judiciary of Mexico said that the legal definition of political gender-based violence was any act or omission, including tolerance, based on aspects of gender and occurring in the public or private sphere, that sought to or resulted in the restriction prevention of or infringement upon the effective exercise of the political and electoral rights of one or more women, access to the full exercise of the duties of their office, work or activities, free performance of public functions, decision-making or freedom of association, or the access to or fulfilment of prerequisites for intended or realized public candidacies, functions or offices of a similar nature.

Since 2016, the Electoral Tribunal had addressed with increasing frequency the matter of gender-based political violence. It had created a protocol for addressing political violence against women together with other institutions, including the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Electoral Crimes, the National Institute of Statistics and INMUJERES.

In a 2018 decision, the Tribunal defined the following requirements for political gender-based violence to exist: occurrence in the context of exercising political or electoral rights or public office; perpetrated by the State or its agents, or by hierarchical superiors, work colleagues, political parties or their

representatives, media or components thereof, or an individual or group; manifested in symbolic, verbal, cultural, economic, physical, sexual or psychological form; intended to or resulting in the infringement upon or prevention of the recognition, enjoyment or exercise of the political or electoral rights of women; and based on gender aspects and has a differential impact on women.

The Tribunal had made significant rulings on the various means of dissuading such conduct. For example, anyone convicted of political gender-based violence was precluded from election to public office. Other relevant aspects of the Tribunal's rulings included that protection measures could remain in effect even after the completion of a sentence and that, in urgent cases, such measures could be ordered by an electoral authority other than that with jurisdiction over the original complaint.

She highlighted that, for the first time, an election had been cancelled owing to political gender-based violence. In that case, in 2021, the first- and second-place candidates had been separated by a margin of less than 5% (a possible basis for nullification of the results). The case had gone before the Regional Court of Mexico City, which had nullified the election results. It had then identified all areas where propaganda constituting political gender-based violence had been present and reviewed the votes in the top two electoral districts, and observed a greater difference in votes in the corresponding areas.

Electoral Tribunal statistics showed that greater gender parity was associated with increased incidence of political violence against women. They also showed which federal entities had the highest number of complaints and revealed that both men and women filed complaints of political gender-based violence.

3. Discussion moderated by Paz López, Adviser, UN-Women in Mexico

The discussion was guided by the following questions:

- What are the interoperability challenges associated with data integration and management for broadening analytical categories to facilitate decision-making?
- How does the monitoring and generation of data from administrative records bring public policy attention to victims of gender-based violence and impact early warning systems and compliance with emergency police response and health protocols, among others?

Teresa Incháustegui of the Committee of Experts of the Follow-up Mechanism to the Belém do Pará Convention shared Mexico City's single registry experience. There was a legal mandate to develop a single registry with a view to avoiding revictimization and improving services. In addition, there was a mandate to establish a single-point-of-service model and a unique identification card for those at risk of femicide, covering modality, aggressor's capacity to harm and threats, among other factors. That system was connected to a set of registries maintained by independent judicial bodies, health systems and prosecutors' offices, and was capable of following up on services, generating a report on whether the individual had been directed to the appropriate service and determining whether the individual had been provided the service to which he or she had been directed. With regard to personal data, a hierarchy of responsibilities was established, segmented by access to information, and only INMUJERES had full access to the data to manage policy changes. Between 2012 and 2018, 250,000 unique records were integrated (of 300,000 total). Two major difficulties had arisen during the process: entities' significant resistance to registering (despite the platform's autofill function), and duplicate registration of already registered entities.

Victoria Gallo, National Director of Planning, Monitoring and Information Management, Ministry of Women, Genders and Diversity of Argentina, shared her country's health care experience involving the Ministry of Health. A clinical manual for comprehensive health care in situations of gender-based violence was under development, and the Ministry was training hospitals. The effort could make it possible to have a specific module for each health-care area that would be recorded in the Integrated System of Cases of Gender-based Violence (SICVG) rather than through unsecured forms. Another development was that the mandatory medical insurance, which constituted the regulatory framework for health services, included coverage for all gender-based violence-related injuries. SICVG would serve to corroborate violent incidents so that victims could access the health-care service needed.

Alejandra Ríos Cázares, Deputy Director-General of Development, said that it would be useful to be able to track cases. In the context of analysing administrative records, it would be worthwhile to reflect on the possibility of establishing sequential workplans (i.e. increasing and sequencing health statistics, which were fundamental, and continuing to pursue efforts to ensure that justice was carried out). The suggestion was to sequence by priority sector. She underscored the need, in considering a future community of practice, to reflect on what could be learned from administrative records and what modalities and areas could be better captured using those tools (as not all violence was identified the same).

Edwin Cabnal of the Presidential Secretariat for Women of Guatemala highlighted that behind every administrative record was the emotional burden carried by the reporting individual. He said that the Office of the President of Guatemala had mandated the establishment of a special office where women could report violence with the support of a psychologist. The intention was to expand the project to all 22 departments of Guatemala.

Roberto Murguía Huerta, Project Coordinator at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Mexico, reflected on the importance of interoperability, evident in the cases before the Electoral Tribunal of Mexico, as certain forms of conduct could be addressed through administrative or penal proceedings or simply went unpunished. Even if those records could not be used for evidentiary purposes, they were still complementary and showed the various manifestations of violence in complex situations. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime stood ready to offer support for efforts to establish comparable classifications of violence that corresponded to the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes.

Sebastián Essayag, Gender Policy Specialist on ending violence against women with UNDP in Panama, asked the Senior Gender-based Violence and Development Specialist from the World Bank to share how an intersectional approach was applied to the integrated case management system for gender-based violence against women and about the role of girls with respect to that system, as they were not included in its name. On the topic of administrative records, he said that UNDP technical assistance essentially entailed the identification of patterns of gender-based violence, as data compilation enabled authorities to identify patterns, frequency and locations. Administrative records were also useful in the creation of early warning systems, given that accurate and up-to-date records enabled States to implement such systems to identify high-risk situations for victims and tailor solutions accordingly. He shared information on a UNDP initiative that used georeferencing to identify where violence was occurring. It was an evaluation tool for support systems, using hotspots and the forms of violence, including femicide, to determine the type of early action needed.

He also highlighted the importance of including ethnic and racial variables for the identification of cases of violence. Although some countries, like Peru, had incorporated such variables into their administrative records, major complexities remained related to the potential discriminatory practices of technicians and officials who applied the instrument. The administrative registry provided an entry point to identify specific impacts in populations facing multiple forms of discrimination.

María José Camacho, Chief of the Jurisdictional Statistics and Information Unit, Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judiciary of Mexico, spoke of the experience of recording and processing information within the Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judiciary through the Information System of the General Secretariat of Agreements, which was the jurisdictional administrative body responsible for generating the Tribunal's statistical information. The major challenges facing the Tribunal were the constant monitoring of the registry and the reliability of its data; how to bring that information closer to citizens and enable them to make use of it in different ways (the development of a portal for that purpose was underway); and the delivery of information (court rulings).

E. Session 4: road map for improving administrative records on gender-based violence against women and girls with counterparts in the region, within the framework of the Statistical Conference of the Americas

1. Summary by Alejandra Valdés, Senior Research Assistant in the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC, and Celia Aguilar, General Director of Planning and Evaluation of INMUJERES of Mexico

The purpose of the session was to summarize the main ideas discussed in the previous sessions and to collectively define the next steps to help strengthen learning and the sharing of knowledge and good practices among the actors involved in measuring femicide in the region.

In recent years, important progress had been made in institutionalizing public policies to address gender-based violence against women and girls in the region, such as improvements in legislation, the application of prevalence surveys in nearly all countries, the development of national plans to eliminate violence against women and girls and the improvement of administrative records in the various institutions involved. However, in general terms, there were limitations that demonstrated the significant challenges related to recording and measurement, which were relevant since “what could be measured could be improved”. An example was that only 44% of the data required to monitor progress on the gender-specific dimensions of the Sustainable Development Goals were available.

In relation to the earlier discussion on surveys on the prevalence of gender-based violence against women and girls, despite the availability of such surveys in most countries, significant challenges remained in terms of the standardization of concepts and variables and information quality. Regarding the latter, there were substantial differences among the samples and denominators; there was a need for greater disaggregation by type of intimate partner violence and perpetrator characteristics; and the quality of sexual violence data was low. Against that backdrop, the training of enumerators and officials involved in the design and application of surveys must be strengthened.

Limitations in standardization made comparability difficult, not only between countries, but also, and in particular, within countries. Advocating for more standardization did not mean losing the specificities of each territory, but rather ensuring that those specificities dialogued with each other in order to obtain a national perspective.

The previous discussion had shown that the situations of various populations (Indigenous Peoples, Afrodescendants, migrants, displaced persons, adolescents, older persons, disabled persons, LGBTI+ persons) had not yet been incorporated; such information would enable a better understanding of how those groups experienced gender-based violence and would strengthen the corresponding public response. In such cases, there was a need to evaluate whether special instruments or studies were required to better reflect their reality and ensure that they remained visible in broader studies.

There was also a need for integration, complementarity and dialogue between administrative records and surveys, with an understanding of the type of information provided by each and that they were mutually enriching.

On another issue, weaknesses remained in communicating the results of prevalence surveys both to decision-makers and the general public, which limited, respectively, the capacity to improve public policy and to raise awareness and strengthen civil society advocacy.

The rapporteurs then summarized the main topics addressed by the experts on the importance of having good administrative records on gender-based violence against women and girls. The purpose of administrative records, which served a useful public policy role, differed from that of surveys. Nevertheless,

they should be linked to surveys on the prevalence of gender-based violence, since the latter revealed data that were often not captured or reported by administrative records, thereby enriching them. Administrative records, on the other hand, could be used to formulate research questions that were subsequently translated in surveys.

Those records provided key data to read the patterns of gender violence, its frequency, severity, and where it occurred, based on which early warnings could be raised to prevent more serious situations of violence. The georeferencing of that information also made it possible to identify the hotspots where situations of violence were occurring and where to invest public resources.

The data in administrative records were inextricably associated with the emotional stress of the situation, often making it difficult for those recording the information to do so fully and accurately.

The experiences of Argentina, Mexico and that under way in Chile showed that regardless of the considerable resources and time required to design and implement single registries of gender-based violence, they were crucial because they could save lives.

The discussions centred on the need to distinguish between the various purposes of single registries. One was to ensure traceability for victims of gender-based violence, both in terms of the acts to which they were subjected and the intervention carried out by the State, as was the case in Argentina. Another was that they made available comprehensive statistical information for decision-making on the implementation or strengthening of public programmes in specific territories, as was the case in Mexico.

In general terms, single registries helped to avoid the revictimization of people affected by gender-based violence, facilitated the reporting of incidents of violence and made State responses more effective.

On the implementation front, the discussion highlighted the importance of time and resources: single registries demanded time, for the collection of background information, consultation on user needs and the design, roll-out and continuous updates of the system. Likewise, they required political will to ensure their technical and financial sustainability, which was understood as a State task, rather than a government task, so as to maintain continuity and a solid institutional framework. Consideration should be given to the complexity involved in coordinating the various territorial levels, both in unitary and federal countries. An additional challenge was to reconcile information needs for the day-to-day management of institutions according to their mandates with a deeper reflection on that management and the bottlenecks in interinstitutional coordination.

It was recalled that there was a lack of conceptual standardization and classification of variables to facilitate data entry and integration of the involved services' databases.

2. Discussion moderated by Alejandra Valdés, Senior Research Assistant in the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC, and Celia Aguilar, General Director of Planning and Evaluation of INMUJERES of Mexico

The moderators introduced several questions to guide the discussion, drawing on the previous exchanges:

- What are the main institutional challenges for strengthening administrative records in the region?
- What existing resources can help meet these challenges?
- What significant short- and medium-term milestones could help generate spaces for exchange, learning and training to strengthen administrative records in the region?

The participants expressed their appreciation for the discussion space and pointed to the need for organized and regular forums that encouraged exchanges, learning, and technical and political support to strengthen public policies and innovation.

More specifically, it was recommended that a community of practice should be established to foster interaction, dialogue and learning among the actors involved. It would have two areas of work—one related to prevalence surveys and the other to administrative records—each with its own work plan and priorities for joint reflection. The community of practice would support the standardization of concepts and variables, as its members could provide inputs, guidelines and shared ideas to establish common conceptual and methodological frameworks. In that regard, there was a recommendation to collect inputs and perspectives on the monitoring and evaluation of available tools and, more generally, on the experiences in measuring gender-based violence in the region in order to gather lessons learned.

That joint work would also help to improve capacity-building, an urgent task that could be undertaken collectively and synergistically to support the various training activities being carried out in the region. Another recommendation was to develop repositories of publications and open access tools and to disseminate the activities being conducted in that area.

To move forward with implementation, each involved entity would be required to designate a focal point, help define its governance structure and identify financial and technical resources to support the work of the community of practice as part of its working agenda. There was also a need to establish partnerships with civil society organizations and involve developers of tools such as single registries, with a view to including diverse voices and experiences.

F. Closing session

1. Dwight Dyer, Director-General of Government, Public Security and Justice Statistics, INEGI

The Director-General of Government, Public Security and Justice Statistics of INEGI reminded the attendees that statistics must always be developed with a people-centred perspective. People were at the heart of statistical work and, in the case at hand, of administrative records. As a result, officials had to shift their thinking and not just be administrators; instead, they had to recognize their relationship with the people before them, whom they served and guided.

For INEGI, it was important to establish the proposed community of practice, which would serve as a space for methodological collaboration to tackle the challenges identified during the sessions.

The main challenges were technology-related, given that the officials who usually followed up on cases and used the systems were not habitual users of digital tools required for updates and advances in administrative records. Thus, there was a need to share methodological infrastructure in a homogeneous and standardized manner.

Once there was clarity on the minimum amount of financial resources needed, the urgent goal of overcoming technological challenges and generating regional minimum standards could be achieved.

2. Ana Güzemes, Chief of the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC

The Director of the Division for Gender Affairs said that a sense of urgency was needed for improving public policies to measure violence against women and girls. It was an unacceptable issue and one that could be prevented and ended.

Violence was structural and was on a continuum rooted in inequality, as stated in the Montevideo Strategy (ECLAC, 2017), which identified the four structural challenges of gender inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean.

She raised the question of how to account for an issue as complex as violence against women and girls, both in its entirety and its constituent parts. The meeting participants all recognized the value of quality information as part of the response that was needed, but more must be done with regard to States' due diligence.

There was a need to strengthen statistical operations to collect significant information, in particular surveys, and to harmonize and standardize the use of that information among the countries of the region.

Statistics on violence could save lives, contributing both to early warning systems and to the response to high-risk cases.

She took up the idea of creating a community of practice, noting the interest of the World Bank and UNDP. For ECLAC, it was important for the community to operate under the umbrella of two of its subsidiary bodies: the Regional Conference on Women and the Statistical Conference.

She emphasized the importance of not losing sight of the ethical dimensions of data. While protecting victims was the main priority, there was also a need to take care of the people who worked with administrative records, owing to the sensitivity of the information they contained.

III. Recommendations from the meeting

In the area of surveys

Significant challenges remained in the standardization and quality of information. While there had been progress over the past 10 years in terms of increased data availability, the standardization of concepts and variables remained limited, which made it difficult to compare data, especially within countries, without losing the specificities of each territory. Data on various populations (Indigenous Peoples, Afrodescendants, migrants, displaced persons, adolescents, older persons, disabled persons, LGBTI+ persons) had not yet been incorporated; such information would enable a better understanding of how those groups experienced gender-based violence and would strengthen the corresponding public response.

In such cases, there was a need to evaluate whether special instruments or studies were required to better reflect their reality and ensure that they remained visible in broader studies.

There was also a need for integration, complementarity and dialogue between administrative records and surveys, with an understanding of the type of information provided by each and that they were mutually enriching.

With regard to the dissemination of survey results and the analysis of data from administrative records, communication with decision-makers had to be strengthened so that they could improve public policies. It was also important to make information more accessible to citizens to raise awareness and strengthen civil society involvement.

In the area of administrative records

Recommendations were made to strengthen the capacities of public servants responsible for populating, monitoring and analysing administrative records, in order to standardize the concepts and methodologies that underpinned those records and avoid biases and discrimination in the way information was recorded.

In addition, administrative records should be thought of as systems that facilitated the work of those providing support to women survivors and their collection should not translate into an additional workload that limited their effectiveness.

Likewise, coordination among agencies should be strengthened in order to link and coordinate their records systems and encourage the gradual progression of interoperability, by sector and by stage.

In the area of single registries of gender-based violence

The meeting participants recognised the value of single registries and urged governments to establish similar instruments or strengthen existing systems, as necessary.

There was a recommendation to clearly define the objectives of the registry, the associated human and financial resources, as well as the regulatory support that would ensure political, financial and technical sustainability and facilitate the intersectorality and interoperability that were essential to its proper functioning. That was particularly important for the coordination among different territorial levels, both in unitary and federal countries.

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Annexes

Annex A1

1. List of participants

(a) Experts from international and intergovernmental organizations

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

- Ana Gúezmes, Chief of the Division for Gender Affairs
- Rolando Ocampo, Chief of the Statistics Division
- Alejandra Valdés, Senior Research Assistant, Division for Gender Affairs
- Karen García, Statistician, Division for Gender Affairs

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- Sebastián Essayag, Gender Policy Specialist on ending violence against women
- Gerald Mora, Deputy Coordinator of the Regional InfoSegura Project

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)

- Andrea Llerena, Regional Adviser on Data and Statistics
- Paz López, Adviser
- Eugenia Close, Economic Empowerment Coordinator
- Rolando Crespo, Coordinator of the Gender Statistics Strategy
- Vita Randazzo, Project Coordinator for Ending Violence against Women
- Teresa Guerra, Statistician

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

- Roberto Murguía Huerta, Project Coordinator, Mexico

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

- Rocío Muñoz, Regional Gender Adviser, Panama

World Health Organization (WHO)

- Claudia García, Specialist, Department of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Research

World Bank (WB)

- Diana Arango, Senior Gender-based Violence and Development Specialist

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

- José Antonio Mejía, Modernization of the State Lead Specialist,

Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

- Lalita Sohail, Social and Gender Statistician

Follow-up Mechanism to the Belém do Pará Convention (MESECVI)

- Teresa Incháustegui, Committee of Experts of the Follow-up Mechanism to the Belém do Pará Convention, Mexico

(b) Government experts

Representatives of governments of the countries of the region

- Victoria Gallo, National Director of Planning, Monitoring and Information Management, Ministry of Women, Genders and Diversity, Argentina
- Edwin Cabnal, Presidential Secretariat for Women (SEPREM), Guatemala
- Carmina Ceballos, Head of the National Center for Crime Prevention and Citizen Participation, Mexico
- María José Camacho, Chief of the Jurisdictional Statistics and Information Unit, Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judiciary, Mexico
- Evelyn Traslaviña, Coordinator of Studies and Research for the Eradication of Violence of the National Commission to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women (CONAVIM), Mexico.

Representatives of the National Institute for Women (INMUJERES) of Mexico

- Patricia Uribe Zúñiga, Executive Secretary
- Celia Aguilar Setién, General Director of Planning and Evaluation
- Anabel López Sánchez, General Director for a Life Free from Violence and the Promotion of Political Participation
- María Eugenia Medina, Director of Statistics
- Patricia Fernández Ham, Director of Monitoring and Evaluation
- Xadani Arvizu, Deputy Director of Planning Analysis

Representatives of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) of Mexico

- Alejandra Ríos Cázares, Deputy Director-General of Development
- Dwight Dyer, Director-General of Government, Public Security and Justice Statistics

(c) Representatives of academia

- Karla Ramírez Ducoing, El Colegio de México, Mexico

Annex A2

Meeting programme

International meeting of experts on the theme “Measuring gender-based violence against women and girls: lessons learned and challenges”

5 September 2023, Aguascalientes, Mexico

Preliminary programme

- 9–9.10 a.m. Registration of participants
- 9.10–9.30 a.m. Opening ceremony
- Andrea Llerena, Regional Adviser on Data and Statistics, UN-Women Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean
 - Patricia Uribe Zúñiga, Executive Secretary, National Institute for Women (INMUJERES), Mexico
- 9.30–10 a.m. Presentation of working methodology
- Alejandra Valdés, Senior Research Assistant, Division for Gender Affairs, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
- 10–10:50 a.m. Session 1: progress and challenges in measuring the prevalence of gender-based violence against women and girls in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Moderator: Alejandra Ríos Cázares, Deputy Director-General of Development, National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)
- Presentation by:
- Claudia García, Specialist, Department of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Research, World Health Organization (virtual)

Guiding questions:

What are the data gaps and challenges in measuring intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence, in terms of the robustness of surveys and ways of communicating information for decision-making and for the general public?

Regarding the status of prevalence measurements in the region, which ones are currently in the process of design or implementation? Which institutions are advising them in the region? What new approaches are being incorporated?

In addition to surveys, what other tools are being developed in the region to measure the magnitude of forms of violence not considered in national surveys? Are there experiences and lessons learned to share?

Coffee break

- 11.10–1 p.m. Session 2: findings and challenges of single-registry systems on gender-based violence against women and girls in the region
- Moderator: Andrea Llerena, Regional Adviser on Data and Statistics, UN-Women Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean

Presentations by:

- Carmina Ceballos, Head of the National Center for Crime Prevention and Citizen Participation, Mexico
- Victoria Gallo, National Director of Planning, Monitoring and Information Management, Ministry of Women, Genders and Diversity, Argentina

Guiding questions:

How are single registries of gender-based violence against women and girls implemented in the countries of the region? What are some of the advances, limitations, results and lessons learned?

What are the interoperability challenges in single registries of gender-based violence against women and girls?

Lunch break

2.30–4 p.m. Session 3: challenges of interoperability in managing administrative records of gender-based violence against women and girls to improve statistical quality and strengthen prevention measures

- Moderator: Paz López, Adviser, UN-Women in Mexico

Presentations by:

- Diana Arango, Senior Gender-based Violence and Development Specialist, World Bank
- María José Camacho, Chief of the Jurisdictional Statistics and Information Unit, Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judiciary, Mexico

Guiding questions:

What are the interoperability challenges associated with data integration and management for broadening analytical categories to facilitate decision-making?

How does the monitoring and generation of data from administrative records bring public policy attention to victims of gender-based violence and impact early warning systems and compliance with emergency police response and health protocols, among others?

Coffee break

4.30–5.45 p.m. Session 4: road map for improving administrative records on gender-based violence against women and girls with counterparts in the region, within the framework of the Statistical Conference of the Americas

- Presentation of recommendations: Alejandra Valdés, Senior Research Assistant, Division for Gender Affairs, ECLAC and Celia Aguilar, General Director of Planning and Evaluation, INMUJERES

Guiding questions:

What are the main institutional challenges for strengthening administrative records in the region?

What existing resources can help meet these challenges?

What significant short- and medium-term milestones could help generate spaces for exchange, learning and training to strengthen administrative records in the region?

5.45–6 p.m. Closing session

- Dwight Dyer, Director-General of Government, Public Security and Justice Statistics, INEGI
- Nadine Gasman, President, INMUJERES
- Ana Güezmes, Chief of the Division for Gender Affairs, ECLAC



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