

Ensuring violence data leaves no one behind: Experiences with disability disaggregation from Mongolia

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Ensuring violence data leaves no one behind



- Women with disabilities are more likely to experience intimate partner violence and sexual violence than women without disabilities^{1,2}
- Efforts towards SDG 5 and target 5.2 must be inclusive of women and girls with disabilities, and address the different forms of violence that they experience
- Countries need to be able to collect and analyse data that can measure progress towards SDG targets for all

The kNOwVAWdata program



- Technical support to countries undertaking prevalence studies in Asia and the Pacific
- kNOwVAWdata course
- Peer network of data professionals
- Knowledge capture and sharing



Fieldwork during enumerator training in Kiribati (Photo: Diemer)

Violence against women with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific



- *Cambodia*: women with disabilities more likely to experience controlling behaviours from partner, to experience violence from other family members³
- *Philippines*: women with particular types of impairments report both severe violence and major barriers to services; violence from a wide range of perpetrators⁴
- *Kiribati, Tonga, Solomon Islands*: women with disabilities report additional forms of violence⁵
- *Timor-Leste*: women with disability significantly more likely to experience partner and sexual violence⁶

Limitations of current tools and approaches

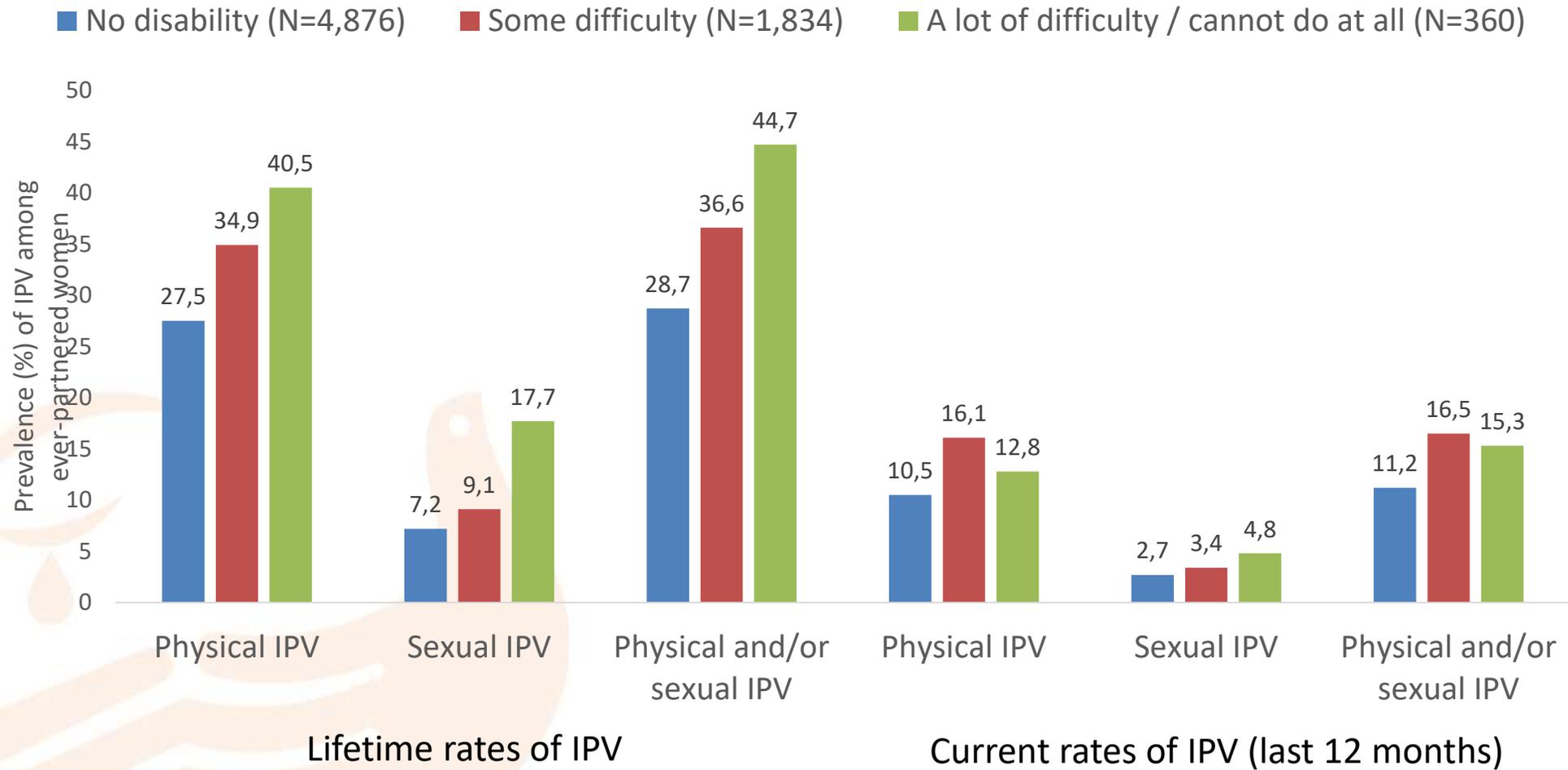
- Two indicators for target 5.2 important but not the whole story, particularly for women with disabilities
- Measurement of *all* forms of violence against *all* women and girls extremely difficult and does not currently occur
- Limitations associated with tools and approaches for measuring violence against women
- Feasibility, and limitations, of different tools for measuring disability

Disaggregating violence data by disability: Mongolia's experience



- Incorporated the Washington Group Short Set questions into the WHO Multi-country Survey during a national prevalence study
- Experience reinforces importance of careful translation and of cognitive testing of questionnaire with women with disability
- Qualitative data collected as well, to provide more specific information about experiences and needs of women with different types of disabilities, including those likely to be under-represented in a violence prevalence survey

Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) among ever-partnered women aged 15-64, by disability status, Mongolia, 2017



Guidance going forward



- Use the WG Short Set as designed (clearly state if using Short Set enhanced)
- Careful translation and extensive cognitive testing, advice available at <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com>
- Clearly describe age range of population surveyed
- A standard approach to analysis
- Train enumerators in use of and rationale for WG Short Set
- Include women with disabilities in enumerator team
- Ensure consent processes are accessible
- Inclusive complementary qualitative research
- Have specific strategies for addressing additional ethical and safety issues

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