

Global Europe Results Framework and Gender Action Plan (GAP III) Indicator Methodology Note

1. Indicator name
Number of individuals benefitting from EU-funded programmes to counter sexual and gender-based violence
2. Related SDG target
SDG 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
3. Technical Definition
<p>Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is violence directed against an individual because of their gender. Women, men and others experience SGBV but the majority of victims are women and girls.</p> <p>SGBV is deeply rooted in gender inequality, and continues to be one of the most notable human rights violations within all societies. Gender-related factors, such as the ideology of men’s entitlement and privilege over women, social norms regarding masculinity, and the need to assert men’s control or power, enforce gender roles or prevent, discourage or punish what is considered to be unacceptable behaviour by women. It takes multiple forms: acts or omissions intended or likely to cause or result in death or physical, sexual, emotional, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women; threats, harassment, control of movement, social life and finances, coercion and arbitrary deprivation of liberty; and denial of resources and access to policy- and decision-making and services. SGBV is affected and often exacerbated by cultural, economic, ideological, fundamentalist, technological, political, religious, social and environmental factors. Harmful practices such as FGM and child marriage, honour killings also constitute SGBV, as do new ways of inflicting violence via technological and digital communication tools. It occurs in all spaces and spheres of human interaction, whether public or private, including in the family, the community, public spaces, the workplace, leisure, politics, sport, health services and educational settings, and online in digital environments.¹ It occurs in all contexts. Humanitarian crisis exacerbates risks of SGBV as well as health crises and pandemics. SGBV resides in the patriarchal culture that produces gender stereotypes and discriminatory social norms that harm individuals who do not comply with traditional or accepted gender roles and binary normativity.</p>
4. Rationale (including policy priorities and links to this indicator)
<p>This indicator is linked to the Sustainable Development Goals, especially SDG 5 (Indicators: 5.1.1, 5.2.1; 5.2.2; 5.3.1; 5.3.2; 5.a.2), and is an EU policy priority.</p> <p>SGBV is an abuse of an individual’s human rights, and a barrier to equal access to participation and leadership, justice, education and healthcare, economic empowerment, and to equality between women, men and others. SGBV affects women throughout their life cycle. It constitutes both a cause and result of gender inequality. Women and girls, men and boys, and those who identify their gender differently, can face multiple and intersecting forms of violence based on gender and many other intersecting factors, such as age, disability status, race (see disaggregation list below).</p>
EU Gender Action Plan III (2021-2025)

¹ Definition draws on CEDAW Committee Recommendation CEDAW/C/GC/35 - <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CEDAW/Pages/Recommendations.aspx>

See also: European Institute for Gender Equality - <https://eige.europa.eu/gender-based-violence/what-is-gender-based-violence>; UNHCR - www.unhcr.org/sexual-and-gender-based-violence.html

Every human being has the right to live a life free from all forms of violence. EU action will contribute to:

- Protection - through supporting legislation, law enforcement, and criminalisation of all forms of SGBV, in line with international legal and policy frameworks;
- Prevention - by challenging discriminatory and harmful gender norms and stereotypes, working with all sections of communities, engaging men and boys, and empowering civil society in all settings;
- Access to life-saving support services and justice with a survivor-centred approach, particularly in fragile and in conflict/post-conflict settings or when survivors face intersecting discriminations;
- Support to the inclusion of SGBV survivors in social and economic life;
- Inclusion in social and economic life and economic empowerment;
- Psycho-social support services for victims of trafficking in human beings;
- Safe and quality humanitarian actions that support preparedness, prevention and response to gender-based violence, within a global approach, including through the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies and its Road Map and the promotion of international standards;
- Strengthen women's rights organisations, social movements and CSOs in their work against SGBV.

European Consensus on Development: The EU and its Member States will pursue the fulfilment of obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), its optional protocol and GR/35. They will vigorously promote the protection and fulfilment of women's and girls' rights and work together with partners to eliminate all forms of SGBV and discrimination, including harmful practices, particularly forced, early and child marriage and female genital mutilation.

See also: **A Union of Equality: Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025**²

5. Level of disaggregation and other reporting requirements

Individuals disaggregated by sex, age and disability status (mandatory). Further recommended disaggregations are geographical location (rural/urban), gender, race, ethnicity, religion, migration status, employment status and other characteristics relevant in the national context.

Data disaggregation to capture the intersecting dimensions of SGBV is necessary to increase the quality and effectiveness of programmes, projects, and dialogue, and make visible the experience of different individuals. The collection, analysis and use of disaggregated data is a priority, regardless of previous practice. Due consideration should be paid to national data collection capacity. Furthermore, those in charge of data collection need to assess carefully if and how to collect sensitive data, for example, concerning sexual identity and the legal situation in the national context to avoid harm to individuals or groups by revealing characteristics they carry.

Type of support disaggregated by:

- a) **Aiming at prevention** (legislation, disciplinary sanctions, education, public and media campaigns; activism (e.g. 16 Days of Activism against GBV); support to CSOs, particularly women's rights and gender equality organisations; actions with men and boys; actions with traditional and religious leaders;
- b) **Support of service providers** (Psychosocial, police, legal, health, socio-economic);
- c) **Access to services:**
 - Psychosocial support, for example, in health institutions, by social workers, via hotlines and online counselling, intake in domestic violence shelters;

² <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0152&from=EN>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Police, for example, individuals reporting to police and training of police officers in case management; ▪ Legal support, for example, individuals receiving legal aid, representation in SGBV cases, training of police, judges, lawyers in case management; ▪ Health support, for example, referral to clinics, treatment provided to SGBV patients; ▪ Socio-economic support, for example, inclusion of SGBV victims/survivors in economic life through improved job opportunities and access to financial services.
<p>6. Data Sources (including issues on different definitions by source and level of availability of the data)</p> <p>EU interventions <u>monitoring and reporting systems</u>: baseline and endline assessments, annual and final reports from implementing organisations (e.g. governments, international organisations, non-state actors, etc), ROM reviews, evaluations.</p> <p>For interventions with a national coverage, you may also use <u>national level data (where available)</u>. <u>Examples of data sources include</u>: National Statistics Office; government reports to Commission on the Status of Women; police and court records; health centre and hospital records, records of CSOs engaged in service provision, records of anti-violence and one-stop centres (noting the necessity to keep secret the personal data of SGBV victims and survivors).</p> <p>International data bases: SDG database: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/; SDGs Data Hub: https://unstats-undesa.opendata.arcgis.com/</p> <p>World Bank Gender Equality data portal: https://datatopics.worldbank.org/gender/home</p> <p>UN Women Global database on VAW: https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en</p> <p>UNICEF Datasets: https://data.unicef.org/resources/resource-type/datasets/</p> <p>UNESCO data for the SDGs: http://uis.unesco.org/</p> <p>UNFPA data for FGM: https://www.unfpa.org/data/dashboard/fgm</p> <p>WHO Global Health Observatory: https://www.who.int/data/gho</p> <p>OECD Data: https://data.oecd.org/inequality/violence-against-women.htm</p>
<p>7. Data calculation (including any assumptions made)</p> <p>Number of individuals (disaggregated as above and by type of programme):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) benefitting from programmes seeking to prevent SGBV (legislation, education, CSOs, campaigns, work with men and boys, work with traditional and religious leaders, etc.); b) targeted by service provision (psychosocial, police, legal, health, socio-economic, etc.) c) with access to service (psychosocial, legal, police, health, socio-economic, etc.), according to the definitions given in Section 3 above. <p>Longer-term programmes should include plans and funds for mid- and end-term collection of qualitative data through surveys, focus groups, etc. to capture data on attitudinal, behavioural and social change.</p> <p>Please take care to avoid double counting of beneficiaries by limiting to reporting to the number of unique individuals only. If the same individual is reached by the same intervention over several years, and/or reached with multiple services over the same reporting period, that individual should only be counted once. Please pay particular attention to possible overlaps of same individual accessing several services.</p>
<p>8. Worked examples</p> <p>-</p>
<p>9. Is it (the indicator) used by another organisation or in the framework of international initiatives, conventions, etc? If so, which?</p> <p>Similar and related indicators: SDG 5 Indicators: 5.1.1, 5.2.1; 5.2.2; 5.3.1; 5.3.2; 5.a.2</p>

EU/UN Spotlight Initiative: Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence

- *Indicator 4.1 Proportion of women, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, who report experiencing physical or sexual violence who seek help, by sector³*
- *Indicator 4.2.a Number of cases of VAWG reported to the police, b. proportions of cases reported to the police that are brought to court, c. proportions of cases reported to the police that resulted in convictions of perpetrators, all during a specific time period (e.g. past 12 months)*
- *Indicator 4.3 Proportion of countries which have a VAWG dedicated management information system (MIS) at the national level which can measure number of women/girl victims/survivors of violence that have received quality, essential multi-sectoral services.*

10. Other issues

The scope of this indicator is limited to number of individuals benefitting from EU programmes countering SGBV. However, other important aspects, such as government policy, legislation, investment in police and judiciary services, condemnation of SGBV by senior political leaders, media attitudes and coverage; attitudes and practice of employers, trade union leaders, school and college heads, civil society leaders, and traditional and religious leaders, can indicate positive change towards ending SGBV.

³ This indicator should be measured for women seeking services **within the past 12 months**, in order to measure progress and change over time—as lifetime prevalence of violence is not a sound measure of change over time.