



REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

**GMO**



GENDER MONITORING OFFICE  
GENDER ACCOUNTABILITY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

# **GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) INDICATORS DEVELOPED BY GMO**

Kigali, August 2011



REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



## **GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) INDICATORS DEVELOPED BY GMO**

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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Although Rwanda has made tremendous steps to promote gender equality and reduce gender related issues such as GBV, studies have revealed that data on this particular issue are still scarce. This situation is notably due to the inexistence of GBV indicators, which are appropriate to the context of Rwanda.

In order to respond to this particular need, **Gender Monitoring Office (GMO)** has ordered the current study on GBV indicators and baseline. The purpose of this study is to equip the office and country in overall with a GBV monitoring framework, enabling the office to effectively collect information on GBV. Indeed, this information is necessary for effective prevention and response to GBV situation.

The process of developing the GBV indicators and baseline has been highly consultative to ensure all GBV key actors' needs are addressed. Two techniques have been used, namely desk review and interviews. Internal validation meetings with GMO staff were organized and were of paramount importance to determine and understand critical aspects of GBV.

Results from the research clearly show the scarcity of GBV information in Rwanda. Data that are available are not most of time disaggregated, which make it impossible to determine the real magnitude of the phenomenon. In addition, these data do not match the developed indicators.

Research pointed out various forms of GBV, the dominant ones being the physical, sexual, economic, and psychological ones. Similarly factors contributing to GBV include unequal gender relations, women economic dependency, feminization of poverty, ignorance, lack of self-esteem and the culture of silence. GBV

underreporting is due to several factors among which lack of clear referral mechanism, fear of being stigmatized by members of the community and livelihood dependency of the victim to the perpetrator.

Research also shows that the government of Rwanda has deployed enormous efforts to fight against GBV at the legal, policy and institutional levels. The development of GBV indicators and baseline is an additional effort towards this objective. The purpose of this document is to assist GMO, along with its partners, to improve and expand their pragmatic efforts to prevent and respond to GBV. This is a critical tool to overcome obstacles in GBV data collection as well as the overall monitoring and evaluation to help in developing data-driven interventions. The document also will serve as a tool to better advocate for more broad-based and appropriate GBV initiatives. It will also make it possible to constitute a comprehensive GBV baseline.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

Establishing Gender-Based Violence indicators is a human rights obligation, linked to both human rights jurisprudence which calls upon States, among other things, to ensure that interventions designed to combat violence are based on accurate empirical data. This requires not just the compilation of accurate information, but also of indicators that make the data accessible for non-specialist decision makers and allow public scrutiny of interventions.

The Beijing Platform for Action committed governments to preventing and eliminating GBV and violence against women and the Rwandan Government have put in place different legal, policy and institutional frameworks to ensure the respect of human rights in general and promotion of gender equality in particular.

Though different initiatives and measures are in place, there is still a challenge of a harmonized collection of disaggregated data and mode of reporting in the prevention of gender based violence. This situation is notably due to the inexistence of GBV indicators,

In order to respond to this particular need, **Gender Monitoring Office (GMO)** conducted a study on GBV indicators and baseline to come up with a GBV monitoring framework which will facilitate GMO to track the status of GBV prevention and response. The developed indicators were based on National commitment towards different international instruments on gender in general and GBV in particular,

The study came up with GBV indicators which covers the dominant forms of violence namely: **physical, sexual, economic, and psychological violence**, and in 5 areas of GBV prevention, GBV reporting situation, GBV response, GBV interventions' coordination and GBV monitoring and evaluation.

The findings of the study shows that there is still a problem in data collection and reporting on GBV prevention and in Rwanda, and where data is gathered, it is not done in a sex disaggregated manner and does not respond to the developed indicators. This situation makes it difficult to determine the real magnitude of the phenomenon. It is believed that the development of GBV indicators will encourage a gender sensitive data collection system.

### 3. DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

#### ➤ Gender Based Violence

According to the Rwandan Law n° 59/2008 of the 10/09/2008 on prevention and punishment of gender based violence, GBV is defined as *“[Any] act that result in a bodily, psychological, sexual and economic harm to somebody just because they are female or male.*

*Such act results in the deprivation of freedom and negative consequences. This violence may be exercised within or outside the household”.* Therefore, gender-based violence should be seen as physical, sexual, emotional or social harm or abuse directed against a person because of his or her gender role in a given society.

Gender Based Violence is also defined as *“any behaviour aimed at sexual relations or any other sexual behaviour which affects the dignity of a male or a female victim, whether such behaviour may be from a superior at the work place, school or whether from families as well as from elsewhere”.* As it appears, this definition focuses on one aspect of GBV, namely sexual violence.

According to Shelah S. Bloom, “GBV is the general term used to capture violence that occurs as a result of the normative role expectations associated with each gender, along with the unequal power relationships between the two genders, within the context of a specific society”<sup>1</sup>.

➤ Indicator:

An instrument that gives you information. An indicator is just a long way of saying “how much” or “how many” or “to what extent” or “what size.” Indicators are ways to measure. an indicator is something that helps someone to know where he is, where he is going and to measure how far he is from his goals. An indicator is “an item of data that summarizes a large amount of information in a single figure, in such a way as to give an indication of change over time”.<sup>2</sup> It differs from statistics in that it is usually connected to a norm or benchmark, which in the case of violence against women or Gender Based Violence, is necessary for eliminating it.

➤ Quantitative indicators:

Quantitative indicators are defined as measures of quantity, such as the number of women users in a telecentre, the number of women trained in computer skills or the number of women who have access to the internet compared to men. Quantitative data have long been cited as being more objective, and seek to quantify the experiences or conditions among beneficiaries in numeric terms.

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<sup>2</sup> Beck, T. (1999), *Using Gender-Sensitive Indicators: A Reference Manual for Governments and Other Stakeholders*, Kent: Commonwealth Secretariat: 7.



➤Qualitative indicator:

Qualitative indicators are defined as people's judgments and perceptions on a subject, such as the confidence gained from acquiring computer skills to enable better employment opportunities or having access to the internet for better trading/marketing opportunities. Qualitative data are said to be more subjective. Qualitative data seek to uncover the context, perceptions and quality of, as well as opinions about, a particular experience or condition as its beneficiaries view it. It specially measures the impact of any program, policy, politic,

➤Key Performance indicator:

**It is a set of quantifiable measures that a company, industry or an organization uses to compare performance in terms of meeting its strategic and operational goals. Key Performance indicators (KPIs) vary between companies and industries, depending on the priorities or performance criteria of each company or industry.**

➤Gender indicators:

Are indicators that give information on gender issues, They differ from gender-sensitive indicators in that gender indicator focuses on issues other than gender relations but include data disaggregated by sex. Gender-sensitive indicators do not specifically address gender issues per se but are coined in a way that does not invisibilise women. Gender indicators are primarily used for the purpose of monitoring the not only the implementation

of international agreements that relates to gender equality but also used to monitor and evaluate gender issues at national level.

➤Baseline:

It is a 'pre-operation exposure' condition for the set of indicators that will be used to assess achievement of the outcomes and impact expressed in the programme's logical framework. When compared with the condition of the same indicators at some point during implementation (mid-term evaluation) and post-operation implementation (final evaluation), the baseline forms the basis for a 'before and after' assessment or a 'change over time' assessment. Without baseline data to establish pre-operation conditions for outcome and impact indicators it is difficult to establish whether change at the outcome level has in fact occurred.

➤Gender mainstreaming:

Is defined as the reorganisation, improvement, development and evaluation of policy processes so that a gender equality perspective is incorporated in all policies at all levels and all stages, by the actors normally involved in policy making.



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**GENDEER BASED VIOLENCE – PREVENTION &  
RESPONSE MECHANISM  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

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## GENDEER BASED VIOLENCE – PREVENTION & RESPONSE MECHANISM MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Indicators	Current status <sup>1</sup>	Origin of indicators <sup>2</sup>	Source of information/institution responsible <sup>3</sup>	Key data collection method <sup>4</sup>	Frequency to coll. data <sup>5</sup>
1. Number of health care provider trained on clinical management and psychological support on GBV cases.	Yes	RHRC	MoH	Survey	Annually
	Yes	RHRC, VAW/G	MoH	Survey	Annually
2. Existence of written protocols (ALGORITHM) established for the assistance and care of GBV cases	Total				
	male				
	female				
3. Number of cases of physical violence received.		RHRC, VAW/G	MoH	Desk review/ Health facilities	Annually

4. Number of cases of physical violence which have received basic set of health services in accordance with established protocols.					RHRC, VAW/G	MoH	Desk review/ Health facilities	Annually
5. Number of sexual violence cases received.					RHRC, VAW/G	MoH	Desk review/ Health facilities	Annually
6. Number of survivors of sexual violence who have received basic set of health services in accordance with established protocols.					RHRC, VAW/G	MoH	Desk review/ Health facilities	Annually
7. Total number of health units facilities (hospitals & health centres).					RHRC, VAW/G	MoH	Survey	Annually
8. Number of health facilities (hospitals & health centres) that have clinical commodities for the clinical management of GBV cases					RHRC, VAW/G	MoH	Survey	Annually

9. Number of health facilities with at least one service provider trained to care referrer to violence.				RHRC, VAW/G	MoH	Desk review	Annually
10. Number of people who were asked about physical and sexual violence during a visit to health facilities.				RHRC	MoH	health facilities / survey	Annually
11. Number of cases of physical violence received which were provided medical expertise for legal purpose.				RHRC, VAW/G	MoH	health facilities / survey	Annually
12. Number of survivors victims whom a psychological examination following the protocols was conducted.				RHRC, VAW/G	MoH	health facilities / desk review	Annually
13. Number of cases of survivors of rape (sexual) who have received emergency contraception within 72 hours.				RHRC, VAW/G	MoH, district hospital	health facilities / desk review	Annually

14. Number of cases of sexual violence received which were provided medical expertise for legal purpose.				RHRC, VAW/G	MoH	health facilities / desk review	Annually
15. Number of death resulting from GBV				RHRC, VAW/G	MoH/Police	Health facilities	Annually
16. Number of GBV victims who received HIV postexposure within 48 hours				RHRC	MoH	Health facilities/ Desk review	Annually
17. Number of victim with irreversible disabilities caused by GBV				RHRC	MoH	Health facilities/ Desk review	Annually
18. Number of eligible GBV victim who become pregnant within 2 weeks after sexual assault				RHRC	MoH	Health facilities/ Desk review	Annually
19. Number of victim who become sero-converted (HIV positive) after 3 month of exposure				RHRC	MoH	Health facilities/ Desk review	Annually



20. Number of GBV who came as himself to hospital					RHRC	MoH	Health facilities	Annually
21. Number of GBV victim who were referred by community to hospital					RHRC	MoH	Health facilities/ Desk review	Annually
22. Number of GBV victim who were referred by police to hospital					RHRC	MoH	Health facilities	Annually
23. Number of expertise for sexual violence victim submitted to police for legal aid					RHRC	MoH	Health facilities	Annually
24. Number of expertise for physical violence victim submitted to police for legal aid					RHRC	MoH	Health facilities	Annually
25. Number of physical violence transferred to hospital from health facilities					RHRC	MoH	Health facilities	Annually

26. Number of sexual violence transferred to hospital from health facilities				RHRC	MoH	Health facilities	Annually
27. Number of cases of sexual violence received without tangible sign				RHRC	MoH	Health facilities	Annually
28. Number of cases physical violence received without tangible sign				RHRC	MoH	Health facilities	Annually
29. Number of hospital having police who is in charge of receiving GBV victim							Annually



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**GENDEER BASED VIOLENCE – PREVENTION &  
RESPONSE MECHANISM  
RWANDA NATIONAL POLICE**

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## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE – PREVENTION & REPORTING SITUATION INDICATORS FOR RWANDA NATIONAL POLICE

Area of intervention and Indicators	Reference value in %			Origin of indicators	Source of information/responsible	Data coll. method	Frequency to coll. data
	Total	Female	Male				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>PHYSICAL VIOLENCE</b></li> </ul>							
1. Number of reported cases of physical violence.				VAW/G	RNP	Desk review	Quarterly
2. Number of cases of physical violence reported from an intimate partner (Ababana batarasezeranye).				VAW/G	RNP	Desk review	Quarterly
3. Number of cases of physical violence from someone other than an intimate partner in family .				VAW/G	RNP	Desk review	Quarterly
4. Number of deaths committed by spouses reported.				VAW/G	RNP	Desk review	Quarterly
5. Number of cases of spousal poisoning reported.				VAW/G	RNP	Desk review	Quarterly
6. Number of cases of infanticide reported.				VAW/G	RNP	Desk review	Quarterly
7. Number of cases of parricide reported.				VAW/G	RNP	Desk review	Quarterly

8. Number of inhuman and degrading punishment cases against children reported. (reference art.32 law no 27/2001				VAW/G	RNP		Desk review	Quarterly
9. Number of cases of forced abortion reported.				VAW/G	RNP		Desk review	Quarterly
10. Number of reported cases of sexual assault by an intimate partner (ibikorwa byiterasoni hagati yababana batarasezeranye)				UNSCR 1315, RHRC, VAW/G	RNP		Desk review	Annually
11. Number of reported cases of sexual assault by a non intimate reported. ( ibikorwa byiterasoni ku batabana)				RHRC, VAW/G	RNP		Desk review	Annually
12. Number of reported cases of rape by an intimate reported. (kubabana batarasezeranye)				RHRC, VAW/G	RNP		Survey	Annually
13. Number of reported cases of rape reported.				RHRC, VAW/G	RNP		Desk review	Annually
14. Number of reported cases of sexual harassment by intimate partner. (guhoza ku nkeke)				RHRC, VAW/G	RNP		Survey	Annually
15. Number of reported cases of sexual harassment by a non intimate partner. (iterabwoba)				RHRC, VAW/G	RNP		Survey	Annually

16. Number of reported spousal rape or unwanted sexual intercourse between spouses.				RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Survey	Annually
17. Number of reported cases of destruction of genital organs.				RHRC, VAW/G, ,	RNP	Survey	Annually
18. Number of cases of child sexual abuse reported/ Defilement .				RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Survey	Annually
19. Number of police per 10,000 population.				RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Desk review	Annually
20. Number of anti-GBV station-based police				RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Survey	Annually
21. Existence/number of safe shelter facilities at police stations.				RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Survey	Annually
22. % of police officers disaggregated by sex.				RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Survey	Annually
23. Number of police posts with private interview space in use for GBV				RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Survey	Annually
24. % of police who completed GBV training				RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Survey	Annually
25. Number of GBV cases reported to police				RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Survey	Annually

26. Number of GBV cases referral forms to hospital.				RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Desk review	Annually
27. Number of GBV cases received Total number of cases investigated				RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Desk review	Annually
28. Number of cases referred (to the prosecution) /Total number of charges filed.				RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Desk review	Annually
29. Number of cases of child abandonment reported per sex.				RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Desk review	Annually
30. Number of reported cases of adult disappearing or abducted for suspected trafficking.				RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Survey	Annually
31. Number of reported cases of child disappearing or abducted for suspected trafficking.				RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Desk review	Quarterly
32. Number of cases of adultery reported.				UNSCR 1315, RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Desk review	Annually





**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE – PREVENTION &  
RESPONSE MECHANISMS  
INDICATORS FOR NPPA**

## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE – PREVENTION & RESPONSE MECHANISMS INDICATORS FOR NPPA

Indicators	Current status <sup>1</sup>		Origin of indicators <sup>2</sup>	Source of information/institution responsible <sup>3</sup>	Key data collection method <sup>4</sup>	Frequency to coll. data <sup>5</sup>
	TOTAL	MALE				
1. Number of victim of sexual violence received			RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually
2. Number of victim of sexual violence investigated			RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually
3. Number of victim of physical violence received			RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually
4. Number of victim of physical violence investigated			RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually
5. Number of sexual violence cases that have been filed			RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually
6. Number of physical violence cases that have been filed			RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually

7. Number of cases of physical violence Submitted to court.				RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually
8. Number of cases of sexual violence Submitted to court				RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually
9. Average time to resolve cases of sexual violence.				RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA/GMO	Desk review	Annually
10. Average time to resolve cases of physical violence				RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA/GMO	Desk review	Annually
11. Number of cases of physical violence convicted				RHRC	NPPA	Desk review	Annually
12. Number of sexual violence convicted				RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Survey	Annually
13. Number of physical violence acquitted (released)				RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Survey	Annually
14. Number of cases of sexual acquitted				RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually
15. Number of sexual violence cases safe kept.				RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Survey	Annually
16. Number of GBV physical violence cases safe kept				RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually

17. Number of prosecution office at intermediate and primary level with private interview space in use for GBV.				RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually
18. % of prosecutors trained on GBV				RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually
19. Number of safe shelter (houses) facilities at National, intermediate and primary level,				RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually
20. Number of victims of physical violence assisted on medical expertise for legal purpose.				RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually
21. Number of victims who assisted on transport, psychological service, group therapy, and accommodation				RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually
22. Number of cases of sexual violence to which ADN test was conducted.				RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually

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**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE – PREVENTION &  
RESPONSE MECHANISMS  
INDICATORS FOR SUPREME COURT**

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## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE – PREVENTION & RESPONSE MECHANISMS INDICATORS FOR SUPREME COURT

indicators	Current status		Origin of indicators <sup>1</sup>	Source of information/institution responsible	Key data collection method <sup>2</sup>	Frequency to coll. data <sup>3</sup>
	TOTAL	FEMALE				
1. Existence of GBV cases specialized courts or chambers.			RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
2. % of judges trained on GBV			RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme court	Survey	Annually
3. Number of Judge disaggregated by sex			RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
4. Number of cases of psychological violence received			RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
5. Number of cases of physical violence received			RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
6. Number of cases of sexual violence received			RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
7. Number of cases of economical violence received			RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
8. Number of cases of physical violence convicted in court.			RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually

9. Number of cases of sexual violence convicted in court.					RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
10. Number of cases of psychological violence convicted in court.					RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
11. Number of cases of economical and convicted in court.					RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
12. Number of cases of physical violence acquitted in court.					RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
13. Number of cases of sexual violence acquitted in court.					RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
14. Number of cases of psychological violence acquitted in court.					RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
15. Number of cases of economical violence acquitted in court.					RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
16. % of reported cases of economic violence resolved					RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
17. Average time to resolve cases of economic violence.					RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Survey	Annually
18. Average time to resolve cases of sexual violence.					RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Survey	Annually
19. Average time to resolve cases of physical violence.					RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Survey	Annually
20. Average time to resolve cases of psychological violence.					RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually





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**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE – PREVENTION & RESPONSE  
MECHANISMS**

**INDICATORS FOR MINIJUST**

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**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE – PREVENTION & RESPONSE MECHANISMS  
INDICATORS FOR MINIJUST**

INDICATORS	Current status			Origin indicators	Source of information/institution responsible <sup>1</sup>	Key data collection method <sup>2</sup>	Frequency to coll. data <sup>3</sup>
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE				
<b>1. Number of cases of Physical violence received by MAJ</b>				RHRC, VAW/G	MINIJUST	Desk review	Annually
1.1 Number of oriented cases to Police				RHRC, VAW/G	MINIJUST	Desk review	Annually
1.2 Number of cases received and followed-up.				RHRC, VAW/G	MINIJUST	Survey	Annually
1.3 Number of court submissions done				RHRC, VAW/G	MINIJUST	Desk review	Annually
1.4 Number of base-less cases							
<b>2. Number of cases of Economical violence received by MAJ</b>				CEDAW	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years

2.1 Number of spouses whose rights on house ownership were violated.				CEDAW	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.2 Number of cohabitants whose rights on house ownership were violated.				CEDAW	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.3 Number of spouse whose rights on livestock ownership were violated.				CEDAW	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.4 Number of cohabitants whose rights on livestock ownership were violated.				CEDAW	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.5 Number of spouse whose rights on land ownership were violated				CEDAW	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.6 Number of cohabitant whose rights on land ownership were violated				CEDAW	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.7 Number of spouse complaints related to family property mismanagement.				CEDAW, RHRC	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.8 Number of cohabitant complaints related to family property mismanagement.				CEDAW RHRC	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.9 Number of cases of spouse's control and deprivation of his/her partner's Access to basic needs.				CEDAW RHRC,	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years

2.10 Number of cases related to children violence on family property.				CEDAW	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.11 Number of base-less cases				CEDAW	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.12 % of reported cases of economic violence resolved (% of victims of economic violence who have been rehabilitated).				RHRC VAW/G	MINIJUST	Desk review	Annually
<b>3. Number of cases of sexual violence received by MAJ</b>				RHRC, VAW/G	MINIJUST	Survey	Annually
3.1 Number of oriented cases to Police				RHRC, VAW/G	MINIJUST	Survey	Annually
3.2 Number of cases received and followed-up.				RHRC, VAW/G, UNSCR1325	MINIJUST	Desk review	
3.3 Number of court submissions done				RHRC, VAW/G	MINIJUST	Survey	Annually
<b>4. Number of cases of psychological violence received by MAJ</b>				RHRC <sup>4</sup> , VAW/G	MAJ, MINIJUST	Survey	Annually
4.1 Number of spouses' cases of verbal and emotional abuse, including public humiliation, and forced separation				RHRC, VAW/G	MAJ, MINIJUST	Survey	Annually

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**MONITORING AND EVALUATION  
INDICATORS FOR GENDER MONITORING OFFICE**

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## MONITORING AND EVALUATION INDICATORS FOR GENDER MONITORING OFFICE

Indicators	Current Situation	Origin of indicators	Source of information/ institution responsible	Data coll. method	Frequency to coll. Data
1. Existence of GBV situation baseline.	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Gender Policy</li> <li>• National Policy against GBV</li> </ul>	GMO	Survey	Annually
2. Existence of functional mechanism of GBV data updating.	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Policy against GBV</li> </ul>	GMO	Survey	Annually
3. Existence of guidelines governing GBV data recording and reporting grid.	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Policy against GBV</li> </ul>	GMO	Desk review	Annually

4. Existence of GBV M&E plan.	No	• National Policy against GBV	GMO	Survey	Annually
5. Existence of a clear referral pathway for survivors of GBV	Yes	RHRC <sup>1</sup> , VAW/G	GMO	Survey	Annually







# INDICATORS FOR MINEDUC



**INDICATORS FOR MINEDUC**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Current Situation</b>	<b>Origin of indicators</b>	<b>Source of information/ institution responsible</b>	<b>Data coll. method</b>	<b>Frequency to coll. Data</b>
1. Existence of education curricula on gender and GBV related issues.	No	CEDAW, P/ACHPR <sup>2</sup>	MINEDUC	Desk review	Every four years
2. Existence of training modules on GBV for education staff.	No	CEDAW, P/ACHPR	MINEDUC	Survey	Every four years

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**MINALOC INDICATORS TO REPORTED FROM THE  
DISTRICT LEVEL**

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MINALOC INDICATORS TO REPORTED FROM THE DISTRICT LEVEL						
Indicators	Current Situation	Origin of indicators	Source of information/institution responsible	Data coll. method	Frequency to coll. Data	
1. Number of spousal illegal cohabitation (illegal “marriage”)		RHRC, VAW/G, ,	MINALOC / districts	Desk review	Every four years	
2. Number of concubinage cases		RHRC, VAW/G	MINALOC/ districts	Desk review	Annually	
3. Number of women who were married under 18.		RHRC, VAW/G	MINALOC / districts	Survey	Annually	
4. Existence /number of local structure (committees ) aiming at fighting against GBV		P/ACHPR National GBV Policy	MINALOC/ districts	Survey	Every two years	

5. Number of institutions (public/NGOs/CBOs) providing psychosocial/counseling services to survivors of GBV.				RHRC, VAW/G	MINALOC,	Survey	Annually
	total	male	female				
6. Number of people whose rights on land ownership were violated.				RHRC, VAW/G	MINALOC,	Survey	Annually
7. Number of complaints related to non access to spouse's bank accounts.				RHRC, VAW/G	MINALOC,	Survey	Annually
8. Number of cases of spouse's control and deprivation of his/her partner's access to basic needs.				RHRC	MINALOC,	Desk review	Annually
9. . Number of complaints related to family property mismanagement				RHRC, VAW/G	MINALOC,	Survey	Annually



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**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE – PREVENTION & REPORTING SITUATION**  
**INDICATORS FOR MIGEPROF**

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## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE – PREVENTION & REPORTING SITUATION

### INDICATORS FOR MIGEPROF

Area of intervention and Indicators	Reference value in %	Origin indicators	Source of information/responsible	Data coll. method	Frequency coll. data
1. Existence of legislative and other regulatory texts against GBV		VAW/G <sup>1</sup>	MIGEPROF	Desk review	Every four years
2. Existence of legislative to promote gender equality, women and children's rights protection		CEDAW <sup>2</sup>	MIGEPROF	Desk review	Every four years
3. Existence of positive discrimination measures in favour of women.		CEDAW	MIGEPROF	Survey	Every four years
4. Existence of policies, programs and strategies against GBV.		VAW/G	MIGEPROF	Survey	Every four years
5. Existence of GBV prevention programmes involving men and boys at community level.		VAW/G	MIGEPROF	Survey	Every two years
6. Existence/number of Civil Society initiatives to fight against GBV.		P/ACHPR National GBV Policy	MIGEPROF	Survey	Every four years
7. Existence/number of public institutions initiatives for the fight against GBV.		P/ACHPR National GBV Policy	MIGEPROF	Survey	Every two years
8. Existence /Number of Anti GBV clubs		VAW/G	MIGEPROF	Survey	Every two years
9. Existence of awareness raising campaign against GBV		CEDAW, BDPA <sup>3</sup>	MIGEPROF	Desk review	Every four years

10. Existence/Number of local structures (Committees) aiming at fighting against GBV.			P/ACHPR National GBV Policy	MIGEPROF	Survey	Every two years
11. Existence of written protocols established for each type of GBV occurring in the setting.			RHRC, VAW/G	MIGEPROF	Survey	Annually
12. Existence of programs/projects aiming to empower victims of GBV.			RHRC, VAW/G	MIGEPROF	Survey	Annually
13. Existence module trainings for GBV victims.			RHRC, VAW/G	MIGEPROF	Survey	Annually
14. Existence of women's economic empowerment initiatives and program			RHRC, National GBV policy	MIGEPROF	Survey	Annually
15. Number of inter-sectorial coordination meeting held per year			RHRC, VAW/G	MIGEPROF,	Desk review	Quarterly
16. Existence of multi- sectorial intervention structure for coordination	total		RHRC, VAW/G	MIGEPROF,	Desk review	Quarterly
	male					
	female					
17. Number of children involved in the worst forms of labor			VAW/G	MIGEPROF	Desk review	Annually
18. Number of victims of GBV who have benefited from economic empowerment programs.			RHRC, National GBV policy	MIGEPROF	Survey	Annually
19. Number of children depressed of their rights per sex			UNCRC <sup>4</sup>	MIGEPROF	Desk review/ Survey	Quarterly



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**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE – PREVENTION & MECHANISM  
INDICATORS FOR MIFOTRA**

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## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE – PREVENTION & RESPONSE MECHANISMS INDICATORS FOR MIFOTRA

Indicators	Reference value in %			Origin of indicators	Source of information/ institution responsible	Data coll. method	Frequency to coll. data
	Total	Female	Male				
1. Number of children involved in the worst forms of labor disaggregated per socio-demographic information.				VAW/G	MIFOTRA	Desk review	Annually



## INDICATORS FOR IMMAGRATION OFFICE



## INDICATORS FOR IMMAGRATION OFFICE

Area of intervention and Indicators	Reference value in %			Origin of indicators	Source of information/ institution responsible	Data coll. method	Frequency to coll. data
	Total	Female	Male				
1. Number of reported cases of adult disappearing or abducted for suspected trafficking.				RHRC, VAW/G	Immigration Directorate	Survey	Annually
2. Number of reported cases of child disappearing or abducted for suspected trafficking.				RHRC, VAW/G, ,	Immigration Directorate-	Desk review	Quarterly

## CONCLUSION

The development of GBV indicators is designed to provide the country with suitable information on GBV. Indeed, fighting effectively GBV requires having complete parameters of the issue. Effective GBV interventions and monitoring imply the involvement of various stakeholders. In order to make sure all GBV related needs are being efficiently addressed, Indicators will serve as a resource and a guide for developing a framework and plan of action for every institution on prevention and response to GBV. They will also serve as a guiding principle for collecting information on GBV. Indicators are not designed to be a complete checklist that all GBV actors should be positioned to report against, but are rather designed to provide guidance and capture the diversity of initiatives in place or foreseen. And every institution will be reporting accordingly .