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Problem statement

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Problem statement

Lack of gender based violence data:

- Only administrative registers (police/justice, health, NGOs, etc.):
 underreported incidents and limited geographical and topics coverage;
- Lack of detailed data exploring the topic in depth necessary for efficient and effective gender policies to fight against VAW;
- No data available on the prevalence of the phenomenon by forms, places, perpetrators profiles and relationship with the victims.

Lack of sex-disaggregated data on TUS

1997: Time use Survey: carried out only on a sample of women

- No data to emphasize gender inequalities in terms of time allocation, participation in all forms of activities and work;
- No data to measure the effective contribution of women, men and children to the economy and society;
- No data to estimate the unpaid and domestic production to set up the satellite accounts including non-SNA production;
- No data available covering other issues: welfare and quality of life, task sharing, investment of time in learning and health, etc.

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As a consequence

- No availability, dissemination or analysis in depth of gender statistics in these two areas that could better highlight gender inequality.
- Lack of effectiveness and efficiency of programs and policies targeting gender equality and women empowerment and fighting violence.
- Potential need to provide data that highlight where and how women's and men's lives may be affected in different ways.
- Target specific population groups where gender based violence is likely to be prevalent and gender inequality is more pronounced.

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ROYAUME DU MAROC HAUT-COMMISSARIAT AU PLAN المندوبية السامية للتخطيط

Details of the good practice

- Objective:
 - Measure the prevalence of violence against women in Moroccan society by form, spaces, etc.;
 - Provide a database of indicators for deep understanding of this issue, necessary for gender policies to fight against Violence;
 - Cover different topics on the socio-economic context and the victims' profiles, the perpetrators characteristics and their relationship with the victim.
- Areas covered : all 16 regions;
- Executing agency: part of the HCP action plan;
- Financial support: co-financed by UN-Women and MDGIF;
- Actors/stakeholders involved: women machinery and 12 other ministerial departments, networks of NGOs and scholars;
- Time of completion: 2 years (from consultations to final report dissemination);
- Sampling design: probabilistic stratified and multistage sampling: 8,990 households (8,275 women) covering the whole country.

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الملكة الغربية السامية للتخطيط المدرية السامية للتخطيط Details of the good practices

VAW survey

- Data collection timeframe: June 2009-January 2010 (pre-test April 2009);
- Capacity building: more than 140 interviewers and supervisors;
- Training: 2 weeks in 4 regional centers;
- Selected forms of violence: physical, sexual psychological/emotional violence or abuse, economic, offences against personal freedom, related to law enforcement (legacy, family code, etc.);
- Places of violence: domestic context (marital/conjugal or extramarital), public space, workplace, educational or training institutions, etc.;
- Prevalence of violence: number of women who reported at least one violent event during the reference period;
- Reference period: the previous 12 months, during the adulthood/ lifetime;
- Data disaggregated by form, place, perpetrator, relationship with the perpetrator, frequency, severity of violence, and types of injuries, period, etc.

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Details of the good practice

VAW survey

Surveys instruments

- Consultations: stakeholders and NGOs (available contributions of gender experts (statisticians, demographers, sociologists, anthropologists, psychologists, etc.);
- Questionnaires:
 - Household context: the demographic and socio-economic environment, housing + a module compiled to identify and select eliaible women for individual questionnaire;
 - Individual: 17 modules (Background, health issues, public life, employment, education, family context, relationship with the partner/husband/boyfriend, pregnancy/maternity, divorced and widows marital events, childcare, economic and financial issues, legacy, lifetime events related to sexual and physical issues).

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Details of the good practice: TUS

The main objectives of the 2012-TUS

- To measure the amount of time spent in different activities carried out by women, men and children;
- To provide data on socioeconomic and demographic context in which they undertake these various activities;
- Highlight gender inequalities and differences between population groups in terms of time allocation and welfare.

Main uses

- More accurate measures of all forms of work (than those provided by conventional LFS) SNA production;
- Estimating unpaid and domestic production to set up the household satellite account including non-SNA production;
- Highlighting the gender inequalities in terms of time allocation patterns, participation in all forms of paid and unpaid work, work-family balance, investment of time in education and health; welfare and quality of life, decision making and task sharing within the household and the couple.

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Challenges and solutions

VAW

Methodological issues

- Limited statistical tools and classifications requiring more work and harmonization at the international and regional level (Before 2013 UNSD manual):
 - All forms of violence especially psychological violence;
 - Sexual violence are very difficult to report especially in Arab and Muslim countries:
 - Women belonging to minority groups relatively small proportion of the population are harder to reach (specific profiles): need for specific sampling design.

Data collection issues

- Attention paid to ethical issues and confidentiality and the safety of the interviewees and interviewers. A special training was provided to relevant staff carefully selected in order to complete their mission with minimum bias and risk;
- Because of fear of reprisal, stigma, distrust of the police or legal system, or lack of knowledge of legal rights, women underreport domestic violence or intimate violence so many refusal occurs on perpetrators profile module.

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Challenges and solutions

- Classification:
 - The first classification (1997) set-up via an anthropological study on activities carried out by women;
 - To update it (considering ICATUS) to cover children, men and women activities:
 - To adapt it Moroccan context (leisure, religious activities or sociability), in terms of routes (transportation means, waiting time and routes).
- Questionnaire design: Contextual information and subjective module: time use perception, work-life balance, decision making within the couple, contribution in civic and public life;
- Data collection: Dealing with non responses because of the questionnaires and diaries burden;
- ➤ Data mining and analysis: Estimate the domestic production for a good assessment by using the specialized substitute method « what should have been paid to get the work done ».

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