

Indicator name
Extent to which data collection on the prevalence and incidence of gender-based violence is coordinated among key actors
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 if and how key actors coordinate among themselves data collection on prevalence and incidence of gender-based violence, and to what extent. 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 violence that affects persons of a particular gender disproportionately.¹ - <u>Prevalence data</u>² represent the rate and frequency of GBV in a given population.³ - <u>Incidence data</u> do not capture all GBV incidents in an area but only those where survivors chose to report cases and had access to GBV service providers.⁴ - <u>Key actors</u> refer to institutions and organisations that collect data on GBV (e.g., national statistics office, police, line ministries such as justice, health, interior, social affairs, etc., other justice, healthcare and social support institutions, UN agencies, women's rights and civil society organisations, and research institutes, among others).
Rationale
Comprehensive data on GBV can be collected from police and justice services, shelters/one-stop

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

² International standards note that collecting prevalence data on GBV in emergencies is not advisable 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](#)

³ UNFPA (2019): [The Inter-Agency Minimum Standards for Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies Programming](#)

⁴ *Idem* 6.

centres, legal aid and health-care services, psychosocial counselling and mental health care and support services, 24-hour hotline and online services, among others.⁵ Data on prevalence and incidence should be aggregated at national level by a trusted statistics institute, e.g., the national statistics office.

Coordination among the actors involved in GBV data collection is crucial to define a basic data set that is collected by all institutions and permits analyses describing connections that are relevant for policy and practice.⁶

Data collection on GBV is challenging for many reasons. Some of these reasons are ethical, e.g.: when decisions are made regarding victims/survivors' data without their consent or knowledge; safety and security of the victim/survivor and service provider may be at risk; there is lack of understanding of or consensus on the level of data to be shared or on how data are to be used. Other reasons are technical, e.g., there is one-way information sharing or there is no process or procedure in place to regulate the information sharing. Coordination among key actors involved in data collection also represents a major challenge in GBV data collection. In many countries, the actors involved may not be able to communicate, or do not share the same methodologies, or do not share the data among themselves or with the statistical offices. Training of key actors involved in coordination for data collection and analysis is key.

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 as well as surveys/interviews, baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted within the EU intervention using the same data collection methodology. These studies should specify the relevant key actors assessed (e.g., national statistics office, police, justice sector, healthcare institutions, others), and the type of data collected and mechanisms for data sharing. 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 coordination mechanisms among key actors involved in GBV data collection (e.g., national statistics office, police, line ministries such as justice, health, interior, social affairs, etc., other justice, healthcare and social support institutions, UN agencies, women's rights and civil society organisations, and research institutes, among others); key actors regularly coordinate and the outcomes of the coordination are translated into tangible action to improve data collection on prevalence and incidence of GBV.
- Methods for data collection on prevalence and incidence of GBV are agreed among the

⁵ UN 57th CSW: [Multisectoral services and responses for women and girls subjected to violence Report of the Secretary-General](#)

⁶ UN Women: [Virtual knowledge centre to end violence against women and girls](#)

key actors involved.

Any change of the coordination mechanism among key actors is analysed and evaluated.

Worked examples

In country A, the EU has implemented a multi-actors project on tackling GBV. It has created a group of EU actors, CSOs, international organisations and institutes to support and work on the implementation of internationally comparative surveys dedicated to GBV using standard survey methodology. The project resulted in the institutionalisation and use of a dedicated and coordinated survey, managed by the EU, with inputs from the UN agencies, the Statistical Office and other stakeholders.

Furthermore, selected staff from the involved actors received appropriate training and have expert knowledge of the ethics and challenges associated with research on GBV, to streamline data collection, to ensure compatibility, quality and comparability and minimise the burden on and intrusion into the lives of affected women and men in all their diversity.

Baseline

Data from national statistics office, police, justice sector, healthcare and social support institutions and others (i.e., gender equality observatories and women's national machineries). Data from international organisations, women's rights and civil society 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

Disaggregation for this indicator needs to be done by type of coordination mechanisms put in place by key actors on data collection on prevalence and incidence of GBV.

Availability and Timeliness

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

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](#))

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.