kNOwVAWdata: an innovative model for improving national and regional capacities to measure and monitor violence against women in Asia and the Pacific

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UNFPA APRO / DFAT / University of Melbourne / ANROWS partnership on measuring VAW data

| Technical support to national VAW prevalence studies | Development, implementation and roll out of curriculum on VAW data collection (kNOwVAWdata course) | Building network of practitioners, support and mentoring | Knowledge capture and sharing |
Knowledge products, advocacy, website

asiapacific.unfpa.org/knowvawdata
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kNOwVAWdata
Gender equality is central to ending poverty, protecting the planet and ensuring prosperity for all.
Physical violence
e.g. slapping, pushing, biting, hair pulling, kicking, throwing things, choking, burning, using or threatening to use a weapon such as a gun or knife

Sexual violence
e.g. forced/coerced intercourse, intercourse out of fear, degrading or humiliating sex

Psychological violence
e.g. prevented from seeing friends and/or family, insisting on knowing where she is at all times, verbal insults, making her feel scared or intimidated

5.2.1. Intimate partner violence in previous 12 months
31 countries have collected VAW prevalence data (of which 6 more than one time)

25 countries have national data on intimate partner violence (of which 23 for SDG 5.2.1.)

WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE, 2000 - 2018

UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Region
Cambodia DHS
Can we see a trend over time?
CDHS: Physical and/or sexual partner violence

Data visualization example 2 (2)
CDHS: Ratio past 12 months as proportion of lifetime (physical and/or sexual) violence

Data visualization example 2 (3)
4 week kNOwVAWdata course 2018: 2 weeks in Bangkok + 2 weeks in Melbourne

Fiji
Nepal
Pakistan
Viet Nam
Sri Lanka
Cambodia
Lao PDR
Thailand
Indonesia
Philippines
Australia
Participants’ feedback

“In general the course is developing very systematically and it’s good to have practice and role play which really helps us to deepen our understanding especially because we are seeing the good and the not good sides.”

“It’s the soft skills that are so important – how to conduct an interview safely and well. We need to remember there are risks for both the interviewee and the interviewer especially after the interview has been conducted so we need to really care about these people. We also need to remember about the people who handle the data; they can also be affected. It’s so different from other types of surveys which is difficult for people to really understand so that was brought across in the training very well.”
Fundamental principles:
• Participatory process
• Standard (4-week) curriculum
• Open source, co-branding
• Learning from each other
• Strong mentoring component
• Network building
• Sustainable/long term vision
• Expansion through twinning

kNOWvAWdata capacity building model

Other Regions

Twinning South Asia

Twinning Pacific

Twinning South-East Asia

UNFPA APRO

University of Melbourne ANROWS
THANK YOU!

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