

Indicator name
% of gender-based violence cases reported to the police, brought to court which resulted in the perpetrators being sentenced, disaggregated at least by sex.
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 3: Women, men, girls and boys in all their diversity, who experience sexual and gender-based violence have increased access to essential services and protection.
Technical Definition
This indicator intends to measure the proportion of gender-based violence (GBV) cases that, after been reported to the police, have been effectively brought to the court and perpetrators have been held accountable. The following definitions apply: - <u>Gender-Based Violence</u>¹ (GBV) is a violation of human rights and refers to violence directed against a person because of that person's gender, gender identity or gender expression, or violence that affects persons of a particular gender disproportionately. GBV includes violence against women (VAW) and domestic violence against women, men or children living in the same domestic unit. VAW refers to all acts that result in, or are likely to result in, physical harm, sexual harm, psychological, political or economic harm or suffering to women. - <u>Perpetrators</u> refer to those who committed crimes related to GBV. Although one of the most common forms of GVB is that perpetrated by a husband or an intimate male partner, perpetrators² can also be family members, close relatives, acquaintances, friends, influential community members, security forces or even development and humanitarian aid workers.³ Furthermore, institutions may perpetrate GBV by omission or commission when they do not act to prevent or respond to GBV or systematise cultures that condone or encourage GBV.

¹ European Commission: [What is Gender-based violence?](#)

² More detailed info about the different categories of perpetrators on UN Women (2019): [Gender-Based Violence training resource pack](#) (p. 56)

³ [OECD DAC Recommendation on Ending Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment in Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Assistance: Key Pillars of Prevention and Response](#)

Rationale

According to the [Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence](#)⁴, the justice continuum extends from a victim/survivor's entry into the system until the matter is concluded. In cases where perpetrators are brought to court, sentenced and held accountable, too often the sanctions, whether criminal, civil, or administrative, are very low. In addition, the reparations that women receive from the perpetrator and/or the state following the violence often do not reflect the realities of the harm suffered by women and girls, particularly the repeated use of coercion, intimidation and the use or threat of violence. From a survivor's perspective, accountability and reparations can mean many things, from a criminal sentence, civil damages, state compensation and public condemnation of the violence, as well as including redress for the state's failure to provide essential justice services.⁵

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, private sector, etc.), including database maintained by the project team based on the courts' data, 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 GBV cases that resulted in the perpetrators being sentenced. Disaggregation by sex and age of the perpetrators and victims/survivors.
- Denominator: Total number of GBV cases, reported to the police and brought to the court, disaggregated by sex and age of the victims/survivors and perpetrators.

Result:

Percentage of GBV cases = (Number of GBV cases that resulted in the perpetrators being sentenced/ Total number of GBV cases reported to the police and brought to the court) × 100, disaggregated at least by sex and age of the victims/survivors and perpetrators.

⁴ In particular, [Module 3: Justice and policing essential services](#) (The United Nations Joint Global Programme on Essential Services for Women and Girls Subject to Violence, Partnership by UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNDP and UNODC, 2015).

⁵ *Idem* 4.

Worked example

In country A, the EU implements a holistic 4-year intervention on fighting gender-based violence by improving the ability of national actors to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate GBV cases. Annual data from government institutions in charge of the justice system and police services show the following data:

Components 1	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
Total number of GBV cases to the police and brought to court	25.000	24.087	29.200	32.000	110.287
N° of cases of GBV that resulted in the perpetrators being sentenced	11.000	11.100	12.000	16.000	50.100

% of gender-based violence cases brought to court which resulted in the perpetrators being sentenced, disaggregated at least by sex

$$\frac{(50.100 / 110.287) \times 100}{45 \%}$$

Baseline

Data from official counterparts (including data from government institutions in charge of the justice system and police services, 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 surveys/ interviews.

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

Disaggregation

Data need to be disaggregated by sex⁶ and age⁷ as a minimum, and by gender⁸ 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,

⁶ Sex refers to a person's biological characteristics at birth. Sex disaggregation categories should be: Male/Female/Intersex/Prefer not to say

⁷ Age groups: 0-15; 16-24; 25-54; 55+

⁸ Gender encompasses a person's identities, expressions, and societal roles (man, woman, non-binary, other options)

migration status, etc.) based on relevance to the intervention and availability of data.

Data disaggregation to capture the intersecting dimensions of the victims/survivors and perpetrators 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.

Availability and Timeliness

Information should become available annually, depending on the duration of the intervention.

Related DAC CRS code

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 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 16.1.3 (see [Metadata](#)).

Target 16.3: Indicator 16.3.1 (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.