



Zero Political Violence Program Evaluation

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Disclaimer

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Context of the Evaluation

Project Title	Zero Political Violence Against Women in Mexico.
Project number (Atlas Project ID, PIMS+)	00133664/00127453
Project duration	18 months (February 2022 - August 2023).
Economical budget	8,056,157.10 Mexican pesos contributed by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID).
Place and Date of Preparation	Mexico, October 2024
Effects to which the project contributes	The project contributes to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 “Gender equality and women's empowerment” and SDG 16 “Peace, justice and strong institutions”.
Strategic Alignment	<p>Direct Impact 4 of the 2020-2025 cooperation framework. By 2025, the Mexican State will address a productive development strategy that promotes associative capacity, innovation, productivity and competitiveness, as well as the increase of national content in production chains, with improved governance for equality, based on a human rights framework and a gender perspective.</p> <p>Indicative Country Program Output 3. Increased inclusion of women, youth and migrants in production chains, labor markets, and financial and educational services.</p> <p>Flagship solution #6 of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025: “Gender equality: Addressing structural barriers to achieving gender equality and strengthening women's economic empowerment and leadership”.</p> <p>Mexico's National Development Plan Cross-cutting axis “Gender equality, non-discrimination and inclusion” and general axis “Justice and rule of law”.</p>

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
CONAPO	National Population Council
CONAPRED	National Council for Prevention of Discrimination
CPEUM	Political Constitution of the United Mexican States
DDHH	Human Rights
DOF	Official Journal of the Federation
ENADIS	National Survey on Discrimination
IEPAC	Electoral and Citizen Participation Institute of Yucatán
INE	National Electoral Institute
INEGI	National Institute of Statistics and Geography
INPI	National Institute of Indigenous Peoples
LGAMVLV	General Law on Women's Access to a Life Free from Violence
LGIFE	General Law of Electoral Institutions and Procedures
ODS	Sustainable Development Goals
OCDE	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPLES	Local Public Electoral Bodies
OSC	Civil Society Organizations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
TEPJF	Electoral Tribunal of the Judiciary of the Federation
VPMRG	Gender-Based Political Violence against Women

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Summary of the Project “Zero Political Violence Against Women in Mexico”

Since its inception, the Project has sought to develop tools for the attention, defense and elimination of gender-based political violence against women in electoral contexts, in a participatory exercise between civil society and political parties with emphasis on women candidates from indigenous and Afro-Mexican communities. In order to support the main objective of the Project, the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) provided resources through an initiative called “Electoral Assistance Window”, which, together with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), sought to support the development of electoral processes in Latin American and Caribbean countries. For the implementation of the Project in Mexico, a collaboration was also established with the National Electoral Institute (INE) as implementing partner. The Project was divided into five components:

1. Train elected women candidates on gender perspective, political agendas with a focus on human rights, gender and Agenda 2030 and other areas detected in the electoral process.
2. Provide support to national political parties and political groups in the design of protection measures for women victims of gender-based political violence.
3. Disseminate women's political-electoral rights in indigenous and Afro-Mexican communities.
4. To strengthen INE's capacities with respect to women's political-electoral rights.
5. To train and strengthen Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the protection and promotion of women's rights and thus gradually eradicate gender-based political violence in the processes of access to elected office.

The Project is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), “*Goal 5 Gender equality and empowerment of women*” and Goal 16 “*Peace, justice and strong institutions*”; to outcome 4 of the United Nations Framework for Sustainable Development Cooperation with the Government of Mexico 2020-2024, which states that “*by 2025, the Mexican State has a productive development strategy that*



promotes associative capacity, innovation, productivity and competitiveness, as well as the increase of national content in production chains, with improved governance for equality, based on the framework of human rights and with a gender perspective"; to Indicative Output 3 of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 "*Increased inclusion of women, youth and migrants in production chains, labor markets and financial and educational services*", as well as to the UNDP Strategic Plan's gender equality flagship solution.

Likewise, the project is aligned with the cross-cutting axis "*Gender equality, non-discrimination and inclusion*" of Mexico's National Development Plan 2019-2024. Finally, the Project has UNDP gender marker 3 and substantial social and environmental risk level due to the work with indigenous women. For the development of the project evaluation, criteria of independence, neutrality and methodological rigor were maintained and respected to generate evidence to strengthen the attention, defense and elimination of GBV. To address the scope of this evaluation, the dimensions of efficiency, relevance, effectiveness, coherence, sustainability, disability, gender equality and human rights were addressed and aligned with UNDP evaluation guidelines.

Introduction

Gender-based political violence is an obstacle that persists in Mexico and that constitutes an element of structural power relations in which discrimination and unequal opportunities for accessing spaces of representation or decision-making in the public sphere are evident. By denying women the possibility of participating fully in politics, gender-based political violence against women weakens democracy and limits representation. The problem is exacerbated when it affects certain vulnerable groups, such as indigenous women, Afro-Mexican women or women with disabilities.

According to estimates by the National Population Council (2023), based on the 2020 Census, 8.6% of households in Mexico were indigenous, in which up to 6.4 million women live. Additionally, it is estimated that 5.8% of women in indigenous households had a disability, which is equivalent to more than 367 thousand people. In turn, the Afro-Mexican population, recognized as the third cultural root in Mexico, amounts to 2,576,213 people, of which 1,297,617 are women and 1,278,596 are men, which could show that for every 100 people living in the country, two are considered Afro-descendants due to their history, culture and traditions¹.

¹ National Women's Institute, (2021) Inequality in Figures [BA7N05_15072021.pdf](#)



For its part, according to the 2020 Population and Housing Census of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), there are 95 thousand five women who perceive themselves as Afro-Mexican or Afro-descendant in Mexico City and 13.2% of Afro-Mexican households are headed by a woman. The evidence shows the imperative need to implement and strengthen public policies and affirmative actions aimed at empowering women, mainly to face the challenges that allow women from indigenous and Afro-Mexican sectors to participate both in community governments and in elections at all levels of government, contributing to the respect for the rights of this broad sector.

In this context, the Zero Political Violence Against Women in Mexico Project is configured as an initiative to counteract this problem that persists at the national and local level in our country. Therefore, to evaluate the results of the initiative, this process allows us to analyze the progress made through the actions implemented by the CSOs and their contribution to the task of eradicating discrimination, violence and inequality, guaranteeing the participation of women in the public life of the country.

The past 2023- 2024 electoral process was recognized as the largest ever held in Mexico. This representative process took place concurrently in 32 federal entities; for the mandate of the federal government, 629 spaces of popular representation were elected, being one for president of the Mexican Republic, 128 positions for senators of the Republic in the Upper House and 500 seats for deputies in the Legislative Palace of San Lazaro. Regarding local elections, the INE (National Electoral Institute) in coordination with the OPLES (Local Public Electoral Bodies), carried out activities for the election of Governorships, Head of Government in Mexico City, Local Congresses, City Councils of Municipalities and Mayors, so that together more than 19 thousand positions of popular representation were disputed. In this context, in Mexico there are some regulations to verify that the candidates did not incur in discriminatory actions, established in the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States (CPEUM) and in the General Law of Institutions and Electoral Procedures (LGIPE).²

According to the National Electoral Institute, “political violence against women based on gender comprises all those actions or omissions of persons, public servants or public officials that are directed at a woman for being a woman (based on gender), have a differentiated impact on them or affect them disproportionately, with the purpose or result of undermining or nullifying their political-electoral rights, including the exercise of office. Political violence against women may include, among others,

² Procedure to verify that the candidates have not incurred in any of the situations established in Article 38



physical, psychological, symbolic, sexual, patrimonial, economic or femicide violence” (INE 2015). The CPEUM contemplates sanctions to those who violate the integrity of other people, including political violence against women based on gender (VPMRG). The above under the legal basis of Article 38, Section VII of the CPEUM, it is established that “*the rights or prerogatives of citizens are suspended, for having final sentence for the intentional commission of crimes against life and bodily integrity; against sexual freedom and security, normal psychosexual development; for family violence, family violence equated or domestic violence, violation of sexual intimacy; for political violence against women on the basis of gender, in any of its modalities and types*”. Under the terms of this section, the person may not be registered as a candidate to participate in any popularly elected office, nor be appointed for employment, position or commission in public service.

With regard to the assumptions established in the LGIPE, Article 442bis establishes that Political Violence Against Women on Grounds of Gender constitutes an infraction to the Law, in the same sense, Article 442 Bis, numeral 1, paragraph c), Section III, states that “*the aspirants, pre-candidates or candidates to positions of popular election who incur in this infraction will be sanctioned with the loss of the right to be registered as candidates or, if the registration has already been made, with the cancellation of the same*”.



Description of the intervention

The general objective of the Project was to develop tools for the attention, defense and elimination of GBV in electoral contexts, from civil society and political parties, with emphasis on women candidates from indigenous and Afro-Mexican communities, thus seeking the prevention of electoral violence and the promotion of the participation of women belonging to vulnerable groups in electoral processes.

The background considered includes aspects of the challenging environment in Mexico in which GBV is one of the main obstacles to the full exercise of women's political and electoral rights. The 2021 electoral process was not only the largest in Mexico's history but also the most violent against women. According to the consulting firm Etelekt, out of 810 victims of political violence in the 2021 electoral process, 36% were women, registering 21 murdered female candidates. The most used expressions of gender-based political violence were sexist language, insults, discrimination, minimization, threats and physical violence; being social networks the place where most violence was exercised against female candidates and pre-candidates.

The Project's Theory of Change (see Annex 1) envisages its actions as follows: (a) training Civil Society Organizations to provide attention to women victims of gender-based political violence; (b) training for women elected to all popularly elected positions; (c) supporting political parties in strengthening their means of protection for women; (d) carrying out dissemination campaigns for the general population, with special emphasis on indigenous and Afro-Mexican women; (e) strengthening the National Electoral Institute in training to prevent, address, punish, redress and repair the harm caused to women; (f) strengthening the National Electoral Institute in training to prevent, address, punish and redress the harm caused to women; (d) dissemination campaigns to the general population, with special emphasis on indigenous and Afro-Mexican women; (e) strengthening the National Electoral Institute in training to prevent, address, punish, repair damages and eradicate gender-based violence; then Mexican women, specifically candidates for political office, will be able to freely exercise their political and electoral rights without violence, in environments free of gender-based political violence. Based on the above, it is expected that in the local electoral processes of 2022 (Durango, Oaxaca, Aguascalientes, Hidalgo, Quintana Roo and Tamaulipas) and beyond, there will be a lower incidence of political violence against women and, if there is, women candidates will have the necessary knowledge to identify gender-based political violence and report it.



Scope and Objectives of the Evaluation

The general objective of this evaluation is to carry out a final assessment of the Zero Political Violence Against Women in Mexico, in accordance with UNDP's guiding principles, norms and evaluation criteria, using an impartial analysis of the findings and recommendations derived from the perspectives of the implementing partners who participated in the Project. This evaluation is a process of systematic and impartial assessment at the level of compliance with the expected results, based on the review of documentary support information and the application of semi-structured interviews with stakeholders participating in the Project, so there is an empirical basis of testimonies and credible information for the incorporation of findings, lessons learned and recommendations.

This evidence is essential to make fundamental management decisions, to strengthen the attention, defense and elimination of the VPMRG as well as to promote the participation of women belonging to vulnerable groups in electoral processes, through the analysis of the issues addressed in the project. In addition, this evaluation exercise is configured as an act of transparency and accountability, with respect to the contributions made to development.

To verify the fulfillment of the five expected objectives of the project, an assessment of the final status of each of the following elements was carried out:

1. Candidates strengthened to be promoters of the equality agenda.
2. National political parties combat GBV in their basic documents.
3. Indigenous and Afro-Mexican women with strengthened knowledge of their political and electoral rights.
4. Strengthening the National Electoral Institute, its Technical Unit for Gender Equality and Non-Discrimination, to protect women's political and electoral rights.
5. Strengthened national and local Civil Society Organizations for the defense of women.



Table 1. Expected Outputs

Expected products	Product indicators	Source of data	Baseline		Goals			Status
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Final	
Output 1 Civil society organizations strengthened for the defense of women's rights	1.1 100 local and national CSOs are trained in protection of women with regard to VPMRG	Training attendance list	0	2022	2	3	5	Goal Achieved
			0	2022	1	4	5	
			0	2022	50	50	100	
Output 2 Candidates empowered to be promoters of the equality agenda	2.1 500 women in politics demonstrate, via course evaluations, that they have had a change in their gender knowledge	Attendance lists for training and qualifications	0	2022	150	350	500	Goal Achieved
Product 3 National political parties combat GBV in their bylaws	3.1 At least 2 of the national political parties with which we work implement actions to protect against VPMRG.	Basic documents of national political parties	0	2022	0	2	2	Goal Achieved

Expected products	Product indicators	Source of data	Baseline		Goals			
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Final	Status
Output 4 Afro-Mexican indigenous women with strengthened knowledge of their political-electoral rights.	4.1 100 indigenous and/or Afro-Mexican women in politics demonstrate, via course evaluations, to have had a change regarding their gender knowledge	Training attendance and qualification lists	0	2022	40	60	100	Goal Achieved
Output 5 Strengthened INE and its Technical Unit for Gender Equality and Non-Discrimination to protect women's political and electoral rights.	5.1 A feasibility analysis is conducted on the possible creation of a mechanism for the defense of women's political and electoral rights.	Feasibility analysis of the possible creation of the mechanism	0	2022	0	1	1	Goal Achieved

Source: Own elaboration with information from UNDP Monitoring and Evaluation.

Evaluation approach and methods

The selected evaluation method is the qualitative approach, which includes a systematic process of data collection that offers a comprehensive perspective on the implementation and results of Zero Political Violence Against Women in Mexico.

To ensure the application of standardized interviews, information collection tools were designed to address the criteria of relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability developed by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)³, which can be understood by reflecting on the following principles:

- **Relevance:** Is the intervention doing the right thing? The degree to which the objectives and design of the intervention respond to national and global needs, policies and priorities, as well as to the beneficiaries and partner institutions, and continue to do so as circumstances change.
- **Coherence:** To what extent is the intervention compatible? The compatibility of the intervention with other interventions in a country, sector or institution.
- **Effectiveness:** Is the intervention achieving its objectives? The degree to which the intervention has achieved, or is expected to achieve, its objectives and outcomes, including differentiated outcomes across groups.
- **Efficiency:** Are resources being used appropriately? The degree to which the intervention produces, or is likely to produce, results in a cost-effective and timely manner.
- **Sustainability:** Will the benefits be long-lasting? The degree to which the net benefits of the intervention continue or are likely to continue. In addition, cross-cutting issues have been integrated to improve the quality of the evaluation, in which key questions have been used to elaborate on the criteria of Gender Equality, Human Rights and Disability.
- **Gender Equality:** What mechanisms were put in place to ensure a gender perspective during project implementation?
- **Human Rights:** What outreach actions were undertaken to reach out to women's groups from indigenous and Afro-Mexican communities?
- **Disability:** Have accessibility measures been taken for people with disabilities?

In order to carry out the data collection exercises, a series of interviews were scheduled to be conducted remotely during the period from August 26, 2024 to

³ IEO, Independiente Evaluation Office, Section 1. The Evaluation Function of UNDP, Evaluation Guidelines.



September 25 of the same year. The interviews were conducted with CSO leaders in different geographic locations (Veracruz, Michoacán, Mexico City and Quintana Roo), where the program was operational, as well as with representatives of the UNDP Gender Unit who were part of the program planning. A total of 5 interviews were conducted with people representing the social sector and 2 interviews with people representing the public sector.

Civil society organizations were a crucial link in the implementation of Zero Political Violence Against Women in Mexico, as well as in the dissemination of the call for proposals and the linkage with other organizations. Their participation during the interviews allowed us to understand the efforts made during the development of the Project and to recognize those testimonies and obstacles that occurred during the implementation period.

The interviews with representatives of the public sector were applied to UNDP staff. Consequently, the contributions generated by this group of participants aimed to analyze the programmatic perspective, planning procedures and those events that occurred prior to project implementation, such as the alignment of the Project to a global and national vision of development.

It is important to mention that one of the most relevant limitations that arose in the development of the evaluation was the lack of interviews with INE and AECID staff, who were key personnel in the planning, design, management and financing of the Project. Therefore, the evaluation report could have been strengthened with their opinions, observations and/or constructive criticism.

Finally, it should be noted that some questions that were originally established within the evaluation criteria were not included in the report since no interviews were obtained with people from the aforementioned organizations. In this sense, the questions that were not answered during the interviews were the following:

- To what extent does the Project address synergies and interrelationships with other interventions related to gender-based political violence to avoid duplication of efforts?
- From your perspective to what extent was the Project aligned with national development priorities? (Although there is testimony from UNDP staff, there is no testimony from INE staff for this response).
- To what extent will the actions within INE, with CSOs and the training site remain after the UNDP intervention ends?
- How has the Project responded to changes in the social and economic context during its implementation?



Data Analysis

Funding and Resource Implementation 2022-2023

To carry out the tasks of the Project, the budget was \$386,757.42 USD, equivalent to €346,534.65 euros or 8,056,157.10 MXN Mexican pesos; amount donated by the Spanish Agency of Internal Cooperation for Development (AECID), as part of the program “*Electoral Assistance Window*” that invests in cooperation projects with the UNDP in support of electoral processes in ten countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. In accordance with the fund's regulations, the duration of the global project is two years, while in Mexico the implementation period is estimated at 18 months. The “*Agreement for the Provision of Development Services by the United Nations Development Program in the Zero Political Violence Against Women in Mexico*” was signed by Dr. Lorenzo Jiménez de Luis, Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Program in Mexico and Dr. Lorenzo Córdova Vianello, President of INE.

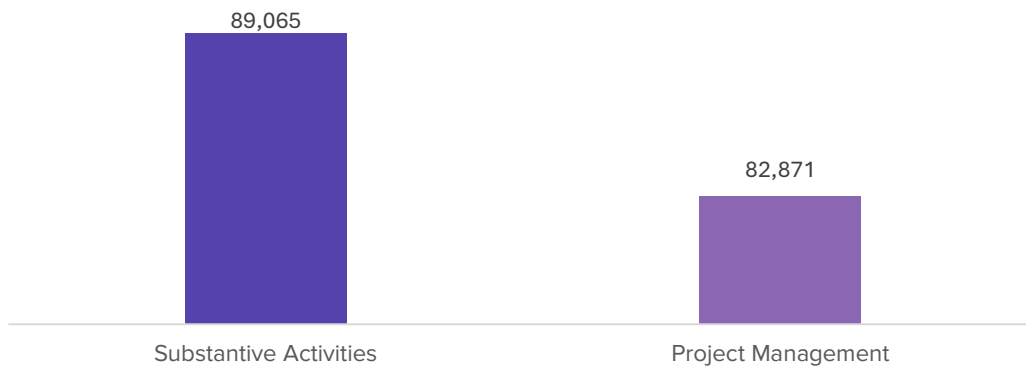
INE made a disbursement of resources in the amount of \$697,000 MXN, divided into two ministrations, the first during the month of December 2022 for an amount of \$580,000 MXN and the second contribution on July 7, 2023 for an amount of \$117,000 MXN, the above in order to comply with the development services agreed by INE and UNDP through the provision of the service “*La Política es Para Todas, Fortalecimiento de Capacidades de Candidatas de Poblaciones en Situación histórica de Discriminación del Instituto Nacional Electoral*” (*Politics is for All, Capacity Building for Female Candidates of Populations in Historical Discrimination Situation of the National Electoral Institute*). In this context, the development services provided and agreed by UNDP were the following:

- Train women and members of the LGBTITIQ+ community, as pre-candidates, candidates or elected to positions of governorships, mayorships/municipal presidencies and federal and local legislative power to participate in politics and to be promoters of the equality agenda in their areas of competence” (...)
- Develop capacities for indigenous and Afro-Mexican women so that they know their political electoral rights in order to be able to exercise them fully, within the legal framework (...)



With respect to the general expenditure of resources and based on the UNDP Annual Work Plan Report, dated December 14, 2023, it is highlighted that for fiscal year 2022, the Project had a total expenditure of \$171,936.52 USD, of which \$89,065 USD were allocated for “Substantive Activities” and \$82,871 USD were allocated for “Project Management”. A visual description of the above elements can be seen in the Graph.

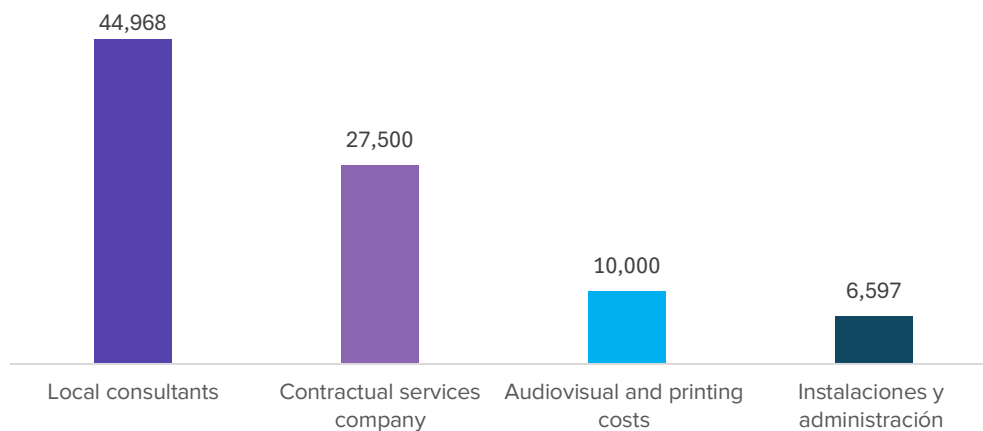
Graph 1. Expenditure, Fiscal Year 2022



Source: UNDP Annual Work Plan, December 14, 2023.

Of the expenditure allocated for Substantive Activities for the year 2022, local consultants were programmed with an allocation of \$44,968 USD, contractual services for \$27,500 USD, audiovisual and printing costs \$10,000 USD, installation and administration for \$6,597 USD. The breakdown of the above items can be understood by looking at the following graph.

Graph 2. “Substantive Activities” Expenditure 2022

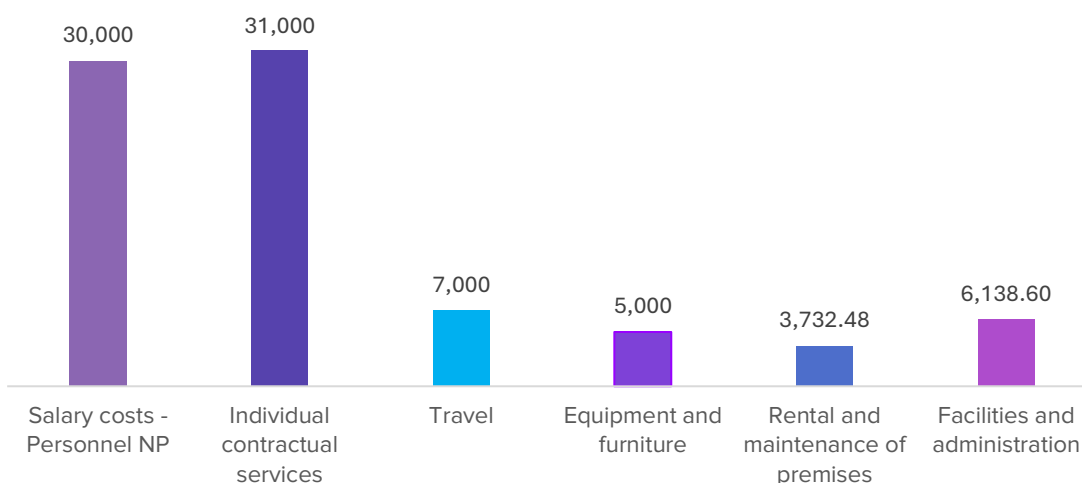


Source: UNDP Annual Work Plan, December 14, 2023.



The expenditure for Project Management in 2022 comprised personnel salary costs with an allocation of \$30,000 USD, individual contractual services \$31,000 USD, travel \$7,000 USD, equipment and furniture \$5,000 USD, rental and maintenance of premises \$3,735.48 USD, Facilities and administration \$6,138.60 USD (See Graph 3).

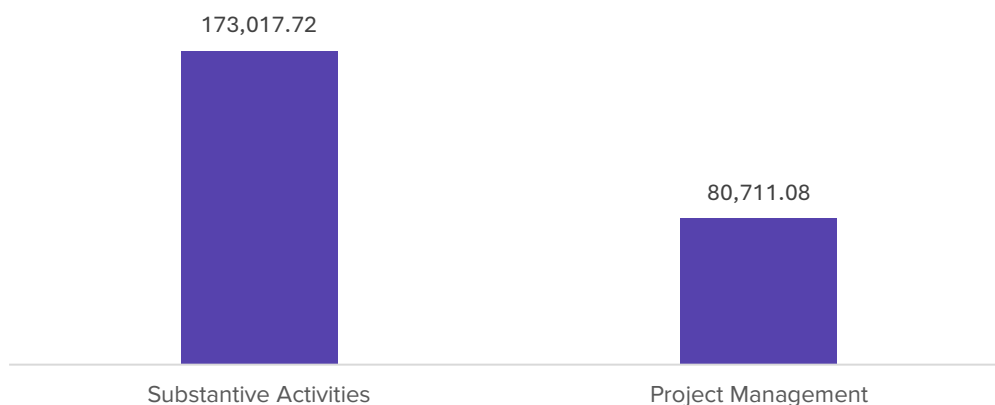
Graph 3. “Project Management” Spending 2022



Source: UNDP Annual Work Plan, December 14, 2023

For fiscal year 2023, the expenditure was \$253,728.82 USD, of which a total of \$173,017.72 USD was allocated for “Substantive Activities” and \$80,711.08 USD for “Project Management”. A visual description of the elements described above can be seen in the following graph.

Graph 4. Expenditure Execution Fiscal Year 2023.

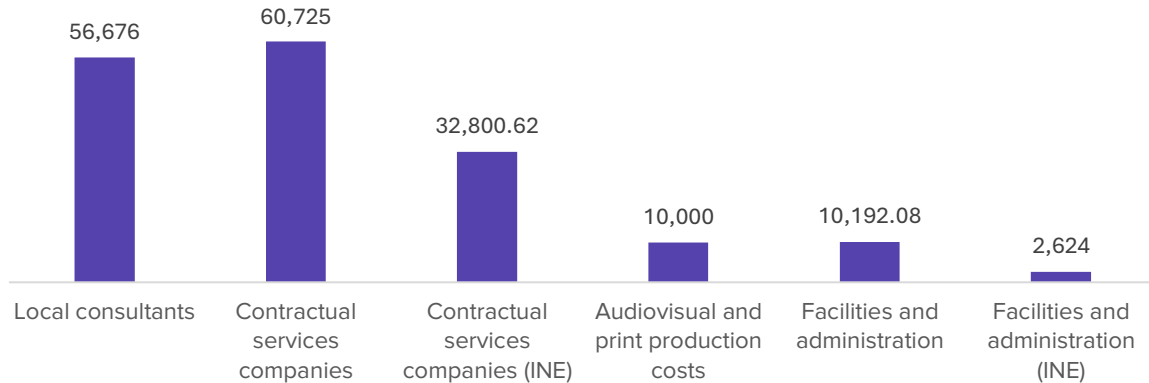


Source: UNDP Annual Work Plan, December 14, 2023.



Of the expenditure allocated for “Substantive Activities” for fiscal year 2023, resources were deployed for \$56,676 USD for local consultants, \$60,725 USD in contractual services for companies, \$32,800.62 USD in contractual services for companies (resources donated by INE), facilities and administration \$2,624 USD (resource donated by INE). The total resources allocated can be seen in the following graph.

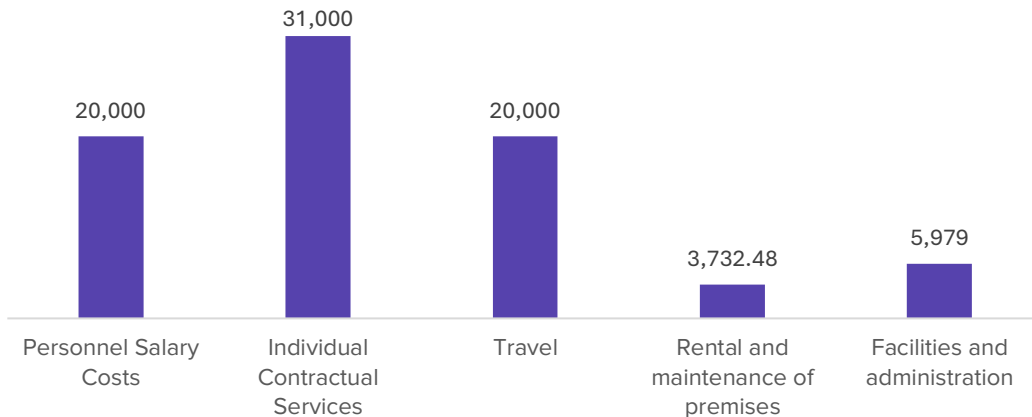
Graph 5. “Substantive Activities” Spending 2023.



Source: UNDP Annual Work Plan, December 14, 2023.

Expenditure incurred for Project Management 2023 included \$20,000 USD for staff salary costs, \$31,000 USD for individual contractual services, \$20,000 USD for travel, \$3,732.48 USD for rental and maintenance of premises, and \$5,979 USD for facilities and administration.

Graph 6. “Project Management” Expenditures 2023

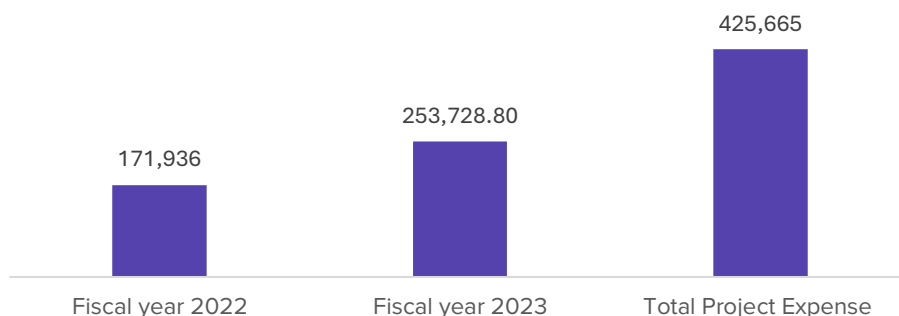


Source: UNDP Annual Work Plan, December 14, 2023.



In summary, and according to the information reviewed through the “*UNDP Annual Work Report*”, the resources used in the Project for the years 2022 and 2023 were a total of \$425,665 USD. The year 2023 was the period in which the largest resources were exercised, which is attributed to the beginning of the 2023-2024 electoral period.

Graph 7. Total Resources Executed in the Project.



Source: UNDP Annual Work Plan, December 14, 2023.

The UNDP Annual Work Report shows that \$386,757.42 USD donated by AECID and \$35,424 USD donated by INE were spent, for a total of \$422,181 USD, which means that there is a difference of \$3,484 USD between the amount donated and spent:

Table 2. Difference between Donated Expenditures and Expenditures Executed in the Project

CONCEPT	USD
AECID Donations	386,757.42
INE Donations	35,424
Total Donations (AECID- INE)	422,181
Expenditure on the project	425,665
Difference	3,484

Source: UNDP Annual Work Plan, December 14, 2023.

Relevance Criteria

1.- To what extent does the Project respond to the human development priorities of the 2030 Agenda and international instruments (e.g. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, CEDAW) in the areas of empowerment, violence (specifically gender-based political violence) and gender equality?

During discussions with the programmatic part of the Project (UNDP Gender Unit), it has been noted that the project design emerged from a collaborative analysis between UNDP and INE's Equality and Non-Discrimination office. The collaboration was carried out through the identification of the needs exposed during the 2021 electoral process in Mexico. It has been detailed about the existence of a delay in the funding process, however, this period was useful to generate adjustments in the planning of the Project so it was sought to ensure the relevance of the actions considered to be implemented during the following months. In this context, it was decided to promote a plural and integral vision of attention, so that the attention of women from Afro-Mexican and Indigenous sectors was included from the programming stage.

With regard to the Global Development Framework and the human development priorities of the 2030 Agenda, it has been documented that the Project is aligned with the SDGs, specifically with SDG 5 “Gender equality and women's empowerment” and SDG 16 “Peace, justice and strong institutions”. Initially, the project was designed to benefit indigenous women and women from rural communities; later, it was aligned with the SDGs in order to incorporate it into a comprehensive framework. One of the elements that should be pointed out is that although the institutions involved in the design worked to meet the objectives of the 2030 Agenda, there is no roadmap to provide continuity to the progress achieved in the medium and long term. This is due to the fact that the funding comes from an external initiative called “Electoral Assistance”, which is a period in which AECID allocates resources to strengthen the democratic system of selected countries. According to AECID (2024), the program seeks to “promote gender equality and social cohesion in contexts of inequality, poverty and lack of access to basic services, with special attention to the rights of women and other priority groups such as youth, indigenous communities, Afro-Mexicans, people in mobility and LGBTBI people”.



2.- To what extent was the Project aligned with national development priorities, CPD outputs, CPD outcomes, the UNDP Strategic Plan and the SDGs?

The project was planned from a perspective of cooperation between various institutions and participants from civil society organizations. Although the “Electoral Window” initiative did not necessarily request collaboration with government agencies of the public administration in Mexico, it has been detailed that AECID decided to collaborate in the first instance with INE in order to take advantage of its experience and institutional reliability.

In this context, there are antecedents of collaboration between UNDP and AECID Mexico through the program “Safe at Home”⁴ a project that implemented 4 strategies to address gender violence in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on this experience, the opportunity to propose a project to promote and strengthen women's political participation in Mexico was analyzed. For this reason and based on the experience of the UNDP Gender Unit, it was decided to prioritize the issue of GBVPRV due to the background of the 2021 elections.

In this context and recognizing that in 2021 Agreement INE/CIGYBD/002/2021 of the Commission for Gender Equality and Non-Discrimination of INE entitled 'Guide for the prevention, attention, sanction and comprehensive redress of political violence against women based on gender of the National Electoral Institute' was issued, it was possible to verify that the Project met the objective of aligning with the priorities of national development in Mexico. This document not only provides a normative framework, but also conceptual elements to understand GBVPRV and define INE's competencies to judge with a gender perspective.

3.- Was the theory of change presented in the effects model a relevant and adequate vision on which to base the Project's initiatives?

Based on discussions with representatives from the public and social sectors, the theory of change was useful for understanding the vision, mission, strategies and main objectives of the project. This document clearly structures all the logical mechanisms necessary to implement the project, including the identification of assumptions, the consideration of problems and the proposal of lines of action in a collaborative manner. For the 2023-2024 vision, the theory of change included that candidates should have the necessary tools to identify and report GBV. This sought to contribute to more female candidates accessing popularly elected positions and exercising their electoral rights in a free, effective and authentic manner, from a

⁴ [AECID COVID 19 Safe at home, a project against gender-based violence in Mexico City, finalist in the World Justice Challenge 2021](#)



gender perspective. In this sense, it can be emphasized that the theory of change presented was adequate to support each initiative of the project. However, from the programmatic perspective of the UNDP Gender Unit, notable findings emerged. The theory of change narrative mentions an expected outcome: “Improved governance for equality within a human rights framework and with a gender perspective”. However, it was recognized that it is difficult to generate inclusive governance through collaboration with civil society organizations alone.

Although these organizations offer training, courses and workshops to women in different parts of Mexico, the benefits will not be sufficient or tangible considering the population that suffers gender violence. Therefore, the benefits of the Project could be measured more adequately by generating changes in more focused population groups. In addition, it would be possible to record: (1) testimonies of women participating in the project, (2) success stories of women who were able to gain access to positions of power, and (3) cases of women who, thanks to their participation in the project, were able to denounce their aggressors with the support of Civil Society Organizations.

Coherence Criteria

4.- To what extent does the Project address synergies and interrelationships with other interventions related to gender-based political violence to avoid duplication of efforts?

According to the testimonies of various people from the social sector, it has been demonstrated that the synergy between CSOs and public agencies has been effective. One element that stands out is the linkage with organizations that work on behalf of indigenous peoples, since a collaboration agreement was established with the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples (INPI). Although the objectives of the INPI have an impact on a specific population group such as indigenous peoples, it has been identified that the tasks to disseminate the rights of people are not enough, considering that in Mexico there are 23.2 million people aged three years and older who self-identify as indigenous, which is equivalent to 19.4% of the total population of that age range (INEGI, National Institute of Statistics and Geography)⁵.

It can be affirmed that no other program has been identified that shares the Project's objectives of “eradicating gender-based political violence” in the political-electoral contexts of such specific populations. Therefore, strategic alliances with other organizations or institutions are complementary. In other words, the INPI carries out

⁵ INEGI. (2022). [Indigenous Peoples Statistics 22.pdf](#)



affirmative tasks and actions that benefit the indigenous population. However, the Project is very specific in its objectives, focusing on facilitating the candidates' knowledge of their political-electoral rights and on addressing actions that could violate their rights as women and as members of indigenous, Afro-Mexican or disabled groups.

“The problem of gender-based political violence is so complex that all actions and expressions that are carried out to eradicate it are valid and important.”

Along the same lines, it has been identified that collaboration with Local Public Electoral Bodies (OPLES) does not imply a duplication of efforts. Rather, these public institutions act as effective dissemination platforms for the Project, since, by their nature, they carry out activities with people interested in participating politically. Finally, it is essential to emphasize that political parties, INE and OPLES are the main points of contact for those who wish to participate in elections.

5. - To what extent are there overlaps or gaps between the Project and services or support provided by other actors?

As demonstrated, the collaboration agreements with local institutions have been fundamental to the success of the project. The tasks carried out by the public institutions with which we have collaborated do not limit the actions and objectives of the project. Therefore, it can be affirmed that no gaps or lack of willingness were found between the development of the Project and the services or support provided by other institutions during the 2023-2024 electoral process. It is important to mention that it has been documented that the development of the Project is collaborative with other local state institutions. For example, from the implementation perspective, the approach with the Secretariat of Women of Mexico City and the Electoral and Citizen Participation Institute of Yucatan (IEPAC) has been detailed. In these cases, electoral authorities were invited to participate as speakers in training seminars organized by the Asociación Arkemetría Social.

The aforementioned training model is hybrid, combining remote and face-to-face sessions. As a result, local electoral authorities attended a face-to-face session, where the protocols of care for women victims of gender-based political violence were presented. This training was aimed at women interested in participating in the electoral process. A specific task carried out by CSO members was to mobilize in municipalities and communities with Afro-Mexican and indigenous populations. The above provides us with a perspective on the specific tasks of CSOs within the framework of the project, such as the task of eradicating gender-based violence with an emphasis on Afro-Mexican and indigenous sectors, which is why it has been



specified that the government institutions that resolve electoral issues did not focus their attention on these population groups.

“Originally, the OPLE did not provide workshops on gender-based political violence. Since we started to involve them, they are now promoting actions to eradicate gender-based political violence.”

Another notable case, resulting from interviews with people from the social sector in the state of Veracruz, showed that Fundación Hagamos Algo has reached a collaboration agreement with the OPLE, arising from the natural approach promoted by the Project with the electoral authorities. In addition, in Veracruz an approach with the Citizen Security Council of Xalapa was discussed, where a Toolbox with digital materials was designed and shared to disseminate information on the VPMRG and to train the different security forces of the council. According to information from Fundación Hagamos Algo, the event was attended by state and municipal public security elements, Navy personnel and executive authorities, who listened to the conceptual foundations to prevent and eradicate gender-based political violence.

Effectiveness Criteria

6.- To what extent have the expected results of the Project and its components been achieved or not achieved, particularly in vulnerable groups (women, indigenous women and Afro-Mexican women), and why?

From an operational perspective, tangible progress has been made to benefit the project's target groups. This is especially significant, since there is no history of public policies addressing political violence against women from vulnerable groups, such as indigenous women, Afro-Mexican women or people with disabilities. It has been recognized that some implementing organizations were already carrying out work in favor of minority groups, even more than five years ago. However, these actions were always on a voluntary initiative and in collaboration with institutions that did not focus on electoral issues, such as the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples (INPI). This can be explained by the complexity of access to municipalities in the interior of the states, where accessibility and security are major challenges.

“Before, for security reasons, the indigenous and Afro-Mexican sectors were not taken into account and, when they were taken into account, women's political participation was not addressed”.

The link between the organizations participating in the Project (AECID, INE, UNDP) has significantly strengthened the issue on the public agenda by structurally integrating gender-based political violence into the discussions on democratic



electoral processes. Specifically, six simultaneous actions were recognized in terms of raising awareness of gender-based political violence affecting indigenous and Afro-Mexican women:

1. **Mobilizations:** Within the states to influence the target population, women belonging to indigenous or Afro-Mexican populations.
2. **Selection of participants:** Through the generation of invitations for the female beneficiaries to attend in person to the capital city to take the courses (Michoacán).
3. **Remote seminars:** To manage the courses in collaboration with academic institutions.
4. **Dissemination campaigns.** In order to achieve maximum impact through the process of calling for applications in the municipalities.
5. **Toolboxes:** Developed by CSOs to provide reliable training elements. These toolboxes were written in indigenous languages to be used with public security authorities and subsequently implemented during the proceedings in the municipalities.
6. **Liaison with Public Institutions:** Collaboration of the implementing organizations with governmental institutions of the Federal or Municipal Public Administration. Appropriate approaches were made to INPI authorities or, if necessary, to local municipalities.

It has been openly documented that most of the participants were young women from indigenous or Afro-Mexican communities, who, through the intervention and actions of the Project, were empowered by receiving key information and basic knowledge for their education.

Although many of them already knew the basic concepts of human rights and gender-based violence, the Project's workshops provided them with methods to act and respond to situations of human rights violations. These advances have been achieved through the implementation of so-called “toolboxes”, which helped participants organize activities and processes to recognize and denounce GBV. In addition, during conversations with female CSO leaders, the use of innovative actions such as publicity campaigns prior to the implementation of workshops in various communities was highlighted.



“Before visiting an indigenous community, a video with the collaboration of individuals from the community was presented to invite more women to participate in the project.”

Finally, from the operational point of view, significant progress has been made in working effectively with the indigenous and Afro-Mexican population, ensuring and effective communication between CSOs and project beneficiaries.

7.- How did the Project contribute to strengthen INE in its actions to address Gender-Based Political Violence?

One of INE's tasks is to mainstream the perspective of equality and non-discrimination during political and electoral processes. In view of this task, INE, through the Protocol for the Attention to Victims and the Elaboration of the Risk Analysis in Cases of Political Violence against Women due to Gender, recognizes “the existence of population groups with particular characteristics or with greater vulnerability due to their age, gender, sexual preference or orientation, ethnicity, disability status and others, consequently, it is recognized that certain damages require specialized attention that responds to the particularities and degree of vulnerability of the victims”⁶. In addition, the General Law of Electoral Institutions and Procedures (LGIPE) incorporates as purposes of INE “to guarantee gender parity and respect for women's human rights in the political and electoral sphere, while adding parity as a guiding principle and establishing that its activities will be carried out with a gender perspective”.

states that the gender perspective is a “*scientific, analytical and political vision of women and men. It aims to eliminate the causes of gender oppression such as inequality, injustice and the hierarchization of people based on gender. It promotes gender equality through equity, advancement and well-being of women; it contributes to building a society where women and men have equal value, equal rights and opportunities to access economic resources and political and social representation in decision-making spheres.*”⁷ One of the tangible achievements of the “Zero Political Violence Against Women in Mexico” Project, in line with INE's actions to guarantee political participation under equal conditions, has been to identify a target population and implement the Project to benefit those who really need it.

⁶ INE. Technical Unit for Electoral Litigation, INE Protocol for the attention to victims and the elaboration of the risk analysis in cases of political violence against women based on gender.

⁷ LGIPE, article 30.



In this context, it has been documented that, when caring for women victims of political violence, sometimes women with no political experience but with genuine leadership and interest in participating in public decisions in their locality are served.

“By implementing the project, we developed a long-standing public policy, we focused on a population that is not common ... when you think of the political elite you think of women mayors or councilwomen who travel in vans and with armies of assistants, not necessarily indigenous or Afro-Mexican women with genuine leadership and a vocation to serve their communities.”

The project benefits women who need to be included in spaces of representation and have safe spaces to denounce and express the affectations and violations they face in their political participation.

For the CSOs, collaborating with solid institutions such as INE, AECID and UNDP has made it possible to provide security to the people participating in the project. Most importantly, this collaboration has contributed to implement actions to eradicate GBV in places where it would be difficult for the electoral authority to reach to offer training. Likewise, it has taken advantage of the operational capacity of people from civil society organizations to disseminate these issues more effectively.

“We went to places eight hours away from the capital city... when we arrived they already recognized the political violence but did not know how to address it or actions to not normalize it.”

As a result, it has opened up the possibility of having a greater impact on the population and in the states where the project is implemented, with the capacity to provide follow-up even after the Project's actions have concluded. Summarizing the above ideas, the importance of the fact that the Project has been carried out before the electoral processes has been highlighted, which has made it possible to generate a significant impact on women's political participation.

8.- To what extent do the capacities of the UNDP Gender Unit make it possible to have an impact in the spheres of action, specifically in eliminating violence against women and promoting women's political participation and gender equality?

The UNDP Gender Unit has played a crucial role in coordinating the civil society organizations that carried out the project activities. The simultaneous coordination of these tasks, in different states and settings, would not have been possible without the intervention of the UNDP Gender Unit. The Project's implementing partners mentioned that UNDP's institutional backing increased the confidence of those



interested in participating, as it is an organization with international influence, a positive track record and easy recognition for the project's users. In this context, it could be mentioned that candidates and people interested in the Project's trainings could have accepted to participate in the seminars due to the prestige of collaborating with a recognized organization such as UNDP. This is positive because it generates confidence among project participants, which translates into greater interest in participating in the activities or workshops that were implemented.

"Many women took the course because of UNDP's reputation and prestige."

A relevant finding was the negative response received by CSOs from government institutions, a situation that has improved since the collaboration with UNDP. It has been noted that, occasionally independent organizations that are not linked to or provide support to any political party do not receive timely attention from local government agencies. This improvement in attention from local governments could be linked to the methodological standardization and technical intermediation of UNDP with CSOs, which guarantees a degree of impartiality of action in relation to other public agencies.

"The fact that we work with an international organization like UNDP allows us to be more open to government agencies and to be taken seriously."

In this sense, it can be concluded that UNDP's support to CSOs has had a proven impact on actions to eliminate GBV.

9.- To what extent has the Project made a substantial contribution to revitalizing inclusive governance, women's participation and leadership?

Significant progress has been made thanks to the implementation of the program. Interviews with CSO members have revealed that many people working in town councils or municipalities had never received training on GBV. Therefore, visiting communities and municipalities that are often not referenced to receive training on political violence is a big step. Receiving these trainings has allowed them to identify situations of violence that previously may have been seen as normal situations.

From the perspective of those implementing the program, going to the communities, presenting the issues and analyzing specific cases of GBV has been useful in encouraging public complaints. These complaints have revealed that women politicians and authorities have been affected in various aspects of their lives by political violence exercised in the personal or professional sphere. To understand the premise addressed, we can consider that according to the Technical Unit for Electoral Disputes (INE 2024) from April 14, 2020 to September 12, 2024, 515 complaints were

received for VPMRG, of which the denounced behaviors that were most manifested were attacks on social networks with 189 complaints, followed by attacks in the media with 63 complaints and in third place the hindrance/obstacle in the exercise of functions with 52 complaints.

The trainings have been relevant and useful as they have allowed more women to recognize that political violence can occur in both the public and private spheres, and that it can manifest itself in various forms: sexual, physical, psychological, patrimonial, verbal or economic.

“The women who participated were able to recognize and share the knowledge with other women generating a virtuous circle ... we need to continue assisting the communities because otherwise what has been achieved would be lost”.

Although it may seem that mechanisms exist to address the problem of GBV, the experience of CSOs shows that it is crucial to continue disseminating information and motivating women involved in politics to report violence. During the interviews, it was possible to observe testimonies that recognized the importance of identifying these situations in order to avoid perpetuating misogynistic attitudes that will affect the performance and trajectory of female politicians and/or public officials.

A concrete achievement of the Project is that it has documented the formalization of complaints by female mayors and councilors who suffered some type of violence. At the very least, the Project has motivated and supported these women to initiate a formal process of legal or public denunciation. Project implementers have shared that, at the end of the training, some participants stayed to ask more questions and showed a genuine interest in going deeper into the topics, which was beneficial for the Project, making it even more enriching.

“The great majority of the attendees remained after the workshops concluded ... a very interesting discussion was generated about the different problems and the possible alternative solutions”.

In relation to the programmatic perspective of the project, the revitalization of governance in the spaces of power and in those where women can have a presence after the implementation of the project has been deepened. However, it is important to be realistic in stating that, after implementation, a complete revitalization of governance has not been achieved. The Project's actions, although valuable, function mainly as contributions, but are not sufficient to transform a complex reality that persists in our country. In order to achieve a substantive impact, the Project needs to



be sustainable over time and align with other public policies that can comprehensively address the problem of gender violence.

Despite the collaboration of different CSOs, there are still challenges; the operational, organizational and advocacy structure does not cover all the municipalities or regions where violence against women is normalized. In addition, rooted in traditional culture, some uses and customs continue to assign women domestic tasks and question their participation in political representation. Changing these perspectives in communities and entire generations is a titanic task that requires more than a single intervention.

Efficiency Criteria

10.- To what extent do the components of the Project, as well as its other characteristics (activities carried out, choice of partners for implementation, structure of the coordinating unit, implementation mechanisms, scope, budget, administrative processes, use of resources) allow the achievement of the objectives?

The Project highlighted the selection of CSOs with experience in collaborating with indigenous communities, Afro-Mexican people and previous projects focused on combating violence against women. During the interviews, it was observed that the people leading the efforts in the different CSOs were women leaders with a great zeal to generate positive changes and with a comprehensive vision of the problems to be addressed within their contexts or territories. Some of them are even founders of CSOs with more than 10 years of experience. Undoubtedly, their role in the project, leadership and reputation contributed to the knowledge and actions to be implemented having greater resonance among the participants.

In terms of budget, the CSO leaders acknowledged that it is limited. The errands to the municipalities and communities require expenses for mobilization, food and exposure to other unforeseen risk factors. Although it was acknowledged that activities within the states were positive, there is the possibility of risk for people who travel to the communities; which implies considering traveler's insurance due to a context of widespread violence in Mexico.

11.- Have UNDP's practices, policies, processes and decision-making capacities affected the achievement of project outcomes?

Considering UNDP's practices, policies, processes and decision-making capacities, it could be said that they have influenced the achievement of the Project's effects. However, based on the documentation reviewed and the actions and practices implemented, the CSOs played a greater leading role. The CSOs had a greater impact on the call for proposals than was initially planned, especially in terms of the number



of beneficiaries. In this context, it has been recognized that the Project's success is due to the work carried out by the CSO leadership. In addition, the UNDP Gender Unit has identified another positive practice: the strong partnership with INE. This alliance has generated conversations to strengthen an internal INE ombudsperson's office, specifically to address cases of gender-based political violence, and this independent approach demonstrates a positive effect of the project.

In summary, all of these actions combine as a multiplier effect in which CSOs and INE's actions have effectively collaborated to achieve the project's stated objectives and accomplishments. This includes a greater impact on indigenous and Afro-Mexican women, as well as the formulation of new policies for attention to women victims through an ombudsman's office. In sum, these efforts are recognized as contributions to inclusive governance in the country.

Sustainability Criteria

12.- What monitoring and evaluation systems have been implemented to ensure the quality and effectiveness of the Project over time?

It is relevant to consider that some organizations had been carrying out actions in favor of women's rights since before approaching the Project “Zero Political Violence Against Women in Mexico”. For some organizations, their follow-up tasks during the implementation of the Project represented documenting and coordinating women with a broad interest in participating in the 2024 electoral process.

From an operational perspective, there are successful experiences on the part of women involved in the Project who were able to gain access to spaces of political representation. However, the actions were not sufficient to eradicate GBV because the problem is complex and wide-ranging, in addition to the problems of discrimination and inequality that complicate the path to the creation of an egalitarian society. According to the comments of the implementing partners, the Project was endowed with a certain degree of autonomy that allowed the CSOs to set their own goals and desired scope with the target population. Therefore, it has become evident that it is necessary to reinforce the monitoring and follow-up tasks before and during the implementation of the Project in order to have realistic, achievable and feasible goals, as well as to consider the specific contexts that some states may have.

“Monitoring and Evaluation process of the Project needs to be strengthened ... for example, we need to develop a solid process to collect information.”

Some of the monitoring systems used during the implementation of the Project and evidenced by the implementers were the follow-up reports and expense verification



forms. However, the CSO representatives do not recognize these elements as standardized means of verification, i.e., although they report information, they do not have a platform or technical control sheet provided by UNDP on the target population trained, the number of workshops implemented, the total population served, the number of Afro-Mexican participants, among others. This task is carried out exclusively by the programmatic part of the Project, so it would be worthwhile to standardize the follow-up reports so that CSO members have similar tools when reporting evidence.

Consequently, it has been identified that there is no follow-up system after the training and courses implemented and this could be a situation that limits the improvement of the goods and/or services provided. It is difficult to determine how much they have improved if there is no prior and subsequent measurement.

In addition, it would be useful to implement a control and follow-up of the trainings directed to political parties and candidates that formally participate in electoral processes in order to know their profiles. It is important to mention that it is suggested that there be a record of the number of men who took the course and were able to understand the problem, since they are the ones who frequently exercise this violence.

13.- Have strategic alliances been identified and established with key stakeholders to guarantee the continuity of the Project's actions and results?

It is crucial to establish collaborative links with political parties, as they currently do not exist or are very weak. From the perspective of those implementing the project, it has been documented that, occasionally the political parties themselves exercise gender-based political violence against women candidates. In addition, there is no regular follow-up when women candidates internally denounce situations of violence in electoral contexts.

“The political parties are the ones who leave women alone when they come to denounce ... the political parties still do not assume that they are generators of violence too”

Although working with political parties has been considered, not all of them value the scope and importance of the project. They are often more concerned with the electoral process and obtaining the necessary votes to remain public institutions, instead of guaranteeing adequate conditions for the participation of their female candidates.



From the perspective of those implementing the project, it was documented that the alliance between the UNDP Gender Unit and INE's Technical Unit for Gender Equality and Non-Discrimination was key for political parties to assume greater responsibility in their actions. This included inviting women councilors to dialogue forums, inviting state councilors to participate in the courses and massively disseminating information among male and female candidates. In addition, the project has worked with the Mexican Association of Women Electoral Councilors to create new courses for women electoral councilors.

“In council sessions political servants often say: “Why am I going to take one of your courses? That is useless “.

By establishing alliances, these issues have been strengthened in the public sphere and have raised awareness among various people in the political sector, who transgress rights and have normalized GBV in their actions. It is necessary for candidates who incite violence to understand that complying with gender equality and non-discrimination standards is not only a requirement to compete, but a matter of respect for their human rights.

During the development of the project, the following strategic alliances were identified: (1) Municipal councils, for the dissemination of information, (2) Private law firms that promote the defense of the rights of persons in conditions of inequality, and (3) Academic institutions, such as law schools.

14.- How has the Project responded to changes in the social and economic context during its implementation?

The constant changes in the social context are an aspect considered by the CSOs, which have been taken into account from the planning of the Project's activities to the selection and location of suitable places to hold forums on the eradication of political violence. According to the perspective of the CSO partners, it has been documented that they have had difficulties in changing implementation venues due to situations of violence that sometimes exceed the capacities of local governments. During the interviews, reference was made to an unfortunate experience in the State of Michoacán, where it was decided to change an implementation site in the municipality of Paracho because a group of people set fire to the Municipal Presidency, and it was also confirmed that three councilors were kidnapped and held in detention for at least 24 hours⁸. This type of circumstances have forced CSOs to move the venues of their

⁸ Crónica Periódico Local (2019). [Municipal Palace of Paracho, Michoacán catches fire - La Crónica de Hoy México.](#)

original plans due to situations beyond their control and to safeguard their security and integrity.

“We have to take seriously the issue of resources but also the issue of security when working in violent places”.

Similarly, CSOs have stressed that, at times, the change of administration in the public sphere represents a challenge since it is necessary to start from scratch. Similarly, the people interviewed stated that, at the beginning, it was difficult to generate synergy with new government administrations because of different visions or fear of implementing new ideas.

“There are places (municipalities) where we have decided not to go due to the level of violence which means stopping the continuity of the Project.”

Gender Equality Criteria

15.- What mechanisms were put in place to ensure a gender perspective during project implementation?

Due to the nature of the Project, the gender perspective was present at all times, from the preparation of the operational dimensions to the *on-site* development of its actions. For the people from the social sector involved in the project, the gender perspective is understood as a way of evaluating situations that disadvantage women face when they try to participate in political activities. One mechanism used by some CSOs to guarantee a gender perspective in the project was to create specific calls for proposals in which women were invited exclusively to participate in the project and to create spaces where their voices could be heard, given that, unfortunately, on many occasions the processes of denunciation are unknown or mechanisms for action are not recognized in the face of any violation.

Women participated in the development of materials, such as toolboxes, as detailed in the creation of brochures entitled “What is Political Violence Against Women on the Basis of Gender”, which explain in an understandable way what this type of violence consists of. Consequently, this type of material includes some questions that are shared in the workshops: How to detect political violence; where to report it; who are the institutions responsible for dealing with the problem; how to file a complaint; how to go to a public defender's office; what process is established to deal with the case; what is the best way to deal with it; how to report it; what is the best way to deal with it; what is the best way to deal with it; and what is the best way to deal with it.



“Despite being a topic that is increasingly aware in the public agenda, at the moment of discussing the problem there is still vagueness and ignorance of the concept (political violence).”

Fulfilling these criteria during the implementation of the trainings was essential to understand the advances in knowledge and skills acquired by participants during the workshops. According to CSO members, exposing denouncing criteria in the trainings ensures that the established objectives are met.

16.- To what extent was an intercultural approach adopted in the Project to promote positive changes in gender equality issues?

The intercultural approach was promoted by CSOs during the time the Project was implemented. However, when trying to generate collaboration synergies with governmental institutions to approach remote communities, the term interculturality was questioned, since only the indigenous sector was recognized, and to a lesser extent the Afro-Mexican sector.

In states as large, territorially speaking, as Veracruz, with a social, political and multicultural complexity, it is practically impossible to implement the program in the same way in each community. Meeting this challenge implies going to municipalities significantly affected by the decomposition of the social fabric, putting at risk the physical safety of the people who make up the CSOs. It has not been possible to guarantee interculturality, among other factors, because in municipalities such as Xalapa or Veracruz, the candidates only need to travel fifteen minutes to go to the Prosecutor's Office to file a complaint. However, in the same state, women candidates in the municipality of Tamiahua could take up to four hours to get to the same Prosecutor's Office or to a district authority to file a complaint.

It is important to recognize the complexity of providing attention to all persons and generating litigation in cases of gender-based violations of political-electoral rights. The need has been identified to implement more solid and lasting affirmative actions so that governmental and electoral authorities and civil organizations can manage such a program in a sustainable manner.

Human Rights Criteria

17.- What dissemination actions were carried out to reach groups of women from indigenous communities and Afro-Mexican communities?

According to the interviews conducted with representatives of the social sector, some of the dynamics used to ensure outreach to indigenous and Afro-Mexican women



include the dissemination of printed materials. According to the information gathered, printed dissemination in public places has better results in terms of outreach to invite people from communities where there is no good digital connectivity. Other types of actions carried out to achieve an adequate outreach with women from communities of these population groups include the following elements:

- Relevant cases of outreach and dissemination were addressed, such as the experiences of women from Santa Fe de la Laguna in Michoacán, who are also part of the governing bodies of their communities.
- In the state of Veracruz, actions were carried out in areas with a high Afro-Mexican population, such as the municipalities of Tamiahua, Zongolica and Yanga, where the Afro-Mexican population is recognized.
- In Veracruz, to impact the indigenous population, interventions were carried out in the municipality of Xicontepec.

The program was designed with the goal of working with indigenous and Afro-Mexican people. Communities were located and an indigenous language translator was invited to effectively translate messages and calls for action. This was foreseen due to the nature of the project, and before going to the municipalities of Veracruz, it was already known that there would be participation of the indigenous population, therefore, appropriate materials were prepared to make the contents accessible to all the people participating in the Project.

In addition, from an implementation perspective, we sought to collaborate with local CSOs in order to replicate good practices. A work plan provided by INE was developed and the CSOs, which had to have experience in gender violence and indigenous population issues, were responsible for implementing it and involving other local organizations, in order to have a greater impact and meet the goals set. In the state of Veracruz, some CSOs sought out others to train them or, at least, teach them how to document cases of GBV in order to leave testimonies and avoid omissions or impunity in the processes.

18.- To what extent have the indigenous population, people with physical disabilities, women, men and other groups benefited from the Project?

Through interviews with representatives of the social sector, it has been detailed that one of the activities implemented with local municipalities was to train public servants, including indigenous and Afro-Mexican people who benefited from the project's training.



These groups had received general courses on human rights, but not specifically on VPMRG. In addition, it has been stated that in the state of Veracruz, materials were developed in the Nahuatl and Totonac languages to facilitate the understanding of the contents for people who have these languages as their mother tongue.

Regarding people with disabilities, it has been recognized that participation is still low. However, the Project was implemented from an intersectionality approach, that is to say, trying to invite Afro-Mexican or indigenous population and at the same time trying to develop the sessions in spaces with wheelchair accessibility.

However, it has been documented that the call for participants was open to the public and, in the event that a person with a disability came forward, a way was always sought to implement a workshop that was appropriate and relevant to their needs. Therefore, although it was possible to include indigenous and Afro-Mexican people, it has been documented that there was not a good response from people with disabilities, despite considering adequate mechanisms to develop sessions with this group of people.

Disability Criteria

19.- To what extent were measures adopted to make the Project's actions and products accessible to people with disabilities?

It has been pointed out that people with disabilities are an important group that needs personalized attention. In this sense, CSO members have stated that, in order to provide accessibility to people with disabilities, it is necessary to generate comprehensive attention and understand all their needs. It has been recognized that it is difficult to attend to this sector of the population or to make the Project attractive to them, because they often have other priority problems to solve, such as food security, mobility problems or even the need for psychological care. However, the experience of the people implementing the Project and the people representing the social sector has shown that it is a real priority to address all these issues.

This must be done in conjunction with other public policies in a comprehensive manner that benefits this sector population. The project, by itself, has not given the expected results for people with disabilities, not because they do not want to attend them or work on it, but because it is complex to comply with accessibility criteria, such as ramps for wheelchairs, written material in Braille or other elements that guarantee that people not only have access to the Project, but also obtain a satisfactory learning from it.



Results of the Social Sector Representatives

Arkimetría Social A.C.

Several actions were carried out, including a virtual conference to open the Seminar on “*Leadership for the attention and accompaniment of Yucatecan women victims of gender-based political violence*”. During this first event, 38 women between the ages of 28 and 42 participated, 19 of whom belonged to the indigenous community and 3 belonged to the Afro-Mexican community, in which the topics of the national and local legal framework on issues of GBV were addressed.

In a second session, the event entitled, “*Women's political participation in Yucatan. A look at the history with Elvia Carrillo Puerto*”; which addressed topics such as: (1) Political Violence against Women based on Gender and resilience and (2) Protection of rights. Thirty-six women participated, one person who did not specify her gender and 12 people belonging to the Mayan indigenous community and 2 people from the Afro-Mexican community, with an average age of 35 years.

A third session was held on the virtual event “*Gender-based Political Violence against Women*”, in which the following topics were addressed (1) How to file a complaint regarding GBV and (2) Institutions competent to deal with GBV, which dates from September 14, 2023. Twenty-six people participated in this event, with no record of belonging to an indigenous or Afro-Mexican community. A fourth session was held called “*Protocol for the Attention of Political Violence against Women*”, dated September 28, 2023. This event was held in Mérida, Yucatán, with the participation of 28 women with an average age of 34 years, of which 10 people belonged to the Mayan indigenous community, 3 people to the LGBTTIQ+ community and 3 people belonging to the Afro-Mexican community.

A fifth session was held in virtual format entitled “*What to do in situations of political violence against women based on gender from art, activism and citizen participation*”, which dates from October 12, 2023. Twenty-six people participated in this event, with no record of participation from indigenous or Afro-Mexican populations.

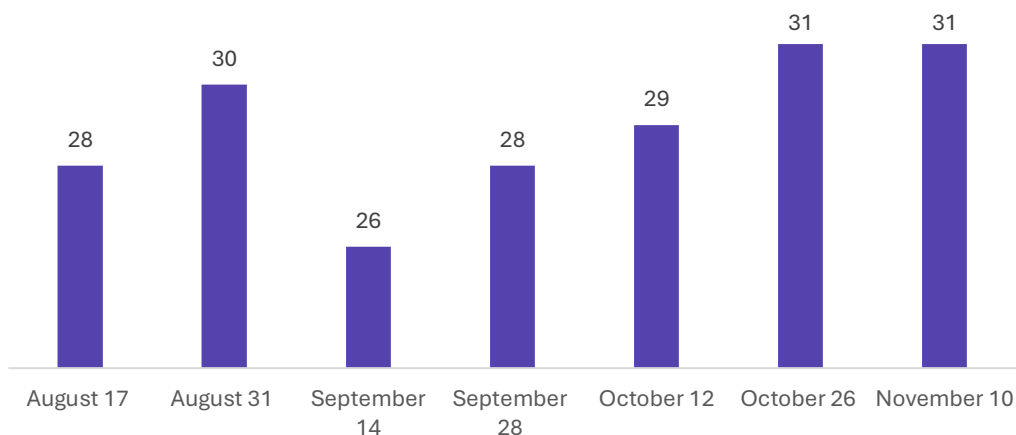
A sixth closing session was held, entitled “*Gender-Based Political Violence against Women in Yucatán. Towards the consolidation of an agenda*”. The activity dates from October 26, 2023 and was held in Merida, Yucatan. In this closing event, 28 women, 2 men and 1 person who did not express their gender participated, with an average age of 36 years, of which 15 people belonged to the Mayan indigenous community and one person belonged to the Afro-Mexican community.



Finally, three follow-up actions were carried out on the presentation of the VPMRG brochure, held in Motul, Yucatan. The first follow-up event was attended by 21 women who did not specify whether they belonged to an indigenous or Afro-Mexican community. The second follow-up action was carried out on November 18, 2023 through the virtual platform Facebook Live. The last follow-up action was held on November 24, 2023 in Ticul, Yucatan. For the second and third events, there were no records of gender, age, number of participants or whether they belonged to an indigenous or Afro-Mexican community.

According to the analysis, there were a total of 9 events, with a total of 203 beneficiaries, during the period from August 17 to November 24, 2023. A detailed description of the activities carried out by the organization can be seen in graph 8.

Graph 8. People participating in the activities of Arkemetría Social A.C.



Source: Own elaboration with information from UNDP, 2024.

Educando para la Vida y la Acción Social A.C.

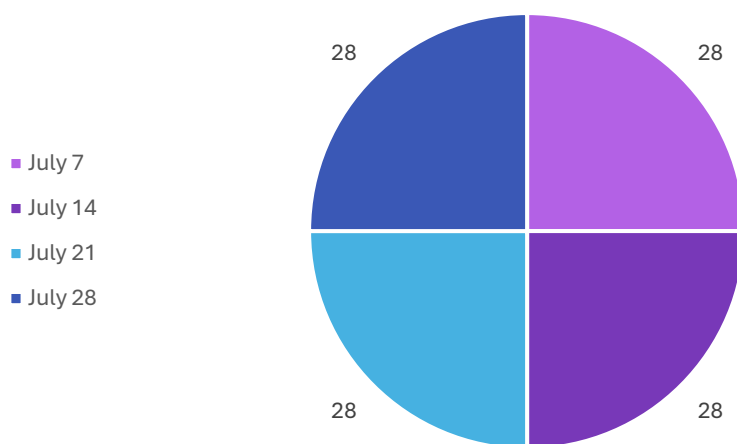
The organization held six events in Morelia, Michoacán, benefiting a total of 112 individuals, under the line entitled “*Actions to provide legal and procedural tools to CSOs that provide support to indigenous women leaders in the State of Michoacán in order to prevent and eradicate gender-based political violence against women*”. According to the first forum held on July 7, 2023, 26 women from the Purépecha, Arantepacua or Prinda indigenous community and 2 people who did not specify their gender, with an average age of 31 years, participated.

The second event was held on July 14, 2023 and 28 women participated with an average age of 30 years, of which 25 people belonged to Purépecha or Prinda

indigenous communities. The third event was held on July 21, 2023, in which 28 women participated, 26 of whom belonged to the Purépecha indigenous community.

Finally, the last forum on July 28, 2023, was attended by 26 women and 2 people who did not specify their gender with an average age of 29 years, of which 22 people belonged to the Purépecha, Prinda and Náhuatl communities. A graphic description of the beneficiaries in each event can be seen in detail in the following chart.

Graph 9. People participating in the activities of Educando para la vida y la Acción Social A.C.



Source: Own elaboration with information from UNDP, 2024.

Hagamos Algo Asociación para el Desarrollo Integral de Grupos Vulnerables, con Perspectiva de Género

With regard to the events of this association, there are records of having held five events. The first was entitled “*Introduction to Strategic Litigation with a Gender Perspective for the Defense of Political-Electoral Rights*”, which dates from August 18, 2023, with a total of 19 women attendees, with an average age of 37 years old. This event was held in Yanga, Veracruz. There was no participation of indigenous people and there were nine people belonging to the Afro-Mexican community and one person belonging to the LGBTTIQ+ community.

The second event was entitled “*Workshop on Strategic Litigation with a Gender Perspective for the Defense of Political-Electoral Rights*”, which was held on September 9, 2023. This event, held in Tamiahua, Veracruz, was attended by 27 women and 2 men with an average age of 40 years old. In this event there were no records of people belonging to any indigenous community. However, there was one

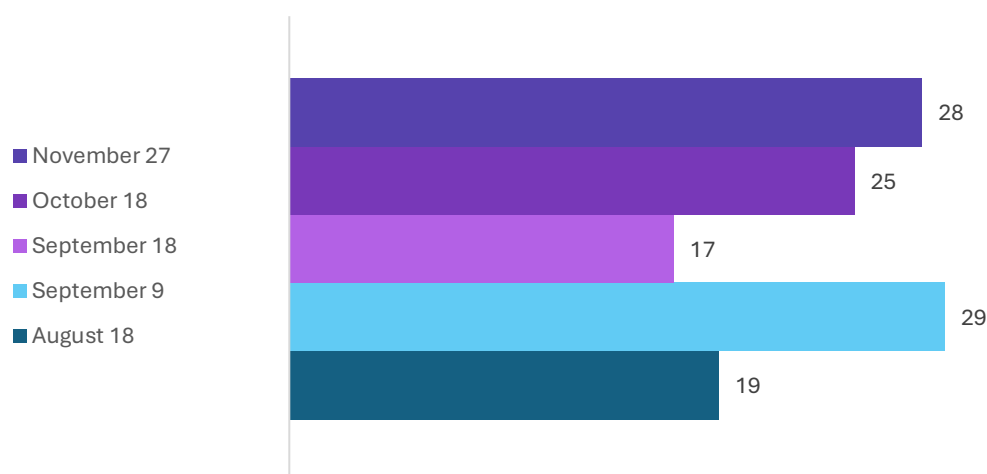
person from the LGBTTIQ+ community and 25 people from Afro-Mexican communities.

The third event was entitled “*Workshop on Strategic Litigation with a Gender Perspective for the Defense of Political-Electoral Rights*”. This event was held on September 18, 2023 in Chicontepec, Veracruz, with the participation of 17 women and 10 people belonging to indigenous communities with an average age of 48 years old.

The fourth event was held in Zongolica, Veracruz and the workshop “*Strategic Litigation with a Gender Perspective for the Defense of Political-Electoral Rights*” (*Strategic Litigation with a Gender Perspective for the Defense of Political-Electoral Rights*) was held on October 18, 2023. Twenty-four women and one person who did not specify her gender participated in this event, with an average age of 38 years. There are seven people from the Nahua indigenous community, three people belonging to the LGBTTIQ+ community and there are no records of Afro-Mexican people. Finally, a state forum was held in Xalapa, Veracruz on November 27, 2023. In this event, 23 women and 5 men participated, with an average age of 39 years old, of which 3 people belonged to the Nahua indigenous community, 4 people belonged to the LGBTTIQ+ community and there were no records of Afro-Mexican people.

Additionally, 2 online courses on the “*Route for the Defense of Political-Electoral Rights*” were held on November 30 and December 1, 2023. There were no attendance records for both events. In sum, 118 people benefited, a more detailed appreciation of the events carried out by the association can be understood as follows.

Graph 10. People participating in the activities of Hagamos Algo Asociación para el Desarrollo Integral de Grupos Vulnerables, con Perspectiva de Género



Source: Own elaboration with information from UNDP, 2024.

Igualdad Ni Más Ni Menos A.C.

The actions carried out by this association correspond to seven events held in the state of Quintana Roo in the municipality of Felipe Carrillo Puerto. The first event was the presentation of the Zero Political Violence Against Women in Mexico Project on July 31, 2023, with an attendance of 52 women between the ages of 33 and 49. The second event was entitled “Zero Political Violence Against Women: *legal accompaniment*” held on July 31, 2023, with an attendance of 35 women between the ages of 28 and 42. On September 7, 2023, a third training was held in José María Morelos, Quintana Roo, with a group of 6 indigenous women party militants between the ages of 29 and 65. On September 20, 2023, the fourth training entitled “*Women is power in the municipality of José María Morelos*” was held. A total of 18 indigenous women between the ages of 23 and 57 participated in this event.

The fifth event was held on September 25, 2023, with the support of the Quintana Roo Women's Institute in José María Morelos. Fifteen indigenous women between the ages of 20 and 67 participated in this event. Regarding the sixth event carried out by the association, we have information of a training with the staff of the Municipal Municipality of José María Morelos held on September 27, 2023. Twenty-four indigenous women between the ages of 24 and 55 participated in this event. Finally, this association implemented a training event with a group of 14 indigenous men belonging to the cab drivers union of Felipe Carrillo Puerto. This event was held on September 27, 2023, the age range of the attendees was between 28 and 63 years old.

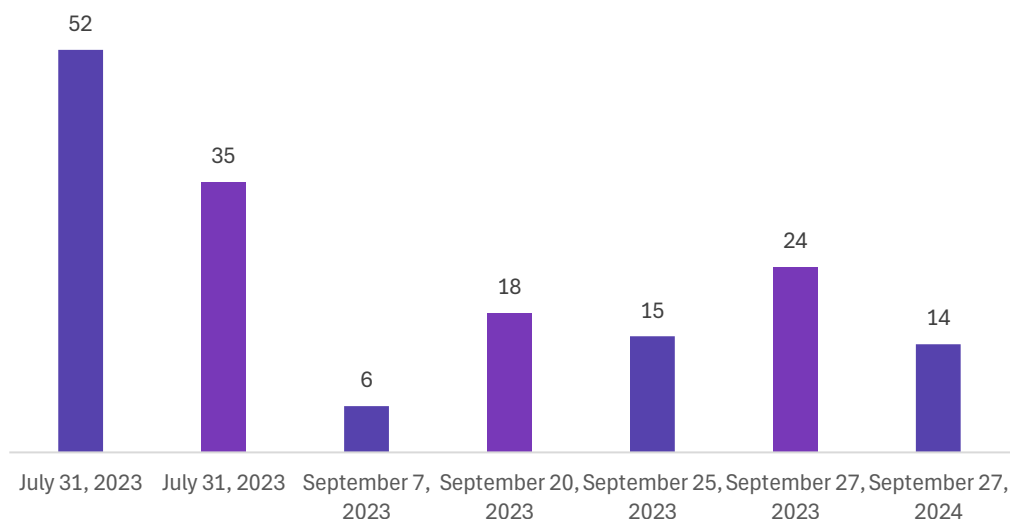
Other actions carried out by this association include the opening of a permanent service module for women in Felipe Carrillo Puerto, Quintana Roo, on June 31, 2023. In this same line, an itinerant attention module was opened on September 6, 2023 with a total of 13 women between the ages of 23 and 63, on September 7, 2023 a total of 6 women between the ages of 29 and 65 were attended, on September 20, 2023 there are records of 18 participating women between the ages of 23 and 57, and finally as part of these actions on September 25, 2023 a total of 15 women between the ages of 20 and 67 were attended.

In summary, a total of 216 people benefited from the on-site activities and the itinerant module. There was a meeting with a leader of the National Action Party (Nayeli Itineraria Coba) and a meeting with the president of the Uh-May auxiliary board, belonging to the municipality of Felipe Carrillo Puerto. A meeting with a leader of the Labor Party, Luis Fernando Castillo Mukulm, a training with officials and citizens of the Uh May Auxiliary Board in Felipe Carrillo Puerto and, finally, a meeting was held with



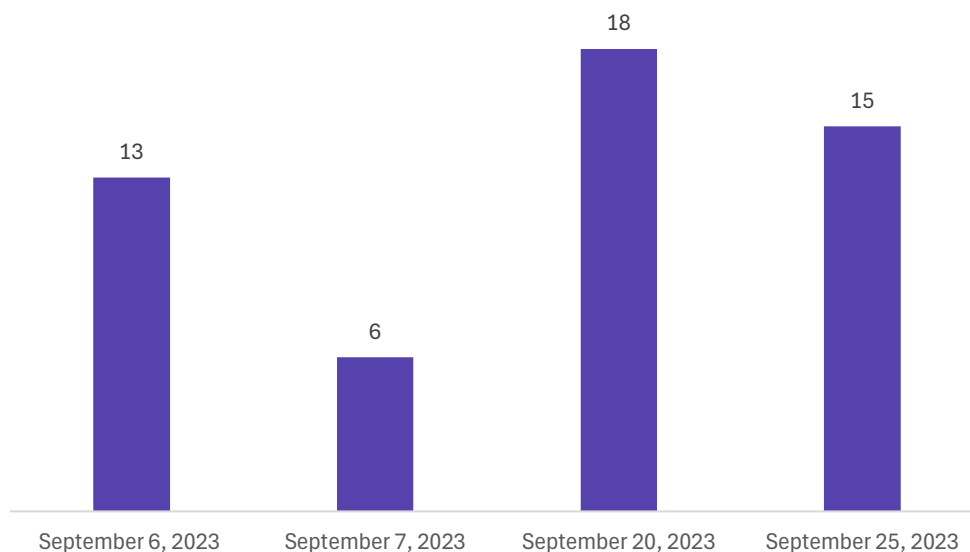
state and municipal leaders of the political parties Movimiento Ciudadano(citizen's movement), Partido Acción Nacional(National Action Party) , Partido de la Revolución Democrática (Party of the Democratic Revolution) and Partido Más Apoyo Social (More Social Support Party). A more detailed description of the people benefited can be seen in the following graphs (See Graph 11 and 12).

Graph 11. People participating in the activities of Igualdad Ni más Ni Menos A.C.



Source: Own elaboration with information from UNDP, 2024.

Graph 12. Participants in the activities of the itinerant module of Igualdad Ni Más Ni Meno A.C.



Source: Own elaboration with information from UNDP, 2024.



Instituto Veracruzano para la Filantropía, A.C.

This association held six events entitled, “*Workshop for the professionalization of CSOs in the state of Veracruz in the area of gender-based political violence against women*”. The first workshop was held in Xalapa, Veracruz on July 27, 2023, with an attendance of 39 women, 9 men and 2 people who did not specify their gender; of the attendees 3 people belonged to the indigenous community and 7 people to Afro-Mexican communities.

A second professionalization workshop was held in Xalapa, Veracruz, on July 28, 2023, in which 25 women, 13 men and one person who did not specify their gender participated; 9 of the 25 belonged to an indigenous community and 2 to an Afro-Mexican community.

The third meeting was held in Cuitláhuac, Veracruz, on August 11, 2023, with the participation of 31 women and 10 men. Of the total number of participants, 3 people belonged to the indigenous community and 22 people registered as belonging to the Afro-Mexican community.

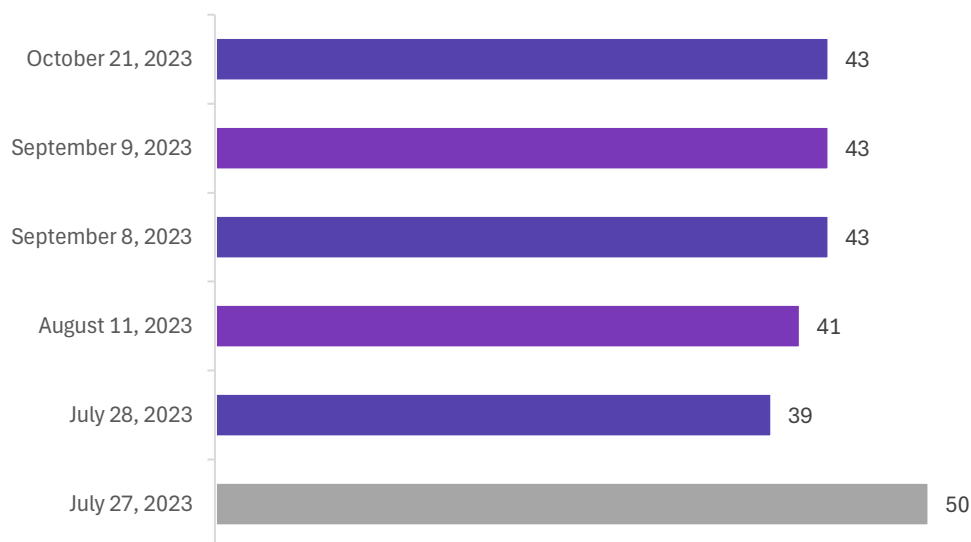
The fourth professionalization workshop was held in Ixhuatlán de Madero, Veracruz with the participation of 30 women, 11 men and 2 people who did not specify their gender. Of the participants, 32 registered as belonging to an indigenous community and 2 persons belonging to an Afro-Mexican community.

The last workshop of this line of professionalization was held on October 21, 2023, in Tequila, Veracruz. During this meeting, 36 women, 6 men and 1 person who did not specify their gender participated. For this event, the average age of the participants was 35 years old. Of the total number of participants, 38 people belonged to an indigenous community and there was no record of attendance by people belonging to the Afro-Mexican community.

A total of 259 individuals were benefited from the workshops implemented. A more detailed description of the people benefited by event can be seen in the following graph (see graph 13).



Graph 13. People participating in the activities of Instituto Veracruzano para la Filantropía, A.C.



Source: Own elaboration with information from UNDP, 2024.

Mujeres de Tlapa A.C.

The activities of this organization reported to have begun with a press conference entitled “Presentation of the project “Municipal Officials Caucus for the Strengthening of Actions to Prevent and Address Political Violence against Women on the Basis of Gender” in Tlapa de Comonfort, Guerrero. This press conference was attended by 6 women, one man and one person who did not specify her gender. Of the total number of attendees, 5 people belonged to an indigenous community. After the first press conference, a working session was held on July 28, 2023, called “Formative process, feminist keys for the prevention of GBVPRV” in Tlapa de Comonfort, Guerrero. The average age of the participants was 33 years old and of the total number of attendees, 14 were registered as belonging to an indigenous community.

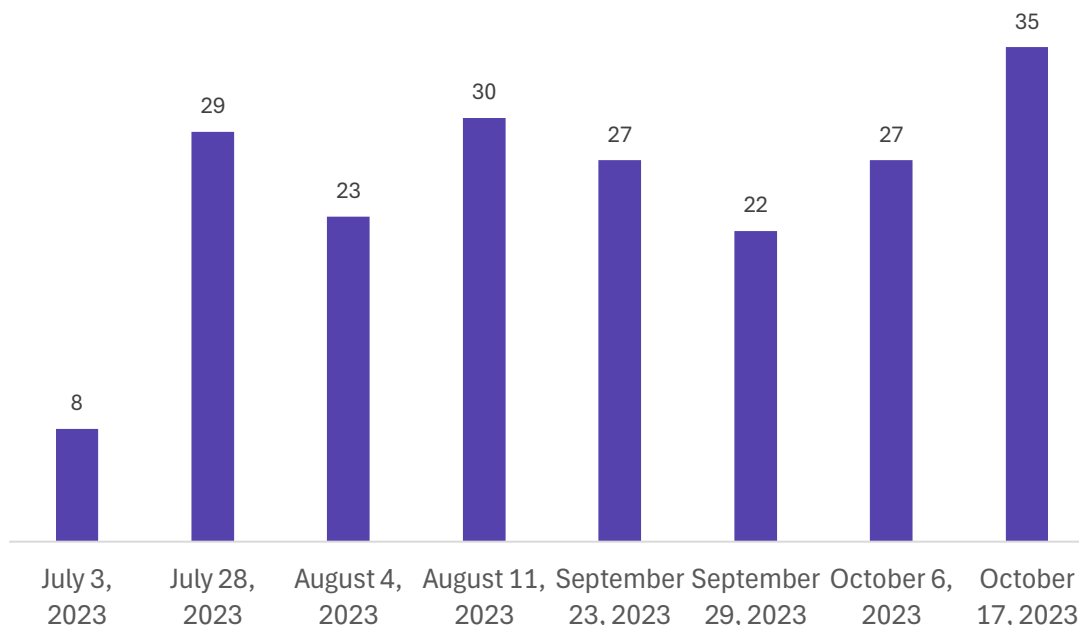
The third working session was held on August 4, 2023, in Tlapa de Comonfort, Guerrero, on the theme “Formative process: feminist keys for the prevention of GBV. This event was attended by 22 women and one man with an average age of 32. Of the total number of attendees, 7 were registered as belonging to indigenous communities and no Afro-Mexican people were registered. A final session on “Formative processes, feminist keys for the prevention of GBV,” was held on August 11, 2023. This last event was attended by a total of 27 women and 3 people who did not specify their gender, the average age of the attendees was 31 years old and of

this group of people there were records of 12 people belonging to an indigenous community.

There were implemented 3 working groups: the first was held on September 23, 2023 and was attended by 27 women with an average age of 33 years, of this group of women there was a record of 9 people belonging to an indigenous community. The second working group was held on September 29, 2023 and was attended by 19 women and 3 men with an average age of 34 years. Of the total number of attendees, 9 people stated that they belonged to an indigenous community. The third and last working group was held on October 6, 2023, with an attendance of 21 women and 6 men with an average age of 34 years old. Of the total number of attendees, 11 people were registered as belonging to an indigenous community.

It should be noted that the three working groups were held in Tlapa de Comonfort, Guerrero. A presentation of results was made on October 17, 2023 with the attendance of 35 people. In sum, all the activities carried out by the association Mujeres de Tlapa benefited 201 people. A more detailed graphic description of the people benefited on each date can be seen in the following chart:

Graph 14. Participants in the activities of Mujeres de Tlapa A.C.



Source: Own elaboration with information from UNDP, 2024.

Finally, the association made 16 visits to municipalities to contact municipal public servants. Other activities derived from the visits to the municipalities included the placement of posters in public spaces, as well as the delivery of printed and personalized invitations to women who participated in the project. The dates on which the visits were made are recorded in the following table:

Table 3. Visits to municipalities in the state of Veracruz by Mujeres de Tlapa A.C.

Date of visit	State	Municipality
12/July/2023, 22/August/2023, 17/October/2023	Veracruz	Tlapa de Comonfort
12/July/2023, 22/August/2023	Veracruz	Alcozauca
13/July/2023, 27/August/2023	Veracruz	Tlalixtaquilla
14/July/2023, 31/July/2023, 17/October/2023	Veracruz	Tlacoapa
18/July/2023, 28/August/2023	Veracruz	Olinalá
17/July/2023, 29/August/2023	Veracruz	Metlatonoc
18/July/2023, 4/October/2023	Veracruz	Xochihuehuetlan

Source: Own elaboration with information from UNDP, 2024.

Actions carried out by the UNDP Gender Unit

According to what was reviewed, the organization Implemented a workshop of legal advice and accompaniment for women victims of gender-based political violence. This first activity was carried out in the state of Guerrero and 5 women participated. Consequently, a second workshop was held in the state of Tlaxcala, which was attended by 52 people (31 women and 21 men). Of the total number of people attending, 3 people stated that they belonged to an indigenous community and 2 people belonged to an Afro-Mexican community.

Findings and Conclusions

1.-The Project lacks a baseline study.

the Project lacked a solid and sufficient set of indicators to follow up and monitor its progress and scope. A baseline study is a tool that is part of a project's evaluation strategy and is used at the beginning of project implementation. This tool corresponds to the first measurement of the indicators contemplated in the design of a program. The usefulness of a baseline study lies in generating information on the initial situation of the target population, its characteristics and the context in which it is developed. Having a baseline study from the beginning guarantees better comparability with the progress achieved and a much more objective assessment of the project's scope.

Although the “baseline” column is included in the project results framework (see Table 1), the value assigned to it is zero, so it is not possible to calculate the progress of the indicators with respect to their initial situation. Therefore, it can be argued that there are cases in which there is insufficient information to perform an analysis and establish a baseline.

Finally, it could be said that some of the tools that can be used as an alternative for the generation of information that can serve as a reference for future projects include the elaboration of a diagnostic study or a survey that provides direct information on the problem to be understood.

2. Afro-Mexican people are an invisible population group for local authorities.

During the conversations with CSO members, it was noted that there is still a lack of knowledge of local authorities about the existence of the Afro-Mexican population in their environments and/or communities. This lack of knowledge can further deepen phenomena such as gender inequality among Afro-descendants and, consequently, provide little or no attention to the sector and even lead to discriminatory attitudes. This premise can be supported by information provided by the National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination (CONAPRED) through the National Survey on Discrimination, which shows that in Mexico, a large part of the population rejects the idea that an Afro-Mexican population exists, since it is “indicated that 31.2% of women and 32.1% of men would like little or nothing if a person of African descent became President of the Republic and 21.4% of women and 24.0% of men reported that they would not be willing to rent a room to a person of African descent”.



“When we talk to authorities about carrying out actions involving the term interculturality, they only consider the indigenous population, they forget about the Afro-Mexican communities”.

It has been stated by CSOs that when they meet with local government authorities to generate strategic alliances in favor of the Afro-Mexican population, the existence of the population group in the territory is not recognized, even though in some cases the demographic measurements state that they contain large groups of this population. Data from INEGI's Population and Housing Census in 2020 showed that 61% of the total number of people recognized as Afro-Mexican live in the states of Guerrero, Veracruz, Oaxaca, Mexico City, Jalisco, Puebla, State of Mexico and Guanajuato, states that hosted the Project's actions.

3. Mobility obstacles persist when trying to travel to the city capitals of the states where the courts are located.

In addition to the fear of denunciation from people whose political-electoral rights have been violated, there is a difficulty faced by both implementers and beneficiaries of the program. The problem of mobility under the implementation of the program has revealed that, in some states, there are problems to move to communities and municipalities. This represents a problem in the development of the Project because vulnerable people in communities located far from the state capitals do not have access to various state services and therefore suffer from social isolation if they wish to be heard or file a complaint once they recognize that their political-electoral rights have been violated.

“Some communities are located four hours away from the capital city; therefore, mobility turns out complicated”

During the conversations, some of the implementing partners have expressed that one of the tasks during the implementation of the Zero Political Violence Against Women in Mexico Project was to disseminate and promote the processes of denunciation and to generate a culture without fear of denunciation. However, it has also been recognized that this is not an easy task since the processes to file complaints about violated rights are not within the reach of all the affected people and sometimes they even have to travel from peripheral municipalities to capital cities where the competent authorities to deal with these cases are concentrated.

This also implies the generation of an expense that is probably not contemplated and therefore limits the scope of any woman's actions for economic reasons, placing her at a disadvantage in the litigation process when her political-electoral rights have been violated. The experience of the implementers shows that facing a litigation and



denunciation process represents a complex journey in which there is a lack of affirmative actions to counteract these violations of the rights of different people.

4. People with disabilities need incentives to encourage their participation in the project.

It has been documented that there are still pending tasks to apply effective forms of inclusion of people with disabilities in the development of activities such as Project sessions and workshops. From the perspective of the implementers, comprehensive efforts are needed to encourage the participation of people with disabilities in the Project. The premise addressed by CSO representatives who collaborated in the development of the Project consists of the difficulties and obstacles encountered by people with disabilities in their daily lives, which reduce their interest in attending training sessions on political and electoral rights issues.

“People with disabilities are often alone and face multiple obstacles... it is important not only to train them in human rights, but also to understand their emotional, physical and nutritional situation.”

Evidence from the interviews showed that some public spaces are not suitable for people with disabilities, including the absence of adapted bathrooms or the absence of ramps and elevators, as well as the lack of mobility options for people with disabilities, which has reduced their interest in participating in the Project's activities in some states. Additionally, it has been documented that the content of the Project is not usually attractive to people from this group because there is an evident need to solve primary problems before being included in political rights training.

In other words, people with some type of disability have to resolve other types of deficiencies or obstacles before they want to become involved in programs to strengthen political culture. A recommendation by the Project implementers to consider people from this group is to disseminate the call in fixed modules of public institutions and include incentives that make the topics addressed attractive, because although the application of the program intends to influence people with disabilities, it should be reflected that inequalities and discrimination are maximized when talking about this population group.

5. Digital dissemination channels were not effective in reaching indigenous people.

The implementers acknowledged having little reach with the use of digital media, such as popular platforms like LinkedIn, Facebook or Twitter. In some municipalities, there is no technological infrastructure to disseminate Project information in a homogeneous manner and, if necessary, to influence the target population.



It has been documented that implementing the dissemination of the call through printed media can have a greater reach, especially among people who recognize themselves as indigenous people or Afro-Mexican people who sometimes do not have full access to social networks through which the project has been disseminated.

“We have found it more effective to disseminate the Project through printed media or by designing posters and invitations in government institutions such as the Women’s Secretariat than through digital media.”

According to the testimonies of implementers, this type of printed dissemination actions favors the inclusion of indigenous people in the project, since it would have been difficult for them to find out about the call for proposals through digital media, because there is simply no technological accessibility for people who do not live in the capital of the federal entities. Additionally, it has been documented that some awareness materials that were originally considered to be distributed by electronic media were changed to physical and printed formats under the authorization of the Project coordinators, because they can be used in a better way during the field work, considering that some locations that were visited lack signal for mobile digital devices.

6.- A structural problem of fear of reporting persists.

A relevant finding, resulting from the conversations with representatives of civil society, concerns an issue that seems to be repeated in groups of vulnerable people: the fear of denouncing violence. This phenomenon is characterized by the difficulties that persist in women victims of gender-based political violence, in which the aggressor may intensify threats. According to the implementing perspective, this situation is part of a structural problem that is perpetrated from different origins, including state agents, coworkers (including hierarchical superiors and subordinates), the media, political parties and other social organizations. According to the perspective of the implementing partners, it has been recognized that GBV exists within political parties and sometimes the fear of reporting persists because there is no disclosure of the internal mechanisms for attention or institutional protocols for attention to GBV, which could generate an environment of fear of reporting in a context where there are no solid mechanisms for attention and sanction.

“There are places in which violence against women is not a guiding principle of their public policies, regardless of the fact that they have a department for the attention of gender-based violence... in reality, it is just the discourse and they pretend, since they are not interested in generating links or collaborating in programs for the attention to political violence against women”.



Finally, it has been detailed that there is a great prejudice in reporting, derived from the normalization of GBVPRV in partisan contexts. Once women are instructed within political institutions that “this is the political climate”, consequently, women candidates for elected office accept this and in the face of violations and signs of violence sometimes decide not to denounce for fear of internal reprisals, such as the withdrawal of their candidacy. The assertion of fear of reporting was also observed from the perspective of public and international institutions, since in spite of having a large number of people to whom information was provided, few people filed complaints, because there was a risk of suffering aggressions.

7.- No institutional position was established once the project was completed.

Every project has a beginning, a planning process, an execution period, follow-up and control stages, and a closing. However, the CSOs involved in the project stressed that the closure period was not adequate. The CSOs stated the need to include a formal process for the conclusion of the project, which in turn could be shared with the project beneficiaries.

“Once the project concludes, the women beneficiaries are on their own, just as they were before ... it seemed prudent to share the next steps or the results with them in order to motivate them to continue working from their political arena.”

The implementers have expressed a critical but constructive position regarding the final phase of the project, highlighting the importance of including a protocol for the closing of the project. It has been argued that it is essential to maintain contact with the participants in the workshops to follow up on them; however, it is also important to let them know that the Project has concluded and that work will continue at the local level to generate relevant actions to increasingly minimize GBV and to continue disseminating aspects to avoid normalizing it.

According to the project implementers, providing a reflection protocol could help the women to create awareness of what they learned in the sessions and at the same time to know that the process has ended, but at the same time to know that they will be able to continue linking with other CSO members.

8.-No guidelines were issued for the preparation of calls for proposals in the states.

According to comments from CSO members, it has become evident that during the implementation and dissemination of the Project in the different states there were no institutional guidelines to disseminate the calls for proposals and in turn guarantee a positive response from candidates with a genuine interest in learning about and



recognizing the VPMRG. This aspect could have influenced the dissemination and scope of the project. It has been suggested as an important area of opportunity, the development of homogeneous calls for proposals to be disseminated by CSOs in the states where the project was implemented. This aspect has not turned out to be entirely negative, since it has been pointed out that the calls for proposals could be adapted for dissemination appropriate to the context; however, it is necessary to issue basic guidelines to be included in the calls for proposals.

This situation could be improved through the implementation of a project identity manual, which would be shared with the CSOs and the people implementing the Project in order to make the calls for proposals homogeneous and guarantee better dissemination according to the characteristics of the states and municipalities. In turn, the dissemination of customized calls for proposals to the states could help generate better links with public institutions, allied civil society organizations and political parties to ensure the participation of all key sectors to achieve the project's objectives.

9.- Political parties can become part of gender violence cycle

It has been recognized that the key sector with which there are no solid collaboration links but with which it is necessary to work in depth is the political parties; it has been evidenced from the implementation perspective that sometimes the political parties themselves are the ones who perpetrate GBV and even when violations of the political-electoral rights of women who are part of their militancy occur, the cases are not attended to. A disaggregated experience of the past electoral process shows that political parties do not assume that they are also promoters of violence and sometimes the operative interest is concentrated on maintaining their registration as a political institution after the elections.

Regarding political parties, they are integrated by different sectors and their purpose is to generate a link between society and the political system, in their permanent task they must select personnel and apply their political rights as citizens, to participate in elections, therefore political parties must be a reference in the recognition of women's political rights. In Mexico, the General Council of INE published in 2020 in the Official Gazette of the Federation (DOF), the “Guidelines for National political parties and, where appropriate, local political parties, to prevent, address, sanction, repair and eradicate gender-based political violence against women”, by means of which the conducts that are considered as VPMRG are described and it is determined to include in the basic statutory documents of the political parties different provisions on gender equality and VPMRG, so that this document establishes several criteria and measures



that federal and local political parties must implement as part of the political development of women.

10.- Some women came to the Project due to situations of gender violence.

According to testimonies and experiences of CSO personnel, the Project has also worked to address situations of general violence in situations in which women have been assaulted in civil and not necessarily political situations, and the importance of having a protocol for attending to women who have suffered some type of violence, even if it is not of a political nature, has been recognized. This document could help the CSOs to know how to act in the event of receiving a woman who is suffering any type of violence. This is based on the fact that in conversations with representatives of the social sector, it was explained that they cannot deny attention to women; sometimes they come to the Project because they know that it deals with political violence.

“We have the case of a person who wanted to file a complaint but was afraid because the aggressor was the commander of her community in the municipal palace and threatened her.”

A positive action to align CSOs in a common approach is to share and study with these groups of people the General Law on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence (LGAMVLLV), which is of general observance in Mexico and establishes coordination between the federation, the states and the municipalities to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women, adolescents and girls. In addition, the law describes protection provisions to provide care to women victims of any type of violence.

Other forms of violence that women may suffer and that are considered in the normative body of the LGAMVLVVM include domestic violence, labor and teaching violence, violence against women in the community, institutional violence and digital and media violence. Disseminating these guidelines to CSO representatives and project participants could improve the strengthening of the principles of equality and non-discrimination, improve the development and personal wellbeing of women and encourage their participation in democratic life.

11.- Alliances with academic institutions could generate greater resources and the possibility of scaling up actions to combat gender-based violence.

An interesting variable to explore in the development of the Project is the signing of agreements with institutions of higher education that would be willing to generate

synergy to disseminate the Project or to involve part of their student and teaching community in the Project, either as speakers and lecturers or social agents that add echo in the setting of the public agenda on the increase of GBV in Mexico. Academic research on gender-based political violence can deepen the structural causes that foster this phenomenon. Research spaces can strengthen knowledge on the subject through the discussion of ideas, empirical studies and identifying risk patterns associated with political violence against women, all this knowledge and dissemination in recreational spaces is essential to improve interventions from research. Additionally, academia could benefit the development of the Project, considering that it plays a fundamental role in the training of professionals trained to address GBVPRV from different disciplines, in study programs such as sociology, law, political science, gender studies, which implies reflection from different perspectives and thus improving progress, to educate new generations of researchers, civil servants and activists committed to equality and humanitarian development.

A positive aspect derived from the alliances with key people in academia is the multidisciplinary collaboration. The problem of violence in Mexico is so complex that it is necessary to analyze the problem from an integral point of view, involving different disciplines, collaboration between different areas to consolidate a robust analysis of the reality that allows improving the project's interventions. Finally, it could be commented on this aspect that bringing the debate to academic instances, benefits the development of the theoretical framework from local contexts and in turn allows the construction and formulation of public policies and affirmative actions that eradicate GBV and promote the political participation of women in violence-free environments, therefore it could be concluded that the academy is as important a link as civil society organizations and government institutions.

12.-Project follow-up indicators should be included in a comprehensive Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning process.

In this regard, it is important to point out that there were no clear indicators or goals for the number of people benefiting from the project. Although qualitative evidence and receipts of expenses were reported, it was not possible to verify the existence of attendance lists, number of people benefited, control of municipalities visited, photographic reports or number of forums implemented, a situation that could be improved in future project interventions.

Therefore, it is suggested to promote qualitative and quantitative indicators in the development of the project in a comprehensive manner, including elements such as baseline, goals, measurement frequencies and those responsible for implementation.



Some indicators that could be included in future editions of the Project could be the following elements:

1. Registered political candidacies: Number of women registered to run for elected office in municipalities, states and federation.
2. Women in decision-making spaces: Number of women benefited by the Project who were able to access decision-making spaces.
3. Complaints generated by gender-based political violence: Number of women who participated in the Project who began a formal complaint process to proceed against violations of their rights in terms of gender-based political violence.
4. CSOs that include regulations to eradicate GBV: Percentage of organizations in the project that are aware of regulations to eradicate GBV, “guidelines, laws, regulations, internal or external institutional agreements”.
5. Women enrolled in the project: Number of women beneficiaries who accessed the Zero Political Violence Against Women in Mexico.
6. Women who completed the project: Percentage of women who completed the Zero Political Violence Against Women in Mexico.

13. The private sector could become a key player in the future of the project.

One of the relevant findings from the interviews was the lack of links with the private sector to disseminate information or generate reflections on GBV. Several CSO voices expressed that this is an area that remains to be explored, but that could offer many advantages if alliances are made with private companies that have as a common goal the implementation of projects to eradicate gender-based political violence.

During the conversations, the importance of taking advantage of the capacity of the private initiative in the implementation of the Project was detailed, which could bring advantages in terms of scope and at the same time a sustainable project over time. Undoubtedly, collaboration between the public, social and private sectors would make it possible to promote cultural changes rooted in society by integrating a gender perspective in the organizational structure of companies and institutions, promoting respect, equality and the prevention of violence. This collaborative work could foster social norms that promote equality, inclusion and non-discrimination. It is worth emphasizing that it is necessary to build strategic alliances with the private sector in order to build a shared vision of the future based on benefits for the economic and democratic development of the country.



14. There is a disconcerting gap between project closure and evaluation.

The representatives of the social sector recognized that there is a significant gap between the end of implementation and the evaluation of the project. It has been evidenced that the Project implementation time for some CSOs started from May to October 2023, so it has been documented that the Project evaluation period was not an exercise they would have expected after fifteen months of its implementation. This may have had an impact on the accuracy and relevance of data collection on the evidence generated by the CSOs.

One of the main disadvantages documented by this untimely process was the omission of relevant information, a situation that could have changed significantly with the passing of the months, which implies that the comments subscribed by the representatives of the social sector do not accurately reflect the needs for improvement of the project. Regarding the above, it is essential to recognize that from the perspective of the implementer, it was expressed that with the passage of time, there is a loss of detail in the information, because the supporting documents are no longer of recent date, which limits the clear reconstruction of events or dates of implementation, limiting the possibility of generating a more robust analysis. The lack of detailed documentation may compromise the credibility of the results and lose the opportunity to make timely adjustments to develop from the moment of implementation.



Recommendations

This set of recommendations has been prepared based on the analysis of findings and areas of opportunity identified during the current evaluation. It is important to consider that the following recommendations are intended as valuable inputs for future interventions and are not necessarily applicable to the project evaluated on this occasion.

1. Draw up a map of social agents to avoid duplication of efforts.

During interviews with CSO leaders, it has been documented that local authorities are unaware of the needs of Afro-Mexican communities. In this sense, it is recommended as a future action or good practice to implement a mapping of social agents working in favor of indigenous peoples and Afro-Mexican communities. This map should include all government institutions, companies, civil society organizations and social leaders involved in Mexico to eradicate GBV. The objective is to improve the vision of the Project and create alliances with new partners, which could be useful to implement future strategies and avoid duplication of efforts. In addition, having a map of social agents would be very useful for the operational part of the program, as this document could be shared with local authorities or public servants who do not know the demographics of their municipality and thus share relevant data to strengthen local collaborations in the different operational territories.

2. Promote the creation of fixed modules for the attention of individuals whose political rights have been violated.

Although the initiative of different CSO leaders to implement fixed modules for attention to violence due to violations of women's political rights has been recognized, it is advisable to align this action strategy with all the organizations participating in the Project. As has been documented, some organizations maintain permanent actions to attend women or link them to the protocol for attention to gender violence. It is recommended that the implementation of this good practice be considered in future interventions, as it could be useful for women who are victims of violence to denounce and thus generate records of the women attended to. The users of the assistance modules could establish efficient communication channels by collecting contact information, such as: telephone number, e-mail and a description of the facts of the case or grievance that occurred. This could be established as a good practice, in addition to the incorporation of a privacy notice.



3. Leverage institutional resources of existing literature to create a situational diagnosis.

In accordance with the implementation perspective, toolboxes were designed to train women candidates interested in participating in the 2023-2024 elections. These resources are the product of their own independent research or of the CSO's collection; therefore, it is recommended to take advantage of the institutional resources of existing literature generated by institutions that allocate resources for research in the area of GBV, or in the indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples' sector.

In this case, platforms with official data, such as INEGI, CONAPO and INPI, could be used to generate a single toolbox for attention. Having aligned instruments will allow us to have a common understanding of the actions and maintain a single focus in the different states where the project is implemented. Using the existing literature to our advantage can be a powerful tool for understanding the phenomenon of GBVPRV and reflecting on the impact on women's political rights. This will allow us to promote a situational diagnosis that will allow us to generate strong and specific actions for each region, such as prevention campaigns to raise public awareness in different media.

4. Use mixed methods of dissemination to ensure accessibility to all sectors of the population.

It has been observed that some actions carried out by CSO leaders, such as dissemination campaigns, have been carried out autonomously, which favors creative freedom to communicate messages to the target population. However, this tendency could diminish the efficiency of the dissemination process. It would be useful to implement a mixed communication strategy (digital and face-to-face) that maintains consistent standards not only in format and textures, but that is also effective in reaching the target population. This recommendation was supported by CSO staff, who noted that not all people from indigenous or Afro-Mexican communities have access to digital connectivity. Therefore, disseminating calls for proposals in crowded physical locations, such as public squares, universities or government institutions, could be efficient to reach a larger target population and make the call more inclusive.

5. Document successful experiences through case studies.

A notable element derived from the present evaluation was the honest feedback from both the programmatic and implementing sides of the project. Both sides agreed on one particular recommendation: conduct a case studies. Developing a case study offers the possibility of understanding the particular circumstances of the women's



groups that were linked to the project, in order to be certain about the real benefits of the project. A case study is a detailed investigation of a person, an event, a process, a program, an institution or a social group with the objective of analyzing an event or phenomenon in depth, thus studying a specific situation. A female beneficiary stated that “the most significant contributions of the Project were individual rather than collective”. For that reason, implementing a case study could make it possible to detail the experiences of violations of women's rights in the political arena and, if necessary, generate a clear perspective of how to improve an action protocol from CSOs to diminish the problem.

In this context, it could be argued that a relevant way to evaluate the Project is through a qualitative approach based on the inputs provided by the Project participants. On this premise, it can be clarified that the programmatic perspective has stated that a Project of this nature generates changes at the individual level, given that it is difficult to have an impact from a small group of organizations in a social sphere that encompasses more than 120 million inhabitants. Therefore, the case study could provide a detailed view on the performance of the Project, using real testimonies of participating women.

6.- Generate a Road Map to address the GBVPRV phenomenon.

The implementation of the Project has generated social cohesion among leaders of the social sector, therefore, there is a natural enthusiasm to continue working to eradicate violence against women and, where appropriate, to eradicate gender-based political violence. Derived from this great enthusiasm, there is a valuable opportunity to continue working from civil society, through an approach that is sustainable and coherent to the social context. Implementing a roadmap to address GBVPRV would allow maintaining a comprehensive approach to actions to be implemented every time an electoral contest approaches and institutionalize the process to prevent other CSOs from going through a learning curve that limits or delays their interventions and therefore their results. The roadmap could be positioned as a report to be part of the documentary heritage of the collaborating organizations, to be accepted and understood as key milestones to eradicate this problem, starting from education with a gender perspective, raising awareness among people and recognition of community leaders who strengthen equitable practices.



7.- Consider planning field activities in advance to avoid putting CSO personnel at risk.

During the implementation of the Project, activities were carried out that met the expected objectives. However, it has been documented that there was no risk prevention protocol to avoid endangering the safety of the implementers. Therefore, it is recommended to generate advance planning considering risk prevention protocols and identifying sensitive points that could represent latent threats to CSOs or implementing partners. In addition, it was identified that it is essential to train implementers to react appropriately to dangerous situations.

8.- During the implementation of the Project, activities were carried out that met the expected objectives.

There are three specific benefits for which it is important to develop a baseline study: (A) To provide aggregated, timely and reliable information that allows decision-makers to have optimal processes for planning, management, monitoring and evaluation of the Project. (B) Strengthen the culture of use and exploitation of information by generating relevant indicators for the benefit of the Project's design. (C) Facilitate access to and use of information by other Project participants (allies, beneficiaries, facilitators, linkers, etc.), encouraging accountability. It should be noted that this recommendation is based on the verification that in the Project's results framework the baseline value is zero and, as explained above, it is not possible to calculate the progress of the proposed indicators with respect to their initial situation, since there is no verifiable starting point.

9.-Promote participatory planning mechanisms among the Project's relevant stakeholders.

Participatory planning is a procedure by means of which decision-making is carried out jointly with the relevant stakeholders involved in a project (staff, partners, beneficiaries, among others). Establishing an integral participation from the beginning of the elaboration of a project allows to legitimize it and to support its scope. This Methodological tool makes it possible for beneficiaries, facilitators, partners, allies and the coordinating team to take ownership of the actions and solutions proposed, and thus support the project implementation process.



10.-Effectively convey the success of the project with strong communication

Although external communication efforts (print, virtual and audiovisual media) have been relevant in recent months, it is essential to generate a solid strategy to disseminate the results and benefits of the Project. The way success is articulated can significantly influence how stakeholders perceive the outcome. Clear and professional communication regarding projects outcomes serves as a validation of the effort put from all stakeholders involved in the Project. This could be done, in the first instance, by standardizing the messages and institutional image line disseminated by CSOs. In addition, the design and publication of communication pieces for social networks could be incorporated, including specific messages to combat gender-based violence and calls to action to mitigate the problem. It is valuable to recognize that the activation of a communication strategy could generate benefits in terms of project outreach and a greater number of beneficiaries. Additionally, the strategy can be complemented with the implementation of hashtags to align the publications shared by CSOs on social networks,

11.- Liaison with local agents

It is recommended to expand the potential of available linkages with local agents in each of the municipalities where the Project is present in order to multiply its results and scope. In this sense, it is suggested to form alliances with local academic institutions, as well as Polytechnic and Technological Universities to attract a greater number of beneficiaries.



Lessons Learned

Lesson 1. The social and violent context in Mexican municipalities has reduced the scope of activities and results programmed by CSOs.

In spite of the funding granted, which has allowed for training and the implementation of forums in different states, it has been observed that violence is a negative factor that has forced CSO leaders to change the location of programmed activities and even to desist from collaborating in certain municipalities so as not to put their integrity at risk. Therefore, we can affirm that violence has diminished the spirit of the organizations and has limited the scope of the activities and the expected results of the Project.

Lesson 2. Eradicating gender-based political violence requires a comprehensive intervention, coordinated with the participation of different stakeholders and with a long-term approach.

Although it has been recognized that the tasks carried out in the Project have worked well, it is essential to reflect on the perspectives of the people who carry out permanent tasks to eradicate violence against women. Considering that their contributions and experiences have been relevant in combating this problem, one of the main lessons learned is to continue promoting actions to eradicate VAWG in a sustained manner, from the local level and with the participation of different agents (social, political, private, community, academic). This lesson is supported by the findings issued by the implementing partners, which describe that no action is irrelevant for such a complex problem in a country with more than 125 million inhabitants.

Lesson 3. It is necessary to continue to carry out affirmative actions to ensure the integration of other population groups.

One of the areas of opportunity found in the Project is related to the difficulties in guaranteeing the inclusion of people with disabilities. Although priority was given to this population sector from the planning stage, it has been observed that the scope of the results was not entirely optimal. It is important to consider that sometimes it is not enough to set a goal if there are no specific actions programmed to guarantee the inclusion of people with disabilities. Therefore, a lesson learned would be to consider the inclusion of affirmative actions and incentives for people with disabilities to guarantee their participation.



Lesson 4. Women are a preponderant factor in the dissemination of measures to mitigate gender-based political violence.

The decision to select women-led organizations was positive for the Project's objectives, as the women who carried out dissemination and training actions on GBV were agents of change, with the possibility of working collaboratively with other women's groups with similar interests. However, it is essential that men also assume their responsibility to combat GBV, in the process of building an egalitarian society. Therefore, it is favorable to continue encouraging actions where women assume the leadership role and coordinate efforts to promote the inclusion of more women in the democratic life of the country, at the same time it is essential that men actively support these initiatives, recognize and denounce existing bad practices without inhibiting women's protagonism.

Lesson 5. Continuity of actions is needed to ensure that objectives are met.

According to the testimonies recorded, the need to continue seeking funding and create operational conditions to ensure the continuity of the Project has been discussed. Generating cultural changes is not a simple task; it involves implementing long-term strategies to redress traditional gender roles that are rooted in the social structure. In addition, during the study we were able to observe that there are several contextual obstacles (violent environments) that can interfere with the actions programmed through the Project's theory of change, although some CSOs were strengthened to provide attention to women victims of GBV, in the future it will be necessary to continue training elected women so that their governance tasks are not hindered once they assume a position of popular election.

Lesson 6. The Project was relevant, but there are operational limitations due to the geographical extension of the country and the number of inhabitants.

A key documented lesson that can be reflected upon is that the implementation of the Project was developed in a pertinent manner and although the results were positive for strengthening the capacities of CSOs to address GBV, work was only done in four states, which could limit the expected effect of the theory of change ("By 2025, the Mexican State has a productive development strategy that promotes associative capacity, innovation, productivity and competitiveness. In order to generate associative actions with extensive results, it is necessary to expand the collaboration, so it is ideal to replicate similar efforts in more states of the republic, mainly in those



states with the highest number of complaints in the National Registry of Persons Sanctioned for Political Violence against Women on Grounds of Gender. The above implies carrying out priority actions in those places where a high rate of sanctions issued for issues of gender-based violence against women has been detected. As of October 30, 2024, the sanctions per state are as follows: Oaxaca (139), Veracruz (47) Tabasco (37), Campeche (34) Chiapas (24), Guanajuato (20), Quintana Roo (15) Baja California (12) and Puebla (12).

It should be noted that the project was maintained as an innovative effort that promotes the culture of reporting in specific localities of the country, however, it should be noted that despite the 515 people who are part of the National Registry of Persons Sanctioned in terms of GBV, 215 people do not have any type of warning, 159 people received a financial fine and 79 people received a public reprimand.

The remaining reprimanded persons are distributed as follows: one person with a reprimand of eight days suspension without pay, one person with a financial fine and imprisonment for five years, one person with a symbolic fine, one person with a fine, imprisonment and reprimand, one person with the loss of an honest way of life, one person with removal from office, one person with suspension of political party affiliation and one person with provisional suspension of political party affiliation.



ANNEXES

Annex 1. Evaluation Matrix

Key Questions	Data sources	Data collection methods or tools	Indicators or standards of achievement	Methods for data analysis
<p>[Criteria: relevance]</p> <p>To what extent does the Project respond to the human development priorities of the 2030 Agenda and international instruments (e.g. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, CEDAW) on the issues of empowerment, violence (specifically political violence based on gender) and gender equality?</p>	<p>International instruments</p> <p>CEDAW</p> <p>Declaration of Human Rights</p> <p>Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belém do Pará)</p> <p>Project governing documents</p>	<p>Documentary research</p>	<p>How many goals or objectives of the Project contribute to the goals or objectives of international instruments on human rights and gender equality?</p>	<p>Systematic review</p> <p>Analysis of content alignment between international instruments and the project's governing documents</p>
<p>[Criterion: relevance] To what extent was the Project aligned with national development priorities, CPD outputs, CPD outcomes, the</p>	<p>National and international instruments</p> <p>National Development Plan Products and results of the Programme Document for</p>	<p>Documentary research</p>	<p>How many Project goals or objectives are aligned with the goals or objectives of the national development priorities, the CPD products and results, the UNDP</p>	<p>Systematic review</p> <p>Analysis of content alignment between national and international instruments and the project's</p>

Key Questions	Data sources	Data collection methods or tools	Indicators or standards of achievement	Methods for data analysis
UNDP Strategic Plan and the SDGs?	Mexico (CPD)UNDP Strategic PlanSDG Project governing documents		Strategic Plan and the SDGs?	governing documents
[Criterion: relevance] Was the theory of change presented in the outcomes model a relevant and appropriate vision on which to base the Project initiatives?	Project Reports Results of semi-structured interviews Project implementation monitoring reports Semi-structured interviews	Documentary research Semi-structured online interviews	Progress indicators related to the expected results of the Project	Systematic review Qualitative analysis of interviews
[Criterion: effectiveness] To what extent have the expected results of the Project and its components been achieved or progress made, particularly in vulnerable groups (women, indigenous women and Afro-Mexicans) or not, and why?	Project Implementation Monitoring Reports Semi-structured Interviews	Documentary research Semi-structured online interviews	Progress indicators related to the expected results of the Project	Systematic Review of the Project Qualitative Analysis of Interviews and Surveys
[Criterion: effectiveness] How did the Project contribute to strengthening the	Project Implementation Monitoring Reports	Documentary research Semi-structured interviews online	Progress indicators related to the expected results of the Project	Systematic Review of the Project Qualitative

Key Questions	Data sources	Data collection methods or tools	Indicators or standards of achievement	Methods for data analysis
INE in its actions to address Political Violence Based on Gender?	Semi-structured Interviews	and/or in person with the Technical Unit for Gender Equality and Non-Discrimination of the INE		Analysis of Interviews and Surveys
[Criterion: effectiveness] To what extent do the capacities of the UNDP Gender Unit allow it to influence the spheres of action, specifically in eliminating violence against women and promoting women's political participation and gender equality?	Project Implementation Monitoring Reports Semi-structured Interviews	Documentary research Semi-structured online interviews	Progress indicators related to the expected results of the Project	Systematic Review of the Project Qualitative Analysis of Interviews and Surveys
[Criterion: efficiency] To what extent do the components of the Project, as well as its other characteristics (activities carried out, choice of implementation partners, structure of the coordinating unit, implementation mechanisms, scope, budget, administrative processes, use of	Project activity reports Reports on activities of civil society organizations Semi-structured interviews Reports on monitoring of project implementation	Documentary research Semi-structured online interviews	Progress indicators related to the expected results of the Project	Systematic Review of the Project Qualitative Analysis of Interviews and Surveys



Key Questions	Data sources	Data collection methods or tools	Indicators or standards of achievement	Methods for data analysis
resources) allow the achievement of the objectives?				
[Criterion: efficiency] Have UNDP practices, policies, processes and decision-making capacities affected the achievement of project outcomes?	Contracting minutes Financial reports Semi-structured interviews with the coordination and implementation team	Documentary research Semi-structured online interviews	Supported and justified decisions on contracts related to the Project for its objectives Incidence of financial decisions according to the scheduled dates	Systematic Review of the Project Qualitative Analysis of Interviews and Surveys
[Criterion: sustainability] What monitoring and evaluation systems have been implemented to ensure the quality and effectiveness of the Project over time?	Interviews with the coordination and implementation team	Semi-structured interviews	Number of public policies, programs and/or actions that were created and/or strengthened and continue after the project	Qualitative analysis of interviews and surveys
[Criterion: sustainability] Have strategic alliances been identified and established with key actors to ensure the continuity of the Project's actions and results?	Semi-structured interviews with implementing partners and counterparts Interviews with the coordination and implementation team	Semi-structured interviews	Number of public policies, programs and/or actions that were created and/or strengthened and continue after the project	Systematic review of the project Qualitative analysis of interviews and surveys



Key Questions	Data sources	Data collection methods or tools	Indicators or standards of achievement	Methods for data analysis
How has the Project responded to changes in the social and economic context during its implementation?	Semi-structured interviews with implementing partners and counterparts	Semi-structured interviews	Progress indicators related to the expected results of the Project	Systematic review of the project Qualitative analysis of interviews and surveys
[Criterion: sustainability] To what extent will actions within the INE, with CSOs and the training site remain once the UNDP intervention ends?	Semi-structured interviews with beneficiaries Semi-structured interviews with implementing partners and counterparts Interviews with the coordination and implementation team	Semi-structured interviews	Number of public policies, programs and/or actions that were created and/or strengthened and continue after the project	Qualitative analysis of interviews and surveys
[Criterion: coherence] To what extent does the Project address synergies and interrelations with other interventions related to gender-based political violence to avoid duplication of efforts?	Interviews with the coordination and implementation team Interviews with implementing partners Interviews with counterparts Document review	Document review Semi-structured interviews	Number of interrelations with other interventions by other actors Number of public policies, programs and/or actions that were created and/or strengthened	Qualitative analysis of interviews and documentary



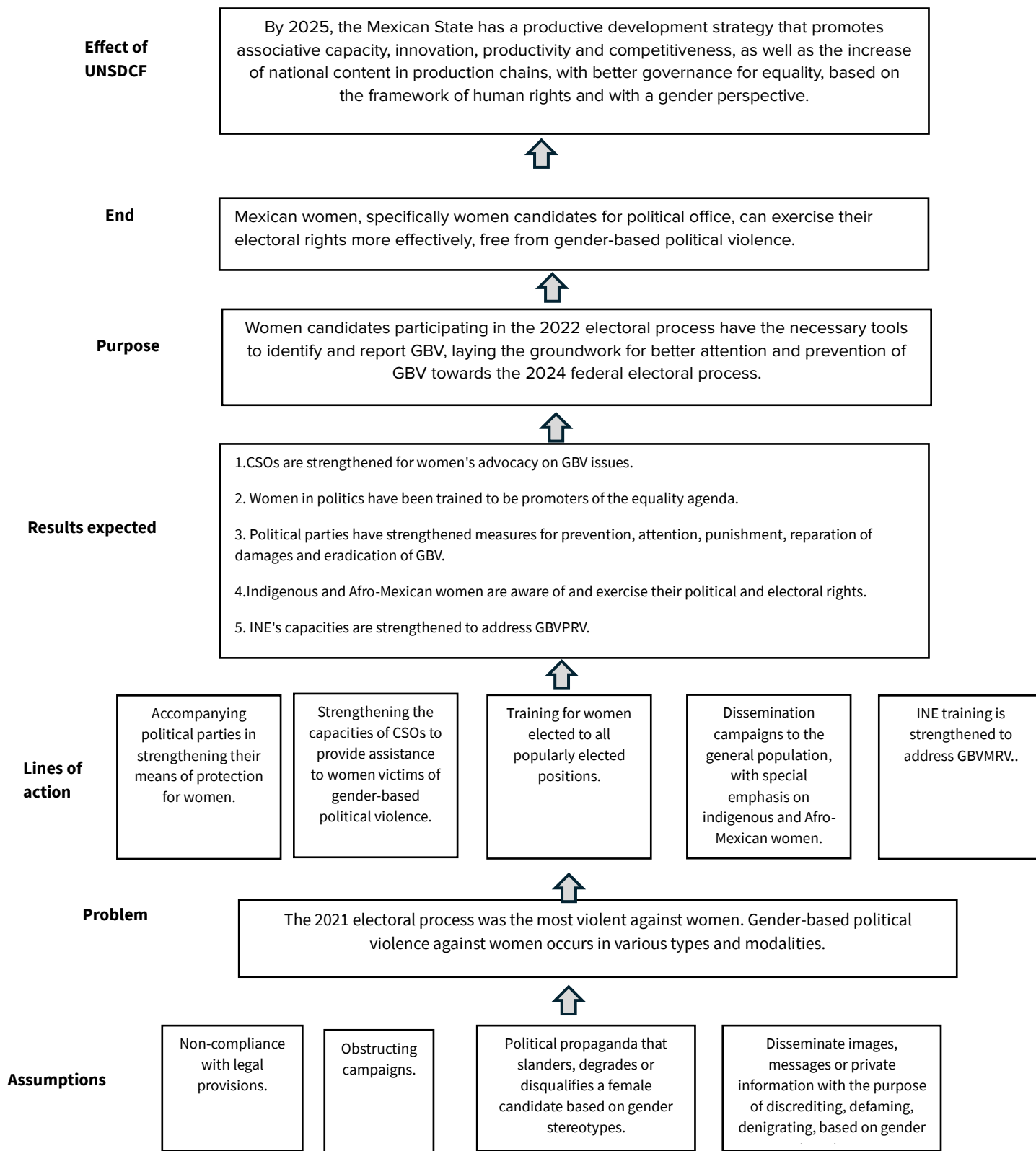
Key Questions	Data sources	Data collection methods or tools	Indicators or standards of achievement	Methods for data analysis
[Criterion: Gender equality] What mechanisms were put in place to ensure a gender perspective during the implementation of the Project?	Interviews with the coordination and implementation team Interviews with implementing partners	Document review Semi-structured interviews	Progress indicators related to the expected results of the Project	Qualitative analysis of interviews and documentary
[Criterion: Gender equality] To what extent was an intercultural approach adopted in the Project to promote positive changes in gender equality issues?	Interviews with the coordination and implementation team Interviews with implementing partners	Document review Semi-structured interviews	Progress indicators related to the expected results of the Project	Qualitative analysis of interviews and documentary
[Criteria: human rights] What dissemination actions were carried out to reach groups of women from indigenous communities and Afro-Mexican communities?	Interviews with the coordination and implementation team Interviews with implementing partners Project implementation monitoring reports	Document review Semi-structured interviews	Progress indicators related to the expected results of the Project	Qualitative analysis of interviews and documentary



Key Questions	Data sources	Data collection methods or tools	Indicators or standards of achievement	Methods for data analysis
Criterion: human rights] To what extent have the indigenous population, people with physical disabilities, women, men and other groups benefited from the Project?	Interviews with the coordination and implementation team Interviews with implementing partners	Document review Semi-structured interviews	Progress indicators related to the expected results of the Project	Qualitative analysis of interviews and documentary
[Criterion: Disability] To what extent were measures taken to provide accessibility to persons with disabilities to the actions and products of the Project?	Interviews with the coordination and implementation team Interviews with implementing partners	Document review Semi-structured interviews	Progress indicators related to the expected results of the Project	Qualitative analysis of interviews and documentary
[Criterion: coherence] To what extent are there overlaps or gaps between the Project and services or support provided by other actors?	Interviews with the coordination and implementation team Interviews with implementing partners	Document review Semi-structured interviews	Progress indicators related to the expected results of the Project	Qualitative analysis of interviews and documentary

Source: Own elaboration with information from Annex 6." Evaluation Matrix Individual Consultancy Consulting Services for the Final Evaluation of the Project Zero Political Violence Against Women in Mexico.

Annex 2. Theory of Change



Anexo 3. Evaluation Terms of Reference

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo



INDIVIDUAL CONSULTANT PROCUREMENT NOTICE PCI-021-2024

Fecha: 06 de mayo de 2024

País: México

Descripción: Consultor/a para Evaluación Final del proyecto "CERO Violencia Política Contra las Mujeres en México"

Nombre del proyecto: 00127453 INE- CERO Violencia política mujeres

Duración de la consultoría: 2 meses

La propuesta deberá ser enviada mediante la plataforma Quantum. Por ningún motivo se aceptarán ofertas por fuera de la plataforma. Es responsabilidad de cada oferente cargar su propuesta con tiempo de anticipación, ya que, en caso de experimentar dificultades con el uso de Quantum, deberá comunicarlas al correo licitaciones@undp.org con tiempo suficiente para solventarlas.

Cualquier duda respecto de la presente convocatoria deberá ser enviada usando la opción de mensajería de la plataforma Quantum.

1. ANTECEDENTES

La violencia política contra las mujeres en razón de género (VPMRG) es uno de los principales lastres que impiden el ejercicio pleno de los derechos políticos y derechos electorales de las mujeres; es una consecuencia más del estado patriarcal y sus desigualdades estructurales, y su práctica lacera de forma directa los derechos humanos.

Durante 2021, México llevó a cabo el proceso electoral más grande en su historia, en el que se eligió la Cámara de Diputadas y Diputados (300 mayoría relativa, 200 representación proporcional); 15 gubernaturas; 30 congresos locales; 1900 ayuntamientos y juntas municipales; en el que se esperaba la participación de 94 millones 800 mil ciudadanas y ciudadanos inscritos en la lista nominal de electores. A este gran reto, se sumaron tres circunstancias adicionales: fue la primera elección con el principio de paridad elevado a nivel constitucional y con la violencia política contra las mujeres en razón de género tipificada, y en su momento, estragos de la pandemia por la COVID-19 como un reto más de entender sobre cómo afectaría el ejercicio de derechos políticos y electorales de las mujeres.

PNUD México

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A partir del aumento de la participación de las mujeres en la vida pública, la VPMRG se considera como uno de los problemas estructurales que tiene mayor incidencia en las aspirantes, candidatas y servidoras públicas. De acuerdo con la consultora *Etellekt*, de 810 víctimas de violencia política en el proceso electoral 2021, el 36% son mujeres, registrando 21 candidatas lamentablemente asesinadas. Este no solo fue el proceso hasta ese momento, el más grande en la historia de México, sino también el más violento contra las mujeres. La entidad con mayor número de violencia política contra las mujeres fue Oaxaca, seguida de Veracruz. Las expresiones de violencia de género más usadas fueron el lenguaje sexista, los insultos, la discriminación, la minimización, las amenazas y la violencia física; siendo las redes sociales el lugar donde se ejerció mayor violencia contra precandidatas y candidatas.

En lo que respecta a la tipificación de la VPMRG, aún faltan herramientas para que las precandidatas, candidatas y mujeres en la política puedan acceder a los recursos para su defensa en caso de que sean víctimas. Asimismo, es necesario un mayor nivel de concientización sobre los elementos del delito de VPMRG, para que las víctimas puedan identificarlo, reconocerlo y tomar acción en contra de sus agresores.

Con frecuencia en las mujeres indígenas y afromexicanas se entrecruzan categorías que aumentan su situación de vulnerabilidad que dificultan aún más el acceso a los cargos públicos. Es por ello que se busca también profundizar la conciencia en estas comunidades sobre la participación de las mujeres en la vida pública, en un marco de respeto a sus propios sistemas normativos.

Teniendo en cuenta los desafíos de desarrollo señalados, el proyecto se centra en generar herramientas para la atención, defensa y eliminación de la violencia política contra las mujeres en razón de género, desde la sociedad civil y los partidos políticos, y el Instituto Nacional Electoral (INE), con énfasis en candidatas de comunidades indígenas y afromexicanas, buscando así la prevención de la violencia electoral y la promoción de la participación política de las mujeres pertenecientes a grupos vulnerables en los procesos electorales.

Los objetivos específicos del proyecto son:

- a) Capacitar y fortalecer organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil (OSC) enfocadas en participación política de mujeres, VPMRG y acceso a la justicia, a fin de que asuman la defensa de mujeres en temas de violencia política en razón de género, con el fin de abatir uno de los principales obstáculos en el acceso a cargos de elección popular.
- b) Capacitar a candidatas electas sobre perspectiva de género, agendas políticas con enfoque de derechos humanos, género y Agenda 2030; y otras áreas de oportunidad detectadas por el PNUD y el INE durante el proceso electoral.
- c) Brindar acompañamiento a partidos políticos y agrupaciones políticas en el diseño de medidas de protección para las mujeres víctimas de violencia política en razón de género.
- d) Difundir los derechos políticos y electorales de las mujeres en comunidades indígenas y afromexicanas.
- e) Fortalecer las capacidades del Instituto Nacional Electoral respecto a los derechos políticos y electorales de las mujeres.

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Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo**PROPÓSITO, ALCANCE Y OBJETIVOS DE LA EVALUACIÓN**

La presente consultoría tiene como finalidad realizar la evaluación final del Proyecto “CERO Violencia Política Contra las Mujeres en México”.

La evaluación final se lleva a cabo según lo acordado en el documento del proyecto y de acuerdo con el Plan de Evaluación del PNUD (2021-2025), el Plan Estratégico del PNUD y la Política de Evaluación del PNUD que establece una serie de principios rectores, normas y criterios evaluación en la organización.

Entre las normas que la Política busca mantener, las más importantes son: que el ejercicio de evaluación debe ser independiente, imparcial y de calidad apropiada, pero también debe ser intencional y debe diseñarse con utilidad en mente. La evaluación debe generar información relevante y útil para apoyar la toma de decisiones basada en evidencia.

El propósito de la evaluación final es generar evidencia tanto para fortalecer la atención, defensa y eliminación de la violencia política y de género contra las mujeres, así como promover la participación de mujeres pertenecientes a grupos vulnerables en los procesos electorales, a través de un análisis de los resultados, hallazgos y lecciones aprendidas.

Asegurará 1) la rendición de cuentas por parte de las contrapartes nacionales y el PNUD y 2) el aprendizaje colectivo a través de la captura de resultados, buenas prácticas y lecciones aprendidas.

Para lograr este propósito, los hallazgos y recomendaciones de la evaluación serán utilizados por diversos actores, entre ellos entidades gubernamentales, sociedad civil y el mismo PNUD para:

- Diseñar políticas públicas orientadas a prevenir y abordar la VPMRG.
- Establecer indicadores y mecanismos de monitoreo para evaluar el progreso en la prevención y mitigación de la violencia política de género a lo largo del tiempo.
- Fortalecer actuales iniciativas parecidas, como programas de capacitación dirigidos al funcionariado público, partidos políticos y la sociedad en general; programas de asistencia para las víctimas de VPMRG; entre otras.
- Catalizar investigaciones adicionales sobre la igualdad de género y la lucha contra la violencia política.
- Colocar nuevas discusiones sobre la violencia basada en género en la agenda pública.

La evaluación deberá basarse en los alcances de la implementación del proyecto, identificando pertinencia, eficacia, eficiencia, coherencia, sostenibilidad y enfoque de género, encontrando el logro o no de sus resultados esperados y no esperados, buenas prácticas y lecciones aprendidas, siempre señalando los factores que contribuyeron a lo mismo. Se espera que la evaluación siga un enfoque prospectivo y brinde recomendaciones útiles y viables para aumentar la probabilidad de éxito para el final del proyecto. En consonancia con la práctica estándar de evaluación, el alcance del ejercicio va más allá de evaluar si el PNUD está “haciendo lo correcto” en la ejecución y gestión del proyecto, sino en una valoración más amplia donde

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si la estrategia, basada en la evidencia disponible, tal como se implementó y en comparación con enfoques similares implementados por otros es probable que sea el “enfoque correcto” para lograr los resultados de mayor nivel acordados al inicio del proyecto.

Además, se espera que la persona evaluadora realice una valoración de los resultados del Proyecto y de la incidencia de las actividades realizadas respecto de los objetivos y sobre el Marco de Cooperación de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Sostenible 2020-2025-UNSDCF (Anexo 3), el Documento Programa País (CPD) 2021-2025 del PNUD (Anexo 4) y el Plan Estratégico 2022-2025 del PNUD (Anexo 5).

La zona geográfica abarca los siguientes estados y municipios:

ESTADO	MUNICIPIOS
Yucatán	Mérida
Guerrero	Tlapa de Comonfort, Olinalá, Región de la Montaña, Alcozauca, Tlaxiataquilla, Metlatónoc, Xo-chihuehuetlán
Michoacán	Morelia
Quintana Roo	Felipe Carrillo Puerto, José María Morelos
Veracruz	Yanga, Tamiahua, Chicontepec, Zongolica, Cuitláhuac, Ixhuatlán de Madero, Tequila, Tlacoapan, Xalapa
Tlaxcala	Tlaxcala

Finalmente, es importante considerar que la evaluación debe ser independiente, según las Directrices de Evaluación del PNUD (Anexo 1). Por ello, se contratará a una persona consultora externa para asegurar la independencia de la evaluación. El PNUD acompañará el proceso para salvaguardar la independencia de la evaluación y la aplicación efectiva de la normativa aplicable y de los estándares de calidad esperados en una evaluación, conforme a lo señalado en Directrices de Evaluación emitidos por la Oficina Independiente de Evaluación del PNUD, incluidas aquellas previsiones para la realización de evaluación durante la pandemia por COVID-19 (Anexo 2).

ANEXOS

Anexo 1. [Directrices de Evaluación del PNUD](#)

Anexo 2. [Previsiones para la realización de evaluación durante la pandemia por COVID-19](#)

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Anexo 3. [Marco de Cooperación de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Sostenible 2020-2025-UNSDCF](#)

Anexo 4. [Documento de Programa para México 2021-2025.](#)

Anexo 5. [Plan Estratégico 2022-2025 del PNUD.](#)

Anexo 6. Matriz de evaluación (Adjunto en los documentos de Licitación)

Anexo 7. Esquema de Teoría de Cambio del Proyecto (Adjunto en los documentos de Licitación)

Anexo 8. Rastro de Auditoría de la Evaluación (Adjunto en los documentos de Licitación)

Anexo 9. [Lineamientos de Ética para la Evaluación.](#)

Anexo 10.
[Integrando los Derechos Humanos y Perspectiva de Género en la Evaluación.](#)

Anexo 11.
[Pledge of Commitment to Ethical Conduct in Evaluation.](#)

Anexo 12. Criterios de calidad para las evaluaciones del PNUD (Adjunto en los documentos de Licitación)

2. RESPONSABILIDADES Y DESCRIPCIÓN DE ACTIVIDADES

ITEM	RESPONSABILIDAD
1	Reunión de arranque de evaluación final y minuta de la reunión.
2	Informe preparatorio de la evaluación (Inception Report).
3	Reunión de presentación de hallazgos y retroalimentación con las personas responsables de la evaluación.
4	Presentación de los hallazgos y recomendaciones preliminares de la evaluación a las partes interesadas.
5	Borrador del informe de evaluación y Rastro de Auditoría (Audit Trail).
6	Informe Final en español y en inglés con anexos. En caso de ser requerido, presentación de los hallazgos y recomendaciones finales de la evaluación a las partes interesadas

Para información más detallada, favor de referirse al Anexo A Términos de Referencia.

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3. REQUERIMIENTOS DE EXPERIENCIA Y CALIFICACIONES

De la Propuesta Técnica	
1	Propuesta técnica en la que se presenta una metodología adecuada y óptima a usar para la evaluación. La propuesta técnica deberá reflejar claridad y entendimiento de los objetivos de la evaluación, así como los alcances y la metodología que utilizará para desarrollarla. Su redacción deberá ser concisa y utilizar lenguaje claro. Deberá mencionar la forma en la que integrará la perspectiva de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres en el análisis y productos de la evaluación. Deberá incluir cronograma de actividades.
De la Persona Evaluadora	
1	Grado académico mínimo de Licenciatura en Sociología, Antropología, Estudios de género, Derechos humanos, Cooperación Internacional, Economía Social o afines a las actividades y conocimientos requeridos para la evaluación. Comprobable mediante Título o Cédula Profesional.
2	Experiencia mínima de al menos una evaluación elaborada en los últimos 3 años, en evaluación de proyectos de género, desarrollo, democracia, gobernanza, justicia, paz, entre otros similares. Comprobable mediante CV.
3	La Persona Evaluadora ha fungido como evaluador principal o coautor en al menos un informe de evaluación anterior. Se dará preferencia si la evaluación fue en idioma inglés. Comprobable mediante evidencia, como archivos PDF o Links.
4	ENTREVISTA. <u>Pasarán a entrevista solo las personas candidatas que cumplan con el 70% del puntaje total posible de los criterios anteriores.</u> Durante la entrevista, a juicio del panel de evaluación, las personas deberán demostrar que tienen los conocimientos y experiencia necesarios para llevar a cabo la evaluación con la calidad requerida respondiendo, a criterio del panel, satisfactoriamente al menos 3 preguntas en la entrevista.

4. DOCUMENTOS PARA INCLUIR EN LA PRESENTACIÓN DE LA OFERTA

Los consultores individuales interesados en participar en la presente convocatoria deberán presentar los siguientes documentos/información:

1. Propuesta técnica:
 - Las razones que lo colocan como el mejor candidato para cumplir con éxito los servicios solicitados.
 - Proveer una breve descripción de la metodología o actividades que planea realizar para cumplir con éxito la consultoría.
2. Propuesta Económica.
3. CV personal, donde incluya la experiencia en proyectos similares y a menos 3 referencias.
4. Título o cédula profesional.
5. Informe de evaluación anterior

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5. PROPUESTA ECONÓMICA

Suma de Gasto Global (Lump Sum):

La propuesta económica deberá especificar la suma de gasto global, y términos de pago en relación a entregables específicos y medibles (cualitativos y cuantitativos). Los pagos se basan en la entrega de productos o servicios. Para la comparación de las propuestas económicas, éstas deberán incluir a un desglose de la suma de gasto global (incluyendo viajes, viáticos, y número anticipado de días de trabajo.)

Todos los gastos de viaje (viáticos, pasajes, traslados) previstos deberán incluirse en la propuesta económica. Esto incluye todos los viajes para incorporarse a estaciones de trabajo/repatriación.

En caso de viajes no previstos, el pago de los costos del viaje incluyendo boletos, hospedaje y gastos de traslado, deberá acordarse entre la unidad de negocio respectiva y el consultor individual antes de viajar y será reembolsado. En general, PNUD no aceptará costos de viaje que excedan a los boletos de clase económica. Si un consultor individual desea viajar en una clase más alta, los gastos correrán por su cuenta.

6. EVALUACIÓN

Los consultores individuales serán evaluados basados en el siguiente criterio:

Análisis acumulativo: Se adjudicará el contrato a aquel Consultor que obtenga la mejor combinación técnico-económica. Donde la oferta técnica equivale al 70% y la económica el 30% de la calificación total. Cabe señalar que serán susceptibles de análisis económico únicamente aquellas propuestas que obtengan al menos el 70% de los puntos técnicos disponibles (700/1000).

Propuesta técnica (70%)

- De la Propuesta Técnica
- Formación Académica
- Experiencia profesional

Propuesta financiera (30%)

- Se calculará como la relación entre precio de la propuesta y el precio más bajo de todas las propuestas que haya recibido el PNUD

ITEM	CRITERIOS DE EVALUACION	PUNTAJE
De la Propuesta Técnica		
1	Propuesta técnica en la que se presenta una metodología adecuada y óptima a usar para la evaluación. La propuesta técnica deberá reflejar claridad y entendimiento de los objetivos de la evaluación, así como los alcances y la metodología que utilizará para desarrollarla. Su redacción deberá ser concisa y utilizar lenguaje claro. Deberá mencionar la forma en la que integrará la perspectiva de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres en el análisis y productos de la evaluación. Deberá incluir cronograma de actividades. A) No cumple con el requisito mínimo: 0 puntos	400

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ITEM	CRITERIOS DE EVALUACION	PUNTAJE
	B) La propuesta refleja entendimiento sobre los objetivos de la evaluación pero no es suficientemente clara y/o no contiene alguno de los elementos solicitados.: 280 puntos C) La propuesta refleja entendimiento sobre los objetivos de la evaluación, es clara y congruente y contiene todos los elementos solicitados.: 400 puntos	
De la Persona Evaluadora		
1	Grado académico mínimo de Licenciatura en Sociología, Antropología, Estudios de género, Derechos humanos, Cooperación Internacional, Economía Social o afines a las actividades y conocimientos requeridos para la evaluación. Comprobable mediante Título o Cédula Profesional. A) No cumple con el requisito mínimo: 0 puntos B) La Persona Evaluadora cuenta con nivel académico de Licenciatura en alguna de las carreras solicitadas: 70 puntos C) La Persona Evaluadora cuenta con nivel académico de maestría o superior en alguna de las carreras solicitadas: 100 puntos	100
2	Experiencia mínima de al menos una evaluación elaborada en los últimos 3 años, en evaluación de proyectos de género, desarrollo, democracia, gobernanza, justicia, paz, entre otros similares. Comprobable mediante CV. A) No cumple con el requisito mínimo: 0 puntos B) La Persona Evaluadora cuenta con al menos una experiencia comprobable en los rubros señalados: 105 puntos C) La Persona Evaluadora cuenta con dos o más experiencias comprobables en los rubros señalados: 150 puntos	150
3	La Persona Evaluadora ha fungido como evaluador principal o coautor en al menos un informe de evaluación anterior. Se dará preferencia si la evaluación fue en idioma inglés. Comprobable mediante evidencia, como archivos PDF o Links. A) No cumple con el requisito mínimo: 0 puntos B) La Persona Evaluadora ha sido evaluador principal o coautor en al menos un informe de evaluación anterior.: 140 puntos C) La Persona Evaluadora ha sido evaluador principal o coautor en dos o más informes de evaluación anteriores y uno de ellos fue en inglés.: 200 puntos	200
4	ENTREVISTA. <u>Pasarán a entrevista solo las personas candidatas que cumplan con el 70% del puntaje total posible de los criterios anteriores.</u> Durante la entrevista, a juicio del panel de evaluación, las personas deberán demostrar que tienen los conocimientos y experiencia necesarios para llevar a cabo la evaluación con la calidad requerida respondiendo, a criterio del panel, satisfactoriamente al menos 3 preguntas en la entrevista. A) No cumple con el requisito mínimo: 0 puntos B) Responde satisfactoriamente al menos tres preguntas: 105 puntos C) Responde satisfactoriamente a todas las preguntas: 150 puntos	150
TOTAL PUNTAJE		1000

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ANEXOS:

ANEXO A- TERMINOS DE REFERENCIA (TDR)

ANEXO B- CARTA DEL OFERENTE AL PNUD CONFIRMANDO INTERÉS Y DISPONIBILIDAD PARA LA ASIGNACIÓN COMO CONTRATISTA INDIVIDUAL (CI)

ANEXO C- FORMATO DE CONTRATO IC CON CONDICIONES GENERALES PARA LA CONTRATACION DE CONSULTORES INDIVIDUALES

ANEXO 6. MATRIZ DE EVALUACIÓN

ANEXO 7. ESQUEMA DE TEORÍA DE CAMBIO DEL PROYECTO

ANEXO 8. RASTRO DE AUDITORÍA DE LA EVALUACIÓN

ANEXO 12. CRITERIOS DE CALIDAD PARA LAS EVALUACIONES DEL PNUD

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ANEXO A
Términos de Referencia (TORS)
Consultoría Individual PCI-021-2024

Fecha: 06 de mayo de 2024

Descripción de la Consultoría:	Consultor/a para Evaluación Final del proyecto “CERO Violencia Política Contra las Mujeres en México”		
Duración estimada:	2 meses		
Fecha de inicio:	Mayo 2024		
Fecha de Término:	Junio 2024		
Número y Título del Proyecto:	00127453 INE- CERO Violencia política mujeres		
Objetivo:	Generar evidencia tanto para fortalecer la atención, defensa y eliminación de la violencia política y de género contra las mujeres, así como promover la participación de mujeres pertenecientes a grupos vulnerables en los procesos electorales, a través de un análisis de los resultados, hallazgos y lecciones aprendidas.		
Supervisor:	Unidad de Monitoreo y Evaluación del PNUD		
Descripción de Viajes:	Aplica. Todos los gastos de viaje (viáticos, pasajes, traslados) previstos deberán incluirse en la propuesta económica, <u>siempre y cuando el o la consultora residan fuera de la Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México.</u>		
	Destino/s	Duración estimada	Breve descripción de las razones del viaje
	Ciudad de México	1 día	Revisión de Matriz de Evaluación
	Ciudad de México	1 día	Preparación de Informe Preparatorio
	Ciudad de México	1 día	Presentación de avances
	Ciudad de México	1 día	Presentación de hallazgos preliminares
Ciudad de México	1 día	Presentación de hallazgos finales y recomendaciones	
Lugar de trabajo:	A distancia con reuniones presenciales una vez por semana en la Ciudad de México.		
Forma de Pago:	Tres pagos a contra entrega y validación de los productos.		
Dedicación:	Parcial		

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DESCRIPCIÓN DE ACTIVIDADES Y PRODUCTOS ESPERADOS

ITEM	ACTIVIDAD	PRODUCTO	CALENDARIO	% PAGO
1	Reunión de arranque de evaluación final y minuta de la reunión.	1.1 Minuta de la reunión. 1.2 Plan de trabajo detallado con cronograma. 1.3 Carta compromiso de ética en la evaluación firmada. 1.4 Mapa preliminar de actores a involucrar en la evaluación. 1.5 Matriz de evaluación (Anexo 6) aprobada con preguntas por criterio.	Semana 1	0
2	Informe preparatorio de la evaluación (Inception Report).	Documento (entre 10 y 15 páginas) que deberá contener como mínimo los elementos señalados en las Directrices de Evaluación del PNUD contenidas en Anexo 1# particularmente: a. la comprensión de la persona evaluadora sobre lo que va a evaluar y por qué, mostrando cómo cada pregunta de la evaluación será contestada y por qué medio: los métodos, las fuentes de información y los procedimientos de recolección de datos/información propuestos; b. propuesta de calendario de labores, actividades y entregables; el informe ofrece al Proyecto y a la persona evaluadora una oportunidad para comprobar que entienden de la misma manera la evaluación y clarificar cualquier malentendido desde el principio.	Semana 2	25
3	Reunión de presentación de hallazgos y retroalimentación con las personas responsables de la evaluación.	Presentación en la cual la persona evaluadora compartirá los hallazgos preliminares de la evaluación y las primeras versiones de las conclusiones y recomendaciones derivadas de esta. Los administradores de la evaluación y el equipo extendido brindarán	Semana 4	0

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ITEM	ACTIVIDAD	PRODUCTO	CALENDARIO	% PAGO
		retroalimentación a la persona evaluadora.		
4	Presentación de los hallazgos y recomendaciones preliminares de la evaluación a las partes interesadas.	Presentación en la cual la persona evaluadora compartirá los hallazgos preliminares de la evaluación y las primeras versiones de las conclusiones y recomendaciones derivadas de esta a las partes interesadas para validar y contrastar la información recabada, así como recoger retroalimentación y sugerencias para mejorar el informe final.	Semana 5	0
5	Borrador del informe de evaluación y Rastro de Auditoría (Audit Trail).	Documento borrador (entre 40 y 60 páginas) del informe de evaluación que deberá contener como mínimo los elementos señalados en las Directrices de Evaluación del PNUD. El equipo extendido y las personas administradoras de la evaluación examinarán el borrador para asegurar que éste cumple los criterios de calidad requeridos en las Directrices de Evaluación del PNUD y plasmarán sus comentarios y retroalimentación en el formato de Rastro de Auditoría que le será entregado a la persona evaluadora para su atención y respuesta.	Semana 6	25
6	Informe Final en español y en inglés con anexos. En caso de ser requerido, presentación de los hallazgos y recomendaciones finales de la evaluación a las partes interesadas	Informe final de la evaluación, en inglés y español, que deberá contener como mínimo los elementos señalados en las Directrices de Evaluación del PNUD. La persona evaluadora responderá a las aclaraciones y comentarios sobre el borrador del informe a través del documento de rastro de auditoría de la evaluación (Anexo 8) y realizará las adecuaciones al informe que considere pertinentes. El informe final será revisado por las	Semana 9	50

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Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo



ITEM	ACTIVIDAD	PRODUCTO	CALENDARIO	% PAGO
		<p>personas administradoras de la evaluación y el equipo extendido y en su caso, se realizarán comentarios adicionales mediante el formato de Rastro de Auditoría.</p> <p>El informe se considerará finalizado hasta que cumpla con los criterios de calidad y contenido que el PNUD considere necesarios.</p> <p>En caso de ser requerido, se deberá realizar una presentación en la cual la persona evaluadora compartirá los hallazgos finales de la evaluación y versiones finales de las conclusiones y recomendaciones derivadas reunión previa con partes interesadas.</p>		
TOTAL				100

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Annex 4. Interviews with people from the Public Sector

Objective: This questionnaire is designed to collect detailed qualitative information and personal experiences from people in the public sector who participated in the implementation of the Zero Political Violence Against Women in Mexico. For the application of this instrument, the participation of key representatives from the National Electoral Institute (INE), the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECID) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) was considered.

Introduction: Hello, good morning. My name is Daniel Tapia Quintana, external evaluation consultant for the Zero Political Violence Against Women in Mexico. Before starting, I would like to express my gratitude for your willingness to participate in this dialogue exercise, with the aim of addressing in depth your experiences, opinions and all the information concerning the Project.

It is important to note that all information collected during this session is confidential. Your personal data will not be transferred or processed outside the organization. Therefore, the information collected will be used only to design public policies aimed at preventing and addressing political violence against women based on gender and to place new discussions on gender-based violence on the public agenda.

The interview will last approximately 45 minutes. I must not forget to mention that this is not an evaluation exercise of your performance as an official within your organization. This session aims to evaluate the overall results of the Project, to ensure good decision-making in the future.

Before starting with the questionnaire, I would like to express that your participation during this session is completely voluntary and you may withdraw at any time if you wish. Do you agree to participate?

A) The interviewee answered YES

B) The interviewee answered NO

Thank you very much, without further ado, let's begin our session.

Identifiers

1. Full name.
2. Organization to which he/she belongs.
3. Time in office.



Relevance

4. To what extent do you consider that the Project responds to the human development priorities of the 2030 Agenda and international instruments (e.g. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, CEDAW) in the areas of empowerment, violence (specifically political violence based on gender) and gender equality?
5. From your perspective to what extent was the Project in line with national development priorities? (Applicable to INE officials).
6. To what extent was the Project in line with the development priorities of the CPD products, the CPD results, the UNDP Strategic Plan and the SDGs? (Applicable to UNDP officials).

Effectiveness

7. In your opinion, to what extent have the expected results of the Project and its components been achieved or progressed, particularly in vulnerable groups (women, indigenous women and Afro-Mexicans) or not, and why?
8. How did the Project contribute to strengthening the INE in its actions to address Gender-Based Political Violence?
9. To what extent do the capacities of the UNDP Gender Unit allow it to influence the spheres of action, specifically in eliminating violence against women and promoting women's political participation and gender equality? (Only applicable to UNDP)
10. In your opinion, to what extent has the Project made a substantial contribution to revitalizing inclusive governance, women's participation and leadership?
11. To what extent do you consider that the Project made a substantial contribution to accelerating the achievement of gender equality?

Efficiency

12. To what extent do you consider that the components of the Project “(1) Train elected candidates on gender perspective, political agendas with a focus on rights. (2) Provide support to national political parties and political groups in the design of protection measures for women victims of political violence due



to gender. (3) Disseminate the political-electoral rights of women in indigenous and Afro-Mexican communities. (4) Strengthen the capacities of the National Electoral Institute (INE) regarding the political-electoral rights of women. (5) Train and strengthen Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) for the protection and promotion of women's rights.” allow for the eradication of political violence against women based on gender?

13. In your opinion, are the project activities (for example, implementation of courses and workshops for the eradication of VPMRG, feasibility study for the possible creation of an ombudsman's office) relevant to achieving the eradication of political violence against women based on gender?
14. Have UNDP practices, policies, processes and decision-making capacities affected the achievement of the project's effects? (Applicable to UNDP staff)

Sustainability

15. What monitoring and evaluation systems have been implemented to ensure the quality and effectiveness of the Project over time? (e.g. quarterly monitoring reports from AECID, monitoring notes from UNDP, reporting formats for field visits by the gender unit, reporting templates on funding from Spanish Cooperation).
16. How has the Project responded to changes in the social and economic context during its implementation?
17. To what extent will actions within the INE, with CSOs and the training site continue once the UNDP intervention ends?

Coherence

18. To what extent does the Project address synergies and interrelations with other interventions related to gender-based political violence to avoid duplication of efforts?
19. To what extent are there overlaps or gaps between the Project and the services or support provided by you?



Gender Equality

20. What mechanisms were put in place to ensure a gender perspective during the implementation of the Project?

Gender sub questions

21. Have you taken any action to ensure that there is no gender discrimination in your organization's culture and that this is reflected within the Project?

22. Since the implementation of the Project, have you observed specific cases of improvement in women's participation and leadership in political-electoral contexts?

23. From your perspective, has the Project employed notable actions at the national level to ensure a reduction in the gender gap?

24. What specific actions would you take to ensure an inclusive approach during the implementation of the Project?

25. To what extent was an intercultural approach adopted in the Project to promote positive changes in gender equality issues?

Human Rights

26. What outreach actions were carried out to reach groups of women from indigenous communities and Afro-Mexican communities?

27. To what extent have the indigenous population, people with physical disabilities, women, men and other groups benefited from the Project?

Disability

28. To what extent were measures taken to provide accessibility to persons with disabilities to the actions and products of the Project?



Annex 5. Interviews with People from the Social Sector

Aim: This questionnaire is designed to collect detailed qualitative information and personal experiences of members of the social sector who participated during the implementation of the Zero Political Violence Against Women in Mexico. For the application of this instrument, the participation of key agents from Akmetria Social, Educating for Life and Social Action, Let's Do Something Association for the Comprehensive Development of Vulnerable Groups with a Gender Perspective, Equality, Neither More, Nor Less, and the Veracruz Institute for Philanthropy, a Civil Association, was considered.

Presentation: Hello, good morning, my name is Daniel Tapia Quintana, external evaluation consultant for Zero Political Violence Against Women in Mexico. Before starting, I would like to express my gratitude for your willingness to participate in this dialogue exercise, with the aim of addressing in depth your experiences, opinions and all the information concerning the Project.

The information collected during this interview is confidential. Your personal data will not be transferred or processed outside the organization. The information collected will therefore be used solely to design public policies aimed at preventing and addressing political violence against women based on gender and to place new discussions on gender-based violence on the public agenda.

The interview will last approximately 45 minutes. I must not forget to mention that this is not an exercise to evaluate your performance as a civil society official. This session aims to evaluate the overall results of the Project, to ensure good decision-making in the future.

Before starting the questionnaire, I would like to express that your participation during this session is completely voluntary and you may withdraw at any time if you so wish. Do you agree to participate?

- A) The interviewee answered YES
- B) The interviewee answered NO

Thank you very much, without further ado, let's begin our session.

Identifiers

- ✓ Full name.
- ✓ Organization to which you belong.
- ✓ Time in office.



Effectiveness

1. To what extent have the expected results of the Project and its components been achieved or progress made, particularly in vulnerable groups (women, indigenous women and Afro-Mexicans) or not, and why?
2. How did the Project contribute to strengthening the INE in its actions to address Gender-Based Political Violence?
3. To what extent do the capacities of the UNDP Gender Unit allow it to influence the spheres of action, specifically in eliminating violence against women and promoting women's political participation and gender equality?
4. In your opinion, to what extent has the Project achieved a substantial contribution to revitalizing inclusive governance, participation and women's leadership?
5. To what extent do you consider that the Project generated a substantial contribution to accelerating the achievement of gender equality?

Sustainability

6. What monitoring and evaluation systems have been implemented to ensure the quality and effectiveness of the Project over time?
7. Have strategic alliances been identified and established with key stakeholders to ensure the continuity of the Project's actions and results?
8. How has the Project responded to changes in the social and economic context during its implementation?
9. To what extent will actions within the INE, with CSOs and the training site continue once the UNDP intervention ends?

Coherence

10. To what extent does the Project address synergies and interrelations with other interventions related to gender-based political violence to avoid duplication of efforts?



11. To what extent are there overlaps or gaps between the Project and services or support provided by other actors?

Gender Equality

12. What mechanisms were put in place to ensure a gender perspective during the implementation of the Project?

Gender sub questions

13. Since the implementation of the Project, have you observed specific cases of improvement in women's participation and leadership in political-electoral contexts?
14. From your perspective, has the Project taken sufficient actions in your community to ensure a reduction in the gender gap?
15. What specific actions would you take to ensure an inclusive approach during project implementation?
16. Since the implementation of the project, have you observed any acceleration in the eradication of political violence due to gender?
17. To what extent was an intercultural approach adopted in the Project to promote positive changes in gender equality issues?

Human Rights

18. What dissemination actions were carried out to reach groups of women from indigenous communities and Afro-Mexican communities?
19. To what extent have the indigenous population, people with physical disabilities, women, men and other groups benefited from the Project?

Disability

20. To what extent were measures taken to provide accessibility to persons with disabilities to the actions and products of the Project?



Annex 6. Privacy Notice

Interviews for the Evaluation of the Zero Political Violence Against Women in Mexico

In compliance with the Federal Law on Protection of Personal Data Held by Private Parties, its Regulations, its Regulations and other applicable provisions, we make available to the personal data in possession of the Organization GC GENERA S de RL. (hereinafter and for the purposes of this Privacy Notice "GC GENERA"), the following: **PRIVACY NOTICE.** Identity of the Controller. GC GENERA with address at Calle Tepeaca Number 33, Colonia la Paz, Puebla Mexico Code 72160. Tel +52 2224523275, is responsible for the processing of the personal data that you provide to us. GC GENERA takes the privacy of those who collaborate with our services very seriously, being responsible for their use, management and confidentiality; Therefore, it is important to inform you that the personal data we collect about you is necessary to verify and confirm your identity; provide evaluation services to those who hire us, as well as to comply with the obligations arising from the legal relationship or provision of services and/or support existing between you as the owner of the personal data and GC GENERA.

Likewise, GC GENERA is an organization committed to the protection of your personal data, being responsible for its use, management and confidentiality; therefore, it is important to inform you that the personal data we collect about you is necessary to verify and confirm your identity, as well as to comply with the obligations arising from the legal relationship between you as the owner of the personal data and GC GENERA, therefore, the personal data provided to us, including sensitive data, which are currently or in the future in our possession, will be handled, processed and/or used under the principles of legality, consent, quality, information, proportionality and responsibility, committing ourselves to observe and comply with the aforementioned principles, as well as not to sell, rent, share or disclose your personal information for illegal purposes or contrary to the purposes for which they were provided.

Personal Data that we collect. GC GENERA will collect from you the Personal Data (any information concerning an identified or identifiable natural person), hereinafter "Personal Data" that is necessary for the adequate assistance of the public policy evaluation services that we provide, such as: Identification Data: Name, age, date of birth, place of birth, gender, email, academic data, mobile phone. The Personal Data and Sensitive Personal Data, collected or that will be collected and/or generated for the purposes of the " Final Evaluation of the Project, Zero Political Violence Against Women in Mexico", in full compliance with the provisions of this Privacy Notice. The above data may be obtained from the information that its owner provides us



personally, or directly from the owner by any electronic, audio, visual means, or through any other technology, obtaining his or her express consent, in writing, electronically and/or by any other means of authentication, to collect, process and/or transfer them in terms of the Personal Data Law.

Obtaining personal data. Data is obtained from the information that the owner provides us personally, or directly from the owner by any electronic, optical, audio, visual means, or through any other technology. Likewise, you may obtain it through any of the institutional formats, collected by physical and/or electronic means, telephone calls, video calls, email, website or mobile applications (apps).

In the event that the personal data refers to natural persons other than the contracting party, the latter guarantees that it has obtained and has obtained the prior consent of the same for the communication of their data and that it has informed them, prior to the transmission of their data, of the purposes of the processing, as provided for in this Privacy Notice.

ACCEPTANCE OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS AND AUTHORIZATION TO COLLECT PERSONAL DATA. By participating in the evaluation interviews of the Zero Political Violence Against Women in Mexico, you are accepting the provisions of this privacy notice and expressly authorize your consent for the personal data you have mentioned to be collected in order to use our Public Policy evaluation services, to maintain the existing relationship, using for this purpose, if applicable, sound, electronic, optical, visual means, or through any other technology, in terms of the provisions of article 17 of the Federal Law on the Protection of Personal Data Held by Private Parties and article 18 of the Regulations of the Federal Law on the Protection of Personal Data Held by Private Parties.

Use of your Personal Data. The Personal Data that you provide us will be used to facilitate the Evaluation Services of the Zero Political Violence Against Women in Mexico, which is prepared by GC GENERA:

- A. Development of statistical reports.
- B. Improve the services of the Zero Political Violence Against Women in Mexico.
- C. Conduct research, studies, reviews and analysis in relation to their contributions to the project.
- D. Contact him for any matter related to the Project, if required.



E. Document and organize the findings obtained from the application of the interview.

F. In general, to fulfill the purpose of our organization.

In order to comply with applicable legal regulations, when providing this information you acknowledge that you have informed said third parties about the use and treatment that will be made of their data and that you have previously obtained the consent of the latter by complying with the legal formalities required to transfer the data to GC GENERA so that it can process them for the purposes indicated above, in accordance with this privacy notice.

GC GENERA does not collect information directly from minors, so if necessary, such information must be provided, where appropriate, by the parent, guardian and/or person with parental authority. In those cases in which GC GENERA identifies that a minor has provided his or her personal information without the consent of the person exercising parental authority or guardianship, GC GENERA will proceed to cancel said information.

Handling of personal data collected. The personal data provided to us, including sensitive data, that is currently or in the future in the possession of our organization, will be handled, processed and/or used under the principles of legality, consent, quality, information, proportionality and responsibility, committing to observe and comply with the aforementioned principles, as well as not to sell, rent, share or disclose your personal information for illegal purposes or contrary to the purposes for which it was provided.

Protection of Personal Data. In order to comply with the purposes set forth in this notice, "Personal Data" will be collected and processed in a sensitive manner, and we undertake to treat it under strict security and confidentiality measures. Therefore, the Personal Data provided to us, including sensitive data, which is currently or in the future in the possession of our organization, will be handled, processed and/or used under the principles of legality, consent, quality, information, proportionality and responsibility, and we undertake to observe and comply with the aforementioned principles, as well as not to sell, rent, share or disclose your personal information for illegal purposes or contrary to the purposes for which it was provided, except in the exceptional cases indicated in the Personal Data Law and its respective Regulations. You may request that your Personal Data not be transmitted directly by sending a request to the email address of our Special Public Service Unit: Info@gcgenera.com directly at our offices, or by telephone. If you do not wish for your Personal Data to be



processed for the purposes described above, you may submit your request through our Special Customer Service Unit, which is located in our offices.

The “ARCO Rights” refer to the fact that, in accordance with applicable legislation, you have the right to access your Personal Data that we hold and the details of the treatment thereof; as well as to rectify them when they are inaccurate or incomplete, having to request their correction, indicating with complete precision what data it is and having to attach the documentation that accredits or supports the required modification; cancel them as long as it is permitted by law and there is a cause that justifies such action, so that if your request for cancellation is appropriate, your Personal Data will be blocked and deleted and finally you have the right at any time and for legitimate cause to oppose the treatment of your Personal Data. In terms of the provisions of articles 22 and 28 of the Federal Law on the Protection of Personal Data Held by Private Parties, you may exercise the rights of access, rectification , cancellation or opposition to the processing of your data ("ARCO Rights"), by submitting a written request in terms of the provisions of article 29 of the Federal Law on the Protection of Personal Data Held by Private Parties, by submitting a request to the Specialized Public Attention Unit whose details are as follows:

- **Website:**
<https://gcgenera.com>
- **Home:**
Tepeaca Street Number 33, Colonia la Paz, Puebla Mexico Code 72160
- **Phone:**
Tel +52 2224523275
Mr. Daniel Tapia Quintana.
- **Opening hours:**
9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
- **Email:** Info@gcgenera.com

Likewise, the identity of the owner and, where applicable, that of his/her legal representative, as well as the latter's personality, must be accredited, so the request must be accompanied by a simple copy of an official identification of you as the owner of the personal data, as well as of your legal representative, in the event that he/she is the one who submits the request.



Annex 7. Stakeholders Interviewed

Interview application date	Name	Location	Organization
August 26, 2024	Rosa Aurora Garcia Luna	Veracruz	Let's do something Association for the Comprehensive Development of Vulnerable Groups with a Gender Perspective AC.
August 27, 2024	Morelia Pena Belmonte	Michoacan	Educating for Life and Social Action AC
August 29, 2024	Irais Maritza Morales Juarez	Veracruz	Veracruz Institute for Philanthropy
August 29, 2024	Dahlia Aidé Perez Medina	Mexico City	Social Arkemetry AC
August 30, 2024	Hector Hiram Manzano Lopez	Quintana Roo	Equality Neither More Nor Less AC
September 18, 2024	Claudia Pamela Chavarria Machado	Mexico City	UNDP Gender Unit
September 25, 2024	Maria del Sol Sanchez Rabanal	Mexico City	UNDP National Gender Officer

Source: Prepared by the authors with information from interviews with public and social agents, 2024.



Annex 8. List of Supporting Documents

- Acuerdo INE/CG647/2023, Procedimiento para constatar que las personas candidatas no hayan incurrido en alguno de los supuestos establecidos en el artículo 38, fracción VII de la Constitución o del artículo 442 Bis, en relación con el 456, numeral 1, inciso c), fracción III de la LGIPE, en el Proceso Electoral Federal 2024. (DOF – INE 2023). Recuperado desde [DOF - Diario Oficial de la Federación](#)
- AECID (2021). COVID-19: Seguras en casa, un proyecto contra la violencia de género en Ciudad de México, finalista del World Justice Challenge. Recuperado desde [finalista del World Justice Challenge 2021 - aecid.es](#)
- INMUJERES (2021). Boletín número 5 Desigualdad en Cifras. Las mujeres y hombres afrodescendientes en México. Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres del Gobierno de México (2021). Recuperado desde [BA7N05_15072021.pdf \(inmujeres.gob.mx\)](#)
- INEGI (2022). Comunicado de Prensa Número 430/22 Estadísticas a propósito del día internacional de los pueblos indígenas. Recuperado desde [eap_pueblosind22.pdf \(inegi.org.mx\)](#)
- IIEO. Independent Evaluation Office, Sección 1. La Función de Evaluación del PNUD, Directrices de Evaluación.
- Ley General de Acceso de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencia. Artículo 5, Fracción IX. (2024). Recuperado desde [Ley General de Acceso de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencia \(diputados.gob.mx\)](#)
- DOF - INE (2020). Lineamientos para que los partidos políticos nacionales y, en su caso, los partidos políticos locales, prevengan, atiendan, sancionen, reparen y erradiquen la violencia política contra las mujeres en razón de género. Recuperado desde [CGor202010-28-ap-9-a.pdf \(ine.mx\)](#)
- Periódico Digital Crónica (2019). “Un incendio registrado durante la madrugada de este domingo en la presidencia municipal de Paracho, Michoacán, consumió



parte del edificio” Recuperado desde [Se incendia Palacio Municipal de Paracho, Michoacán \(cronica.com.mx\)](#)

- INE. Protocolo del INE para la atención a víctimas y la elaboración del análisis de riesgo en los casos de violencia política contra las mujeres en razón de género. Recuperado desde [Mujeres víctimas de violencia política ya cuentan con un Protocolo en el INE para su atención y/o canalización - C](#)
- Irene C. (2024). Violencia política contra mujeres y campañas electorales en medios digitales, publicado en Expansión Política. Recuperado desde [Consulta el artículo de la Consejera Norma Irene De La Cruz, titulado: Violencia política contra mujeres y campañas electoralesmx\)](#)
- CONAPO. (2023). Infografía Población indígena en México. Características sociodemográficas 2020.
- INE. (2024). Informe respecto a la atención trámite y resolución de las quejas presentadas ante el Instituto Nacional Electoral en materia de Violencia Política Contra las Mujeres en Razón de Género. Recuperado desde [Documento A4 portada de proyecto profesional creativo verde - cigynd-3so-250924-p4-1.pdf](#)
- CONEVAL (2019). Guía para el establecimiento y cálculo de líneas base y metas, Ciudad de México, 2019
- Soto Ramírez, (s.f). UNAM Método estudio de caso. Facultad de Contaduría y Administración, curso de investigación cualitativa.
- INE. (2024) Registro Nacional de Personas Sancionadas en Materia de Violencia Política Contra las Mujeres en Razón de Género. Recuperado desde [Registro Nacional de Personas Sancionadas - Instituto Nacional Electoral](#)



