



SVF 225: **Domestic Violence against Women: from data to action**

SVRI forum 2015

General Statistics Office (GSO) & UNFPA Vietnam

Nguyen Thi Viet Nga (GSO)

Phan Thu Hien (UNFPA Vietnam)

Context before the study

- A sound legal framework, but gaps in implementation of the laws and policies (GE & DV Law)
- No national data on VAW available. Data on VAW from reporting system is not reliable -> The study responded to the data gap
- Weaknesses in data utilization for policy development and programming
- VAW mainly addressed by two State Management Agency responsible for the GEL and DVL (MOLISA & MOCST) and Vietnam Women's Union.
- DV considered as '*culturally sensitive issue*' and '*family affair*', low awareness of community and Gov leaders
- No national programme/strategy on GBV/or VAW/DV intervention
- A national study on VAW is one activity under the JPGE outcome (12 UN & 3 core ministries/ agencies)
- **Strong pressure and push from UN and development partners for the need of national data**

Methodology

Quantitative component : 4838 women in 63 provinces in Vietnam

- To provide data on prevalence, causes, consequences, coping strategies, risk and protection factors
- Method: Population-based household survey – face to face interviews with women using structured questionnaire.

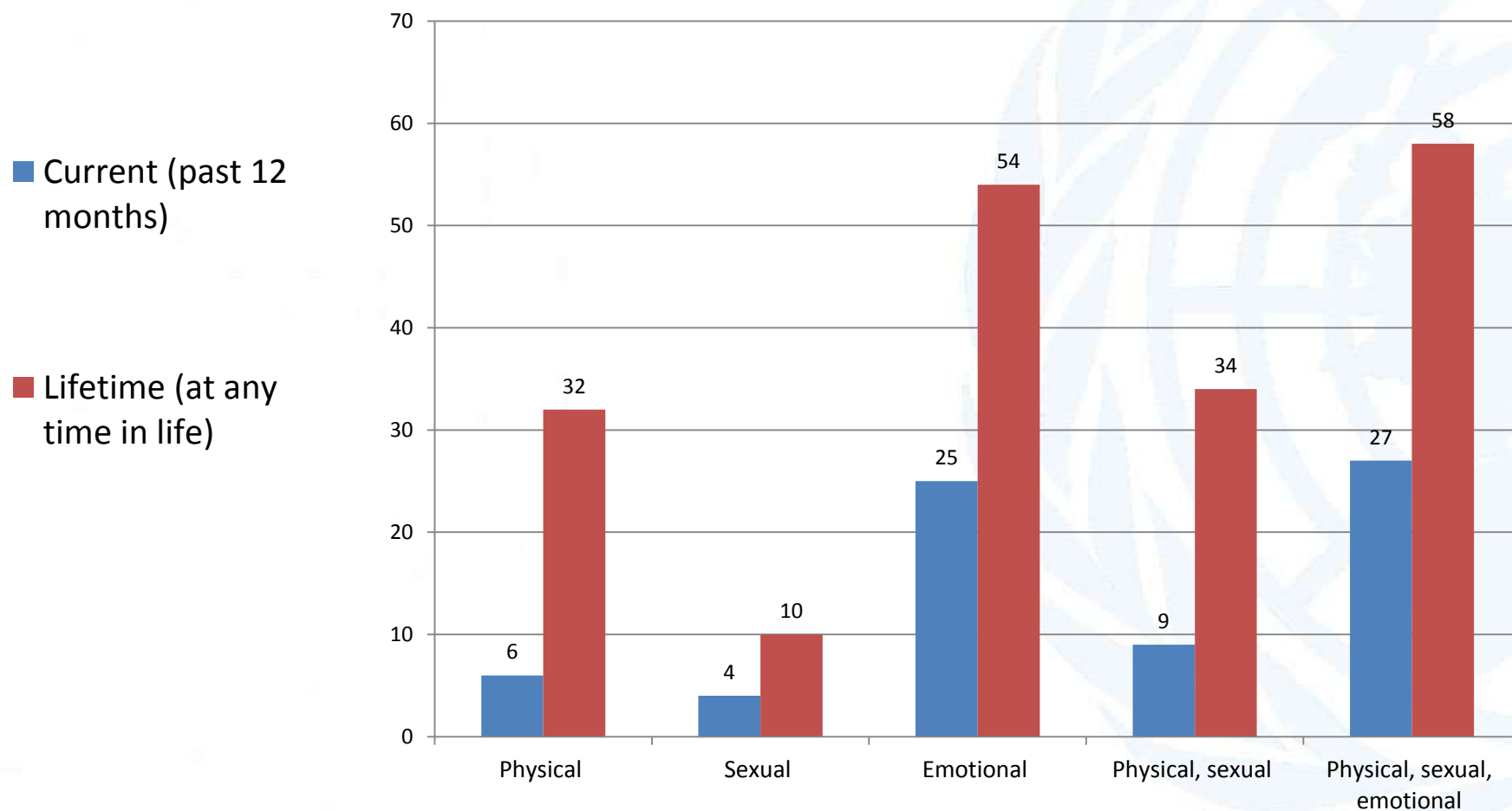
Sampling: Only one woman per household.

Qualitative component

90 In-depth interviews and 12 Focus Group Discussions (in 3 provinces)

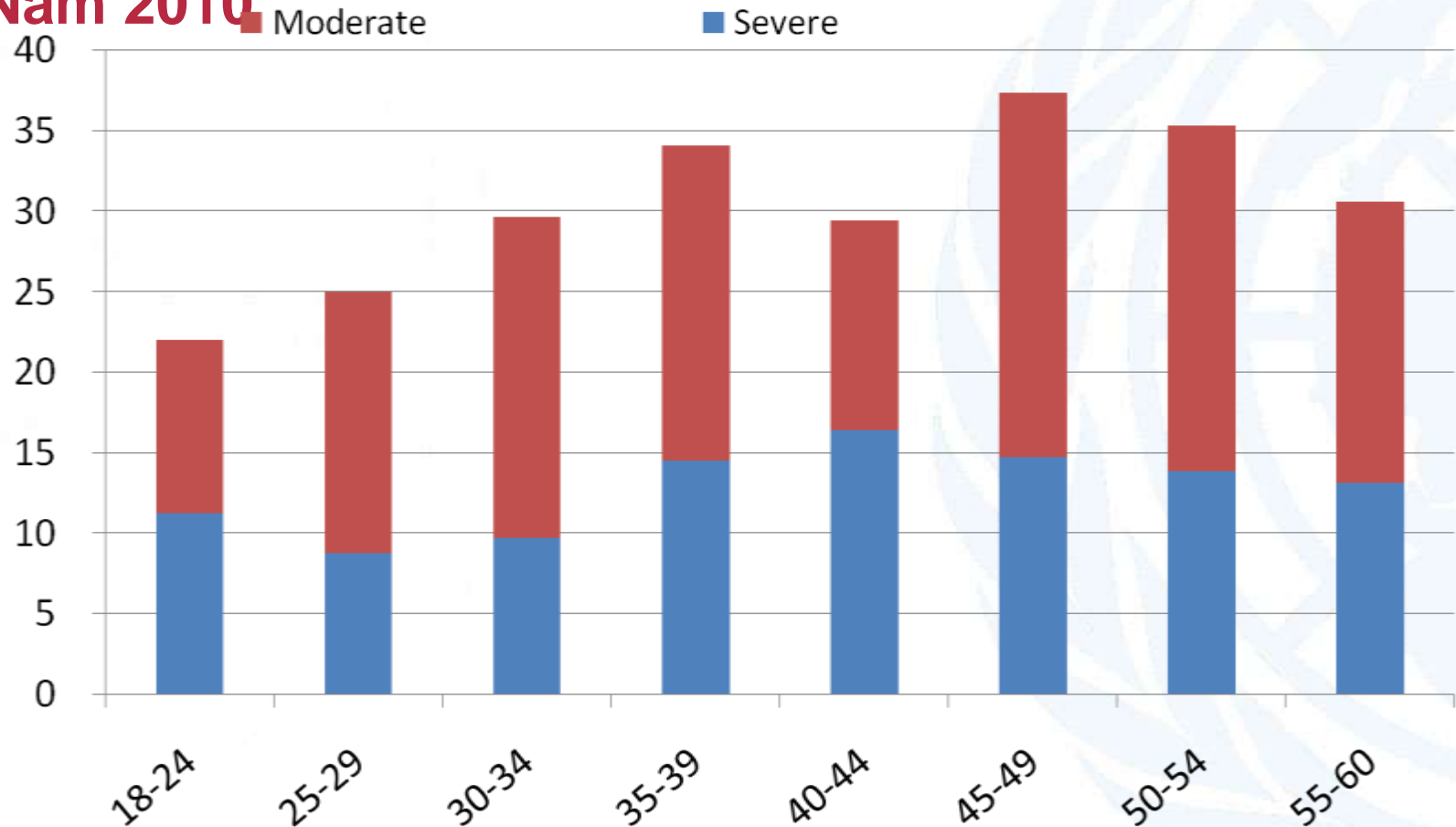
Ethical issues

Prevalence of ever-physical, sexual and or emotional violence by husband, among ever-married women, by region, Viet Nam 2010 (N=4561)

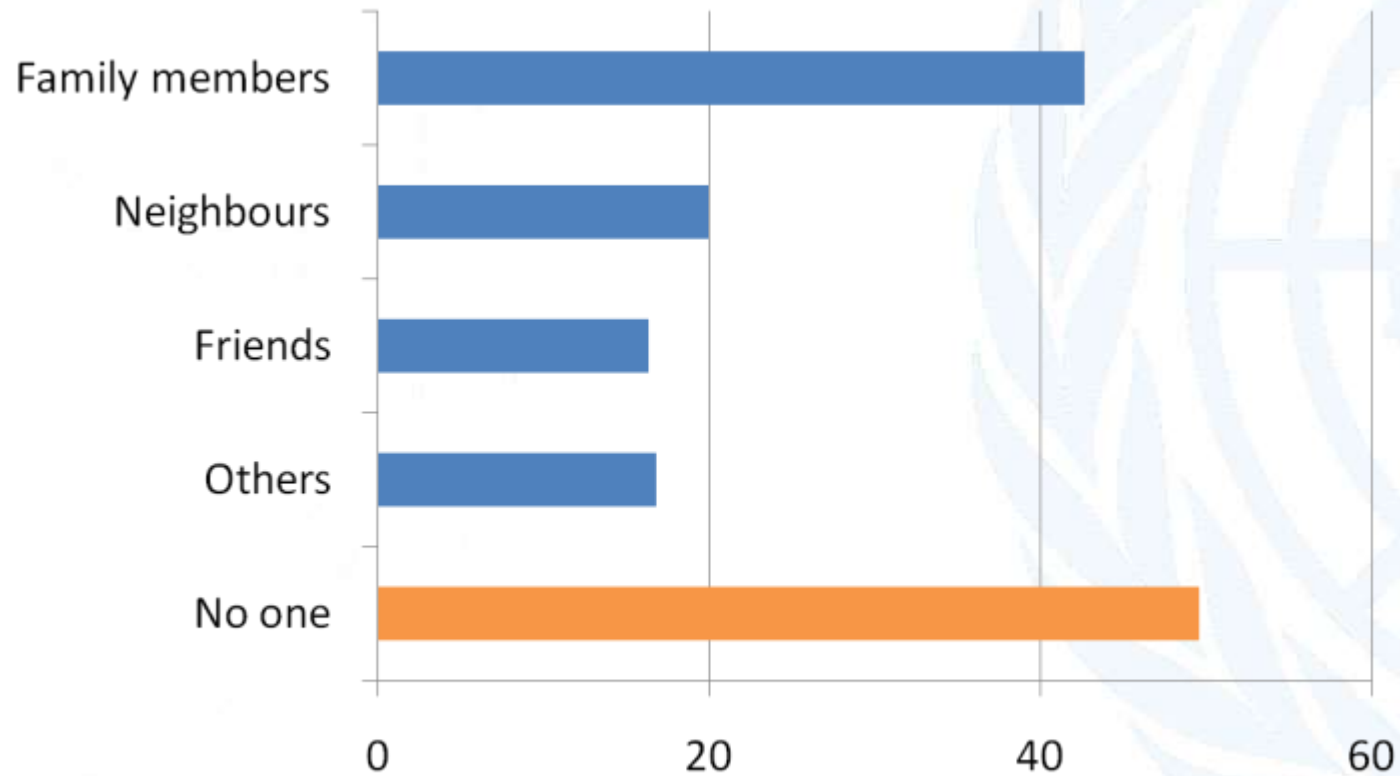


* Of which, 87% victims did not seek for help from the public services

Prevalence of moderate and severe physical violence by husband, among ever-married women, by age, Viet Nam 2010



Proportion of women who told someone, among women, who experienced physical or sexual violence by husband, Viet Nam 2010 (N=1546)



When to plan dissemination of the results?

- Plan at the beginning, when planning for study:
 - Be clear who are key users and plan for utilization
 - Buy-in all key stakeholders in all steps of the study through consultative process (meetings/ seminars/ lobby workshops) to gain their support and ownership.
- Launched study results (25/11/2010) at national level: chaired by high leaders of GSO, MOCST, One UNRC, and donor (Spanish Embassy), participated by all relevant Gov and development partners
- Distributed the study distributed to all relevant stakeholders at central and provincial level for use (both hard and soft copies), make sure the data available online
- A national orientation workshop on DV intervention, held one week after launching study.

From data to action

Advocacy & lobby

- A series of advocacy events held during 2011-2012 with National Assembly and parliamentarians, Central Communist Party, relevant ministries, MOCST, VN Women Union, Ministry of Public Security (MPS) and National Assembly (NA), participated by MOLISA, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, NGOs), technical assistance by UN agencies, GBV Working Group)
- Prepare for advocacy & lobby:
 - Develop communication materials, involved media, feed information and knowledge (result of the study) for media
 - Visualize data (filming of real case stories, bring the voice of survivors to policy dialogues)
- Outputs of orientation workshop (2 recommendations for action) used to further advocate and follow up for policy development and programming

Some images of advocacy



From data to action

Impact

- More attention from parliamentarians, communist party/ Gov leaders and local. Authorities, development partners and donors on the issue
- Strong technical assistance and financial support from UN to generate the evidence in programming, action plans and policies
- VAW identified as key indicator in the national strategy of GE
- VAW and DV as a part of GBV interventions included in One Plan, Government Program of Actions, other DV intervention programmes of MOCST, MOLISA, MOH, Social Organizations, PCSA, MPS, and relevant ministries and local sectors for period of 2012-2016
- Communist party developed guidance and handbook to integrate DV prevention in their programmes and actions

From data to actions

Impact

- The secondary analysis of available data for further actions and move beyond DV
- DV prevention and response models are being developed at selected provinces for nationwide application
- MOLISA develops national programme for addressing VAW
- MOH develops protocol for health sectors response
- MPS and MOJ, SOs, relevant stakeholders are more active in prevention and response
- Gov has reviewed five years of DV law implementation
- VAW indicator included in HMIS

Lessons learnt

- Be clear the users and use plan of the study results from beginning -> it decided scope of the study and follow up plan
- Buy-in relevant experts/stakeholder/users from the first step to the end of the study through consultative process to gain support, ensure ownership, utilization of results and follow up actions;
- Obtain support from the relevant ministries: build common understanding , clearly explain the study objectives, scope, methodology, the findings, and provide clarification on any concerned issue
- Lobby/advocate key Gov leaders at high level to push for utilization of the results (especially key players: National Assembly and Community Party)
- Visualize data: (available on YouTube [“new hope for survivors”](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=olXqVxVd2Zs)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=olXqVxVd2Zs>

Lessons learnt (cont.)

- Engage media to maximize the distribution and catch attention of the public and policy makers on the magnitude of the problems: media conference, briefing kit for media to ensure comprehensive and accurate information used by media -> avoid possible misunderstanding and wrong interpretation of the study findings.
- All advocacy events should be co-chaired by relevant Lead Government Agency to: i) enhance ownership, ii) stronger voice and influence; iii) pushing commitment for following up actions
- Important to have one coordinating agency to follow up with Gov for further actions

*Thank you!
&
Question?*

