

Violence Against Women: Initiatives in the ESCWA Region

Expert Group Meeting on Indicators to Measure Violence Against Women



Beijing Platform of Action

Strategic objective D.2.

Study the causes and consequences of violence against women and the effectiveness of preventive measures

Action to be taken

Promote research, collect data and compile statistics, especially concerning domestic violence relating to the prevalence of different forms of violence against women, and encourage research into the causes, nature, seriousness and consequences of violence against women and the effectiveness of measures implemented to prevent and redress violence against women.

Contents

1- Initiatives in data collection on VAW

2- VAW issues and indicators in the Arab Region

3- Data collection constraints

4- Opportunities / Strategies

Initiatives in data collection on VAW

@ Regional Level

- ESCWA paper on Gender-Based Violence: Concept, Issues and Measurement in Workshop on Gender Statistics as a Tool for Policy Formulation and Analysis
- "G IS IN" Framework 15 proposed indicators on VAW in IAEG Meeting on Gender and MDGs, Cairo, 10-11 October 2007.

@ National Level

- DHS modules on FGM and DV Egypt, 2005
- DCMHS module on FGM Yemen, 1997
- Domestic Violence Survey Palestine, 2005
- Women and Men Report Crime- Yemen, 2002
- MDGs Honor Crimes Jordan, 2004

G IS IN

-Women in power and - Women and the media decision-making

G4: Reduce child mortality

G5: Improve Maternal Health

G6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

G7: Ensure environmental sustainability

G8: Develop a global partnership for development

- The girl-child

- Women and health



- I- Female Genital Mutilation:
 - i- Egypt Case
 - ii- Yemen Case
- **II- Domes**tic Violence:
 - i- Egypt Case
 - ii- Palestine Case
- III- Crime and Violence
 - i- Yemen Case

FGM Initiatives in data collection

- The practice of FGM has been a tradition in some Arab countries like Egypt, Sudan, Yemen...
- This operation negatively affects the lives of women, it causes:
 - Pain and Injuries
 - Complications during delivery
 - Psychological traumas
- Questions designed to assess the current prevalence of circumcision have been included in Egypt DHS and Yemen DCMHS questionnaires

FGM Source & Target Population

_	Egypt	Yemen
Sources	EDHS 2005	DCMHS 1997
Target Population	Women Respondents and their Daughters	Women

Slide 43

FGM Prevalence

Egypt Yemen

- virtually a universal practice
- 96% EMW circumcised
 Ranged btw 92% urban-98% rural
 -<90% in:
- Urban Governorates 89% Frontier Governorates 72%

98% No education92% Secondary/higher

93% working for cash96% not working for cash

89% lowest – 87% highest wealth Q

- 51% reported only hearing of this operation
- 23% circumcised after marriage
- 20% circumcised before marriage
- Most circumcisions are carried out:

68% by traditional midwife

Yemen Prevalence

97% at home75% using shaving blades

Yemen Prevalence

Indicators

Yemen **Egypt**

-% EMW (15-49) circumcised by background -% of female circumcision among married characteristics (Age, urban rural residence, women education, work status, wealth quintile)

-% of female circumcision among nonmarried women -% girls (0-17) currently circumcised

-% of circumcision carried out by type of -% girls (0-17) who are not yet circumcised but whose mothers intend them to be peoples profession: circumcised

midwife

barber relative

doctor

-% of circumcisions carried out by type of

place:

home 10 hospital

circumcised by age at circumcision, urban-

-% expected to be circumcised by age 18

- % girls 0-17 reported by mothers being

taking into account the current circumcision

status and mother's intention by girl's current age, and mother's background characteristics

rural

-% women (15-49) who believe circumcision is required by religious perception

-% EMW (15-49) own attitude and perceptions

Domestic ViolenceInitiatives in Data Collection

- Domestic violence has been acknowledged as a worldwide violation of basic human rights as it creates:
 - Health burdens
 - Intergenerational effects
 - Demographic consequences
- Egypt included a special module on DV in its DHS, while Palestine conducted an independent survey.
- The objectives:
 - Make available crucial database
 - Provide data and indicators on types and forms of DV
 - Explore relation between domestic and political violence
 - Identify size and degree of problem
 - Identify the victim's and perpetuator's socio-demo charac.
 - Identify the means to counter it

_	Egypt	Palestine
Sources	EDHS 2005	PCBS 2005
Target Population	Only one women per HH	Survey conducted on 4 groups of people:
		- Women who are or have been married (15-24)
		- Unmarried women (18+)
		-Children (5-17)
		-Senior citizens (65+)

B

Palestine Egypt -Women's marital status -26% husbands had been exposed to psychological violence compared with 4% who stated that their husbands had been exposed to physical violence (stated by wives).

was strongly related; 75% of divorced or separated -25% NMW (18+) exposed to physical violence compared with 43% of widowed 53% exposed to psychological violence at least once by one of 47% of currently married the HH members women Slide 61 -30% NMW (18+) were exposed to physical violence compared -25% rural women of the HH members during the period preceding 2005. -19% urban women -Mother stated that 52% of their children have been exposed to -> 50% among less-educated violence

with 53% exposed to psychological violence at least once by one women -6% of elderly people (65+) were exposed to physical Violence by -- < 40% secondary or higher one of the HH members education subjected to physical violence -17% of elderly people (65+) were exposed to Emotional abt se by one of the HH members

Forms of Physical violence

Egypt

- -Pushed, shook, or threw something at women
- -Slapped her or twisted her arm
- -Punched her with fist or object
- -Kicked or dragged her
- -Tried to strangle or burn her
- -Threatened her with a knife, gun, or weapon
- -Attacked her with a knife, gun, or weapon

Palestine

- -Throwing heavy objects at the women
- -Twisting her arm or pulling her hair
- -An attack resulting in wounds, scratches, injuries
- -Pushing and shoving
- -Attacked her with a knife or any sharp object
- -Hitting with miscellaneous objects (belt or cane)
- -A strike on the head resulting in a concussion
- -Strangulation
- -Burning
- -Hold tightly in an annoying manner
- -An attack resulting in a broken bone

Egypt

- -Said or did something to humiliate women
- -Threatened harm to women herself /person close to her

Palestine

- -Cussing and insulting
- -Yelling and screaming
- -Breaking or destroying personal objects
- -Using hurtful phrases (ex: ugly or fat)
- -Threatened harm to woman herself/ person close to her
- -Saying things that bother the women and make her ang



Child upbringing Issues	Person practiced A	
-Household children upbringing is the responsibility and the business of their	-A HH member	

-A relative

parents; no external party may ever intervene

-A neighbor

-Children force parents to hit them sometimes

-A teacher

-Beating a child is allowed in certain circumstances in order to teach him/her -A friend

-Boy or girl on the road

-Parents may use physical power against a child if such child does not follow their instructions

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Risk Circumstances for Children

- -Absent from school without an excuse or permission from anyone
- -Disappeared or was absent from home for many hours
- -Spent the night outside home without their consent
- -Disobey the teachers
- -Beaten by adults from the household
- -Beat boys or girls who are strangers, school colleagues, friends, brothers, or sisters
- -Beat one of the parents

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Types and Forms of Violence for the Elderly

Physical Violence	Emotional Violence	Economic Abuse	<u>Medical</u> <u>Abuse</u>
-Tried to hurt you and inflict harm -Twisted arm or pushed -An attack resulting in wounds, scratches, injuries -Beat on head resulting in coma -Beat with a belt, stick or similar sharp object -Breaking bones resulting from attack	-Make you feel unwanted -Afraid of any of the HH members -Cursing and Insulting -Forcing to do something that aren't willing -make you feel unwanted -Isolate you from people or prevented you from mixing with them	-Take something that you own without your approval -Destroyed or spoiled personal belongings	-HH members don't give you the medicine you cant take yourself

Domestic Violence Indicators

Egypt Palestine

EMW

- -% who have experienced physical violence since age 15
- -% reporting experienced various forms of violence in their relationship with their current/most recent husband by background characteristics of both spouses

EMW

-% exposed to any violence by husband, at least once by wife/husband background characteristics, region, type of locality and type of violence

Egypt Palestine

EMW

- -% who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife, by selected background characteristics (Age, marital status, experience with physical violence, urban rural residence, education, work status, wealth quintile)
- -% experienced physical or sexual violence in their relationship with their current/most recent husband within the past year who reported seeking assistance to prevent or stop violence, by assisting persons, according to frequency of violence
- -% experienced violence within past year and did not seek assistance by main reason for not seeking assistance, according to frequency of violence

EMW

-% Distribution of their opinion about beating of wife by husband if she did any behavior may be arousing him by region, locality, education attainment, labor force status, and behaviors **Egypt** Palestine

All Women

- -% who experienced physical violence 1 year prior to the survey, by background characteristics (Age, urban rural residence, education, work status, wealth quintile)
- -% women reporting physical violence by perpetrator of the violence and current marital status
- % women experiencing physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics

EMW

- -% exposed to violence of husband by region, locality and types, frequency of violence, type and actions of violence
- -% exposed to violence of husband by sought institution, taken measures for assistance and satisfaction of received assistance
- -% exposed to violence of husband by region, locality, availability of services near the home and type of violence

Palestine

NMW

-% (18+) who lived with HH and exposed to any violence by a member of HH at least once by background characteristics, region, type of locality and type of violence

-% (18+) who lived with HH and exposed to violence by a member of HH by types and forms of violence and region/ locality for selected years

Palestine

Children

-% EMW who agree on violence against their children when they behave in their children when they behave in

Palestine

Elderly (65+)

- -% exposed to any violence from members of HH by:
 - region
- type of locality
- type of violence
- form of violence
- region

<u>Men</u>

- -% men exposed to any violence by the wife at least once by
- background characteristics of husband
- background characteristics of wife
 - region
 - type of locality
 - type of violence

Crime & ViolenceInitiatives in Data Collection

- Data for crime and violence in Yemen has been collected from the ministry of interior
- Data collected is classified in three groups:

Rape

Assault

Murder

Data has been disaggregated by age and gender

Crime & Violence Prevalence

Yemen

Source	Ministry of interior, 2006
Prevalence	

Majority of violence against men occurs in the adult age

A sizeable proportion of violence against women occur during childhood (0-14)

Majority of those sentenced by law were men

2% of sentenced for murder are women 1% of sentenced for robbery are women

Yemen Prevalence₃₀

Crime & Violence Indicators

Yemen

Indicators -% of crimes committed by women -% of crimes committed by men -% crimes committed by men by type of crime (rape, assault, murder) -% crimes committed by women by type of crime (rape, assault, murder)

Arab Proposed Indicators "G IS IN" Framework

- 1. No. of women victims of violence per 1, 000 people (domestic, public, workplace)
- 2. Ratio of women to men in prison per 1,000 people
- 3. Prevalence of domestic violence by type and form
- 4. Types of spousal violence experienced by women and men
- 5. # Registered deaths among women and girls caused by domestic violence
- 6. Rate per 100,000 of sexual assault reported to the police
- 7. Number of annual human rights awareness activities which are related to the issue of domestic violence
- 8. Conviction rates for sexual assault and other violent crimes
- 9. Annual # of women and children using shelters
- 10. Capacity of available shelters for women and children
- 11. Ratio of expenditure by government to donors and NGOs on preventing, mitigating, and eliminating gender-based violence
- 12. Prevalence of FGM
- 13. Number of crimes of Honor
- 14. Rates of spousal homicide reported to police, by age of victim and marital status
- 15. % physically or otherwise abused/ sexually harassed female domestic workers of the total domestic workers

Constraints

- No single tool to measure and track all dimensions of VAW
- lack of monitoring and follow up laws
- Low disclosure rates due to safety and confidentiality
- Under estimates of prevalence rates
- Lack of integrated information systems
- Weak capacity for inter-institutional cross-referencing
- Offender-based data
- Excludes victims who do not report or seek help
- Limited access to criminal records
- Lack of protocols for recording data

@ National level

- Including VAW in Women and Men and national MDG reports
- Awareness raising on VAW

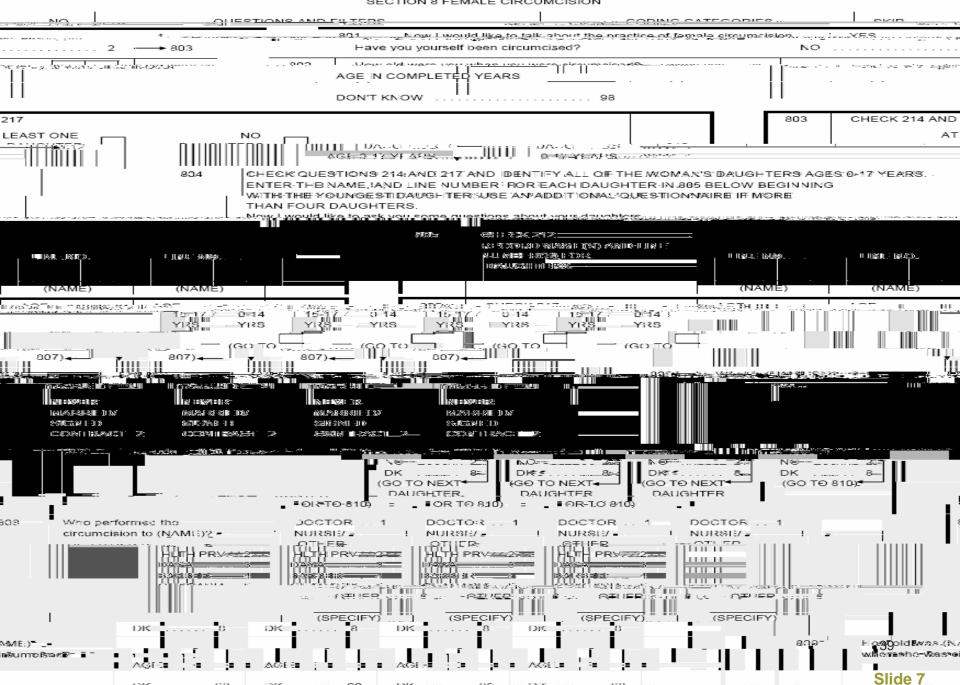
@ Regional levelGSP in the Arab countries – revitalized

Annex

Egypt Background Characteristic: Wealth quintile

Wealth quintile	% EMW (15-49) Circumcised	# EMW (15-49)
Lowest	97.8	3,565
Second	99.1	3,778
Middle	98.3	3,931
Fourth	97.1	4,137
Highest	87.3	4,063
Total	95.8	19,474

SECTION 8 FEMALE CIRCUMCISION



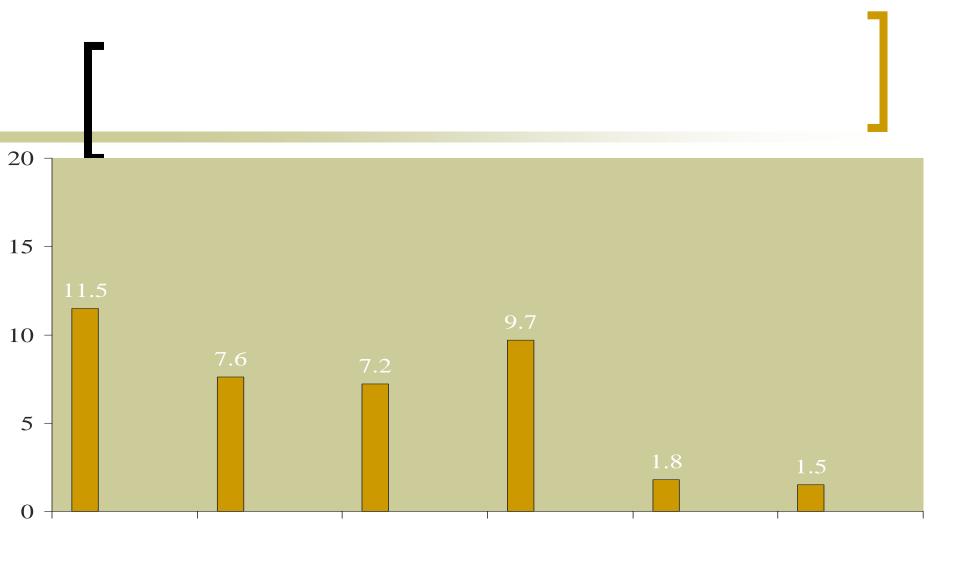
Yemen Prevalence

Operations carried out by:

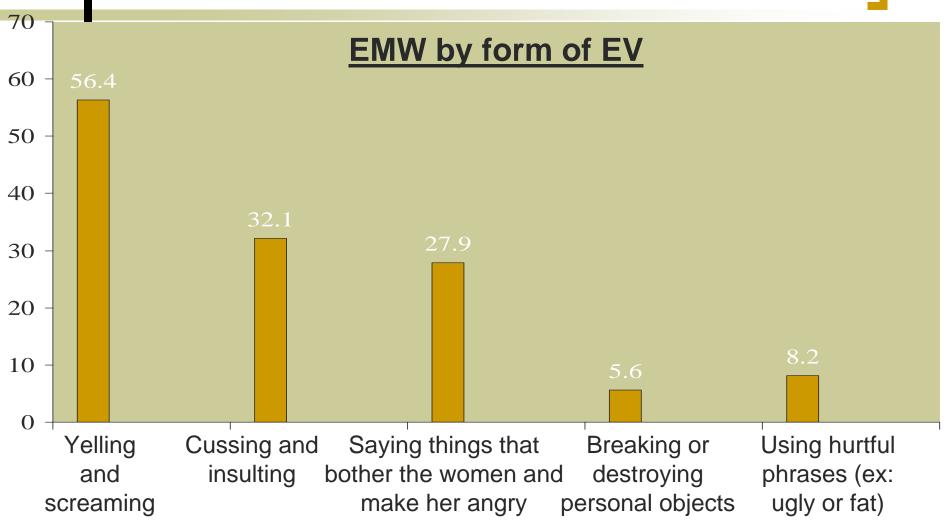
- 68% by a traditional midwife
- 19% by relatives
- 5% by a trained midwife
- 5% performed by barbers
- <1% by doctors

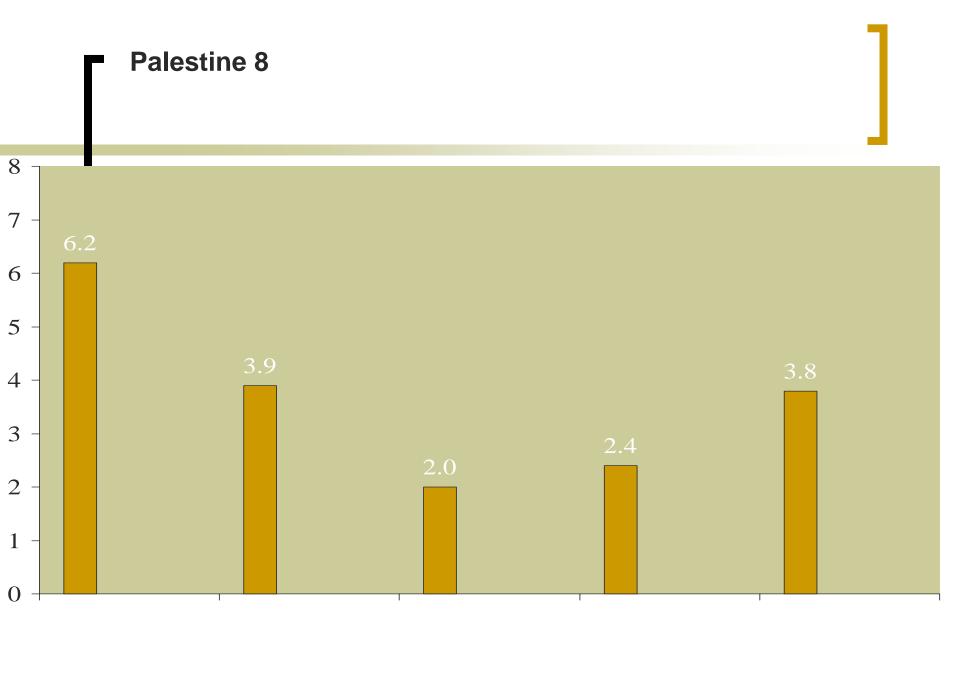
FGM Prevalence



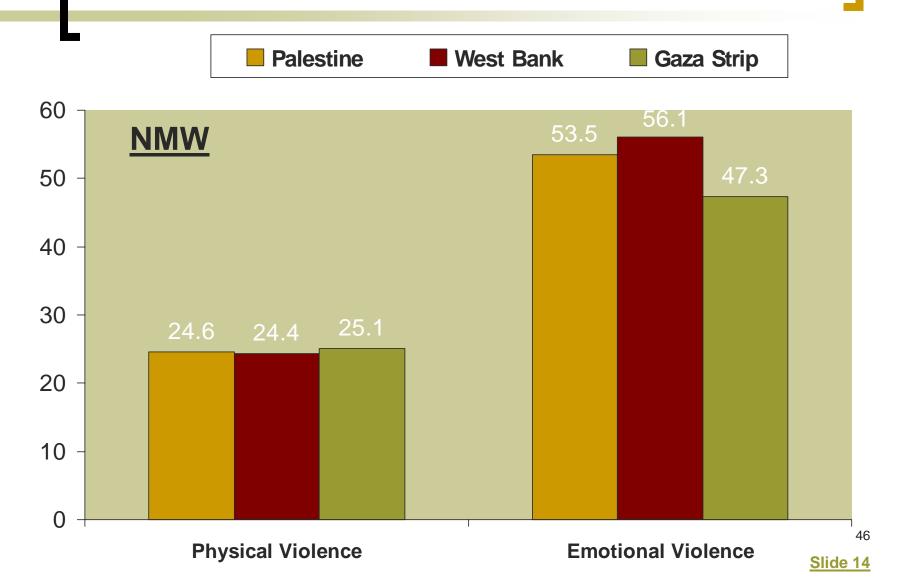


<u>Palestine</u> Prevalence





Palestine Prevalence





Yemen

Sources

- -Picture from Women's aid: www.womensaid.org.uk
- -Beijing Platform:

http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/violence.htm#object2

- -Palestinian Domestic Violence Survey (December, 2005- January, 2006)
- -Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2005
- -Women and Men in Yemen, A Statistical Portrait, ESCWA 2002