SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
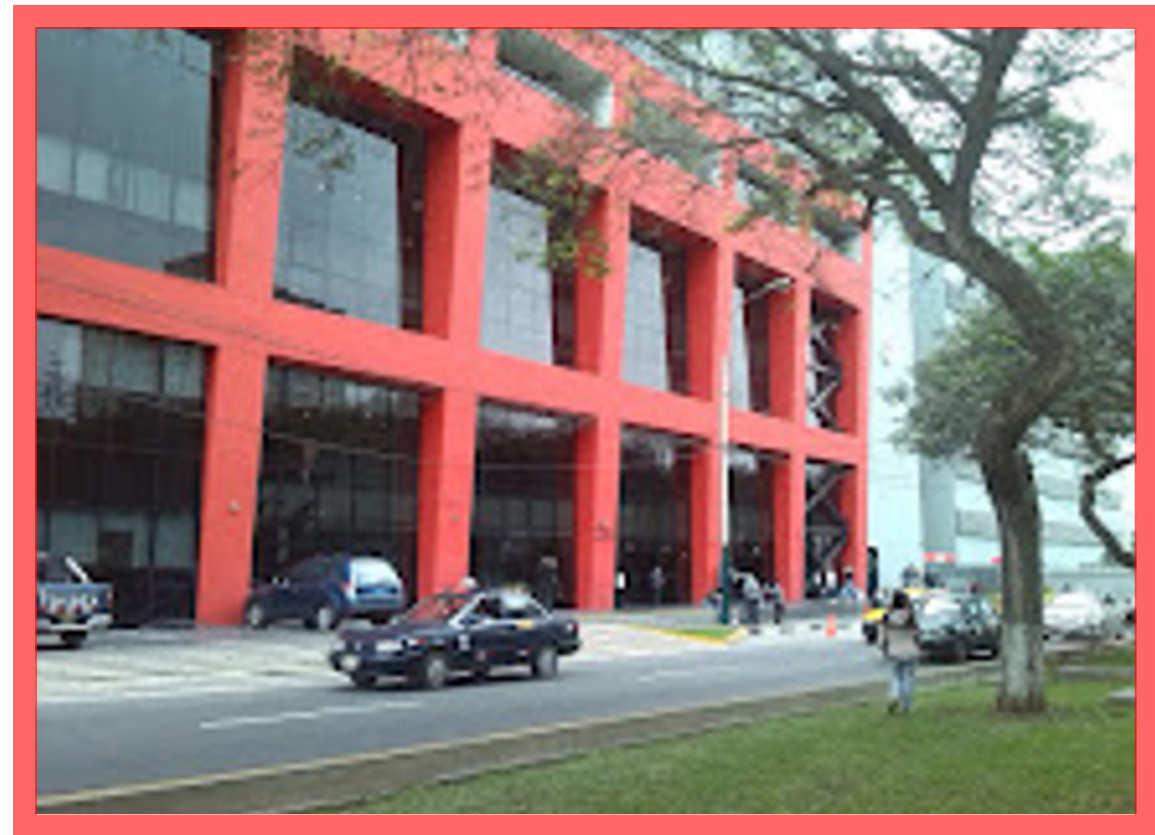
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Integrity and Anti-Corruption Efforts

In August 2023, a talk was held at the San Isidro campus of UPC to address various situations and issues related to corruption, covering topics such as: What makes Peru so susceptible to corruption? What are the costs it generates? Why does it proliferate?

The objective of the talk was to raise awareness about the importance of volunteers as agents of change in various scenarios.

The event was open to the general public.

Crisis in Peru: Debate on Human Rights and Democracy

On February 9, 2023, the Political Science program held an international virtual discussion event on the current political situation in Peru.

A panel of experts was convened to discuss the state of democracy and human rights in the country.

The objective of the conference was to debate the status of democracy in Peru. Additionally, this activity contributed to the international positioning of the program.

The event was attended by students and the general public.

Trust in government regarding COVID-19 and its associations with preventive health behaviour and prosocial behaviour during the pandemic: A cross-sectional and longitudinal study

Authors: Qing Han, Bang Zheng, Mioara Cristea, Maximilian Agostini, Jocelyn J Bélanger, Ben Gützkow, Jannis Kreienkamp; PsyCorona Collaboration; N Pontus Leander

Abstract: Background: The effective implementation of government policies and measures for controlling the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic requires compliance from the public. This study aimed to examine cross-sectional and longitudinal associations of trust in government regarding COVID-19 control with the adoption of recommended health behaviours and prosocial behaviours, and potential determinants of trust in government during the pandemic. Methods: This study analysed data from the PsyCorona Survey, an international project on COVID-19 that included 23 733 participants from 23 countries (representative in age and gender distributions by country) at baseline survey and 7785 participants who also completed follow-up surveys. Specification curve analysis was used to examine concurrent associations between trust in government and self-reported behaviours. We further used structural equation model to explore potential determinants of trust in government. Multilevel linear regressions were used to examine associations between baseline trust and longitudinal behavioural changes. Results: Higher trust in government regarding COVID-19 control was significantly associated with higher adoption of

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health behaviours (handwashing, avoiding crowded space, self-quarantine) and prosocial behaviours in specification-curve analyses (median standardised β = 0.173 and 0.229, p < 0.001). Government perceived as well organised, disseminating clear messages and knowledge on COVID-19, and perceived fairness were positively associated with trust in government (standardised β = 0.358, 0.230, 0.056, and 0.249, p < 0.01). Higher trust at baseline survey was significantly associated with lower rate of decline in health behaviours over time (p for interaction = 0.001). Conclusions: These results highlighted the importance of trust in government in the control of COVID-19.

Literature Review of TAM Model Applicable to e-government in Peru's Agricultural Export Sector

Authors: Cesar, S.; Hugo, V.; Ciro, R.

Abstract: The research carries out a bibliographic review of state-of-the-art factors that affect the process of adopting technology and the models for its acceptance, focusing specifically on the Peruvian government's information systems so that administrative procedures are faster and more efficient. Competitiveness in productive activities is important to guarantee quality and lower prices in products and services delivered to the economy. The methodology considers the planning review, the conduct review, and the report review; in the process, the existing evidence of methods and models to identify knowledge gaps is summarized. The objective of reviewing the state-of-the-art of TAM models from 2001–2019 was completed, finding 10 models and 36 factors proposed by researchers on this subject, all of these are related to the perceived usefulness and ease of use associated with the use of the system, as well as some elements that complement the adoption process.

Addressing Child Sexual Abuse: A Call to Action for Providers in Latin America

Authors: Casas-Muñoz, A.; Carranza-Neira, J.; Intebi, I.;Lidchi, V.; Eisenstein, E.; Greenbaum, J.

Abstract: The objective of this communication is to outline the key elements required to train health care providers in various occupations (medicine, psychology, dentistry, nursing, social work, nutrition, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, chemistry, pharmacy, and obstetrics, including midwifery, among others) to address child sexual abuse (CSA) and develop care protocols grounded on evidence-based practices, as well as provide resources to optimize both processes. Training on child and adolescent sexual abuse is an essential component of facing this major challenge in Latin America and allowing health care personnel to fulfill their role of safeguarding the security and well-being of children and adolescents. Developing protocols helps health care staff define the roles and responsibilities of individual members, summarize potential red flags of CSA, and describe strategies to best identify and address the health and safety needs of patients and their families, which should include a trauma-informed approach. Future work should focus on developing and evaluating new strategies to increase the capacity of the health sector to care for children experiencing CSA and optimizing ways to train staff. Further aims should also include improving research and evidence generation on the epidemiology and care of CSA in Latin America, including of male children and adolescents, minorities, and priority groups (e.g., migrant children, children with disabilities, street children, youth deprived of liberty, indigenous communities and the LGBTQI+ community).

Prevalence of coinfections in a cross-sectional cohort of women screened for multiple pathogens in Peru

Authors: Pella-Saavedra, P.; Ramos-Vallejos, F.; del Valle-Mendoza, J.; Becerra-Goicochea, L.; Silva-Caso, W.; Pinillos-Vilca, L.; Cornejo-Tapia, A.; Martins-Luna, J.; Aquino-Ortega, R.; Carrillo-Ng, H.; Aguilar-Luis, M.A.

Abstract: Objective: To determine the prevalence and risk factors of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including Chlamydia trachomatis, Ureaplasma urealyticum and Mycoplasma genitalium among asymptomatic women with human papillomavirus (HPV) infection.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was performed in 842 asymptomatic women from Cajamarca, Peru. The pathogens were detected using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and the results were analyzed according to the HPV status: high-risk HPV, low-risk HPV and negative for HPV. Demographical and gyneco-obstetric data was analyzed to identify risk factors.

Results: We found that 23.99% (202/842) women were positive for HPV, of whom 79.21% (160/202) were infected with a high-risk genotype. Co-infections were evaluated and 14.38% (23/160) were positive for Ureaplasma urealyticum, 9.38% (15/160) for Chlamydia trachomatis and 1.25% (2/160) for Mycoplasma genitalium. We found a significant association between HPV genotype and the number of children, partners, and history of sexual abuse. The co-infection between

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high-risk HPV and Chlamydia trachomatis was associated with number of abortions, number of sexual partners and no use of condom. Finally, co-infection between high-risk HPV and Ureaplasma urealyticum was associated with no use of condom and history of STIs.

Conclusion: HPV infection continues to be a highly relevant problem in Peru, particularly due to the high prevalence of high-risk genotypes. In addition, we report high rates of co-infections with other STIs, such as U. urealyticum and C. trachomatis. We highlight the importance of active surveillance to promptly diagnose these infections, since they may lead to persistent HPV infections.

Evaluation of nutritional characteristics of processed foods and beverages advertised in television in Peru, 2021

Authors: Acosta-Concha-fernández, L.; Vizcarra-Fuentes, M. ; Robles-Valcárcel, P.; Taype-Rondan, A.

Abstract: The objective was to describe the characteristics and nutritional profile of processed foods and beverages advertised during child protection hours (6 am to 10 pm, according to Peruvian regulations) on the two channels with the largest audience on Peruvian television. In this cross-sectional study, 448 hours of television content on 14 random days from 6:00 am to 10:00 pm between January and February 2021 were recorded and 2061 advertisements for processed foods and beverages were identified. The time frame with the most publicity for these foods was between 2:00 pm. and 6:00 pm. (33,9%). The most advertised categories were beverages (41,7%) and confectionery (17,8%). 46,9% of foods exceeded at least one of the technical parameters evaluated in the first stage of the Peruvian law (total sugar, saturated fat, or sodium) and 88,4% would do so in the second stage. The majority of advertised foods and beverages were processed, and most of these exceed critical nutrient parameters.

Keywords: Advertisement; Food and beverage; Nutrients; Threshold limit values; Television.

Child maltreatment and resilience in adulthood: a protocol for a systematic review and meta-analysis

Authors: Natalia E Fares-Otero, Jiaqing O , Georgina Spies, Jacqueline S Womersley, Carolina Gonzalez, Görkem Ayas, Tilahun Belete Mossie, Julia Carranza-Neira, Jose-Manuel Estrada-Lorenzo, Eduard Vieta, Inga Schalinski, Ulrich Schnyder, Soraya Seedat.

Abstract: Background: Although child maltreatment (CM) has been linked to health problems and poor psychosocial functioning, not all individuals exposed to CM develop or experience negative consequences later in life. This suggests that some individuals show resilience after being exposed to CM. However, conclusions have been limited by inconsistent findings across different CM subtypes and resilience domains. Objective: To develop a protocol for conducting a systematic review and meta-analysis to quantify associations between CM (overall and its subtypes) and resilience (global and its multiple domains) in adulthood, and to examine moderators and mediators of these associations. Method: PubMed, PsycINFO, Embase, Scopus, and Web of Science will be searched to identify relevant studies on the association between CM (exposure) and resilience (outcome) in adults (≥ 18 years). Data will be screened and extracted by at least two independent reviewers. The methodological quality of the included studies will be independently assessed with a modified version of the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS). If deemed viable, a meta-analysis will be conducted using a random effects model. Heterogeneity of evidence will be estimated with the I2 statistic, and publication bias will be assessed. The effects of potential moderators (e.g. timing and severity of CM, age, sex, family cohesion, socio-economic

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status, country/region) will be analysed using meta-regression and subgroup analyses, and meta-analytical structural equation modelling will be employed to synthesise indirect mediation effects. Candidate moderators and mediators (e.g. genetic factors, brain functioning, attachment style, personality traits, physical activity, and social support) will be also examined qualitatively. Conclusions: This protocol will facilitate a systematic review and meta-analysis that has the potential to enhance our knowledge about the association between CM exposure in early life and resilience in adulthood. Understanding associations and underlying mechanisms between CM and resilience is potentially important in informing prevention and interventions to sustain health and improve outcomes among adults with a history of CM. PROSPERO registration: CRD42023394120.

Determinants of non-institutional childbirth: Evidence from the Peruvian demographic and health survey

Authors: Paola K. Rodrigo-Gallardo, Brenda Caira-Chuquineyra, Daniel Fernandez-Guzman , Diego Urrunaga-Pastor d, Rodrigo Alejandro-Salinas, Angie Z. Vasquez-Chavesta, Carlos J. Toro-Huamanchumo.

Abstract: Objective: We aimed to evaluate the determinants of non-institutional delivery among women of childbearing age in Peru. Methods: We conducted a secondary analysis of data from the Peru 2019 Demographic and Family Health Survey (ENDES). This multi-stage survey sampling is representative at the urban-rural, regional, and national levels. The outcome variable was place of delivery, collected by self-reporting. Binary logistic regression models were used to assess the factors associated with non-institutionalized delivery. Thus, we estimated crude and adjusted odd ratios (aOR). For the multivariable model, the manual forward selection method and the Wald test were used to obtain a final parsimonious model. Results: The final sample included 14,061 women of reproductive age between the ages of 15 and 49. The prevalence of non-institutional delivery was 7.8 %. Multivariate regression analysis found that having a secondary education (aOR:0.48; 95 % confidence interval [CI]:0.39–0.58) or higher (aOR:0.57; 95 %CI:0.42–0.78); belonging to the second (aOR:0.26; 95 %CI:0.20–0.33), third (aOR:0.28; 95 %CI:0.21–0.38), fourth (aOR:0.21; 95 %CI:0.13–0.33), or fifth wealth quintile (aOR:0.15; 95 %CI:0.09–0.27); and suffering intimate partner violence (aOR:0.76; 95 %CI:0.64–0.91) were associated with lower odds of non-institutional delivery, while not having

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some type of health insurance (aOR:3.12; 95 %CI:2.47–3.95), living in a rural area (aOR:1.93; 95 % CI:1.54–2.42), and having had three or more deliveries (aOR:1.36; 95 %CI:1.07–1.72), were associated with higher odds of non-institutional delivery. Conclusions: We found that not having health insurance, residing in a rural area, and having had three or more deliveries were factors associated with non-institutional delivery in women of childbearing age. We propose that should focus public health strategies towards providing education to women about maternal health, and likewise, facilitating access to specialized health centers for rural populations.

Specialist-Woman Interaction System for Female Empowerment in Cases of Discrimination and Gender Violence

Authors: Wenceslao Arrascue Casara; Jeff Soto Echea; Daniel Burga Durango

Abstract: Gender violence and discrimination against women in Peru persist as a pressing social issue, demanding prioritized attention. Despite ongoing efforts, the prevalence of gender violence remains stubbornly high. A significant challenge in addressing this problem lies in the delayed reporting by victims to authorities or support organizations. On average, victims in Peru take 8 years and 8 months to report their ordeal, influenced by factors like fear of the aggressor, lack of information about available resources, and distrust in the justice system. In response, an integrated system has been developed to facilitate communication and support for victims. Comprising a cloud web platform and a virtual assistant, this system provides a secure and anonymous space for victims to share their concerns. The virtual assistant, or chatbot, serves as an intermediary, aiding victims in expressing their concerns and delivering pertinent information. Validation tests revealed that over 90% of participating women approved the chatbot as an effective means of interaction for obtaining information and scheduling appointments with specialists. This positive reception indicates that the system effectively fulfills its purpose of offering an accessible and confidential communication channel. Moreover, collaborating specialists have acknowledged the benefits of the system, noting its facilitation of regular tasks and improvement in patient interaction. Communication through the chatbot enhances specialists' understanding of victims' needs, contributing to more effective support.

Learning System for the Empowerment of High School Girls Students

Authors: Diego Pickman-Montoya, Manuel Delzo-Zurita, David Mauricio, José Santisteban

Abstract: Currently, in the world there is a gender gap between men and women, this is manifested in gender-based violence and social injustice. An alternative to reduce this gap is the empowerment of women and girls through learning content that gives them leadership and independence, knowing their rights, and preventing acts of violence. There are few technological tools that support female empowerment, these are generally aimed at adult women. This study proposes an IT model for the empowerment of girls in high school education, and an EmpowerMe system, which implements the proposed model, using Moodle, digital library, chatbot, webinar and a game-based learning platform. EmpowerMe was validated through a case study and expert judgment. The results show that there was a learning improvement of 4 points. In addition, the usability, content, follow-up, and satisfaction survey show an average rating of 4.4 out of 5.

Maintenance in relationships, satisfaction, jealousy, and violence in young couples: a network analysis

Authors: José Ventura-León, Cristopher Lino-Cruz, Tomas Caycho-Rodríguez & Christian Córdova-Robles

Abstract: Background: The study explores the associations among Relationship Maintenance, Satisfaction, Jealousy, and Violence in young Peruvian couples, particularly in a post-pandemic context, using a network analysis. Methods: Eight hundred thirty-two participants aged 18–30 (M = 20.94, SD = 2.29), with 645 females (77.50%) and 187 males (22.50%), were involved. The study aimed to discern relationships among network nodes, emphasizing the link between Relationship Maintenance dimensions and Jealousy and Violence. The research also sought the central node in the network and examined gender-specific node connections, using the SMOTE algorithm for gender data balance. Results: Findings revealed a direct connection between Complementarity and Jealousy, implying intense shared interests can lead to unhealthy dependence. An inverse relationship was seen between Companionship and Violence. Satisfaction was pivotal, showcasing its importance in romantic relationship success. Additionally, the study shows men prioritize Companionship and Sharing, possibly due to cultural norms, while women focus on the Companionship-Complementarity bond, indicating mutual support. Conclusions: The research emphasizes the critical role of maintenance variables in determining Satisfaction, Jealousy, and Violence in relationships. The pandemic's influence on romantic dynamics is evident, emphasizing the importance of Satisfaction. Future studies should focus on gender equity and further explore these relationships.

Keywords: Jealousy; Network analysis; Pandemic; Relationship maintenance; Satisfaction; Violence; Young couples.

Association Between Intimate Partner Violence and Depression in Peruvian Pregnant Women: A Secondary Analysis of the ENDES 2013-2019

Authors: Jerry K. Benites-Meza*, Percy Herrera-Anazco, Jane Ysabel Castaneda Alvare, Benoit Mougenot

Abstract: Intimate partner violence (IPV) against women is common during pregnancy and can have adverse mental health outcomes in women. Our objective was to evaluate the association between IPV and symptoms of depression in Peruvian pregnant women. Methods: In this study, we performed a secondary analysis of the Demo¬graphic and Family Health Survey, ENDES 2013-2019. The study population consisted of a subsample of married or cohabiting Peruvian pregnant women. IPV was defined as any reported violence (psychological, physical, or sexual) committed by the last partner of women. The symptoms of depression were measured using the Patient Health Questionnaire-9. Poisson regression-gen¬eralized linear models were used to calculate adjusted prevalence ratios (aPR) with their respective 95% confidence intervals (95% CI). Results: Overall IPV was 11.64%. The prevalence of psychological, physical, and sexual IPV was 6.92%, 8.56%, and 1.12%, respectively. After adjusting for confounding variables, IPV was associated with the symptoms of depression (aPR: 2.26, 95% CI: 1.88-2.73; p < 0.001). Likewise, psychological, physical, and sexual violence were also associated with the symptoms of depression (aPR: 2.01, 95% CI: 1.65-2.50; p < 0.001, aPR: 2.34, 95% CI: 1.91-2.86; p < 0.001, aPR: 2.31, 95% CI: 1.45-3.68; p <0.001). Conclusion: One in 10 pregnant women experienced IPV, the most frequent type being physical violence. One in four pregnant women experiences depressive disorders. Furthermore, the presence of psychological, physical, or sexual violence independently doubles the probability of the occurrence of depression in Peruvian pregnant women.

Keywords: Peru, depression, pregnant women, violence