

Indicator name
% of women and girls who report feeling or/and experiencing increased safety in private and public spheres (including mobility)
Thematic area of engagement
Ensuring freedom from all forms of gender-based violence
Aggregable indicator
No
Indicator type (quantitative/qualitative)
Quantitative
Related objective in the Gender Action Plan III
Overall thematic objective: Women, men, girls and boys are free from all forms of gender-based violence in the public and private spheres, in the work place and online. Specific thematic objective 2: Women, men, girls and boys, in all their diversity, are agents of change regarding discriminatory social norms, gender stereotypes, and gender-drivers of conflict.
Technical Definition
This indicator is intended to measure the proportion of women and girls who feel less or no fear of different forms of gender-based violence, and experience increased safety in private and public spaces, including on transports. The following definitions apply: - <u>Women's perception of safety</u>: Safety can be defined as "a state in which hazards and conditions leading to physical, psychological or material harm are controlled in order to preserve the health and well-being of individuals and the community". There are two dimensions of safety: objective safety with regard to a behavioural and environmental aspect, and subjective safety, that is, the feeling or perception of safety.¹ - <u>Public spheres</u> refer to the realm of politics and societal life where exchanges happen among strangers; private spheres refer to the spaces where intimate, partnering and family life take place. Public and private spaces are perceived as being safe when they evoke a sensation of comfort and discourage any form of gender-based violence² from taking place.³
Rationale
Women and girls face harm and violence in their homes and relationships, but also in public spaces (including on transport).⁴ Street harassment and violence are highly gendered occurrences. Women overwhelmingly experience gender-based violence in public spaces ranging from unwanted sexual remarks and harassment to rape and femicide.⁵ The frequency of these crimes has created in women a perception of the safety of places that is different to

¹ Whitzman, C. (2008). [The Handbook of Community Safety Gender and Violence Prevention: Practical Planning Tools](#) (1st ed.).

² Gender-Based Violence (GBV) refers to the violence directed against a person because of that person's gender or violence that affects persons of a particular gender disproportionately. In particular, violence against women is understood as a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women and shall mean all acts of gender-based violence that result in, or are likely to result in physical harm, sexual harm, psychological and political or economic harm or suffering to women. (European Commission: [What is Gender-based violence?](#)).

³ Adapted from UN Habitat (2009): [The Global Assessment on Women's Safety](#)

⁴ It can happen on streets, buses, taxis and trains, schools and hospitals, in parks, public toilets, and markets and water and food distribution sites in diverse settings (urban, rural, conflict, post conflict).

⁵ UN Women (2020): [COVID-19 and Ensuring Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces for Women and Girls](#)

that of men. The way space is perceived also differs according to other factors that intersect, such as age, ethnicity, gender identity, caste, class, location, etc.

In particular, violence and harassment against women in public life is increasing as more women have gained access to power. Women politicians have been killed in office, left their positions after receiving death threats or withdrawn from elections citing abuse. Women voters, candidates and election administrators have faced targeted, gender-based violence in elections.⁶

Although most commonly GVB is perpetrated by a husband or an intimate male partner⁷, perpetrators can also be family members, close relatives, acquaintances, friends, influential community members, security forces or even development and humanitarian aid workers.⁸ Institutions, too, may perpetrate GBV by omission or commission when they do not act to prevent or respond to GBV or systematise a culture that condones GBV or even encourages it.

Data source and calculation

Reporting covers cooperation and development initiatives, humanitarian (if applicable) and investment frameworks funded by the EC (INTPA, NEAR, FPI, ECHO) and EEAS.

EUMS may provide information related to their interventions through their contributions to GAP III reports or through the EUDs, e.g., in cases of joint dialogue (i.e., as part of joint programming or TEI).

Data sources:

The intervention's monitoring and reporting systems, e.g., inception, interim and final reports from implementing organisations (including governments, international organisations, national and international civil society organisations, etc.), specific surveys, ROM reviews and evaluations.

Surveys/interviews conducted and budgeted by the intervention can also be relevant data sources.

Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted within the EU intervention. These studies can be conducted as part of the gender country profile and / or gender sector analysis, or be based on existing official reports and published data. Baseline and endline studies should be conducted using the same methodology.

Calculation:

- Numerator: Number of women and girls who report feeling or/and experiencing increased safety in private and public spheres according to the data sources.
- Denominator: Total number of women and girls surveyed.

Result:

Percentage of women and girls = (Number of women and girls who report feeling or/and experiencing increased safety / Total number of women and girls surveyed) × 100

⁶ UN 65th CSW (2021): [Women's full and effective participation and decision-making in public life, as well as the elimination of violence, for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls](#)

⁷ More detailed info about the different categories of perpetrators on UN Women (2019): [Gender-Based Violence training resource pack](#) (p. 56).

⁸ OEDC DAC (2019): [Recommendation on Ending Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment in Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Assistance: Key Pillars of Prevention and Response](#)

Worked examples

In country A, the EU intervention is combating gender-based violence and harassment, implementing an internet-based initiative to enhance women's and girls' experiences of safety and security when using public transportation. Internet technology is used in the intervention to map the incidence of sexual harassment on urban public transport. The initiative which allows women to report anonymously helped in identifying risk areas and in undertaking necessary measures with the local actors.

A survey on women's perception of safety in the targeted areas serviced by public transportation reported an increase of 25% compared to the baseline survey.

Baseline

Data from official counterparts (including data from statistical offices, gender equality observatories or women's national machineries, among others). Data from international and national organisations or other independent non state actors.

If baseline data are lacking, a mapping can be done at the start of the intervention using surveys⁹/interviews with women and girls conducted and budgeted by the intervention. Baseline, periodic and endline studies should be conducted using the same methodology for measuring the share of women and girls who report feeling or/and experiencing increased safety in private and public sphere.

The baseline can be 0 when the indicator is achieved with the EU funded intervention.

Disaggregation

Baseline, periodic and endline surveys can target only women and girls. If the collection of information is part of a broader survey, data need to be disaggregated by age¹⁰ as a minimum, and by gender¹¹ and disability status, whenever possible.

As a person's gender identity does not necessarily equal nor can it be deduced from their sex, for international and national reporting it is recommended, whenever possible, to collect data disaggregated by gender.

Taking into due account the "do no harm" principle, it is also recommended to collect data on other intersecting grounds of potential discrimination (e.g., geographical location, population group - ethnic minority, linguistic or religious group member- socio-economic situation, migration status, etc.) based on relevance to the intervention and availability of data. Data should be also disaggregated by sphere (private, public), whenever possible.

Data disaggregation to capture the intersecting dimensions of women and girls reporting 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.

⁹ For example, women's safety survey, violence against women specialised surveys and/or population-based surveys with a specific module on gender-based violence.

¹⁰ Age groups: 0-15; 16-24; 25-54; 55+

¹¹ Gender encompasses a person's identities, expressions, and societal roles (man, woman, non-binary, other options)

Availability and Timeliness
Information should become available annually, depending on the duration of the intervention.
Related DAC Code/CRS
151 - Government & Civil Society-general / 15180 - Ending violence against women and girls
Associated SDGs
SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Target 5.2: Indicators 5.2.1 (see Metadata) and 5.2.2 (see Metadata) SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Target 11.2: Indicator 11.2.1 (see Metadata) SDG 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Target 16.1: Indicator 16.1.4 (see Metadata)
Other issues
The gender country profile and / or gender sector analysis can be relevant sources of information for establishing baselines. If there is no gender analysis available at the EUD, it is recommended to look at the analysis undertaken by EU Member States or other trusted partners (UN, World Bank, human rights national and regional mechanisms, etc.) as well as the national-level reviews carried out in 2019 by UN Women and the partner countries to assess progress made and challenges encountered in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. Special attention should be paid to following up on partner country institutions reached with EU support.