

Indicator name
Extent to which data on the prevalence and incidence of gender-based violence are analysed and published at national and/or decentralised levels
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, how and when national and local authorities (at municipal, regional or departmental level) systematically collect, analyse and publish data and reports on the prevalence and incidence of gender-based violence. 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 providers⁴. - <u>Data on GBV</u> should include relevant information such as definitions, target population, type of violence, variables (severity/ relationship/ frequency/ location, units (individuals/ cases)⁵, institutional response and services provided, etc.⁶
Rationale
Several factors hinder accurate and regular reporting on GBV worldwide. Particularly, data on

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 For detailed information, see UN (2014): [Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women— Statistical Surveys](#).

⁵ It may be measured in terms of the number of women in a given population who have experienced violence and the number of incidents of violence that have been perpetrated against them.

⁶ UN (2014): [Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women— Statistical Surveys](#).

prevalence and incidence are uneven due to limitations and variation in data collection and reporting. Data quality and comparability are also challenging due to different understanding of the complexity of GBV, and different data collection methodologies. While it is useful to measure the prevalence and incidence of any form of GBV, the inconsistencies in the way the information is obtained and how it is interpreted are of concern. For instance, a woman who experiences GBV may be endangered by participating in a study if the perpetrator discovers that she disclosed the information. When documenting GBV cases, human rights, security, and safety principles⁷ should be strictly followed to protect victims/survivors and prevent potential negative effects on them and their relatives and supporters. Ethical guidelines and standards to maintain safety and confidentiality should apply to any research on GBV prevalence and incidence.⁸ These studies need to be methodologically sound and build upon current research experience about how to minimise the under-reporting of violence.

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.

Surveys⁹/ interviews conducted and budgeted by the intervention can also be relevant data sources. Depending on collected data, this can refer to GBV "ever experienced", including when the respondent was a child, or in a specific time period (i.e., past year).

Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted within the EU intervention using the same data collection methodology. These studies should report on any previous or existing studies on GBV prevalence and incidence, and identify challenges, constraints and entry points for quality data collection, analysis and reporting at national/decentralised levels, including information on the official and non-governmental institutions involved and their data analysis and reporting needs. 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:

- Availability and accessibility of quality data¹⁰ on GBV prevalence and incidence (annually or every two years, available and easy to consult) through analysis, reports and studies published at national/ decentralised level.

⁷ Such as: "do no harm", survivor-centred approach, survivor autonomy, informed consent, non-discrimination, confidentiality, and data protection.

⁸ WHO (2007): [Ethical and safety recommendations for researching, documenting, and monitoring sexual violence in emergencies](#) and [Putting Women First: Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence Against Women](#).

⁹ Dedicated surveys on GBV and/or specific modules incorporated into other surveys.

¹⁰ Quality data on GBV prevalence and incidence are based on the international standards of quality, including e.g., GBV definitions, types, variables, target population/sampling methods, units (individuals/cases), data comparability, at least sex- and age-disaggregated, and by disability status,

- Number of national/ decentralised publications including quality data analysis on GBV prevalence and incidence. Analysis, studies and reports published at national and/or decentralised levels are counted once.
Worked example In country A, the EU has implemented a multi-actor project on tackling GBV, to streamline the data collection processes and to support national authorities to improve the collection, use and publication of data on GBV. The project resulted in the institutionalisation and use of a dedicated and coordinated survey on GBV, and the EU supported the national and local authorities in setting-up a mechanism to publish the findings which became influential political and advocacy tools.
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) at national and decentralised levels. 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 By analyses and publications at the (i) national and (ii) decentralised level.
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

whenever possible. If data are measured in a survey using a probability sample, this estimate can be generalised back to the target population (e.g., people living in a particular region). Taking into due account the “do no harm” principle, it is also recommended to collect data on other intersecting grounds (e.g., geographical location, ethnicity, beliefs, caste, socio-economic situation, migration status, gender identity, etc.) based on relevance to the intervention and availability of data.

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.