

## Global Europe Results Framework Indicator Methodology Note

1. Indicator name
<p><b>GERF 2.37: Number of people benefitting from EU-funded interventions to counter sexual and gender-based violence</b></p>
2. Technical details
<p><i>Please use the information provided in OPSYS or the SWD.</i></p> <p><u>Results Dashboard code(s)</u>: 65255.</p> <p><u>Unit of measure</u>: Number of (#).</p> <p><u>Type of indicator</u>: Quantitative (not Qualitative) – Numeric (not Percentage); Actual ex-post (not estimated or ex-ante); Cumulative (not annual); Direct (not indirect).</p> <p><u>Level(s) of measurement</u>: Specific Objective – Outcome; Direct Output; Output.</p> <p><u>Disaggregation(s)</u>: Sex (Female; Male; Intersex); Gender (Woman/girl; Man/boy; Non-binary; Prefer not to say).</p> <p><u>DAC sector code(s)</u>: 15160 – Human rights; 15170 – Women’s rights organisations and movements, and government institutions; 15180 – Ending violence against women and girls.</p> <p><u>Main associated SDG</u>: 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.</p> <p><u>Other associated SDGs</u>: 5.1 discrimination against women; 5.5 women participation and leadership; 16.1 violence and related deaths; 16.10 protect fundamental freedoms.</p> <p><u>Associated GERF Level 1 indicator</u>: 1.29 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (SDG 5.5.1).</p> <p><u>Associated GERF Level 3 indicators</u>:</p> <p>3.10 Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance directed towards supporting social inclusion and human development</p> <p>3.13 Number and share of EU- external interventions promoting gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>3.14 Number and share of EU-funded external interventions promoting disability inclusion</p> <p>3.16 Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance qualifying as ODA</p>
3. Policy context and Rationale
<p>Sexual and gender-based violence (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</p>

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).

**EU Gender Action Plan III (2021-2025):** 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;
- 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](#)

#### 4. Logframe inclusion

**If an intervention generates the result measured by this indicator, then it must be reported in OPSYS.** Corporate targets have been set for the indicators used to monitor the Strategic Plan and the Multiannual Financial Framework (see Section 9). Progress towards these targets is reported annually in the Annual Activity Plan (for the Strategic Plan) and the Programme Performance Statements (for the Multiannual Financial Framework). These values are calculated by aggregating the results reported in OPSYS. These reports ultimately contribute to the Annual Management Performance Report submitted by the European Commission to the Council and Parliament during the annual budgetary discharge procedure. If targets are not met, explanations must be provided. Therefore, it is crucial that all results are recorded in OPSYS.

**There are two ways of doing this:**

1. Include the indicator directly in the logframe (recommended approach);

2. Match the indicator to the closest logframe indicator (only if the indicator was not originally included in the logframe and modification is not possible).

Why? The matching functionality in OPSYS only accommodates reporting current values and does not yet support encoding baselines and targets. This is a significant drawback because targets are a valuable piece of information, especially at the beginning of a Multiannual Financial Framework. Indeed, results take time to materialise as they are the last step in the chain, appearing only after programming, commitments, contracting, and spending have occurred. Targets allow to see what results are expected long before they materialise, which is reassuring to the different stakeholders concerned with accountability. **Therefore, include all corporate indicators directly in the logframe whenever possible, and reserve the matching functionality only for cases when this is not feasible.**

## 5. Values to report

The following values must be determined in line with the definitions provided in Section 6.

**Baseline value:** the value measured for the indicator in the baseline year. The baseline value is the value against which progress will be assessed.

**Current value:**

- **For logframe indicators:** the most recent value for the indicator at the time of reporting. The current value includes the baseline value which is reported separately for logframe indicators in OPSYS.
- **For matched indicators:** the most recent value for the results achieved at the time of reporting since the start of implementation of the intervention. This value is obtained by taking the most recent value for the indicator at the time of reporting and subtracting off the baseline value which is not reported separately for matched indicators in OPSYS.

Current values will be collected at least once a year and reported cumulatively throughout the implementation period.

**Final target value:** the expected value for the indicator in the target year.

**Intermediate target values** (milestones). A tool has been developed in OPSYS to generate intermediate targets automatically<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> This has been done in the context of the Primary Intervention Questionnaire (PIQ) for the EAMR. Three new KPIs provide an overall assessment of ongoing interventions (current performance and future performance) and completed interventions (final performance). Scores will be calculated for all INTPA and NEAR interventions participating in the annual results data collection exercise.

- *KPI 10* reflects the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of ongoing interventions. The information on relevance is provided by the Operational Manager's response to a question in a survey. The information on efficiency and effectiveness is provided either by the logframe data, if sufficient data is available, or the response to a question in a survey, if not.
- *KPI 11* reflects expectations regarding the most probable levels of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability that can be achieved by ongoing interventions in the future. In this case, all the information is provided by the Operational Manager's responses to questions in a survey.

- **For outputs:** the intermediate targets are generated using a linear interpolation between the baseline and target values because it is assumed that outputs materialise sooner and more progressively over implementation (than outcomes).
- **For outcomes:** the expected progression over the course of implementation will vary across interventions. During the creation of a logframe, the expected outcome profile must be selected (OPSYS offers four options<sup>2</sup>) and this selection triggers the generation of intermediate targets for all 30 June and 31 December dates between the baseline and target dates for all output and outcome quantitative indicators. All automatically generated intermediate targets values and dates can be subsequently modified by the Operational Manager or the Implementing Partner with the approval of the Operational Manager.

## 6. Calculation of values

*Specify all assumptions made, list definitions for all technical terms, provide any relevant guidance on (double) counting, and include checklist for quality control.*

The value for this indicator is calculated by counting the number of people benefitting from EU-funded interventions to counter sexual and gender-based violence, using the technical definitions and counting guidance provided below. Please double check your calculations using the quality control checklist below.

### **Technical definitions**

Here are the definitions of the relevant key terms:

- **Gender:** the socially constructed roles, behaviours, activities and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for women and men (EU Gender Action Plan III).
- **Sex:** Biological and physiological characteristics that define humans as female or male. These sets of biological characteristics are not mutually exclusive, as there are individuals who possess both, but these characteristics tend to differentiate humans as females or males (EIGE).
- **Gender Based Violence** (GBV) is any type of violence based on someone's gender from physical to emotional to financial to reproductive violence. While anybody can be a victim of GBV, women are overwhelmingly the victims. It is both a cause and a consequence of unequal power relations between women and men and which limits the full advancement of women (EIGE).
- **Domestic violence** refers to all acts of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim (EIGE).

- *KPI 12* reflects the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of completed interventions. The information on relevance is provided by the Operational Manager's response to a question in a survey. The information on efficiency and effectiveness is provided by the logframe data if sufficient data is available, or the response to a question in a survey, if not.

<sup>2</sup> a. *steady progress*: The outcomes are achieved continuously throughout implementation; b. *accelerating progress*: The outcomes are achieved towards the end of implementation; c. *no progress until end*: The outcomes are mostly achieved at the end of implementation; d. *none of the above*.

- Intimate partner violence: Physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence between current or former spouses as well as current or former partners. It constitutes a form of violence which affects women disproportionately and which is therefore distinctly gendered (EIGE).
- Femicide: The killing of a woman by an intimate partner and the death of a woman as a result of a practice that is harmful to women. Intimate partner is understood as a former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim (EIGE).
- Female Genital Mutilation refers to all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for cultural or other non-medical reasons (UNFPA).
- Harmful practices: persistent practices and behaviours that are grounded on discrimination on the basis of sex, gender, age and other grounds as well as multiple and/or intersecting forms of discrimination that often involve violence and cause physical and/or psychological harm or suffering.
- Child marriage: Legal or customary union between two people where at least one of the parties is below the age of 18. A child marriage is interpreted by the CEDAW as a form of forced marriage, since children – given their age – inherently lack the ability to give their full, free and informed consent to their marriage or its timing (EIGE).
- Sexual violence: any sexual act performed on the victim without consent. Sexual violence can take the form of rape or sexual assault (EIGE).
- Sexual exploitation: Any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another (EIGE).

EU-funded interventions can include direct and indirect measures to counter sexual and gender-based violence. This indicator only counts the people who have benefitted from direct measures, such as:

- Education and Awareness Programs: Initiatives that educate communities about sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) can greatly contribute to its reduction. These can include campaigns promoting gender equality and providing holistic sexual health education programs.
- Health Services: Building comprehensive health facilities and services for SGBV victims, such as psychosocial support, trauma counselling and proper medical treatment, can help in the recovery and prevention process.
- Legal Frameworks: Establishing and implementing robust legal systems that protect individuals from SGBV is paramount. Involvement can range from direct assistance in designing legislation to training law enforcement and judicial representatives to deal with SGBV

This indicator does not count the people who have benefitted from indirect measures, such as:

- Economic Empowerment: Programs focused on providing economic opportunities, such as vocational training or microcredit schemes, can improve the status and situation of women and girls in society, making them less vulnerable to violence.

- **Research and Data Collection:** Using resources to conduct research and gather accurate data on SGBV helps to understand the real scale and nature of the issue. This data then serves as a guide to design more effective interventions, laws, and public health approaches.

### **Counting guidance**

1. A person only counts if they have benefitted from a measure that directly counters sexual and gender-based violence. Beneficiaries of indirect measures such as economic empowerment or research and data collection do not count.
2. If the support includes a communication/media campaign, a person is counted as supported only if it can be reasonably assumed they engaged with the information to a minimum extent. Passive exposure to information does not count. For example, the following measurements do not count, unless sufficient engagement can be demonstrated:
  - the number of passersby of a billboard, unless a follow-up action has been recorded;
  - the number of pamphlets distributed, unless a follow-up action has been recorded;
  - The number of views of a Facebook post, unless a comment has been posted;
  - The number of recipients of a tweet, unless a reply has been made;
  - the number of unique website visitors, unless access to the website requires registration;
  - the number of podcast listeners, unless the listening is part of a training;
  - the number of email recipients, unless the emails are opened and links are clicked.
3. The Gender Action Plan III (GAP III) requires the reporting of gender-disaggregated values if possible and sex-disaggregated values if not. Use intervention data to provide the disaggregation.
4. Double counting is not allowed: a person can be counted only once in the same reporting period. This means that if the same person benefits from one or more forms of support over one or more years in the same reporting period, from the same intervention or different interventions, this person should be counted only once. To avoid the double counting of people over time, two approaches are possible. If it is possible to reliably estimate the number of people supported in the first year, and the number of new people supported in the following years (i.e. not yet supported during the reporting period in question), these numbers can be added up without the risk of double counting. However, if this information is not available, the maximum result of the reporting period should be used instead. Record the calculations in the calculation method field to facilitate quality control of the values reported. Report the geographic location of the people in the comment field to facilitate quality control of double counting.
5. However, there are exceptions to the double-counting rule: people counted under GERF 2.1 can also be counted under the following GERF indicators if the relevant conditions are met:
  - GERF 2.20 *Number of migrants, refugees, and internally displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support;*

- GERF 2.39 *Number of people directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that aim to reduce social and economic inequality*

### **Quality control checklist**

1. Has the indicator been included directly in the logframe? Reserve the OPSYS matching functionality only for cases when this is not feasible.
2. If the indicator has been included directly in the logframe, does the current value *include* the baseline value? If the indicator has been matched to a logframe indicator, does the current value *exclude* the baseline value?
3. Is the GERF value a whole number? The number of people cannot be a decimal number.
4. Have gender (or sex) disaggregated values been reported? Gender (or sex) disaggregation is mandatory.
5. Does the intervention focus on migration? If so, this result should also be reported under GERF 2.20 *Number of migrants, refugees, and internally displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support*, if all conditions are verified. Double counting with GERF 2.20 is allowed.
6. Does the intervention focus on inequalities? If so, this result should also be reported under GERF 2.39 *Number of people directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that aim to reduce social and economic inequality*, if all conditions are verified. Double counting with GERF 2.39 is allowed.
7. Has any other double counting been avoided? People should be counted only once, except for the cases mentioned above.
8. Have all calculations been recorded in the calculation method field? Has all relevant information, including the geographic location of results, been reported in the comment field?

## 7. Examples of calculations

### **Example 1**

An EU-funded intervention is implemented in a country to counter sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). The intervention includes the following components:

- The establishment of a dedicated SGBV support center providing trauma counseling, psychosocial support, and medical treatment for survivors. Over the course of the intervention, 200 survivors (150 women and 50 men) receive treatment and counselling;
- The organisation of a series of workshops and community events aimed at educating people about the dangers of SGBV, promoting gender equality, and providing sexual health education. These events recorded 1,000 participants (500 women, 300 men, and 200 youth);
- The undertaking of research on the prevalence of SGBV in the region, to inform future interventions and policy-making.

The following results data have been collected by the Implementing Partner:

	2021	2022	2023	2024

1. trauma counselling, psychosocial support, and medical treatment for survivors	0	50	80	70
2. dangers of SGBV workshops for adults	0	40	100	60
3. gender equality workshops for all	0	100	200	250
4. sexual health education for youth	0	50	125	75
Total to report	0	50+100 =150	80+40+100+50+125 =395	80+100+200+250 =630

Only the people benefiting from health services and education and awareness services are counted because the support provided is direct.

The people impacted by research and data collection efforts are not counted because this component, while important, does not provide direct support to individuals in terms of SGBV prevention or response.

For the first component, since the same person can benefit from support in different years, care must be taken to manage the risk of counting the same person twice.

- In 2022, there is no double counting risk so 50 people are reported.
- In 2023, some of the 80 people reported could have already been supported in 2022, so this number cannot be added to the number reported for 2022, and the maximum value should be reported, which is 80.
- In 2024, the same approach must be taken, so the maximum value over the entire reporting period to date should be reported, and this is 80 once again.

For the following 3 components, there is no longer any risk of double counting over time because these are trainings that are only taken once; however, there is a risk that the adults that took the SGBV workshop also took the gender equality workshop and there is a risk that the youth that took the sexual health education workshop also took the gender equality workshop. Note that there is no possible double counting between components 2 and 4 because for 2 we only count adults and for 4 we only count youth. Consequently, for each year, the maximum value between the sum of adults reported



under 2 and youth reported under 4, and the number of people reported under 3, must be reported.

- In 2022, we compare  $40+50=90$  reported under components 2 and 4 to the 100 reported under component 3 and report the maximum value which is 100.
- In 2023, we compare  $40+100+50+125=315$  reported under components 2 and 4 to the  $100+200=300$  reported under component 3 and report the maximum value which is 315.
- In 2024, we compare  $40+100+60+50+125+75=425$  reported under components 2 and 4 to the  $100+200+250=550$  reported under component 3 and report the maximum value which is 550.

## 8. Data sources and issues

*Please use the data source categories specified in OPSYS.*

EU intervention monitoring and reporting systems: *Progress and final reports for the EU-funded intervention; ROM reviews; Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention.*

*Include any issues relating to the availability and quality of the data.*

## 9. Reporting process & Corporate reporting

The data collected on this indicator will be reported in OPSYS by the Implementing Partner. The values encoded in OPSYS will be verified, possibly modified and ultimately validated by the Operational Manager. Once a year the results reported will be frozen for corporate reporting. The methodological services in HQ that are responsible for GERF corporate reporting will perform quality control on the frozen data and aggregate as needed to meet the different corporate reporting requirements.

This indicator is used for corporate reporting in the following contexts:

- *NDICI via the Annual Report*
  - *NDICI via the Programme Statements*
  - *INTPA Strategic Plan via the Annual Activity Report*
  - *NEAR Strategic Plan via the Annual Activity Report*
  - *FPI Strategic Plan*

This indicator has been included in the following other Results Measurement Frameworks:

- *EFSD+*
- *GAP III*
  - *IPA III*
  - *TEI-MORE*

## 10. Other uses

GERF 2.37 can be found in the following thematic results chains:

- [Human Rights](#)
- [Resilience, Conflict sensitivity and Peace](#)

- [Sustainable cities](#)

GERF 2.37 can be found in the following groups of EU predefined recommended indicators available in OPSYS, along with other related indicators:

- Human Rights
- Nutrition
- Resilience, Conflict Sensitivity and Peace
- Sustainable cities

For more information, see: [Core indicators for design and monitoring of EU-funded interventions | Capacity4dev \(europa.eu\)](#)

External bodies using the same or similar indicator:

- 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.
  - o *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 sector.*<sup>3</sup>
  - o *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)*
  - o *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.*
- SDG 5 Indicators: 5.1.1, 5.2.1; 5.2.2; 5.3.1; 5.3.2; 5.a.2
- International databases:
  - o SDG database: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>; [SDGs Data Hub: https://sdgs-data-hub.unstats-undesa.opendata.arcgis.com/](https://sdgs-data-hub.unstats-undesa.opendata.arcgis.com/)
  - o World Bank Gender Equality data portal: <https://datatopics.worldbank.org/gender/home>
  - o UN Women Global database on VAW: <https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en>
  - o UNICEF Datasets: <https://data.unicef.org/resources/resource-type/datasets/>
  - o UNESCO data for the SDGs: <http://uis.unesco.org/>
  - o UNFPA data for FGM: <https://www.unfpa.org/data/dashboard/fgm>
  - o WHO Global Health Observatory: <https://www.who.int/data/gho>
  - o OECD Data: <https://data.oecd.org/inequality/violence-against-women.htm>

## 11. 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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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.