

## Municipal Management Model to Minimize Physical Gender Violence Against Women Systematic Literature Review

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### Abstract

*This systematic review aims to analyze the influence of a municipal management model to minimize physical gender violence against women. The seriousness of this problem is highlighted in the Latin American context, where cultural and socioeconomic factors aggravate the situation, mainly in Ecuador. This study focuses on how municipal management models can influence the prevention and attention of physical gender violence. The PRISMA method was used to structure the review, analyzing relevant literature from 2019 to 2023 in databases such as Scopus, SciELO, Redalyc, Dialnet, Erih Plus, Latindex and the University César Vallejo. The results found indicate that physical gender violence, which includes attacks such as hitting and pushing, is deeply rooted in social structures that perpetuate male domination. Likewise, other findings indicate that management models that encourage citizen participation are more effective in designing public policies that address the specific needs of women. However, significant obstacles were identified, such as the lack of resources and training, that prevent an adequate response to this problem. The review concludes that it is essential to strengthen municipal management models and promote a comprehensive approach that addresses gender violence and implements concrete actions to guarantee a safe environment free of violence for all women.*

**Keywords:** *management model, municipal management, physical gender violence, municipal management and gender violence.*

### Introduction

Physical gender violence is a critical problem that affects millions of women around the world today, manifesting itself in various forms and contexts. In the Latin American context, this situation is aggravated due to cultural and socioeconomic factors; likewise, another factor that affects this problem is that public policies are not carried out adequately (Macias & Macias, 2022). According to the authors, this situation is aggravated by a culture that minimizes or justifies violence, which makes the effective implementation of public policies that help eliminate this problem even more difficult.

According to Jaramillo & Canaval (2020), physical gender violence is understood as a type of aggression that includes the use of physical force against a woman, manifesting through acts such as hitting, pushing or any contact that causes physical damage to the woman person. This problem is not only limited to obvious physical attacks, but is also deeply rooted in a social, cultural and political context that perpetuates violence against women. Therefore, understanding physical gender violence requires a comprehensive approach that considers not only individual acts of aggression, but also the social, cultural and political structures that influence this problem (Macias & Macias, 2022).

For this reason, it is essential that, at the national level in each municipality or city, there are public policies that contribute to the elimination of this problem and promote gender equality. In this sense, it is important that there is a municipal management model for the implementation of strategies that address this problem, because they are responsible for the planning and execution of local policies that can prevent and combat physical gender violence against women. According to López (2020), a municipal management model is a structured set of processes and practices that allow municipalities to achieve their established objectives and goals. This management model includes the planning, execution and evaluation of public policies and programs to satisfy the needs of the population.

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At an international level, in Colombia, according to the work carried out by Bermúdez et al. (2023) economically vulnerable women, especially those residing in low-income areas, face a significantly increased risk of experiencing physical violence. According to Molina (2021), physical gender-based violence against women not only has immediate consequences on the health and well-being of victims, but can also lead to long-lasting consequences, such as psychological trauma and chronic health problems. Likewise, this type of violence often occurs in a broader context of control and domination, where the aggressor seeks to exert power over the victim.

In this sense, at the national level, the work carried out by Ramírez et al. (2020) highlights that in Ecuador there are national legislations and strategies to prevent and eradicate physical gender violence. However, despite the work carried out, alarming numbers of cases of physical gender violence against women still persist, which show the weaknesses in the implementation and execution of these procedures in the country. Therefore, although there are management models designed to guarantee and protect the rights of women to live free from all types of violence, the lack of resources, training and effective political commitment hinders their real application (Eras et al., 2022).

For this reason, it is important to analyze to what extent management models affect the eradication of physical gender violence against women. As Férez (2023) points out, the management models of each municipality should propose strategies that protect women, girls and adolescents. Therefore, the research question posed in this systematic review is: How do municipal management models influence physical gender violence in the last five years?

Likewise, the general objective of this study is to identify the influence of municipal management models on physical gender violence. To accomplish this, the following specific objectives are proposed: review the existing literature on municipal management models focused on physical gender violence against women, analyze the effects of municipal public policies on the prevention and attention to physical gender violence.

The literature on municipal management models and their relationship with physical gender violence against women has been evolving in recent years. Incorporating the gender approach in public policies is essential to address the structural inequalities that perpetuate physical violence against women (Férez, 2023). Therefore, this approach implies not only recognizing differences between genders, but also implementing concrete actions that promote equity.

In this sense, management models that encourage citizen participation have proven to be more effective in the design and implementation of public policies that contribute to the eradication of physical gender violence against women (Malacalza, 2020). According to this idea, the active inclusion of women and vulnerable groups in decision-making processes allows for better identification of their needs. Which allows a more adequate response by the local government, through the creation of public policies that guarantee the well-being of women and severely penalize aggressors.

The theoretical framework analyzed about municipal management models and physical gender violence reveals a complex and multifaceted problem that requires a comprehensive and coordinated approach. Physical violence against women is an increasingly serious problem in today's society, affecting millions of women around the world. In the Latin American context, this problem is more serious, due to the social and cultural context of the region. For this reason, it is essential to carry out an analysis of municipal management models and public policies and their influence on physical violence against women.

## Methodology and Materials

The methodology to carry out this systematic review is based on the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) method, which offers an organized structure for conducting and presenting systematic reviews. This section describes the process developed to identify, select and analyze relevant literature about the influence of municipal management models to minimize physical gender violence against women.

Among the databases used is Scopus, which offers access to an extensive collection of peer-reviewed articles in various disciplines; SciELO, which focuses on scientific production from Latin America and the Caribbean; Redalyc, which provides access to open access scientific journals in various areas of knowledge; Dialnet, which includes a wide repertoire of articles in Spanish; Erih Plus, covering European journals in social sciences and humanities; Latindex, which is an information system on scientific journals from Latin America, the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal; and finally, the César Vallejo University, which contributes greatly with its institutional repository. These databases were selected for their relevance and quality, guaranteeing an exhaustive and representative compilation of the current state of knowledge on municipal management models to minimize physical gender violence.

The inclusion and exclusion criteria were established to guarantee the relevance and quality of the studies selected in this systematic review. Below are the inclusion and exclusion criteria used:

1. Type of study: research, systematic reviews, and academic documents that specifically address the relationship between management models and physical gender violence against women were included.
2. Year of publication: only studies published between 2019 and 2023 were analyzed.
3. Language: articles in Spanish and English were selected.
4. Relevance of the topic: those studies that directly and explicitly address municipal management models and physical gender violence were analyzed, highlighting their impact on the formulation and implementation of public policies.

Likewise, some exclusion criteria were applied to discard those studies that are not relevant:

1. Type of study: studies that do not present empirical data or that are merely theoretical without practical application were excluded.
2. Year of publication: studies published before 2019 were eliminated.
3. Language: articles in languages other than Spanish or English were eliminated.
4. Relevance: studies that do not directly address municipal management models and physical gender violence against women were excluded.

Now, to respond to the objectives set out in this systematic review, a search formula adapted to each database was used. This process was carried out through the use of Boolean operators, which allowed us to refine and optimize the search for relevant literature in the selected databases. The general formula of this search included terms related to "municipal management model", "local management" "physical gender violence" and "public policies". Likewise, some terms were combined such as "management models and physical gender violence." Below is a general example: ("municipal management model" OR "local management") AND ("physical violence" OR "gender violence" OR "violence against women") AND ("public policies").

On the other hand, to clearly and visually illustrate the information selection and analysis process in this systematic review, a flow chart based on the PRISMA method was used. This diagram provides a graphical

representation of the journey of studies from their identification to their final inclusion in the review. It describes the different stages of the process, starting with the total number of articles found in the initial searches, followed by the elimination of duplicates and the application of inclusion and exclusion criteria:

1. Identification: searches were carried out in the aforementioned databases using the previous formula.
2. Selection: duplicate documents found in the searches were eliminated.
3. Initial review: An initial review based on titles and abstracts was performed to identify relevant articles.
4. Eligibility assessment: Selected articles underwent a full review to assess their eligibility based on established criteria.
5. Final registration: studies that met all criteria were included in the final review, using the PRISMA flowchart.

On the other hand, for the systematic review, a data extraction matrix was used as a fundamental tool to organize, select and synthesize the information collected from the included studies. This matrix allowed the data to be structured systematically, facilitating the comparison and analysis of relevant results in relation to the research objectives. This approach not only streamlined the analysis process by providing a clear and concise view of the relevant information, but also ensured that a consistent and systematic approach was maintained throughout the entire review. This process is described in table 1, in which the following elements were included:

1. Author(s).
2. Year of publication.
3. Objective of the study.
4. Type of study.
5. Main results in relation to the influence of municipal management models on physical gender violence.
6. Conclusions.

The use of this data extraction matrix in the present systematic review offered several significant benefits that optimized the information analysis and synthesis process. For example, this tool allowed each reference to be treated uniformly, ensuring that all studies are evaluated under the same criteria and standards. Furthermore, the structure of the matrix facilitated comparison between different studies, helping to identify patterns and emerging themes relevant to research on municipal management models and physical gender violence against women.

The systematic organization of the data also ensured that key information was not lost during the analysis, which contributed to a more accurate and complete interpretation of the findings. Through this matrix, it was possible to consult articles related to the topic of study, both nationally and internationally. Finally, by providing a clear visualization of the results, the matrix not only improved the communication of the findings, but also served as a basis for future research and recommendations in the area of management models related to physical gender violence.

## Results and Discussion

Table 1 Data extraction

Author(s)	Yea	Objective of	Methodology	Main Results	Conclusions
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	r	the Study			
<b>Bermúdez et al.</b>	2023	Determine the probability that women residents of Bogotá have been victims of physical violence during the period of mandatory isolation in the pandemic.	Logit-type probabilistic econometric models.	The results show that women without their own income and from low socioeconomic strata are more likely to suffer physical violence. The towns of Rafael Uribe Uribe, Teusaquillo and Ciudad Bolívar have the highest rates of violence. Furthermore, private spaces, such as homes, are more conducive settings for this type of violence, especially during confinement.	The study concludes that it is important to recognize violent behavior early to prevent women from becoming trapped in risky situations. Statistics show that women who have suffered physical violence are more likely to be victims of femicide, which underlines the importance of early intervention by the State.
<b>Macias &amp; Macias.</b>	2022	Carry out an in-depth analysis of gender violence, considering its multiple manifestations and causes in the current context.	Systematic review.	The main results reveal that gender violence follows an evolutionary pattern, starting with controlling and jealous behaviors that progressively transform into physical, psychological, economic and sexual aggression, reaching in extreme cases femicide.	It is concluded that it is essential to guarantee compliance with women's human rights, which implies providing protection to victims of violence and promoting preventive actions to eradicate this problem. Only in this way will it be possible to build more just and equitable societies.
<b>Molina.</b>	2021	Examine the factors that increase the probability of gender	Systematic review of 55 research articles using the content	The results demonstrate that gender violence is associated with a complex interaction of social, cultural and personal factors, including substance	This study concluded that physical violence mainly affects the

		violence occurring and the consequences it has for victims.	analysis technique.	use, economic difficulties and the normalization of violence. The consequences extend to multiple dimensions of women's lives, affecting their physical and mental health, as well as their social relationships.	individual sphere of women, damaging their body perception, generating psychological trauma and altering their relationships with themselves and with others.
<b>Gaitán.</b>	2021	Analyze the influence of social inclusion initiatives to reduce the suffering of women who are victims of gender violence.	Analysis of two investigations of the ethnographic study type and participatory action research.	The results reveal that the programs studied aimed to improve the lives of young women and protect them from violence, they encountered difficulties in understanding the complex interaction between social, cultural and economic inequalities that contribute to violence. Furthermore, they were not always able to understand how violence not only destroys relationships, but also creates new forms of social organization.	This study concludes that, in addition to analyzing the structures that generate gender violence, it is essential to adopt an ethnographic perspective that allows us to understand how this violence is experienced and resisted in local contexts, especially in the urban margins.
<b>Malacalza .</b>	2020	Explore the limitations of public policies that have reduced gender violence to an individual problem, ignoring the need to address the deep and systemic causes.	Systematic review.	The results found demonstrate that, there is a marked contradiction between, on the one hand, the rhetoric that defends women's rights and, on the other, the violent practices of law enforcement against women in marginalized contexts.	This study concludes that it is necessary to implement public policies that guarantee the access of women and people of subaltern genders to economic, social and cultural rights, thus promoting their autonomy and empowerment. These policies must include

					measures such as training for employment, access to housing and social protection.
<b>Ferro et al.</b>	2022	Analyze the impact of public gender policies on the prevention and eradication of violence against women.	Descriptive and qualitative methodological approach. Document analysis and type of causal correlational study to define the relationship between the variables.	The findings show that the experience of countries such as Mexico, Bolivia, Chile and Peru demonstrates that the implementation of public policies to combat gender violence is a dynamic and constantly evolving process. While progress has been made, these policies need to be continually adapted and improved to respond to women's changing needs.	It is concluded that violence against women is a multifactorial problem that requires multidisciplinary solutions. Public policies designed to combat it must consider the various causes and consequences of this phenomenon, and for this the participation of all sectors of society is essential.
<b>Saletti et al.</b>	2020	Investigate the social actors involved in the prevention and care of gender violence at the community level and evaluate the quality of the services offered by the health system.	Qualitative action research through local community self-diagnosis workshops. Use of various qualitative techniques and thematic analysis.	The results reveal a multiplicity of local actors involved in the problem of gender violence, highlighting the crucial role of primary health care. However, barriers were identified related to the biomedical model, decentralization and scarcity of resources, training and comprehensive policies.	The study concludes that, through the workshops, it was possible to build a shared vision of the local situation, highlighting the fundamental role of primary care and the importance of articulating intersectoral and territorial actions to reduce physical gender violence against women.
<b>Albarracín</b>	2024	Evaluate gender violence	Documentary analysis.	The results show that the institutional response to gender violence against	It is concluded that, to guarantee

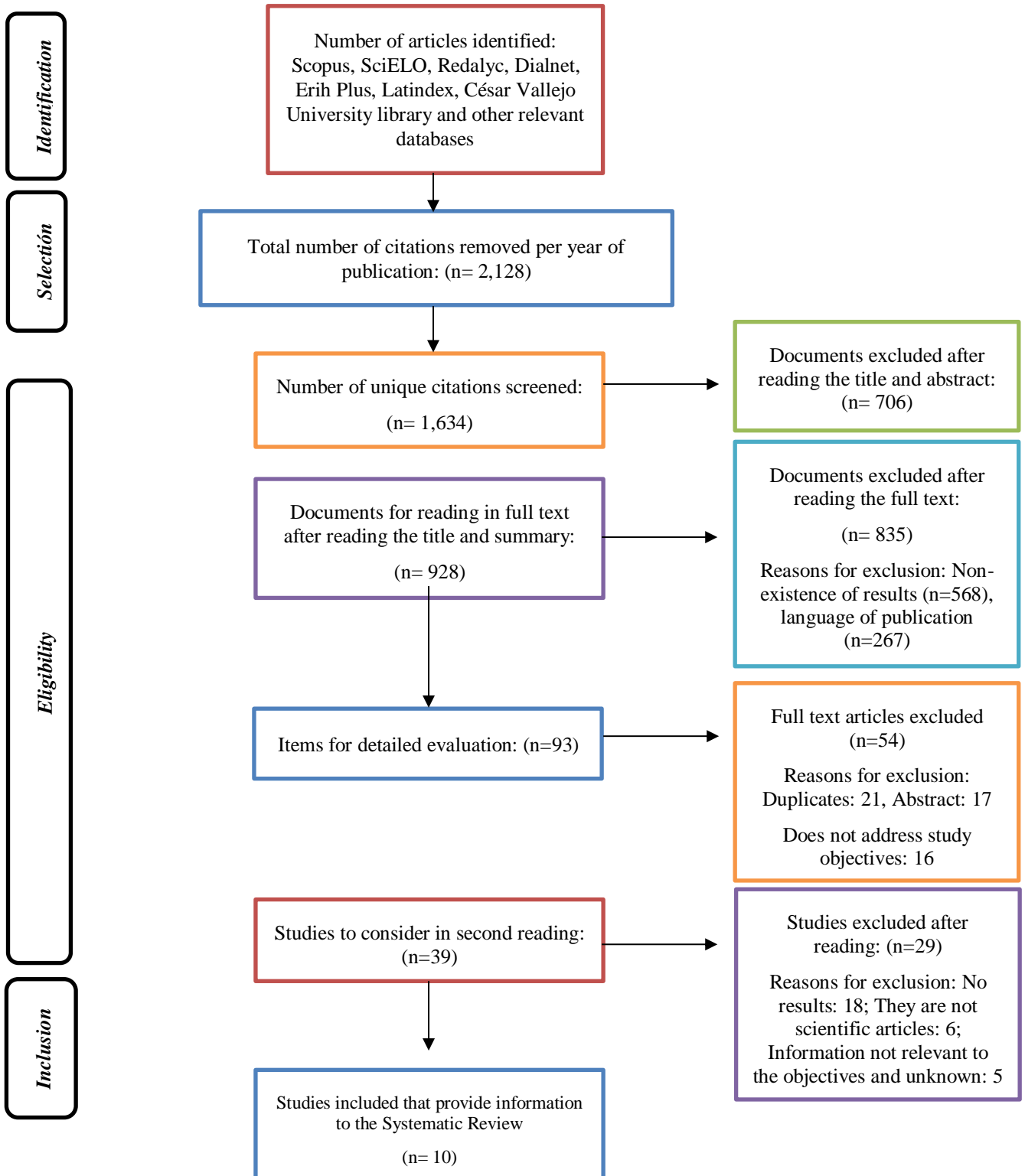
		<p>policies in light of the results of a specific audit carried out in Andalucía, in order to identify strengths, weaknesses and areas for improvement .</p>		<p>women is stagnant, with limited resources that are barely enough to care for a small portion of the victims. Existing measures focus on emergency response, leaving little room to address the structural causes of violence.</p>	<p>comprehensive protection for victims of physical gender violence, security measures must be strengthened, roles reversed in cases of domestic violence and prevention of revictimization through the protection of anonymity and the classification of the false accusations. These actions contribute to creating a safer and fairer environment for women.</p>	
<b>Mendieta.</b>	2022	<p>Carry out an exhaustive analysis of the application of public policies designed to combat physical violence against women in the context of the city of Guayaquil.</p>	<p>Documentary review of the investigative background, normative and strategic.</p>	<p>The results reveal that the low reporting rate reflects the victims' fear and lack of trust in the system. Despite the existence of laws and policies, gender violence continues to be a serious problem in Guayaquil. Lack of effective implementation, impunity and fear of victims are factors that contribute to this situation.</p>	<p>This study concludes that, to combat physical gender violence effectively, it is essential that public policies take the form of direct and accessible actions for victims, aggressors and law enforcement agents. This involves streamlining processes, reducing costs and ensuring rigorous monitoring of each case.</p>	
<b>Vera et al.</b>	2023	Evaluate	the	Qualitative	The results	The study



		effectiveness of the implementation of ordinance 0041 on gender violence in the Loja canton.	approach, non-experimental design, exploratory and descriptive research. Four techniques were applied: the semi-structured interview, the SWOT analysis, the NATO model and the Ishikawa diagram.	indicate that thanks to the analysis of the implementation instruments, it was found that, although significant progress has been made, there are still challenges in the application of the ordinance, which requires additional actions to guarantee its effective compliance.	concludes that ordinance 0041, together with the actions implemented by the Municipal Social Support Center of Loja, represent an important advance in the fight against gender violence in Loja. This regulation, when supported by resources and concrete actions, becomes a fundamental tool to protect women's rights. Furthermore, the approval of ordinance 0041 and its subsequent implementation mark a before and after in the fight against gender violence in Loja.
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Source: Own elaboration

Figure 1 Search diagram



Source: Own elaboration

The systematic review carried out describes physical gender violence as a complex and multifactorial problem, rooted in unequal social, cultural and economic structures (Macias & Macias, 2022). The study carried out by Bermúdez et al. (2023) reveals an alarming panorama of physical gender violence against women in Bogotá, especially during the period of confinement imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. In this study, it was found that women who lack their own income and reside in low socioeconomic strata are particularly vulnerable to suffering physical violence, which highlights the relationship between economic factors and gender violence.

Similarly, the research carried out by Ferro et al. (2022) highlights the critical situation of physical gender violence against women in the Latin American context. This study demonstrates that, although legal and protection mechanisms exist, many women still continue to be victims of extreme violence, which indicates a failure in the effective implementation of these policies.

In this sense, to guarantee comprehensive protection for victims of physical gender violence, it is essential that security measures are strengthened and roles are readjusted in cases of domestic violence. Therefore, this implies not only a more effective response by the authorities, but also the implementation of management models that increase the safety and well-being of the affected women (Albarracín, 2024). Furthermore, it is essential to prevent revictimization by protecting the anonymity of victims, which will help foster an environment of trust and support. These actions are of utmost importance for creating a safer and fairer environment for women, where they are given the necessary support to report and confront violence without fear of reprisals (Mendieta, 2022).

On the other hand, the research carried out by Vera et al. (2023) revealed that approval of Ordinance 0041 in Loja and its subsequent implementation is a significant milestone in the fight against gender violence in the region, marking a before and after in the approach to this serious social problem. Likewise, this regulation reflects a clear and determined commitment to eradicate gender violence, establishing public policies that prioritize prevention, care and protection of victims (Vera et al., 2023).

In this same sense, the effective implementation of this norm is crucial to guarantee that the measures adopted translate into concrete actions that protect victims and promote their recovery. Furthermore, by including mechanisms to avoid revictimization and promote the empowerment of women, the ordinance is positioned as a model to follow in other jurisdictions. In this sense, the impact of Ordinance 0041 could be a decisive step towards a cultural change that challenges social norms that perpetuate gender violence, thus contributing to building a more just and equal society (Vera et al., 2023).

As analyzed in this systematic review, regulatory efforts have been made at both the national and international levels and management models have been established for the elimination of physical gender violence against women. However, significant challenges still persist in the prevention and eradication of this problem (Mendieta, 2022). In this sense, it has been shown that policies designed to combat gender violence often face obstacles in their implementation, such as lack of resources, inter-institutional coordination, and staff training (Malacalza, 2020).

Therefore, physical gender violence against women requires a multidimensional response that addresses both direct and structural causes. Hence, it is essential to integrate the gender perspective into all policies and programs, recognizing power inequalities and the differentiated experiences of women, girls and adolescents (Gaitán, 2021). To achieve this, the active participation of the community, especially women, to prevent violence and provide support to victims is essential.

## Conclusions

The systematic review carried out on the influence of municipal management models to minimize physical gender violence against women has revealed significant conclusions that highlight the complexity of this problem. Firstly, it has been shown that physical gender violence is not an isolated phenomenon, but is deeply rooted in unequal social, cultural and economic structures (Macias & Macias, 2022).

This finding is consistent with previous research that highlights how power and control dynamics, along with a lack of resources and opportunities, contribute to the perpetuation of violence against women. The literature reviewed indicates that women in situations of economic vulnerability, especially those residing in low-income areas, face a significantly increased risk of experiencing physical violence, highlighting the need to address socioeconomic inequalities as an integral part of any strategy to combat this problem (Bermúdez et al., 2023).

Secondly, it has been observed that municipal management models play a crucial role in the formulation and implementation of effective public policies to prevent and address physical gender violence (Vera et al., 2023). However, in the majority of the studies analyzed, a constant problem is evident in the correct application of these management models. This study suggests that those municipalities that have adopted participatory approaches and have actively involved communities in policy design are more likely to develop successful strategies.

However, despite legislative and regulatory advances in several Latin American countries, the results show that effective implementation remains a significant challenge. Lack of adequate resources, staff training, and political commitment are constant barriers that hinder the success of public policies designed to protect women. Therefore, it is essential that municipal management models include mechanisms to continually evaluate and monitor the effectiveness of these policies, thus ensuring their adaptation to changing realities and emerging needs.

On the other hand, the analysis carried out has also highlighted the importance of a comprehensive approach in caring for victims of gender violence. It is highlighted that public policies must not only focus on the prevention and punishment of the aggressor, but also offer comprehensive support to victims, including psychological, legal and social services. Likewise, revictimization is a common problem that must be addressed through clear protocols that protect the anonymity and dignity of victims throughout the judicial process.

For this reason, it is essential to promote a municipal management model that prioritizes the protection of women against physical violence. Therefore, a continued commitment to the eradication of physical gender violence is necessary, which requires active collaboration between various social actors, including local governments, non-governmental organizations and communities. The successful implementation of a municipal management model must be accompanied by broad social awareness about human rights and gender equality. Only through a collaborative and inclusive approach can we move towards a future where all women live free of violence and with full rights.

Therefore, in relation to the research question and the objectives raised in this systematic review, it is concluded that municipal management models have a significant influence on the minimization of physical gender violence against women. However, there is still a current problem regarding its correct application. For this reason, it is evident that there are still improvements that must be made so that the application of management models is more effective in the objective of eradicating physical gender violence against women.

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