

# **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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Call from Building on increasing, horizontal OECD efforts to end GBV based on the 2020 OECD High-level event "Taking Public Action to End Violence at Home" - 2020 members Robust OECD Governance and Survivor/Victim-centred GBV Framework - 2021 approach Based on Evidence from three surveys/questionnaires sent to OECD countries, members to the Development Centre and service providers, NGOs - 2022 evidence **Stakeholder** Consultations with stakeholders and the OECD Working Party on Gender Mainstreaming and Governance – 2021-2022 consultation

## **OECD Framework on ending gender-based violence**

Three-pillar framework

Quantitative and qualitative analysis

Evidence-based recommendations

Support of various standards and conventions

Accountability

Conceptual framework based on three-pillars: I. Systems II. Culture III. Access to Justice and

Quantitative and qualitative analysis of main country practices in the areas of legal and policy frameworks, institutional design, integrated service delivery, justice systems and accountability

Producing evidence-based recommendations

Emphasising implementation aspects to support international and regional standards, instruments, including the Istanbul Convention

## **Objectives of the 2023 Report**

#### Baseline

Establish the baseline on OECD country practices on key elements of OECD governance and survivor/victim-centred approaches to end GBV

#### **Good practices**

To complement international/regional instruments and build on elements of good practices relating to GBV governance in OECD and partner countries

#### **Recommendations**

#### **Further research**

Provide recommendations for OECD countries to:

- Strengthen their public governance systems based on holistic legal and policy frameworks to end GBV
- · Centre all policies and programmes around the needs and experiences of survivor/victims; and
- Improve integrated service delivery, justice and accountability in order to effectively address GBV

Identify key GBV issues requiring further research and focused attention (ie: tech-facilitated violence, impacts of COVID-19



# Key findings of the 2023 Report (Preliminary)



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Pillars				
1. Systems		2. Culture		3. Access to Justice and Accountability
<ul> <li>77% of surveyed OECD countries have adopted a strategic, policy framework to tackle GBV</li> <li>88% of surveyed OECD countries have adopted co-ordination mechanisms</li> <li>Despite progress, no country has a comprehensive legal framework on GBV</li> <li>Significant gaps remain in legislation on domestic violence, rape, sexual harassment, child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM)</li> <li>50% of surveyed OECD countries reported not having a specific budget to fund GBV programs</li> <li>Nonreporting remains a significant challenge</li> <li>Lack of disaggregated data on GBV: for example, only 30% of surveyed OECD countries reported gathering data on psychological and technology-facilitated violence</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Promising stakeholde most comm themselves</li> <li>Only aroun countries p delivery de</li> <li>Only 43% of reported ha for the inte victims/sur</li> <li>60% of sur engaged m programming</li> </ul>	veyed OECD countries nen and/or boys in GBV ing of surveyed OECD countries		<ul> <li>OECD countries have introduced efforts to make information accessible</li> <li>Integrated justice pathways are a promising solution to ensure access to justice</li> <li>Yet women continue to bear additional barriers to justice than men</li> <li>Complex and expensive legal systems continue to pose a barrier and a lack of targeted measures, such as access to paid leave</li> <li>Only 45% of surveyed OECD countries have undertaken law enforcement evaluations, and lack of capacity building in this sector</li> <li>Only 35% of surveyed OECD countries have conducted or funded projects that document and analyse femicides/feminicides</li> </ul>

Intersectional Research Gaps

New Technology and Tech-facilitated violence

Children and Adolescents:

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

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

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

> Behavioural Insights

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

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

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

## OECD work on GBV

#### Current and past publications

Forthcoming report June 2023

"Breaking the cycle of gender-based violence, Translating evidence into action for victim/survivorcentred governance"



May 2023



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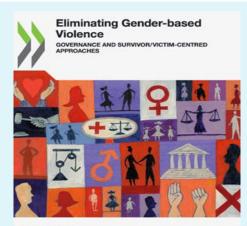
- > Chap. 6. Systems and legal frameworks to address GBV
- > **Chap. 7.** Improving policy implementation to end GBV



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**Dec 2021** 

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#### **Future publications**

- International Principles to address GBV
- Indicators on online GBV

# Thank you

Dr. Tatyana Teplova Tatyana.teplova@oecd.org