

# Lessons learned and challenges in the implementation of National Surveys on VAW

*Side Event on Measurement of violence against women*

New York City, March 6 2018

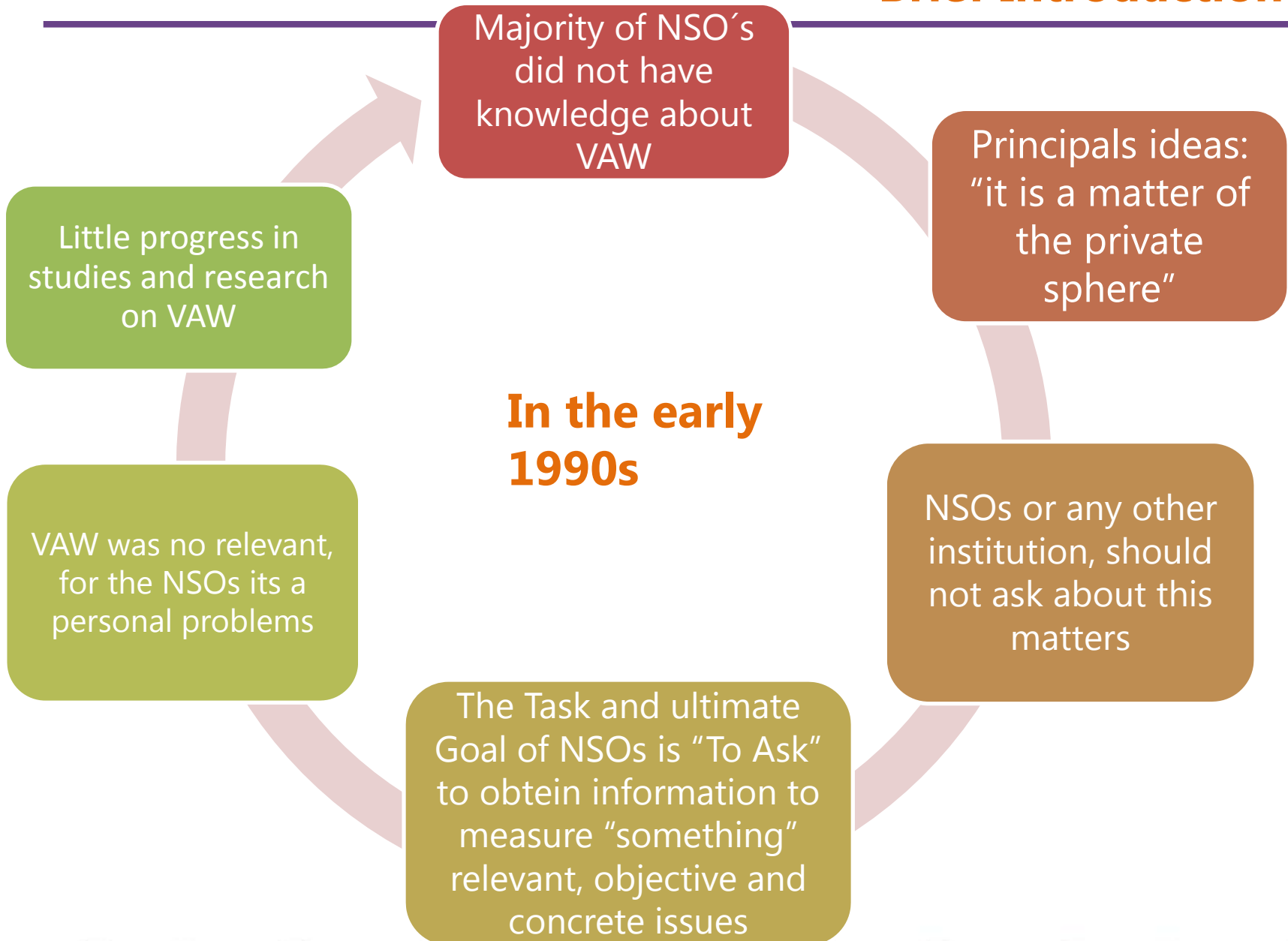


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INEGI  
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## Brief Introduction



# NSO's must keep in mind the progress and recommendations

## 1995. Beijing Platforma of Accion

- Strategic Objective D.2.,129, a.
- Strategic Objective H.3. 206.

2006. Resolution 61/143, paragraph. 11

1994. Belem Do Pará Convention, Art. 8, par. j

1992. CEDAW General Recommendation No. 19.

- 2003. Multi-Country Studie. WHO
- 2005-2007 International Group of Expert on VAW Stats.
- 2008-2010 Foc on VAW Group, UN Stats Commision



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## Mexican experience: achievements and challenges

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- **2003. First national survey** on violence against women was promoted by INMUJERES, with support to INEGI, focused in partner violence: ***National Survey on the Dynamics of Relationships in Households (ENDIREH)***.
- **2006. Second Survey**, coordinated by INEGI and with support of Inmujeres, ONU-Mujeres and Equality commission of the Chamber of Deputies.
- **2011, Third Survey, coordinated by INEGI** and with support of Inmujeres, ONU-Mujeres and Equality commission of the Chamber of Deputies.
- **2015. ENDIREH was declared Information of National Interest**, by Governing Board of INEGI. Now, ENDIREH is it a regular survey of the National System of Statistical and Geographic Information and will be carried out every 5 years.
- **2016. Fourth Survey, coordinated by INEGI**, with had a permanent advisory group of institutions and academia.

# Mexican experience: achievements and challenges

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## The results of the surveys...

- ❖ Were Key to support the formulation of the General Law for the access of women to a life free of violence, decreed in 2007.
- ❖ Have been very useful for federal and state governments, academia and women's organizations.
- ❖ Have served as a benchmark and since 2012, indicators have been included to monitor Progress of Government Programs: Equality between Women and Men; Social Development and the Program to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women.
- ❖ ENDIREH-2016 presented on August 18, 2017, were disseminated in all electronic media and the national and local press.



# Challenges and Lessons Learned

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## In the ENDIREH Design and Implementation Process

### 1. Institutional commitment of the INEGI management staff to accept the challenge of carrying out a survey of this type: Taking into account:

- a. The importance of the topic and the need of information for the formulation of policies.
- b. The trust and credibility that the INEGI has among the population.
- c. The technical and material capacity to reach all parts of the country.
- d. INEGI's commitment to gender statistics, promoted since 1994.
- e. Inter-institutional cooperation between INEGI, the National Women's Institute, the Equality Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, international and regional organizations, such as UNIFEM (now UN-Women), academia and women's civil organizations.



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## **2. Maintain communication and support of the institutions responsible for the issue, particularly with Inmujeres, academia, experts and women organizations.**

For the design of the ENDIREH-2016, two advisory groups were established and continue working:

- The Working Group on Statistics on Violence against Women, composed of the main institutions that use information.
- Expert Group on violence, created ex-professo to accompany and advise the design of the ENDIREH-2016.

# Challenges and Lessons Learned

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**3. Recognition, within INEGI, that this survey should be carried out under parameters different from those used for other household surveys, since it is a highly sensitive issue and carries risks if it is not conducted under different standards.**

- In the definition of the basic conditions for the implementation of the survey.
- Safe name for the survey, as a fundamental step for the security of both the interviewed women and the interviewing team.
- Team of female interviewers with higher qualification than the rest of the surveys.





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## 4. Special Training and materials

- Special training and Sensitization in the approach of gender and violence against women.
- Punctual training on the ethical and safety standards, both of the women interviewed and interviewers, privacy, care and sensitivity throughout the interview.
- Increased training time of the teams responsible for the collection of information. In 2016 it was extended to 12 days.

*The size of ENDIREH 2016, was 142,363 households and more than one thousand of interviewers were training*



# Special materials



# Other criteria...other Standares

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The importance of privacy

The preparation to conduct an interview of this issue: neutrality, sensitivity, empathy

Ethics Rules: confidentiality, take care of the integrity of the interviewee

Self-care and personal security



## Special conditions of the field work

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One of the most critical aspects of the operation inside of NSOs

### 5. Modify traditional productivity patterns.

Teams are accustomed to collecting information on topics that do not involve the intimate life of people and it is not always easy to understand that surveys on violence against women require more time in each interview, because interviewers must:

- Establish bonds of trust so that women can speak, particularly in the current context of the country of growing insecurity.
- Guarantee privacy during the interview.
- Return more than once to be able to speak with the selected woman in conditions of privacy and security.



## Special conditions of the field work

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**6. Assign women to positions of command**, from the National Coordination of the Survey, in the area of conceptual design, in the Coordination of Field Operations, to the positions of Female Interviewers and Supervisors.

To avoid male supervisors, try to intervene to press interviewers for the duration of the interview.

**7. Ensure that operational planning establishes a daily productivity commensurate with the average times recorded in the Pilot Test, and avoid putting the quality of the information at risk.**

**8. Carry out a cost estimate considering a lower daily productivity than the other surveys and a longer time for the collection of information.**

## Some conclusions and recommendations:

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This challenges have been observed in other National Statistical Offices of Latin America, for this reason we believe that these are associated with the institutional nature of the National Statistics Offices, which must be identified, attended and monitored closely to:

- **Avoid setbacks and ensure not only obtaining information at all costs, but obtaining information under security protocols, privacy and attention to the women interviewed and interviewers.**
- **Adjust its parameters according to the needs of this type of surveys.**
- **Caring for each stage of the process**



## Some conclusions and recommendations

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- Establish mechanisms for cooperation and permanent consultation with the mechanisms for the advancement of women in the country, with academic institutions and women's organizations.
- Take up the proposals of the WHO Ethical and Safety Standards.
- Establish cooperation mechanisms with national, regional and international institutions that have advanced in the development of this type of surveys.
- Take up the Guidelines for the development of violence surveys, from the United Nations Statistics Division.