

Indicator name
Extent to which partner country national statistics office, police, justice sector, healthcare institutions and others collect quality, globally comparable and at least disaggregated by sex data annually in line with international standards, on the prevalence and incidences of gender-based violence, and harmful practices where relevant
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 8: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of gender-based violence and harmful practices are increasingly collected and used to inform laws, policies and programmes.
Technical Definition
This indicator intends to measure the ability of producers of official statistics in the partner country to collect data annually on the prevalence and incidences of gender-based violence and harmful practices that are at least disaggregated by sex and comparable at the global level, in line with the international standards. The following definitions apply: - <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 that affects persons of a particular gender disproportionately.¹ - <u>Harmful practices</u> refer to persistent practices and behaviours that are grounded in 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.² - <u>Prevalence data</u>³ represent the rate and frequency of GBV in a given population.⁴ - <u>Incidence data</u> do not capture all GBV incidents in an area but only those where

¹ [EIGE Glossary and Thesaurus: Gender-based violence](#).

² [EIGE Glossary and Thesaurus: Harmful practices](#). These include, e.g., child, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation, dowry related violence, crimes against women committed in the name of “honour”, maltreatment of widows, etc.

³ International standards on data collection on GBV in emergencies advise not to calculate prevalence due to methodological and contextual challenges related to undertaking population-based research on GBV in emergency settings (e.g. security concerns for survivors and researchers, lack of available or accessible response services, etc.). Extracted from IASC (2015): [Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action](#)

⁴ UNFPA (2019): [The Inter-Agency Minimum Standards for Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies Programming](#)

survivors chose to report cases and had access to GBV service providers.⁵

- Comparability of data refers to the extent to which differences between statistics from different geographical areas, non-geographical domains, or over time, can be attributed to differences between the true values of the statistics.⁶ Data are comparable if they are collected with similar methodologies including similar data quality, e.g., in terms of definitions, scope, variability, sampling methods, incidence, prevalence, disaggregation (at least by sex), etc.
- International standards refer to internationally agreed norms and standards that relate to ending gender-based violence.⁷

Rationale

Significant data gaps exist on GBV, particularly sexual harassment in private and public spaces, gender-based killings of women, sexual harassment and violence facilitated by technology, and violence against women in politics. Data are also lacking on survivors, perpetrators, service provision and justice outcomes in administrative records.⁸

Quality, comprehensive and globally comparable data are crucial in monitoring and enhancing State accountability to combating GBV and devising effective responses.⁹ Producers of official statistics in partner countries can play a critical role in improving data collection and comparability in order to measure the prevalence and incidence of GBV in line with international standards. Country national statistics offices can coordinate the producers of statistics (e.g., line ministries, police, justice sector, healthcare institutions and others) and develop a sustainable statistical system able to produce and disseminate sound data on GBV regularly.¹⁰

⁵ *Idem* 6.

⁶ [OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms: Comparability](#). See also [UN Women, 2019: Lack of comparable data in conflict and post-conflict settings](#).

⁷ Some of the most prominent international instruments covering ending gender-based violence are: [Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women](#) and General Recommendations [12](#), [19](#), and [35](#), the [Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women](#), the [Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action](#). At regional level, instruments like the [Convention of Belém do Pará](#) and the [Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence \(Istanbul Convention\)](#) specifically address violence against women, among others. For more information visit <https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/global-norms-and-standards>

⁸ UN (2020): [Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of 23rd special session of the General Assembly. Report of the Secretary-General](#)

⁹ Policy makers request more and better-quality information, including data, to guide legislative and policy reforms; to ensure adequate provision of targeted and effective services; to monitor trends and progress in addressing and eliminating GBV; and to assess the impact of measures taken and increase societal awareness. Extracted from UN Expert Group Meeting (2007): [Indicators to measure violence against women](#)

¹⁰ In addition to compiling and disseminating data from administrative sources, national statistics offices can be involved with population-based surveys aimed at collecting more in-depth information on GBV. See UN Expert Group Meeting (2007): [Indicators to measure violence against women](#)

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.), ROM reviews and evaluations.

Government statistics on provision of services. Surveys/interviews, baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted by the EU intervention using the same data collection methodology. These studies should specify the relevant actors assessed (e.g., national statistics office, police, justice sector, healthcare institutions, others), the definition of "comparable" data, and whether harmful practices are included as part of the analysis.

The baseline and endline 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.

Calculation:

- Change in knowledge and skills of the personnel within the national statistics office, police, justice sector, healthcare institutions and other official producers of statistics about data quality and comparability on GBV.
- Availability and regularity of data on GBV based on international standards of quality (e.g., definitions, scope, variability, sampling methods, incidence, prevalence, at least sex-disaggregated), accessibility (annually available and easy to consult), and comparability of data with other countries and regions of the world in line with the international standards.

Any of the producers of official statistics in the partner country that shows change in knowledge and skills about data quality and comparability on GBV / that produces annually quality and globally comparable sex disaggregated (at least) data on GBV is counted once.

Worked example

In country A, the EU intervention supported the availability of data on GBV at the national level, and the ability of producers of official statistics to collect data annually on the prevalence and incidences of gender-based violence, disaggregated by sex and in line with the international standards. The available data on gender-based violence was previously sourced from administrative registers from the police, justice, health, and CSOs, but underreporting was widespread and data were limited. The EU supported the National Statistical Office in the development and implementation of the Violence Against Women Survey, which provided data on the form of violence, place of occurrence, demographic, socio-economic and characteristics of victim/survivor and perpetrator, and household context.

Before the survey, approximately 46,000 cases were reported, whereas in the survey almost 980,000 women reported experiencing gender-based violence.

Baseline

Data from national statistics office, police, justice sector, healthcare institutions and others

(i.e., gender equality observatories and women's national machineries). Information from international organisations, women's rights and civil society organisations and 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 on the personnel that shows change in knowledge and skills on data quality and comparability on GBV need to be disaggregated by sex¹¹ and age¹² as a minimum, and by gender¹³ 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.

Data should be disaggregated by type of producer of statistics (e.g., country national statistics office, police, justice sector, healthcare institutions and others), and data on (i) GBV, and (ii) harmful practices, whenever possible.

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 disaggregation to capture the intersecting dimensions 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 action.

Related DAC Code/CRS

151 - Government & Civil Society-general / 15127 - National monitoring and evaluation / 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](#))

Target 5.3: Indicators 5.3.1 (see [Metadata](#)) and 5.3.2 (see [Metadata](#))

¹¹ Sex refers to a person's biological characteristics at birth. Sex disaggregation categories should be: Male/Female/Intersex/Prefer not to say

¹² Age groups: 0-15; 16-24; 25-54; 55+

¹³ Gender encompasses a person's identities, expressions, and societal roles (man, woman, non-binary, other options)

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 and to assess if tools, measures or recommendations supported by the EU are used / followed or not.