

OECD work on ending gender-based violence

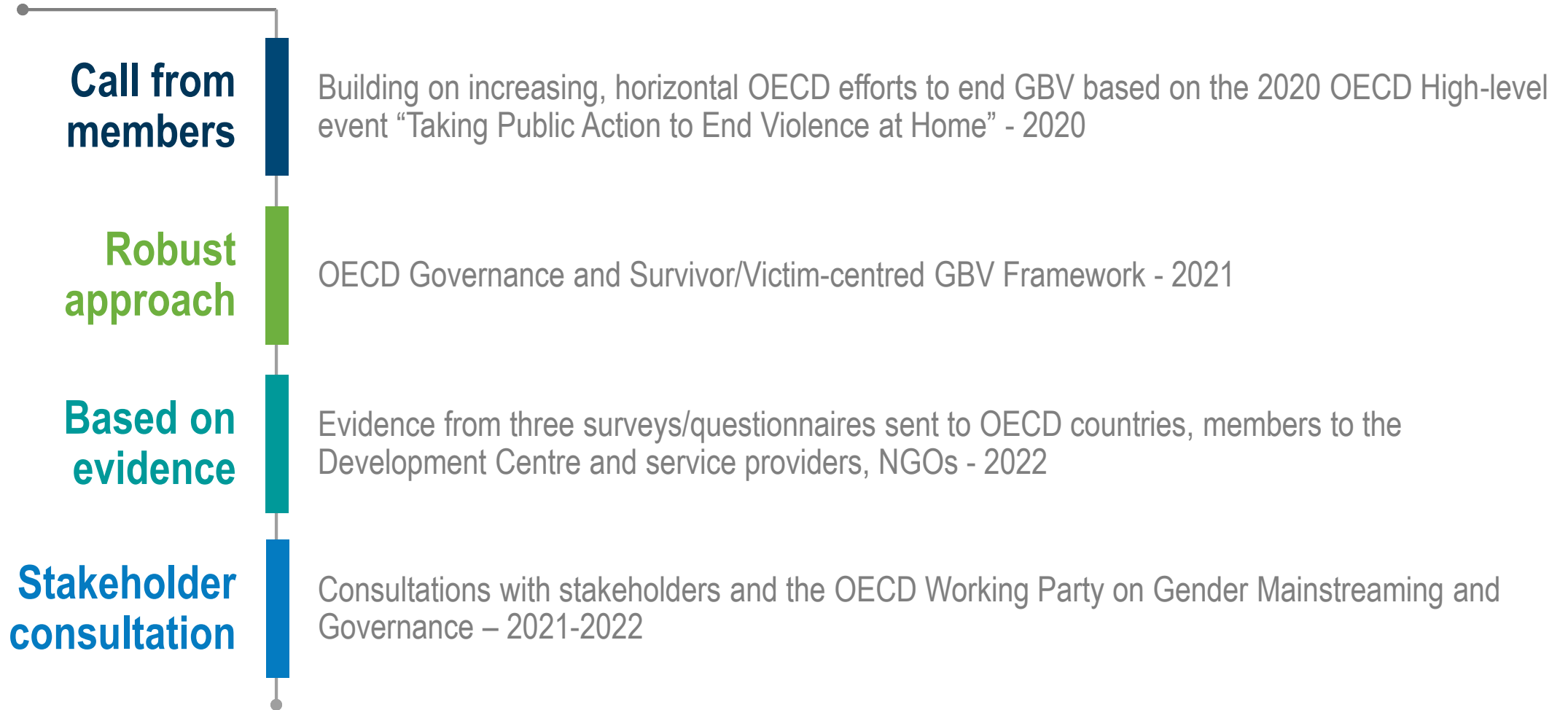
Gender Equality Commission, Council of Europe

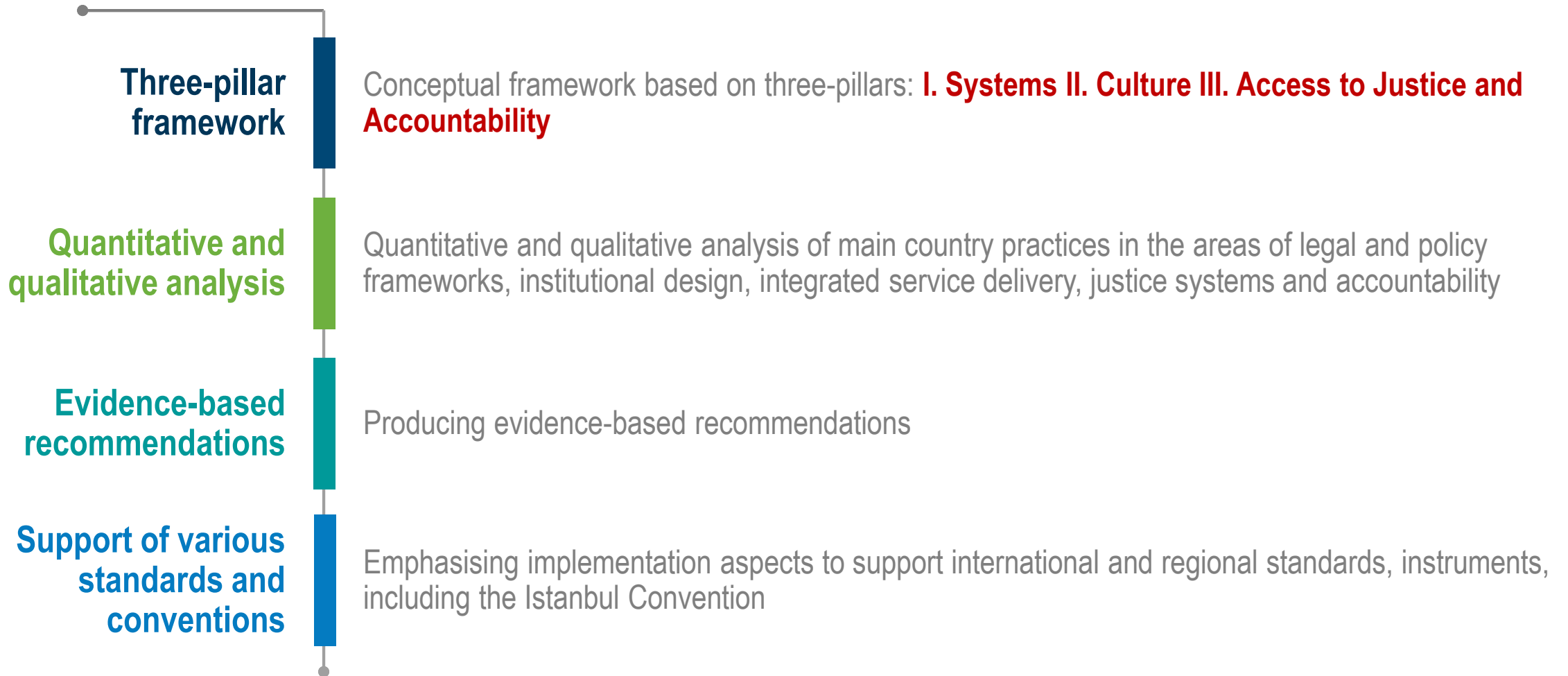
Dr. Tatyana Teplova

Gender Equality, Justice and Inclusiveness, Directorate for Public Governance, OECD

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Objectives of the 2023 Report



Key findings of the 2023 Report (Preliminary)





Pillars

1. Systems

- > 77% of surveyed OECD countries have adopted a strategic, policy framework to tackle GBV
- > 88% of surveyed OECD countries have adopted co-ordination mechanisms
- > Despite progress, no country has a comprehensive legal framework on GBV
- > Significant gaps remain in legislation on domestic violence, rape, sexual harassment, child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM)
- > 50% of surveyed OECD countries reported not having a specific budget to fund GBV programs
- > Nonreporting remains a significant challenge
- > Lack of disaggregated data on GBV: for example, only 30% of surveyed OECD countries reported gathering data on psychological and technology-facilitated violence

2. Culture

- > Successful GBV programs place victims/survivors in the centre of policy design and service delivery
- > Promising tendency to engage relevant stakeholders: NGOs are the stakeholders most commonly engage; victims/survivors themselves are the least engaged
- > Only around 50% of surveyed OECD countries promote integrated service delivery despite its potential to tackle GBV
- > Only 43% of surveyed OECD countries reported having tools in place to account for the intersectional needs of victims/survivors
- > 60% of surveyed OECD countries engaged men and/or boys in GBV programming
- > Only 43% of surveyed OECD countries engage perpetrators

3. Access to Justice and Accountability

- > OECD countries have introduced efforts to make information accessible
- > Integrated justice pathways are a promising solution to ensure access to justice
- > Yet women continue to bear additional barriers to justice than men
- > Complex and expensive legal systems continue to pose a barrier and a lack of targeted measures, such as access to paid leave
- > Only 45% of surveyed OECD countries have undertaken law enforcement evaluations, and lack of capacity building in this sector
- > Only 35% of surveyed OECD countries have conducted or funded projects that document and analyse femicides/feminicides



Critical Issues for Further Analysis

Intersectional Research Gaps

Intersectional Research Gaps same-sex relationships, trans women, disabled women and girls, rural settings

New Technology and Tech-facilitated violence

New Technology and Tech-facilitated violence: gaps in legislation criminalizing gendered forms of violence

Children and Adolescents:

Children and Adolescents: designing programs and services with their needs in mind



Critical Issues for Further Analysis (continued)

Access to Justice and Accountability in Militaries

Access to Justice and Accountability in Militaries: separate justice systems, limited comparative country analyses

Behavioural Insights

Behavioural Insights: more study on how BI can be used to combat GBV

Public Procurement and Specialized Services

Public Procurement and Specialized Services (more research on the effects of public procurement approaches on the availability and effectiveness of specialized services)



Current and past publications

Forthcoming report June 2023

“Breaking the cycle of gender-based violence, Translating evidence into action for victim/survivor-centred governance”

May 2023

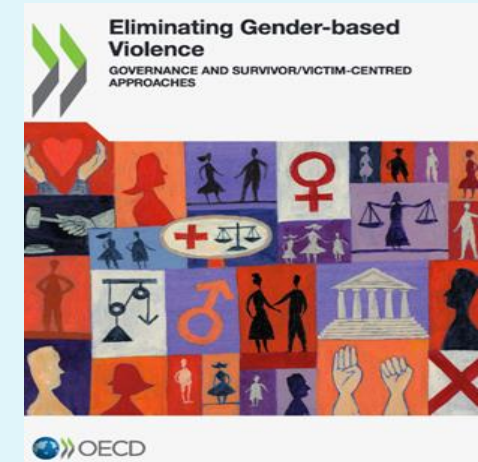


- > **Chap. 6.** Systems and legal frameworks to address GBV
- > **Chap. 7.** Improving policy implementation to end GBV

Feb 2023



Dec 2021



Future publications

- **International Principles to address GBV**
- **Indicators on online GBV**

Thank you

Dr. Tatyana Teplova
Tatyana.teplova@oecd.org