

Indicator name
Extent to which EU contribution systematically supports the mitigation of sexual and gender-based violence risks in its humanitarian aid operations
Thematic area of engagement
Ensuring freedom from all forms of gender-based violence
Aggregable indicator
No
Indicator type (quantitative/qualitative)
Qualitative
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 6: Women, men, girls and boys, in all their diversity, are better protected from sexual and gender-based violence in fragile and humanitarian crisis situations.
Technical Definition
This indicator intends to measure to what extent EU interventions contribute to mitigate systematically the risk of different forms of sexual and gender-based violence in its humanitarian aid operations. The following definitions apply: - <u>Sexual violence</u> refers to any sexual act performed on the victim without consent.¹ Sexual violence in emergencies can take many forms, including rape, sexual slavery and/or trafficking, forced pregnancy, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and/or abuse, and forced abortion.² - <u>Gender-Based Violence (GBV)</u> 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.³ GBV includes violence against women and domestic violence against women, men or children living in the same domestic unit.⁴ - <u>Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) risks</u> in humanitarian contexts are exacerbated by, e.g.: breakdown of family and community support systems; presence of armed forces or combatants; weak legal systems and law enforcement; abuse of power by individuals in positions of authority; laws and practices that reinforce gender discrimination; inadequate access to shelter, food, water and fuel; or inadequate access to livelihood opportunities.⁵ - <u>Mitigation of sexual and gender-based violence risks</u> refers to reducing the risk of exposure to sexual and gender-based violence (e.g., ensuring that reports of 'hot spots' are immediately addressed through risk-reduction strategies; ensuring sufficient lighting

¹ [EIGE Glossary & Thesaurus: Sexual Violence](#)

² IASC Task Force on Gender and Humanitarian Assistance (2005): [Guidelines Gender-Based Violence interventions in humanitarian assistance – Focusing on prevention of and response to sexual violence in emergencies](#)

³ [EIGE Glossary and Thesaurus: Gender-based violence](#)

⁴ European Commission: [What is Gender-based violence?](#)

⁵ UNHCR Emergency Handbook: [Sexual and gender based violence prevention and response](#)

and security patrols are in place from the onset of establishing displacement camps; etc.). Some sectors, such as health, may undertake activities related to survivor care and assistance.⁶

- Humanitarian aid operations refer to saving lives, alleviating suffering and maintaining human dignity during and in the aftermath of crises and natural disasters, as well as operations to prevent and strengthen preparedness for the occurrence of such situations.⁷

Rationale

Women and girls may be at risk of SGBV in conflict and emergency contexts (e.g., at home, in public places, on public transport, in the workplace, at school, at aid distribution points).⁸ Perpetrators may be from the host or refugee / IDP community, from the humanitarian community, or in an official position. Therefore, every humanitarian aid operation should, from the earliest phase of a crisis⁹, include policies, systems and mechanisms necessary to mitigate SGBV risks and to provide safe and comprehensive services for victims and survivors.

In the context of humanitarian aid operations, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) refers to all forms of inappropriate conduct of a sexual nature committed by humanitarian personnel against recipients of assistance and other members of local communities.¹⁰ Sexual harassment (SH) occurs between personnel in the workplace and is defined as “any unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favour, verbal or physical conduct or gesture of a sexual nature, or any other behaviour of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offence or humiliation to another person”.¹¹

SEA and SH mitigation measures imply the development of policies and professional conduct standards, survivor- and victim-centred response and support mechanisms; organisational reporting and response systems and procedures for the prevention of SEA and SH; training and awareness-raising on SEA and SH prevention; monitoring, evaluation, and reporting mechanisms on SEA and SH prevention and response.¹²

Data source and calculation

Reporting covers cooperation and development initiatives, humanitarian 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).

⁶ Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) 2015: [Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action. Reducing risk, promoting resilience and aiding recovery.](#)

⁷ OECD, 2012: Extracted from [Towards Better Humanitarian Donorship - 12 Lessons from DAC Peer Reviews](#)

⁸ SGBV-related risks in camps may differ from those in out-of-camp settings. For instance, in camp settings, displaced people are at risk of SGBV at aid distribution points; in water, sanitation and hygiene facilities; in unsafe shelter arrangements such as communal tents; and in areas where lighting is poor. In out of camp settings, they are at risk of SGBV in public spaces such as markets; in the workplace; at and on the way to and from school; while using public transport; and at home (where they may be abused or exploited by landlords, neighbours, or other members of the household). Source *Idem* 4.

⁹ Adapted from [Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies.](#)

¹⁰ [IASC Six Core Principles](#)

¹¹ UNDP: [Prevention and response to sexual misconduct](#)

¹² OECD (2017): [DAC Recommendation on Ending Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment in Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Assistance: Key Pillars of Prevention and Response](#)

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 and humanitarian organisations, etc.), ROM reviews and evaluations.

Government statistics on provision of services and 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 for assessing the extent to which EU supports the mitigation of SGBV risks in humanitarian aid operations.

Calculation:

- Change in knowledge, skills, attitudes, job performance of humanitarian aid personnel.
- Availability of services and facilities to mitigate SGBV risks (functioning and in sufficient quantities); accessibility (non-discrimination, physically and economically accessible, information accessibility); acceptability (culturally acceptable, sensitivity to marginalised/vulnerable groups) and quality (safe, technically approved and sustainable).
- Application and effectiveness of policies, procedures and protocols for the mitigation of SGBV risks in humanitarian contexts.

Any of the above-mentioned mitigation measures, among others, provided by the EU humanitarian aid operation that increased or strengthened mitigation of SGBV risks is counted once.

Worked example

In country A, the EU implements a coordinated approach to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence in humanitarian aid operations. As part of its intervention, EU staff members, including diplomatic staff, civilian staff and military staff, are trained on conduct and discipline, including Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, harassment and sexual harassment.

In country B, the EU is committed to fostering the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies by integrating GBV risk mitigation into programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; supporting political, legislative and judicial action to protect girls and women, including prosecution of perpetrators, and investing in governmental and non-governmental services and institutional capacity building. Furthermore, the intervention promotes behavioural change through public and media campaigns.

Through these actions, the EU is strengthening mitigation of SGBV risks in its humanitarian operations.

Baseline

Data from official counterparts, where applicable (including data from statistical offices, gender equality observatories and women's national machineries, among others) as well as humanitarian and women's rights and civil society national and international organisations and/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
N/A
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. 152 – Conflict, peace and security / 15220 - Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution.
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) Target 5.6: Indicator 5.6.1 (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 with institutions and humanitarian, women's rights and civil society organisations reached with EU support.