UNODC AND ECA

USE OF SURVEYS TO COLLECT DATA ON VAWG

WEBINAR SERIES ON MEASURING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN AFRICA

15-17 MAY 2023

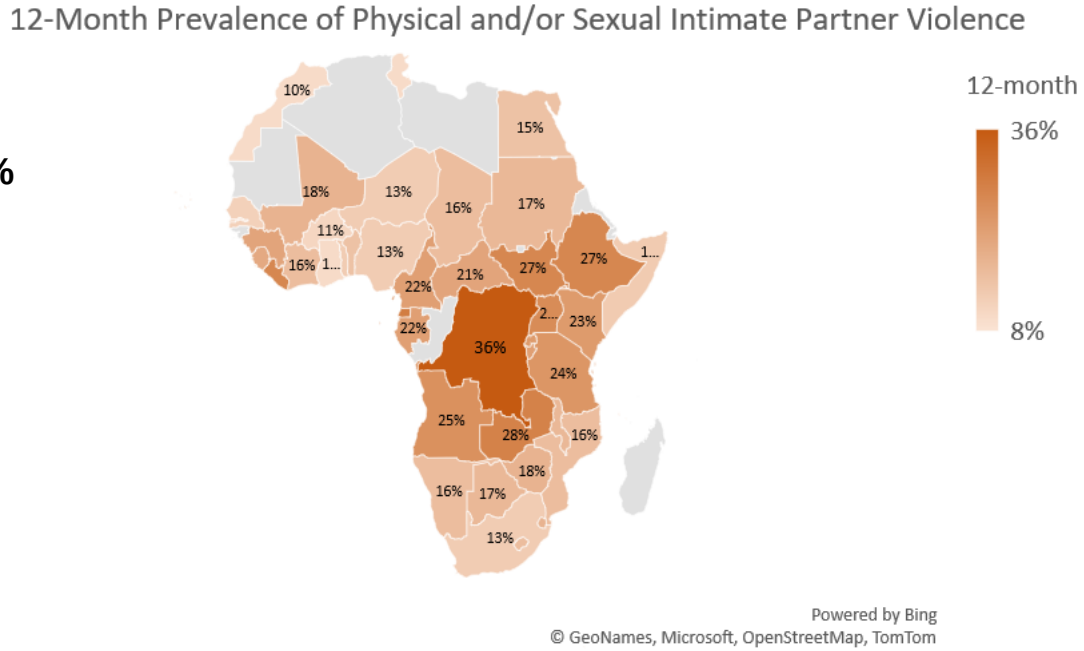
UN WOMEN

PREVALENCE DATA – WHERE ARE WE?

Intimate Partner Violence:

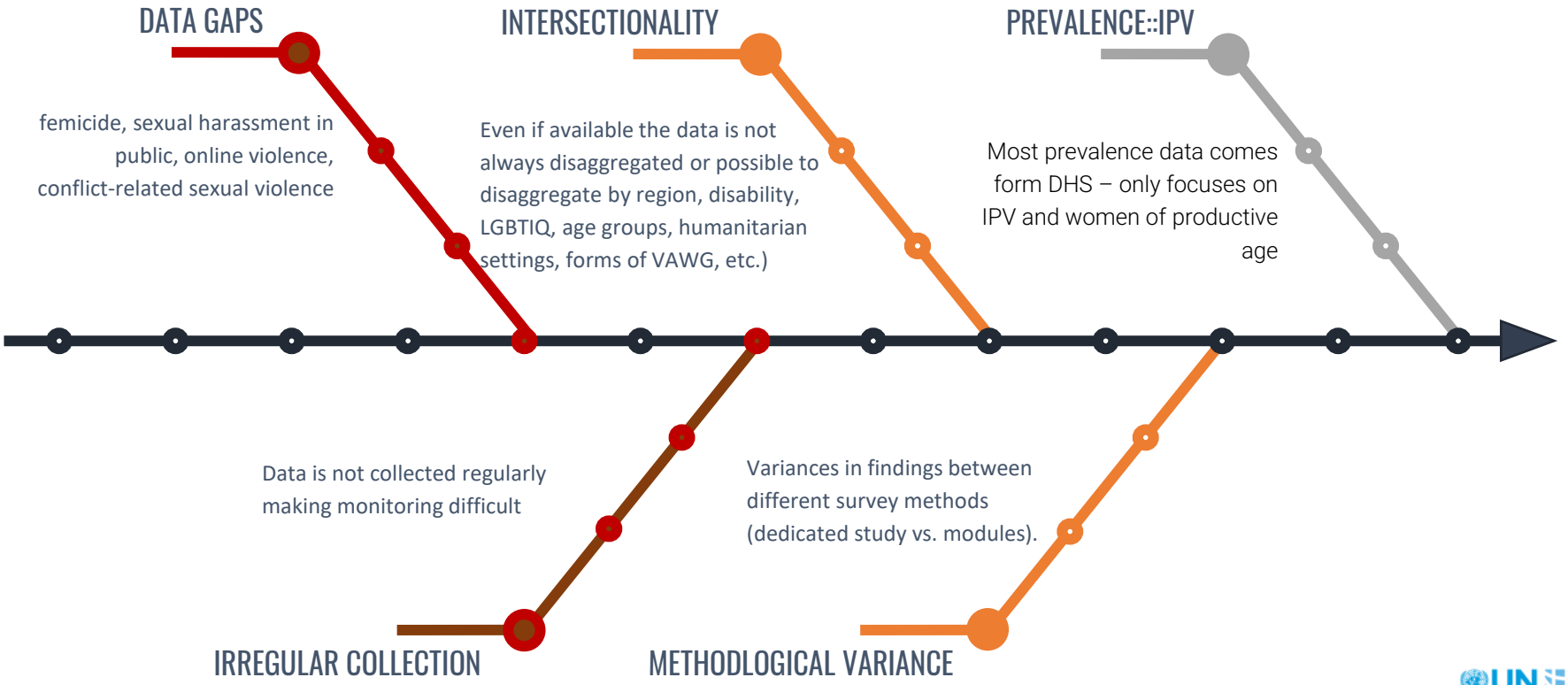
12-month experiences(WHO):

World: 13% vs. **Sub-Saharan Africa: 20%**



Sources: WHO/SRH/21.7 © World Health Organization 2021+ Somalia DHS 2020

REMAINING GAPS AND OBSTACLES



VAW DATA – INFORMED POLICY AND PROGRAM INTERVENTIONS AND MONITORING

Prevalence Data contributes to advocacy efforts from women's rights orgs and supports government commitments for increased investments at global and national levels :

Advancing adoption and implementation of legislation and policies

Help-Seeking and Services for survivors (e.g. one-stop centres, health, security, justice)

Increased funding and investment in policies and programmes (Spotlight, Generation Equality GBV Action Coalition Targets – Kenya)

Communicating facts for advocacy (COVID-19 – Shadow Pandemic)

Reducing acceptability of VAWG, investments in community mobilization for social norms change

Influencing further data collection, use and Coordination

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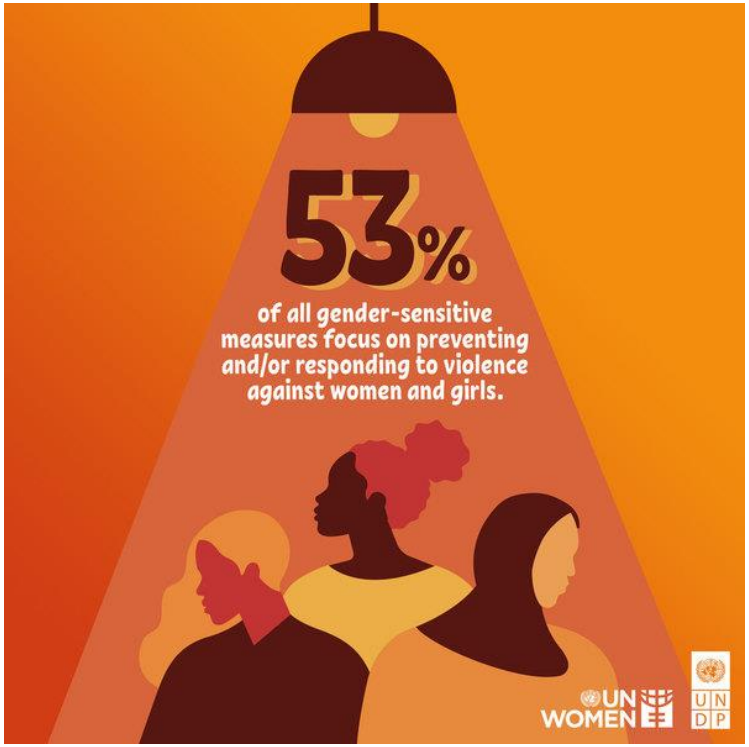
VAW DATA INFORMS INVESTMENTS

Global and Regional investments (COVID-19 and VAWG), types of initiatives – EU-UN Spotlight Initiative; DFID What Works to Prevent VAWG

Country-level targeting where interventions will focus (geographic areas, age groups and type of intervention)

Data on risk factors – examples:

- link between VAW & VAC,
- link between IPV & Child Marriage



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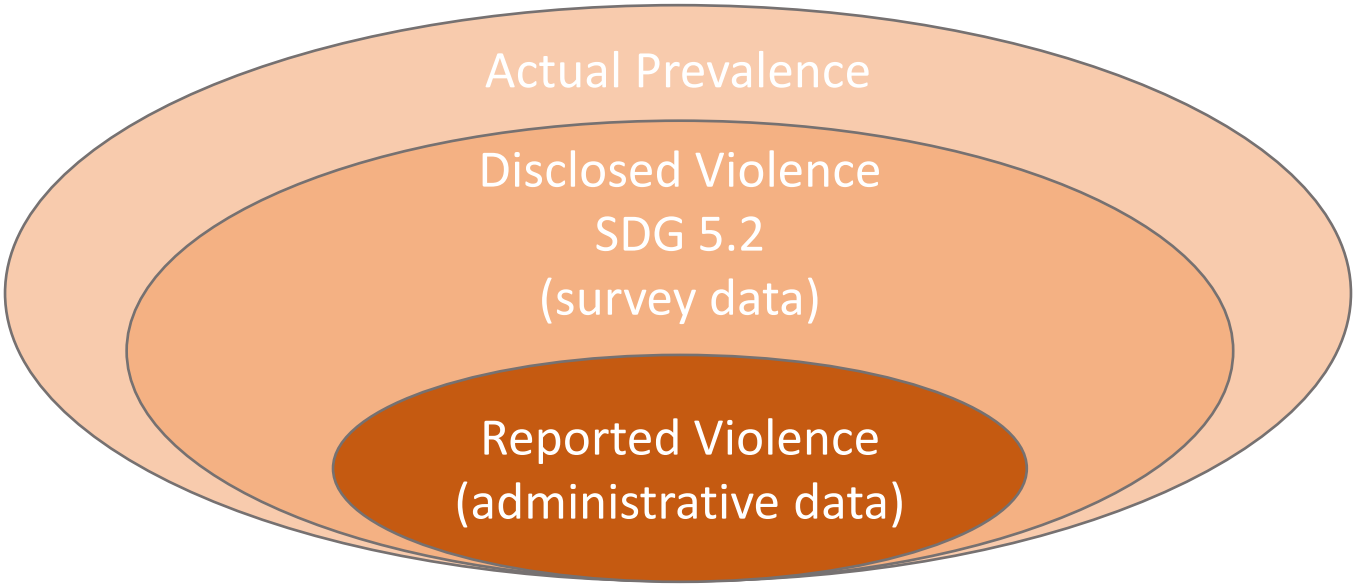
WHY IS RELIABLE VAW DATA NEEDED?



Source: Adapted from EIGE, Gender Equality Index 2015. Measuring gender equality in the European Union 2005–2012. Report, European Institute for Gender Equality

THREE FOCUS AREAS

Methodological Development

Strengthening and dissemination of standards for VAW data collection:

- psychological intimate partner violence (IPV),
- violence against older women
- violence against women with disabilities;
- Guidelines for the collection, analysis, sharing and use of administrative data on VAW,

Capacity Development

- VAW prevalence data in Arab States and Africa
- Selection of institutions in each region to lead
- Ownership and sustainability.

Data Use

Increased collection and use of VAW data for advocacy, policy and programming, through strategic data literacy and data dissemination initiatives including data producers and data-users dialogues.

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DEDICATED SURVEYS VS MODULES

	Dedicated surveys	Modules
Budget	More expensive (stand-alone survey)	Costs are considerably reduced
Questionnaire	Broad and flexible	Must be adjusted to fit within the host survey
Sample design	Tailored to the survey objectives	Depend on the host survey
Interviewers	All female and selected according to specific criteria	Requirements of host survey + specific criteria for conducting VAW

Source: Adapted from UNSD (2014). Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against women-Statistical Surveys

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TYPES OF VIOLENCE TO BE INCLDUED IN SURVEYS

Physical violence	Sexual violence	Psychological violence	Economic violence
• Slapping • Throwing objects • Pushing or pulling hair • Hitting with something/fist • Kicking, biting, dragging, beating	• Rape • Attempted rape • Other sexual acts (Intimate touching without consent, sexual acts other than intercourse forced by money, physical violence, etc.)	• Emotional abuse - Insulting - Belittling - Scaring - Threatening • Controlling - Isolating - Monitoring - Ignoring - Etc.	• Denying access to financial resources • Denying access to property and goods • Deliberately not complying economic responsibilities • Denying access to labor market & education

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FACE-TO-FACE VS. TELEPHONE

Dimension	Face to Face interviewing	Telephone
Budget	Higher	Lower
Technology	CASI+CAPI, Paper	CATI
Sample	May be limited due to budget	More flexible but can be biased from incomplete telephone coverage
Field work	Interviews tend to be longer Participation rates are higher	Refusal rates are higher

Source: Adapted from UNSD (2014). Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against women-Statistical Surveys

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ETHICAL AND SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

- Safety of respondents and interviewers (private setting, only one women/household, safety measures)
- Methodological soundness (minimize underreporting)
- Protecting confidentiality (women's safety)
- Provide specialized training and ongoing support to staff
- Minimize any distress caused to participants by the survey
- Fieldworkers should be trained to refer women requesting assistance to available local services
- Findings are properly interpreted to advance policy development
- Avoid integrating violence questions into surveys designed for other purposes when ethical and methodological requirements cannot be met

Source: WHO (2001). Putting Women First: Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence Against Women

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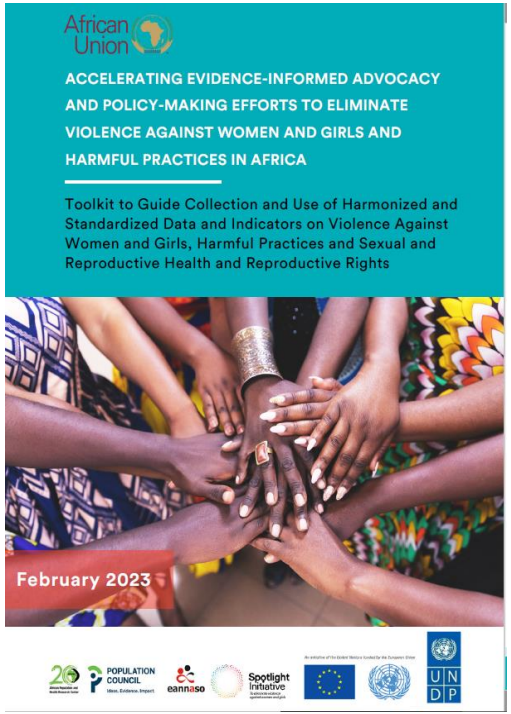
VAW SURVEY TRAINING AND RESOURCE MATERIALS

AU Spotlight initiative



5 days

UNWOMEN/WHO CaVAWPres training curriculum

Pilot training - 25 representing Kenya; Rwanda; Tanzania; Zimbabwe; Eswatini; Botswana; Lesotho; and Ethiopia; Somali; Djibouti.

10 days

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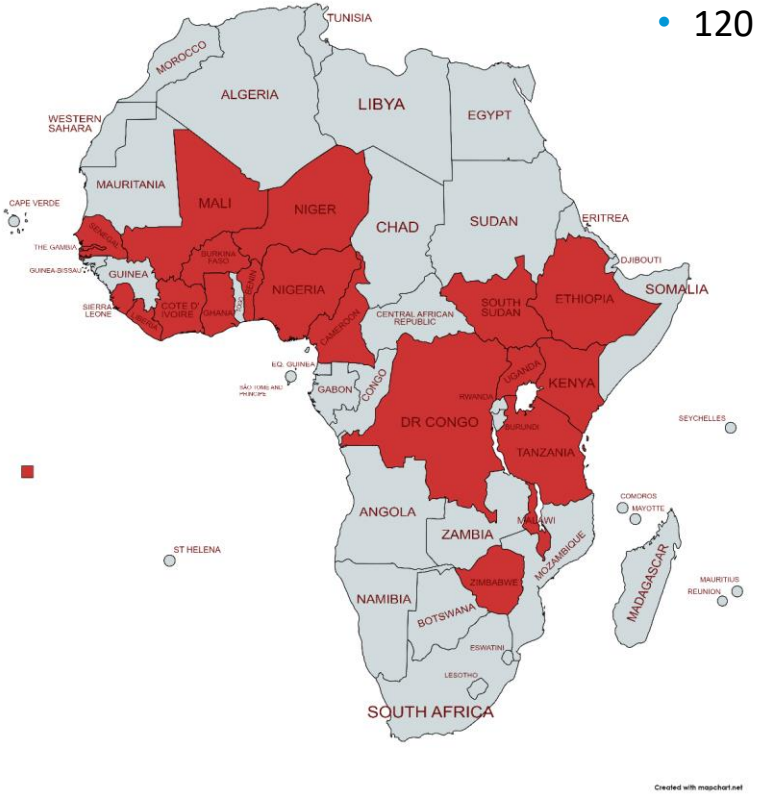
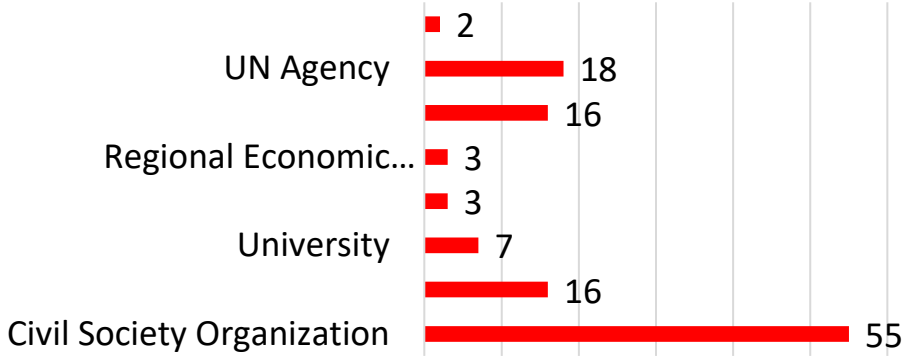
SPOTLIGHT – DATA WORKSHOP STATUS

- 3 workshops held in Kenya, Ghana and Senegal
- 120 participants from 20 countries



Number of participants, by type of institution



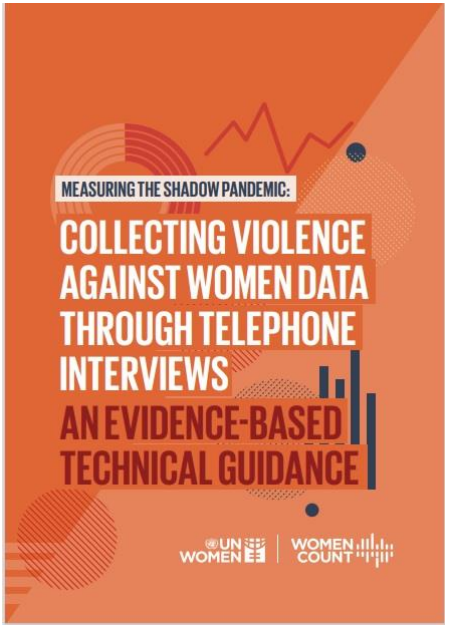
Sustainability Plan for CaVAWPreS

Course institutionalization by APHRC	**Course institutionalization by UG**	**Grant funding for the course**
Credit-earning course	**Marketing and outreach to partners**	***Submission of the protocols for funding***
Knowledge sharing and training others	**Programming and Advocacy**	**Collaboration and partnership and strengthening**

INNOVATIONS ON REMOTE DATA COLLECTION FOR VAW

- **Use of vignette**

  [WOMAN NAME] and [MAN NAME] are a couple. They have been married for several years and have two children. [MAN NAME] works in a repair shop, but lately the business has been bad, and they are worried about money. Sometimes when [MAN NAME] gets stressed, he takes out his anger by yelling at [WOMAN NAME], and sometimes he hits her. [WOMAN NAME] feels hurt and wants him to stop but does not know what to do



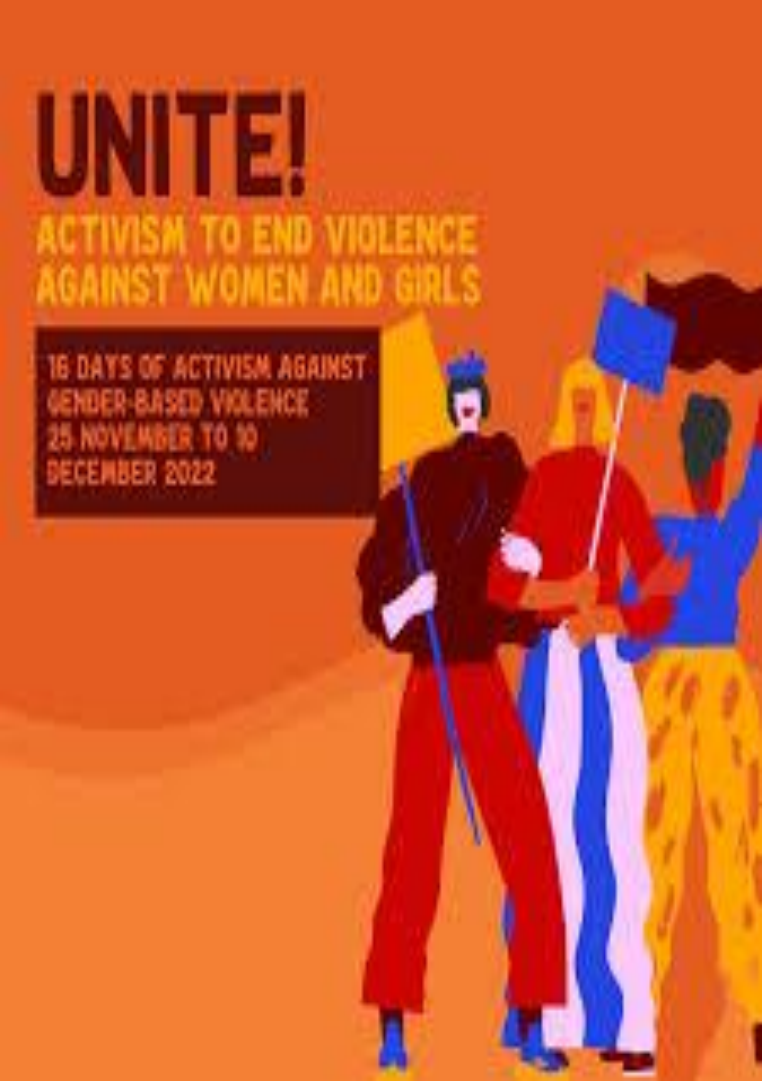
Source: UN Women (2022). Collecting violence against women data through telephone interviews

INNOVATIONS ON REMOTE DATA COLLECTION FOR VAW

- **List randomization**

Group One	Group Two
Question 1	
• I prefer *[LOCAL FOOD ONE]* to *[LOCAL FOOD TWO]* • I like *[NAME OF WELL-KNOWN LOCAL MUSICIAN, BUT NOT ONE EVERYONE LIKES]* • I have been slapped or hit by my husband or partner BEFORE THE ONSET OF COVID-19 • Women in my family enjoy watching *[POPULAR LOCAL SPORT].*	• I prefer *[LOCAL FOOD ONE]* to *[LOCAL FOOD TWO]* • I like *[NAME OF WELL-KNOWN LOCAL MUSICIAN, BUT NOT ONE EVERYONE LIKES]* • Women in my family enjoy watching *[POPULAR LOCAL SPORT].*
Question 2	
• People in my family have played *[POPULAR LOCAL SPORT]* • I have been slapped or hit by my husband or partner AFTER THE ONSET OF COVID-19 • I like *[NAME OF WELL-KNOWN TV SHOW, BUT NOT ONE EVERYONE LIKES]* • I prefer *[LOCAL FOOD THREE]* to *[LOCAL FOOD FOUR]"*	• People in my family have played *[POPULAR LOCAL SPORT].* • I like *[NAME OF WELL-KNOWN TV SHOW, BUT NOT ONE EVERYONE LIKES]* • I prefer *[LOCAL FOOD THREE]* to *[LOCAL FOOD FOUR]"*

Source: UN Women (2022). Collecting violence against women data through telephone interviews



MOVING FORWARD REGIONALLY

1. Continued collaboration and integration with Spotlight initiative at country level.
2. Institutionalization of VAW prevalence survey training (APHRC and University of Ghana).
3. Technical support for the use of guidance notes, statistical best practices and statistical frameworks related to VAW.
4. User producer dialogues to promote evidence-based decision-making

Photo: UN Women/James Ochweri

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RESOURCES

Collecting Violence Against Women Survey data through telephonic interviews
https://data.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/documents/Publications/Guidance_VAW_RGA-EN.pdf

UNSD (2014). Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women
https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/docs/guidelines_statistics_vaw.pdf

WHO (2001). Putting Women First: Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence Against Women
https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/251759/9789241510189-eng.pdf

WHO (2005). Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women
https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/43309

THANK YOU

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