The importance of applying a gender perspective to information management: Use of evidence in public policies on gender and citizen security
Why is it important to undertake information management from a gender perspective?

- Acknowledging that different social issues affect women in different ways is a commitment linked to human rights.
- Progress in gender equality is essential for sustainable development.
- They are fundamental elements for the designing effective policies and programs.
The countries of the region have made strides towards heightened awareness of violence against women and understanding it.

- Domestic Violence Laws and Comprehensive Laws for VAW
- More understanding of the types of violence that affect women throughout the life cycle
- Further disaggregated evidence available for the formulation of prevention and care policies and plans
- Improved registration of VAW in the private sphere
- Institutional architecture to address VAW
- Budget earmarked for VAW
Countries have made progress in their institutional framework for measuring and monitoring VAW.
Information Management with a Gender Perspective
Information Management with a Gender Perspective

Cooperation

- Producers and users

Production based on national policies and plans

- Identified plans, concerns, underlying causes and effects

Relevant statistics and indicators

- Identification of the disaggregation variables to address the problem: ethnic identity, disability, relationship with the perpetrator, act committed for gender reasons, etc.

Source: Prepared by InfoSegura based on Integrating a Gender Perspective to Statistics UNESA, Engendering Statistics, Hedman et al
Information Management with a Gender Perspective

Assessing the availability and quality of statistical data

- To improve understanding of the challenges of women and men throughout the life cycle, national systems of multidimensional statistics are required.

Analysis

- Disaggregated variables make it possible to portray the multiple realities of women from the viewpoint of vulnerable groups

Dissemination

- Different outputs are prepared to meet the needs of different user groups: Decision makers, academia and researchers, media, civil society, etc.

Source: Prepared by InfoSegura based on Integrating a Gender Perspective to Statistics UNESA, Engendering Statistics, Hedman et al
Women are subjected to multiple forms of victimization at different stages in the life cycle.
Homicides of women have had a slightly steeper decline than those of men during the first half of 2020.

Per-country disaggregation shows a rise in the number of homicides of women in Costa Rica.

Número de homicidios por sexo en enero y junio de 2019 y 2020*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019 (ene-jun)</th>
<th>2020 (ene-jun)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hombres</td>
<td>4,899</td>
<td>3,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mujeres</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-35%  
-39%

* includes data from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras

Preliminary data in some countries point to a rise in other forms of violence against women during the lockdown period.

Source: Prepared by UNDP InfoSegura with information from Costa Rica, OIJ; El Salvador, PNC; Guatemala, PNC (Statistics Section, INE validation pending); Honduras, preliminary data provided by the Working Group on Violent Deaths: National Police, Office of the Public Prosecutor/Forensic Medicine Administration. National Registry of Persons. Citizen Coexistence and Security Observatories. National Statistics Institute. IUDPAS/UNAH. Technical Inter-Institutional Coordination Unit (UTECI)/Sub-Secretary for Inter-Institutional Affairs
Homicides undergone a sharp decline in women under the age of 15 have. In the case of men, the greatest decline was among those ages 15 to 17.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0 a 14</th>
<th>15 a 17</th>
<th>18 a 29</th>
<th>30 a 50</th>
<th>51 o más</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-63%</td>
<td>-41%</td>
<td>-45%</td>
<td>-36%</td>
<td>-34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>1,337</td>
<td>1,257</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-11%</td>
<td>-69%</td>
<td>-43%</td>
<td>-33%</td>
<td>-32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* includes data from El Salvador and Honduras * 107 homicides lack information on age

Over the last 11 years, records for first semesters had never shown more homicides of individuals ages 30 to 50 than those 18 to 29.
The continuum of violence in the region affects women and men differently.
Firearms continue to be the main instrument used in homicides.

Percentage of homicides by weapon type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weapon Type</th>
<th>2019 (ene-jun)</th>
<th>2020 (ene-jun)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arma de fuego</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arma cortopunzante</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arma contundente</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otra</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This includes data from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras

*68 homicides lack information regarding the type of weapon in both years

Sources: Prepared by UNDP InfoSegura with information from El Salvador, PNC; Honduras, preliminary data provided by the Working Group on Violent Deaths: National Police, Office of the Public Prosecutor/Forensic Medicine Administration. National Registry of Persons, Citizen Coexistence and Security Observatories. National Statistics Institute. IUDPAS/UNAH. Technical Inter-Institutional Coordination Unit (UTECI)/Sub-Secretary for Inter-Institutional Affairs
Violent deaths of women weapon type, 2019

Sources: Prepared by InfoSegura with information from El Salvador, PNC and DIA; Guatemala INE-PNC, Honduras, preliminary data provided by the Working Group on Violent Deaths: National Police, Office of the Public Prosecutor/Forensic Medicine Administration. National Registry of Persons. Citizen Coexistence and Security Observatories. National Statistics Institute. IUDPAS/UNAH. Technical Inter-Institutional Coordination Unit (UTECI)/Sub-Secretary for Inter-Institutional Affairs; Costa Rica, OIJ, the Dominican Republic, OSC-DR.
Territories where homicides rose are distributed across the territory

In most cases, the territories with the greatest concentrations in the number of homicides experienced a reduction (these are also the most populated territories).

Sources: Prepared by UNDP InfoSegura with information from Belize, BPD (provided by the BCO); Costa Rica, OU; El Salvador, PNC; Guatemala, PNC (Statistics Section, INE validation pending); Honduras, preliminary data from the Working Group on Violent Deaths: National Police, Office of the Public Prosecutor/Forensic Medicine Administration. National Registry of Persons. Citizen Coexistence and Security Observatories. National Statistics Institute. IUDPAS/UNAH. Technical Inter-Institutional Coordination Unit (UTECI)/Sub-Secretary for Inter-Institutional Affairs.
In Honduras, there was a rise in homicides in the private sphere

A higher percentage of homicides of women took place in the private sphere

**Number of homicides by place occurred**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Público</th>
<th>Privado</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019 (Ene-Jun)</td>
<td>1,679</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020 (Ene-Jun)</td>
<td>1,286</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-23%

**Percentage of homicides by place and sex**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Público</th>
<th>Privado</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mujeres</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hombres</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 includes data from Honduras

2 includes data from Honduras

In recent months, there has been a rise in the number of web searches for terms that could relate to violence.

Starting in March, there has been a rise in emergency calls due to physical violence at the AG's 1572-MP hotline.

Sources: Prepared by UNDP InfoSegura with information provided by Guatemala, Google Trends and the Office of Public Prosecutor.
Information management challenges in Central America
Challenges remain in obtaining reliable data on VAW

**Production**

- VAW was slow to gain relevance within citizen security policies and justify
- Information scattered throughout different institutions (lack of an integrated information system)
- Non-comparable data (concepts, calculation methodologies, periodicity, etc.)
- Under-registration of cases
- Highly aggregated information
- Lack of data quality: Inconsistencies, missing and undetermined data
- Lack of VAW surveys
- Lack of complaint mechanisms and records of VAW in public spaces
- Efforts to register VAW are still insufficient
The deficiencies in the production of information make it difficult to understand the problem

Analysis

• Superficial analysis of some types of violence: trafficking, disappearances, hate crimes against the LGTBI population, etc.

• Insufficient studies on populations at risk and vulnerability based on perception and victimization surveys

• Lack of qualitative studies to understand the dynamics of femicide and other forms of VAW
Countries also face challenges in trying to create evidence-based public policies

Use and Leveraging
- Little culture of use of information for the design, monitoring and evaluation of policies and plans
- Absence of intra and inter-institutional agreements to support information exchange
- Lack of protocols for the assistance in case of VAW
- Lack of systematization of lessons learned on information management issues

Dissemination
- The available data does not have interactive outputs in web format, making the information difficult to access