

TERMINAL REPORT

Enhancing capacities to eradicate violence against women through networking of local knowledge communities

1. Summary of project results

The foremost outcome of the interregional project has been the integration of country perspectives and experiences in global processes to improve the measurement of violence against women, while at the same time generating national ownership of the same. In particular the project has contributed to the development of indicators proposed by the Friends of the Chair of the President and approved by the Statistical Commission at its 40th session (New York, February 2009), as well as to the Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence Against Women that are currently being developed by the United Nations Statistics Division.

At the heart of this outcome is the close collaboration generated by the production of common tools between the UN Statistical Commission and its Friends of the Chair, the UN Statistics Division and the five UN Regional Commissions.

The development and testing of a short module on violence against women which was originally planned as the main input of the ECE region became during the project a common agenda for all five regional commissions. As a result, the dissemination and testing of the basic set of indicators approved by the Statistical Commission have been initiated in the five regions of the world.

During the project a growing number of countries adopted the methodology provided: a total of 33 countries have been involved either in the preparation, testing or training of interviewers of the proposed questionnaire which now exists in 7 languages: English, Spanish, Romanian, Russian, Armenian, Georgian and Arabic.

Through assessments of the status, sources and methodology of national VAW data and collection systems countries and territories in the five UN regions, the interregional project has produced a snapshot of current trends and available information. Capacity-building workshops and technical support have made it possible for these institutions to share experiences and methodologies and advance in the reliability, centralization, standardization and improved comparability of data.

The project has contributed to the establishment of a community of knowledge for measuring the extent of violence against women and generating evidence-backed public policies to eliminate gender violence. Through these networks collaboration between producers of VAW data (national statistics offices, administrative sources) and its primary users (national mechanisms for the advancement of women) has been strengthened. In some countries, for example in Latin America, new actors such as public prosecutors and other agents of the judicial system are working through inter-institutional networks to organize central registries of data on violence against women. This dynamic community of knowledge-sharing has benefited from the use of web-based technologies for both capacity building and dissemination.

An additional result of the project has been strengthening Regional Commission's work on violence against women. For example at ESCAP, execution of the project is contributing to i) ESCAP's Statistics Division's effort to develop a Regional Programme on Gender Statistics in Asia-Pacific with a special focus on VAW and ii) follow-up with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community's multi-year programme to develop gender statistics. At ESCWA activities linked to the project included setting up a virtual library of gender materials, creating a glossary of gender terminology and building the first VAW database in the Arab region.

2. Review of the performance indicators and activities as per logical framework of the project document.

EA1	Improved capacity of National Statistical Offices to collect, analyze data, measure indicators related to violence against women and use common methodologies and modules to measure VAW in population-base surveys in line with the United Nations Statistical Commission.
I.1.1: Quantitative Performance (Indicator(s) related to EA1)	<p>I.A.I.1 – Number of countries that have adopted the methodologies provided by the Regional Commissions to carry out surveys or keep sustainable public administrative records.</p> <p>During the project 33 countries from all five UN regions have been involved in either preparation, testing or training for the application of the VAW survey module.</p> <p>In addition, three sets of countries can be considered as “having adopted the methodologies provided by the Regional Commissions”:</p> <p>1) Member countries of the Friends of the Chair of the President of the Statistical Commission on indicators of violence against women (FoC) - which received and approved the contribution of the Regional Commissions to first elaborate the proposal of indicators on sexual and physical violence that was adopted by the 40th session of the Statistical Commission, and more recently have received and approved the methodology proposed by the project for a survey module on violence against women to be included in population surveys</p> <p>2) Countries that have accepted to pilot the survey module;</p> <p>3) Countries that have established agreements with the Regional Commissions to harmonize public administrative records.</p> <p><u>Europe</u>: 9 countries Pilot: <i>Armenia, Georgia, Moldova</i> FoC: <i>Bulgaria, Canada, Italy, Germany, United States</i>; UNECE Task-Force on Gender-based violence: <i>Canada, Italy, Serbia</i></p> <p><u>Latin America and the Caribbean</u>: 5 countries Pilot: <i>Mexico; Ecuador</i>; FoC: <i>Chile, Costa Rica and Mexico</i>; Official agreement with ECLAC on the registry of femicide: <i>Peru</i>.</p>

	<p><u>Africa</u>: 3 countries Pilot: <i>South Africa</i> FoC: <i>Botswana, Ghana</i></p> <p><u>Western Asia</u>: 3 countries Pilot: <i>Iraq and Palestine</i>; FoC: <i>Egypt</i></p> <p><u>Asia and the Pacific</u>: 5 countries Pilot: <i>Bangladesh</i>; FoC: <i>Australia, Bangladesh, China, Thailand, Turkey</i></p>
	<p>I.A. I.2 – Number of stakeholder that participated in the development of the common short module and indicators to measure VAW and plan to use it in the near future in line with the recommendations of the FoC Group.</p> <p>Inspired by the 2006 Secretary-General's in-depth study on all forms of violence against women, the process of developing the common short module initiated during the 2007 Expert Group Meeting on Indicators to measure violence against women co-organised by the Division for the Advancement of Women (now UN-Women), the Economic Commission for Europe and the UN Statistical Division together with ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA. Simultaneously at the global level the UN Statistical Commission established the Friends of the Chair of the UN Statistical Commission on Indicators on Violence against Women which in February 2009 approved the initial set of core indicators.</p> <p>The number of stakeholders (governments) who participated in the development of the module includes: i) participants in the first expert meeting in Geneva (2007); ii) the member countries of the Friends of the Chair of the President of the Statistical Commission on indicators of violence against women who participated in the 2009 meetings; iii) countries that have been engaged in the pilot application of the survey module on violence against women; iv) members of the UNECE Task-Force on Gender-based violence; and v) countries that participated to the Training of Trainers (ToT) meeting carried out in Beirut in May 2010.</p> <p><u>Europe</u>: 8 countries Pilot: <i>Armenia, Georgia, Moldova</i>; Participated in expert meetings: <i>Bulgaria, Canada, Italy, United States of America</i>; UNECE Task-Force on Gender-based violence: <i>Canada, Italy, Serbia</i>.</p> <p><u>Latin America and the Caribbean</u>: 4 countries Pilot: <i>Mexico; Ecuador</i> Participated in expert meetings: <i>Chile, Costa Rica and Mexico</i>.</p> <p><u>Africa</u>: 3 countries. Pilot: <i>South Africa</i> Participated in expert meetings: <i>Ghana</i> Participated in the ToT meeting: <i>Morocco</i>.</p> <p><u>Western Asia</u>: 5 countries Pilot: <i>Iraq and Palestine</i>;</p>

	<p>Participated in the ToT meeting: <i>Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Palestine.</i></p> <p><u>Asia and the Pacific</u>: 6 countries Pilot: <i>Bangladesh</i></p> <p>Participated in expert meetings: <i>Australia, China, Malaysia, Thailand, Turkey;</i> Participated in the ToT meeting: <i>Bangladesh.</i></p>
Qualitative Results achieved for EA1:	<p>Describe additional results/ impact achieved in the area of EA1.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preliminary activities of the interregional project contributed to the elaboration of the indicators proposal presented by the Friends of the Chair of the President of the Statistical Commission on indicators of violence against women and approved by the Statistical Commission at its 40th session (New York, February 2009). 2. The development and testing of the a short module on violence against women as part of population-based surveys, which was originally planned as the main output of ECE in the project proposal, became the common agenda of all the regional commissions and was integrated in activities in all the five regions. 3. As a result 9 countries have completed or are in the process of testing the module, which has been of great support to the design of its methodology and contributed to strengthening its application region-wide. 4. Preparations of the survey module have led to a general agreement with experts on the questions to be tested and a broad outline of parameters for a testing strategy. This process has included the contribution of the Friends of the Chair of the President of the Statistical Commission on indicators of violence against women, who accepted to incorporate the presentation of the proposal for the survey module in the agenda of their last meeting (9-11 December 2009, Aguascalientes, Mexico). The methodology of the module was revised and support was given to the initiation of the pilot applications in the five regions. 5. Dissemination and testing of the basic set of indicators approved by the Statistical Commission has taken place in the five regions of the world; 6. A number of countries adopted the methodology provided through the project: a total of 33 countries have been involved either in the preparation, testing or training of interviewers of the proposed questionnaire. 7. Availability of the survey module or stand alone survey in 7 languages: English, Spanish, Romanian, Russian, Armenian, Georgian and Arabic. 8. An inter-regional virtual course on <i>Measurement of Violence against women through statistical surveys</i> described below contributed to strengthening national capacities in more than 41 countries across the globe.

<p>A.1.1 (Main activities completed in relation to EA1)</p>	<p>1.1 Organizing five subregional and two regional workshops on the measurement of VAW (Three subregional workshops coordinated by ECLAC for South America, Central America, and the Caribbean; two subregional workshops coordinated by ECE; one regional workshop ESCAP and ESCWA respectively).</p> <p>Sub-regional and regional workshops have been realized by ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA to present the indicators on violence against women approved by the Statistical Commission and the module survey as well as to share national information and discuss the capacity of countries to collect data on the nature, prevalence, causes, consequences and impact of violence against women. These meetings aimed especially at encouraging joint strategies between national statistical offices and mechanisms for the advancement of women to collect data on violence against women as well as strengthening national and sub-regional networks for the exchange of best practices in data collection and policies. Corresponding reports are available online or upon request.</p> <p><u>ECE</u></p> <p>Two sub-regional workshops for capacity-building realized in Geneva.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First UNECE sub-regional workshop for capacity-building was held on 29-30 April 2010 in Geneva back-to-back with UNECE biannual work session on gender statistics¹. 2. The second sub-regional workshop was realized in Geneva on 27- 29 April 2011 and focused on the implementation of the developed questionnaire module and guidelines². <p><u>ECLAC</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subregional meeting "Enhancing capacity of Caribbean countries to eradicate violence against women (Saint-Lucia, 15 June 2010). Participants from Anguila, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Maarten, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Turks and Caicos. Also included participation of PAHO, UNFPA and UNIFEM (now UN-Women)³. 2. Subregional meeting for South America "Fortaleciendo las capacidades de los países de América del Sur para erradicar la violencia contra la mujer" (Santiago, 4-5 November 2010). Representatives of Argentina, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, the Purinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay participated⁴. 3. The third meeting was carried out in Antigua, Guatemala on 12-15 April 2011 in
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¹ <http://live.unece.org/stats/documents/2010.04.vaw.html>

² <http://live.unece.org/stats/documents/2011.04.gender.html>

³ <http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/mujer/noticias/noticias/4/39784/P39784.xml&xsl=/mujer/tpl/p1f.xsl&base=/mujer/cepal/tpl/top-bottom-portada.xslt>

⁴ <http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/mujer/noticias/noticias/8/41148/P41148.xml&xsl=/mujer/tpl/p1f.xsl&base=/mujer/cepal/tpl/top-bottom-portada.xslt>

	<p>collaboration with the Technical Secretariat of the Council of Ministers for Women in Central America and Dominican Republic (COMMCA/SICA)⁵. Together with representatives of Central American Integration System (SICA) and the United Nations system, representatives of national statistical institutes and mechanisms for the advancement of women from Belize, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Dominican Republic participated.</p> <p>An additional meeting on measuring violence against women was organised in the context of the XII International Meeting on Gender Statistics in Aguascalientes, Mexico on October 6, 2011. The meeting brought together mechanisms for the advancement of women and national statistical offices of Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay, as well as the colleagues from UN Women, to discuss on advances in the region on measuring violence against women.</p> <p><u>ESCAP</u></p> <p>Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities to Collect Violence against Women Statistics in the Asia-Pacific Region (Bangkok, 20 – 21 September 2010), carried out to strengthen the capacity of countries in the Asia-Pacific region to measure, disseminate and use statistical data and indicators of violence against women, in order to take effective actions to prevent and respond to it. The meeting was attended by representatives from national women's machineries, national statistics offices and civil society from 9 countries: Bangladesh, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Solomon Islands, Thailand and Timor-Leste⁶.</p> <p>This workshop was followed by a Consultative Meeting to Develop a Regional Program on Gender Statistics in Asia-Pacific (22-23 September 2010), which covered the topic of VAW statistics.</p> <p><u>ESCWA</u></p> <p>ESCWA decided to adopt a different format for its regional workshop and organize a training of trainer's meeting as the Regional Commissions' Training of Trainers on Violence against Women and Adaptation Workshop for Arab Countries, Beirut, 3-7 May 2010⁷, which was open to the pilot countries of the Regional Commissions and benefited countries from ECA, ESCAP and ESCWA.</p> <p>Additional events in the ESCWA region which have fed into the results of the project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Consultative Meeting to Review the Draft Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women, organised by the United Nations Statistics Division and ESCWA, with representation of the statistical offices of Armenia, Bulgaria, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Oman, Ghana,
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⁵ <http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/mujer/noticias/noticias/7/42817/P42817.xml&xsl=/mujer/tpl/p1f.xsl&base=/mujer/cepal/tpl/top-bottom-portada.xslt>

⁶ http://wiki.cepal.org/download/attachments/4784253/Workshop+Bangkok+%28Sept+2010%29_report.pdf?version=1&modificationDate=1310392490000;

⁷ http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/noticias/paginas/8/41538/VAW_ESCWA_Final_Report23Sept2010.pdf

Kenya, Mexico and Bangladesh, where the latest version of the Guidelines were presented with a view to their presentation to the UN Statistical Commission in 2013.
<http://www.escwa.un.org/information/meetingdetails.asp?referenceNum=1701E>

- A session on VAW at the 3rd Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics in the Arab Countries, held in Beirut , 14-16 November 2011 which focused on regional and national experience in measuring violence against women and United Nations effort towards harmonizing and measuring the UN VAW indicators, and included country presentations from Palestine, Syria and Morocco.
<http://www.escwa.un.org/information/meetingdetails.asp?referenceNum=1699E>

1.2 In line with the Guidelines of the UN Statistical Commission, making a bilingual kit for collection and use of information on violence against women (Coordinated by ECLAC in collaboration with the other 4 regional commissions when possible within existing resources)

The tool-kit exists in English (original language), Russian, Arabic (translated by ESCWA) and Spanish (translated by INEGI). The English, Arabic and Spanish version are available online in the website of the project.

The development of the tool-kit has benefited from the development of the Guidelines on the measurement of violence against women being prepared by the United Nations Statistical Division. The UNSD has also participated in the preparation of the survey questionnaire (see Main activity 1.3) and have given its approval to the training manuals for field survey that have also been produced in the framework of the project and constitute the original project of a training kit for field workers in the implementation of the VAW survey.

1.3 Developing and testing of short module on VAW and core-set of indicators, including 2 meetings of the UNECE Task-Force on the measurement of gender-based violence (ECE).

The survey module was originally envisaged as an output for only one region (ECE) however during the project the five regional commissions have agreed that the testing of a survey module on violence against women should be part of the common agenda and include inputs of all the regions.

As part of the process of preparation of the survey module, the First UNECE Expert Group Meeting (Geneva, 28-30 September 2009) led to a general agreement on the questions to be tested and the parameters for a testing strategy. Furthermore, in 2009 the Friends of the Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission on the Indicators on Violence against Women, accepted to incorporate the presentation of the proposal for the survey module in the agenda and recommendations of their meeting in December 2009, Aguascalientes, Mexico.

A number of countries from different regions volunteered to pilot test the module which has been of great support to the final design of its methodology and is an important input to strengthening its application in official statistics worldwide. During the project a total of 33 countries have been involved in some way in the preparation, testing or training of interviewers of the proposed questionnaire. As a result the survey module or stand-alone survey is now available in 7 languages: English, Spanish, Romanian, Russian, Armenian, Georgian and Arabic.

The first pilot was carried out by the National Institute of Geography and Statistics (INEGI) of Mexico in April 2010, and was followed by three European countries in October 2010 (Moldova, Armenia and Georgia). Results of these pilots were analyzed at a Second UNECE Expert Group Meeting (Geneva, 18-19 November 2010)⁸, which concluded with a series of recommendations for future application of the module. In South Africa, the Statistical Office carried out two pilots, one as stand-alone survey and the other as module in January 2011.

The results and conclusions of these processes were also incorporated in the e-learning course "Measurement of violence against women through statistical surveys" (see Main activity 1.4); and the government of Georgia accepted to lend its micro-data to allow the students to use them to compute the VAW indicators. Furthermore, a process took place in Armenia and Georgia to finalize all methodological tools based on pilot test micro-data analysis and fieldwork reports on violence against women and subsequently, a set of comprehensive guidelines on the use of the survey module was developed.

1.4 Conducting technical workshops and seminars on the measurement of physical and sexual violence: one regional technical workshop for national monitors in Africa (ECA); two seminars for users and producers of information in Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC); and convening five regional and one interregional e-learning workshops (coordinated by ECLAC).

ECA

The Regional Workshop on Enhancing the Capacity of African Countries to Eradicate Violence Against Women was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 5-7 October 2011. The meeting was attended by representatives of the gender machineries and National Statistical Offices of 17 countries: Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, the Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Ghana, Malawi, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia. Also in attendance were representatives of various civil society organizations (CSOs) including Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS), Gender Links, Mentoring and Empowerment Programme for Young Women (MEMPROW), Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF)-Ghana; as well as partners UN Women.

ECLAC

1. Two seminars for users and producers of information in Latin America and the Caribbean (*Implemented – Documentation online at*

⁸ <http://www.unece.org/stats/documents/2010.11.vaw.html>

<http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/cepal/>)-

- Regional seminar to strengthen the use of administrative records to measure violence against women in the Caribbean countries was held in Trinidad and Tobago on 30 November and 1 December 2010 for users and producers of administrative records.
- International seminar on the measurement of femicide (Seminario internacional sobre el registro de los homicidios de mujeres por razones de género) (Lima, 11 – 12 May 2011)

2. One interregional and five regional e-learning workshops

- Interregional Training course of e-tutors of the inter-regional course on “Measurement of violence against women through statistical surveys” took place from 20 June to 15 July 2011 with 31 participants. Of these, 11 tutors successfully completed the course from 9 countries (Argentina, Australia, Chile, Thailand, Switzerland, Grenada, Lebanon, Belize, Jamaica).
- The inter-regional e-learning course on “Measurement of violence against women through statistical surveys” took place from 3rd October to 10th December 2011. The project implementation revealed challenges in providing regional workshops due to the technological restrictions and requirements, as well as the lack of availability of e-tutors from all the regions. The inter-regional course which took place incorporated the regional perspective through course-work and assignments based on own-country perspectives. In addition of the four student groups one had a regional representation.

91 students enrolled in the course from 41 countries, and of these, 71 participated in the 8 week course. The e-course consisted of 8 one-week modules with weekly activities including: one exercise, one workshop and one assignment, as well as a final quiz and a written assignment. The course development benefited from inputs from tutors who had participated in the training course. Topics in the 8-week course include: understanding VAW; UN indicators on VAW; tools and methods to measure VAW; ethical and safety issues; planning and implementing a VAW survey; analysis, interpretation and use of data. Participants were expected to spend weekly on average 10 hours on the course.

According to the enthusiastic feedback received from the participants, the experience with the course has been powerful, empowering and useful. The results of the feedback survey show the high appreciation for the course materials and the possibilities to interact with other participants. In general, 81% of the students evaluated the course to be “very good” and 14.3% to be “good”. 56% of them evaluated that the degree of difficulty of the contents was adequate, 30% replied that it presented little difficulty and only 6% found it easy. Many of the participants were on the course on a daily basis. Participants were found to be still regularly accessing the course materials almost one month after the course ended. The

	<p>participants also set up a Google group to stay in touch and support each other in future work.</p> <p>The E-learning course has been made available to all the Regional Commissions for future use, translation and adaptation to regional contexts.</p> <p>1.5 Overall final project evaluation A draft Terms of Reference for the evaluation has been developed and a consultant is currently being selected. The evaluation will take place in the first semester of 2012.</p>
EA2	<p>Increased knowledge-sharing amongst national machineries and other stakeholders at the regional and interregional level on physical and sexual violence to promote evidence-based policies to eradicate violence against women</p>
<p>I.2.1: Quantitative Performance (Indicator(s) related to EA1)</p>	<p>I.A. II.1 Number of countries that have an updated and periodical database on the web, including statistics and public records dealing with physical and sexual violence</p> <p><u>Europe</u>: 12 countries: Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Switzerland, United Kingdom reported the availability of periodically updated information on violence against women on the web. Statistical data are primarily available on the websites of national statistical offices, ministries of interior and/or mechanisms for the advancement of women.</p> <p><u>Latin America and the Caribbean</u>: 4 countries: Costa Rica, Mexico (registered users only), Colombia and Peru have established, maintained and regularly updated the database on the web. 3 countries: Argentina, Panama and Uruguay have established gender-based violence observatories. Other 2 countries are at different stages of development of statistical monitoring of violence against women, Dominican Republic and Paraguay. In the Caribbean, 6 countries are in different stages of establishing a central register of administrative records on violence against women: Barbados, Belize, Dominica, St. Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.</p> <p><u>Western Asia</u>: 10 countries: Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria and Yemen.</p> <p><u>Africa</u>: 1 country: Namibia. Other countries currently developing an institutional information system on gender based violence are: Algeria, Madagascar Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal and Ghana.</p> <p><u>Asia and the Pacific</u>: 1 country: Vanuatu. Data collection on VAW is planned for 2012 in many Pacific islands countries such as Nauru, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Cook Islands, Palau, and Papua New Guinea.</p>

I.A. II.2 - Number of countries that have an information system adjusted to local and regional needs

According to the project document the number of countries is verified from national reports which were prepared in 15 countries: Argentina, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago (ECLAC); Cameroon, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Tanzania and Nigeria (ECA); Bangladesh, Pakistan and the Solomon Islands (ESCAP). These studies nonetheless revealed the need to further strengthen national information systems on violence against women, which is in itself more of a long-term objective rather than an indicator.

There is also an overlap with indicator I.A. II.1 which notes that 31 countries have an updated and periodical database on the web, including statistics and public records dealing with physical and sexual violence.

The total of 9 countries which participated in piloting the module should also be included as part of this indicator.

I.A. II.3 - Number of countries that have formally committed to participating in the knowledge community established on violence against women.

This indicator includes all the countries that: a) have implemented the pilot of the survey module; b) are members of Friends of the Chair and c) have participated with a formal government representation in Sub-regional workshops and Expert meetings which were organized as part of the project.

Europe: 20 countries

Pilot: *Armenia, Georgia, Moldova*;

Participated in expert meetings: *Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, Moldova, Montenegro, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Portugal, Poland, Serbia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Canada, Italy, United States of America*;
UNECE Task-Force on Gender-based violence: *Canada, Italy, Serbia*.

Latin America and the Caribbean: 36 countries

Pilot: *Mexico; Ecuador*

Participated in expert meetings: *Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Bolivarian Republic Of Venezuela, Uruguay, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Anguilla, Antigua And Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts And Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Maarten, St. Vincent and The Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks And Caicos Islands, Suriname*

Africa: 18 countries.

Pilot: *South Africa*

Participated in expert meetings: *Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, the Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Ghana, Malawi, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia*

	<p><u>Western Asia</u>: 5 countries Pilot: <i>Iraq, Palestine</i>; Participated in the ToT meeting: <i>Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Palestine</i>.</p> <p><u>Asia and the Pacific</u>: 16 countries. Pilot: <i>Bangladesh</i> Participated in expert meetings: Australia, China, Malaysia, Turkey; Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Philippines, Samoa, Thailand, Fiji, Pakistan, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste. Indonesia.</p>
Qualitative Results achieved for EA2:	Fostered new relations between producers and users of statistical data on violence against women, highlighting untapped/underutilized sources and creating new mechanisms for sustained harmonization and inter-institutional coordination
A.2.1 (Main activities completed in relation to EA2)	<p>2.1: Building and updating an interregional web portal:</p> <p>The sustainability of the project depends in great measure on the commitment of stakeholders toward the building of a community of exchange and dissemination of knowledge. The existence of an interregional web becomes in this context the gateway to access and share technical tools produced by the project.</p> <p>The interregional wiki knowledge platform has been constructed using the program Confluence 3.0 (available at http://wiki.eclac.org Username: VAW e-learning Password: surveys). In the platform a “Project Collaborative Network Place” was set up, initially restricted to a non-public project management access, and used as a collaborative space to promote the use of the knowledge platform among the project counterparts. ECLAC also prepared a user guide to promote and support the use of the Wiki Confluence, which is available in a “quick” and “extended” version. The five regional commissions contributed to the development of the interregional web portal by sharing tools produced in the framework of the project and substantive information on violence against women available from member states.</p> <p>In a second phase the wiki platform encouraged networks of exchange between national counterparts. Mechanisms for the advancement of women, statistical offices and producers of administrative records were offered a username and password to be able to share in a protected space statistical data, substantive documents, meeting reports or any other information on the situation of violence against women in their country. At present anyone who registers can have access to the platform. As the project entered its final phase, ECLAC began exploring the possibility to make the Wiki platform public in the future.</p> <p>In October 2010 a public interregional website was also constructed to disseminate the knowledge and tools produced by the five Regional Commissions and the Statistical Commission through the project’s implementation: http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/cepal/default.asp?idioma=IN</p> <p>2.2: Production of one publication of comparative data and analysis of the</p>

information collected by the five regional commissions on physical and sexual violence against women.

Although national studies were produced in all the regions, the methodology, content, form and quality of information collected varied significantly. As a result the foreseen publication comparing data across the regions could not be realized. In its place, an inter-regional summary report has been prepared outlining the advances and outcomes made in measuring violence against women as a result of the project, and drawing some lessons learned in this process. This report was delayed by one month so as to include all the activities ongoing until end of December 2011. The final version is in the process of being prepared and will be published in early 2012. National studies from the five regions are furthermore available for distribution at the regional level.

2.3 Production of national publications where use of new knowledge and innovation can be shared; preparation of final regional publications on physical and sexual violence.

ECLAC

Five national studies have been prepared covering Argentina, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago. The Terms of Reference for the national studies were shared with the other regional commissions. A first outline of the regional study was presented at the Subregional meeting on strengthening the capacities of South American countries to eradicate violence against women (Santiago, 4-5 November 2010). The regional study has been finalized and edited and is currently awaiting print as an ECLAC publication "Cuadernos de la CEPAL".

An additional study on the Administrative registries for Violence against women in the Caribbean has been prepared. This consultancy contributed to the execution of the Seminar on Administrative registries carried out in the Caribbean on 30 November-1st December 2010 and was financed with additional funds from UN-Women.

In addition to the above, in 2010 a study was prepared and published on the sources of information available in Latin America and the Caribbean that also includes a first chapter on the information available in the UN Secretary General's Database on Violence against Women: Lorena Fries y Victoria Hurtado, *Estudio de la información sobre la violencia contra la mujer en América Latina y el Caribe, Serie Mujer y Desarrollo No 99, Santiago de Chile, Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe* (LC/L.3174-P): <http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/xml/8/38978/Serie99.pdf>.

ECA

Five national studies have been completed for Cameroon, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia. The Economic Commission for Africa undertook allocated additional funds to widen the scope of the national studies and covered 2 other countries in the region, Tanzania and Nigeria. On the basis of all the national studies a regional study was prepared in November 2011.

ESCAP

A consolidated report of the information presented by Bangladesh, Pakistan and the Solomon Islands at the Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities to Collect Violence against Women Statistics in the Asia-Pacific Region (Bangkok, 20 – 21 September 2010) was prepared by ESCAP. This report is replacing the three national studies initially foreseen so as to provide additional funding for the regional workshop and insure a wider participation from the 60 member countries of ESCAP's region. Many of these countries have applied WHO surveys on VAW, which allowed the collection of lessons learned from their experiences.

ESCWA

As in the ESCAP region, in ESCWA the national studies were replaced by substantive inputs presented by the participating countries at the regional workshop which helped enlarge the countries' representation at the meeting. On the basis of these a regional study has been prepared which examines the concept of Violence against Women in the Arab region, presents prevalence in the region, addresses causes, reviews existing legislations and policies and provides examples of measures aimed at combating violence against women. The study is currently being edited and translated to Arabic.

Furthermore, as a result of the information collected through the preparation of the Regional Commissions' Training of Trainers on Violence against Women and Adaptation Workshop for Arab Countries (Beirut, 3-7 May 2010), the ESCWA publication Gender in Figures published in 2011 includes chapter six on VAW: <http://web.escwa.un.org/divisions/scu/genderinfigures/index.asp>.

2.4 Organizing one international expert meeting to assess existing knowledge information on physical and sexual violence and revise results of the 1st year implementation of the project in the countries involved in the five regional commissions

1. A coordination meeting among the five regional commissions, DAW and UNSD was held in NY on 22 February 2010 to revise results of the 1st year implementation of the project and coordinate the activities.
2. The mid-term evaluation was held at the Second UNECE Expert Group Meeting (Geneva, 18-19 November 2010), which was attended by the five regional commissions and the United Nations Statistical Division. The detailed presentations of each organization as well as the conclusions of the meeting are available at <http://www.unece.org/stats/documents/2010.11.vaw.htm>.

2.5: Final review through the ECLAC web-board; ECA, ECE, ESCAP and ESCWA will collaborate within existing resources

The review process took place together with the updating of the Wiki platform. Regional commissions and countries were consulted on the materials available

	through the project as well as on usefulness of the platform. As a result the platform was improved in terms of presentation, navigability, and information available. The wiki platform was also made available to all the students who participated in the E-learning course: "Measurement of violence against women through statistical surveys".
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3. Statistical data

- Number of workshops (participants, gender) and advisory missions:

Full list and materials available on Wiki: <http://wiki.eclac.org>

Username: VAW e-learning Password: surveys

[Expert Group Meeting on Indicators to Measure Violence against Women](#) (Geneva, 8-10 October 2007) - [meeting report](#) - [list of participants](#)

[First Expert Group Meeting on Measuring Violence against Women](#) (Geneva, 28-30 September 2009) - [meeting report](#) - [list of participants](#)

[Second Expert Group Meeting on Measuring Violence against Women](#) (Geneva, 18-19 November 2010) - [meeting report](#) - [list of participants](#)

[Sub-regional Workshop on Measuring Violence against Women](#) (Geneva, 27-29 April 2011) - [list of participants](#)

[Workshop on Measuring Violence against Women](#) (Geneva, 9-30 April 2010) - [list of participants](#)

[Expert Group Meeting on Gender Statistics and the use of Violence Against Women Indicators in Support of the CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action](#) (Bangkok, Thailand, 1-3 October 2008) - [conclusions and recommendations](#) - [list of participants](#)

[Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities to Collect Violence against Women Statistics in the Asia-Pacific Region](#) (Bangkok, Thailand, 20-21 September 2010) - [meeting report](#) - [list of participants](#)

[Regional Commissions' Training of Trainers on Violence against Women and Adaptation Workshop for Arab Countries \(Beirut, Lebanon, 3-7 May 2010\)](#) - [meeting report with list of participant](#) - [consultancy report](#)

[United Nations Consultative Meeting to Review the Draft Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women, organised by the United Nations Statistics Division and ESCWA, with representation of the statistical offices of Armenia, Bulgaria, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Oman, Ghana, Kenya, Mexico and Bangladesh, where the latest version of the Guidelines were presented with a view to their presentation to the UN Statistical Commission in 2013.](#)

[A session on VAW at the 3rd Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics in the Arab Countries, held in Beirut , 14-16 November 2011 which focused on](#)

regional and national experience in measuring violence against women and United Nations effort towards harmonizing and measuring the UN VAW indicators, and included country presentations from Palestine, Syria and Morocco.

Sub-regional meeting "Enhancing capacity of Caribbean countries to eradicate violence against women" (Saint Lucia, 15 June 2010) - list of participants

Sub-regional meeting "Fortaleciendo las capacidades de los países de América del Sur para erradicar la violencia contra la mujer" (Santiago, Chile, 4-5 November 2010) - list of participants

Regional seminar to strengthen the use of administrative records to measure violence against women in the Caribbean (Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 30 November-1 December 2010) - list of participants

Seminar "Fortaleciendo las capacidades de los países de Centroamérica para erradicar la violencia contra la mujer y desarrollar estadísticas de género" (Antigua, Guatemala, 12-15 April 2011) - list of participants

Seminario internacional sobre el registro de los homicidios de mujeres por razones de género (Lima, Peru, 11-12 May 2011)

Meeting on measuring violence against women was organised in the context of the XII International Meeting on Gender Statistics in Aguascalientes, Mexico on October 6, 2011.

- List of countries who benefited from interventions

Countries that: a) have implemented the pilot of the survey module and that b) have participated in Sub-regional workshops and Expert meetings as part of the project.

Europe: 20 countries

Pilot: *Armenia, Georgia, Moldova;*

Participated in expert meetings: *Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, Moldova, Montenegro, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Portugal, Poland, Serbia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Canada, Italy, United States of America;*

UNECE Task-Force on Gender-based violence: *Canada, Italy, Serbia.*

Latin America and the Caribbean: 36 countries

Pilot: *Mexico; Ecuador*

Participated in expert meetings: *Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Bolivarian Republic Of Venezuela, Uruguay, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Anguilla, Antigua And Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts And Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Maarten, St. Vincent and The Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks And Caicos Islands, Suriname*

Africa: 18 countries.

Pilot: *South Africa*

Participated in expert meetings: *Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, the Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Ghana, Malawi, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia*

Western Asia: 5 countries

Pilot: *Iraq, Palestine*;

Participated in the ToT meeting: *Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Palestine*.

Asia and the Pacific: 16 countries.

Pilot: *Bangladesh*

Participated in expert meetings: Australia, China, Malaysia, Turkey; Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Philippines, Samoa, Thailand, Fiji, Pakistan, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste. Indonesia.

- List of main partners in project implementation

Regional Commissions: ECA, ESCWA, ESCAP, ECE and ECLAC; and the participation of international organizations other than the project official counterparts in the expert group and subregional meetings which contributed to strengthen coordination throughout the United Nations system, including: UN Statistics Division, UN- WOMEN, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNODC, WHO/PAHO, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights.

4. Please elaborate on the following issues related to the project, both in terms of project design (i.e. materials, type of activities, expected accomplishments, objectives, etc.) and project implementation (collaborations, implementation structures, etc.).

a. Good practices

The project has generated increased engagement of countries in global processes led by the United Nations Statistical Commission to improve measurement of violence against women, while at the same time strengthening national awareness and ownership of the tools which are being developed.

An additional good practice has been noted in the strengthening of relations between users and producers of data on violence against women.

The use of new technologies to generate and maintain the community of knowledge on violence against women has been noted as another good practice of the project. For example, the Wiki platform which contains updated information from the five regions is an important and long-lasting tool in this regard.

Furthermore, the use of a virtual platform, developed by ECLAC, for the implementation of e-learning has proved to be an extremely useful and cost-effective mean to strengthen national capacities on measuring violence against women. Through the platform 71 participants from 41 countries benefited from the course developed for this purpose. The course is now available to Regional Commissions for replication and adaptation to specific contexts.

b. Lessons learned (both positive and negative)

An important lesson learned as part of the project reinforces the importance of United Nations Regional Commissions as intermediaries between global processes and local realities. Throughout the project implementation, the unique position of Regional Commission's has been instrumental in ensuring strong participation from countries in global processes to improve measurement of violence against women, while at the same time generating national awareness and ownership of the same.

Another important lesson of the project is the need to establish mechanisms that ensure effective collaboration between producers of statistics to measure VAW and those who use the data to develop and monitor policies against VAW. This relationship principally between national statistical offices and mechanisms for the advancement of women has emerged as crucial. Furthermore ownership of measurement of VAW by national statistical offices also emerged as an essential lesson learned.

At the same time the project highlighted the need to integrate additional actors in networks on measuring violence against women. Project activities revealed that more information exists on violence against women than is currently being collected, systematised or incorporated into national statistical accounts, including sources such as administrative records from health, social services, police and justice sectors which may contain valuable data that is not being fully exploited. In some countries such as Guatemala efforts are underway to identify these sources so as to explore how they can be better utilized to monitor VAW.

A key objective of the interregional project was to fine-tune the many methodological challenges posed by development of a VAW survey module suitable for application in countries around the world. One of the principal lessons learned from this experience is the importance of providing a module with sufficient built-in flexibility to allow countries to adapt it to their specific needs and contexts. Changes to the wording and structure of the questionnaire were incorporated on the basis of pilot tests. Of paramount interest was the feedback from pilot studies emphasising the need for training survey-takers, safety issues, and the advisability of making psychological support available to respondents and survey-takers when required.

c. Problems encountered

One of the main challenges encountered in the course of the project are the cultural and regional diversities towards gender-based violence, notably even among member states within one region where the degree of sensitivity towards the subject differs. This highlighted the need for sensitivity and local adaptation of project activities to regional, cultural and national particularities.

Another challenge noted were the disparities in the availability and quality of data on violence against women within and across regions. It was in part due to these huge disparities that the inter-regional study originally foreseen in the project could not be produced in the foreseen format.

A final issue to note relates to the significant resources and efforts required on behalf of the coordinating entity to ensure effective management and implementation of the interregional project.

5. Are some of the products or approaches generated by the project continuing to be used by the target audience or other groups?

The project has contributed to the development of the Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women which are being finalised by the United Nations Statistics Division for presentation at the United Nations Statistical Commission session in 2013.

During the project more than 30 countries adopted the methodology promoted by the project and the proposed questionnaire now exists in 7 languages: English, Spanish, Romanian, Russian, Armenian, Georgian and Arabic. In each of the regions additional countries have expressed interest in applying the methodology in future national activities.

The networks of producers and users of statistics to measure violence against women have been strengthened, which is a lasting impact of the project.

The web-based wiki platform created as part of the project remains an important tool that centralizes information from the 5 regions and is available to all stakeholders who make up the community of knowledge for measuring violence against women which has been established as a result of project activities.

6. Are there any plans to continue or to replicate any of the activities or initiatives of the project?

As mentioned above, based on inputs from countries throughout the project, UNSD is currently finalising the Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women for presentation at the United Nations Statistical Commission session in 2013.

A process is underway to explore the possibility to make the wiki platform mentioned above public on the web. Its access is currently restricted to those who register.

The E-learning course Measuring violence against women through statistical surveys is an important resource which has been prepared and made available to Regional Commissions for future use, translation and adaptation to regional and/or national contexts as per country requests and needs for capacity building.

7. Were supplementary funds raised during the course of the project to support the project's objective and facilitate the achievement of the expected accomplishments?

In the regions, project implementation was complemented by other sources. For example in ECLAC activities of the project integrated as part of the programme of work of the Division of Gender Affairs as mandated by The Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, and as such some activities were complemented by resources division. In ECA, two additional national studies (Tanzania and Nigeria) were produced with the Commissions own resources.

8. **List of additional information materials on project activities available, such as press clippings, media coverage, meeting reports, publications, websites etc. You may include important materials with this report as desired; if the information is available online, it would be particularly useful to send the relevant URLs. Reports of internal and/or external evaluations conducted should also be included.**

Interregional project websites: A central Internet platform (<http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/cepal/default.asp?idioma=IN>) links the public project websites of all five UN regional commissions. Each site contains the country reports from the region, regional activities and documents.

[Economic Commission for Africa](#)

[Economic Commission for Europe](#)

[Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean](#)

[Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific](#)

[Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia](#)

BUDGET EXPENDITURES

Financial Report as of 31-12-2011

Object class	Description	Budget / Allotment	Actual disbursements	Commitments outstanding	Total Expenditure	Balance remaining
602	General Temporary Assistance	60,000.00	59,572.65	0.00	59,572.65	427.35
604	Consultants and expert groups	239,720.00	225,319.38	12,267.56	237,586.94	2,133.06
608	Travel of Staff	68,000.00	63,696.27	1,253.00	64,949.27	3,050.73
612	Contractual services	57,000.00	42,094.31	3,687.26	45,781.57	11,218.43
616	Operating expenses	35,280.00	4,284.32	21,500.00	25,784.32	9,495.68
621	Fellowships, grants and contributions	276,000.00	253,398.30	9,039.77	262,438.07	13,561.93
	Total	736,000.00	648,365.23	47,747.59	696,112.82	39,887.18

Implementation rate: 95% (Expenditure/Budget)