

The “Gender-power” of Safety nets

SSN Core Course: November 4, 2019

Learning objectives

1. Identify opportunities to increase positive gender impacts through SSNs
2. Find practical operational solutions to avoid gender-related risks
3. Practice applying a gender lens to different stages of the delivery chain

Among most effective interventions for empowering women and reducing GBV

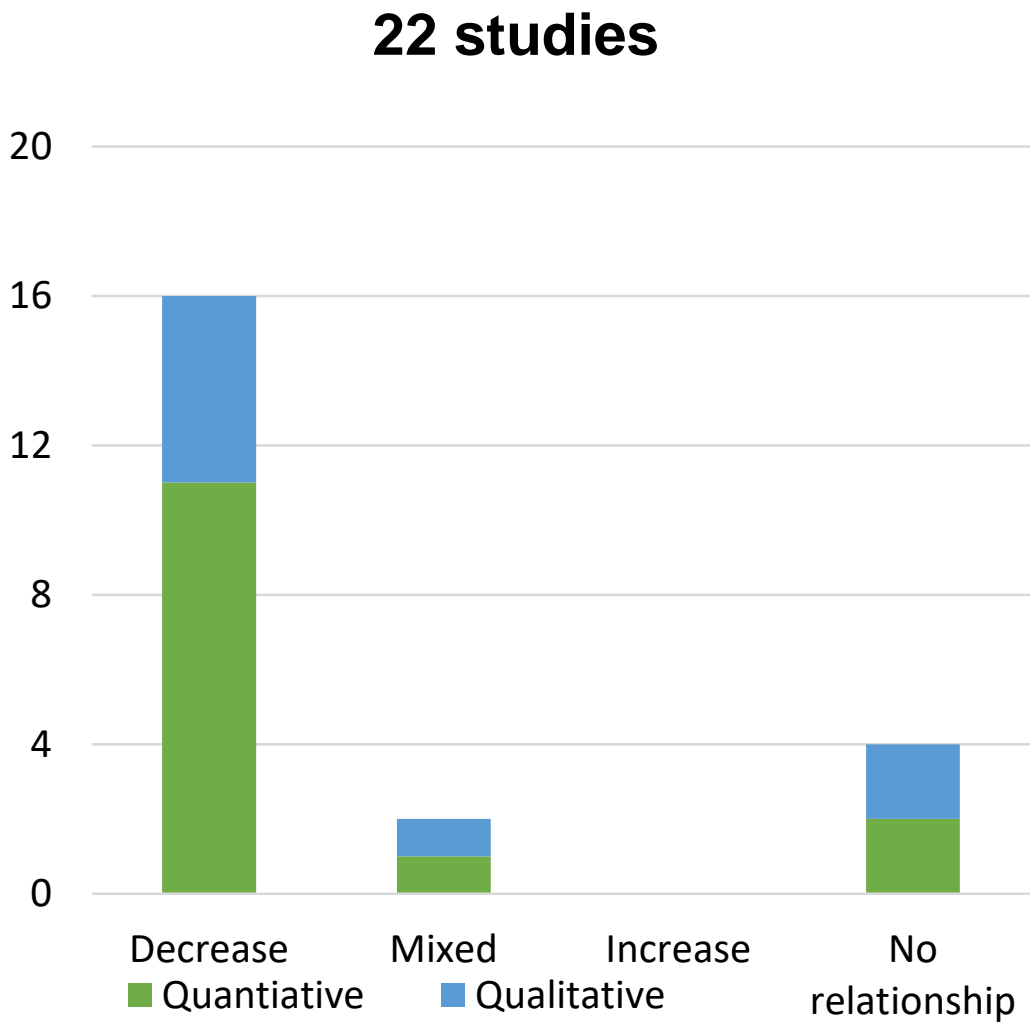
- Consumption
- Early marriage/pregnancy
- Girls' schooling, employment
- Agency
- Violence (+/-)
- Norms (+/-)

130+ countries, over 700 million

➔ Empower at scale



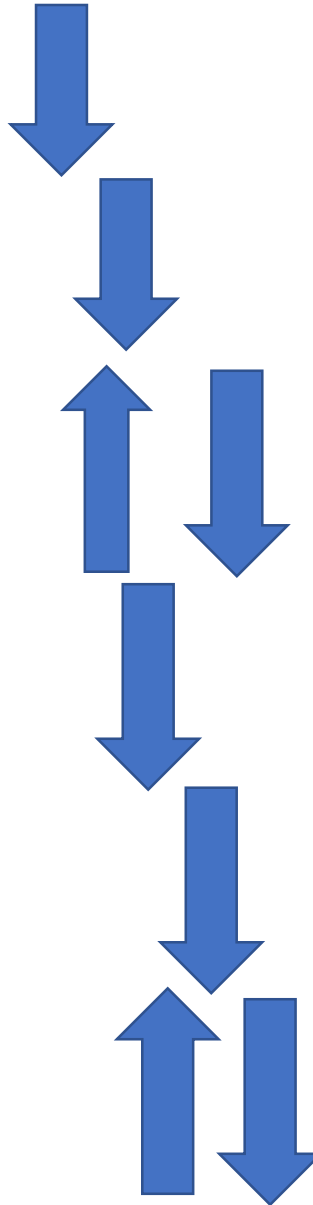
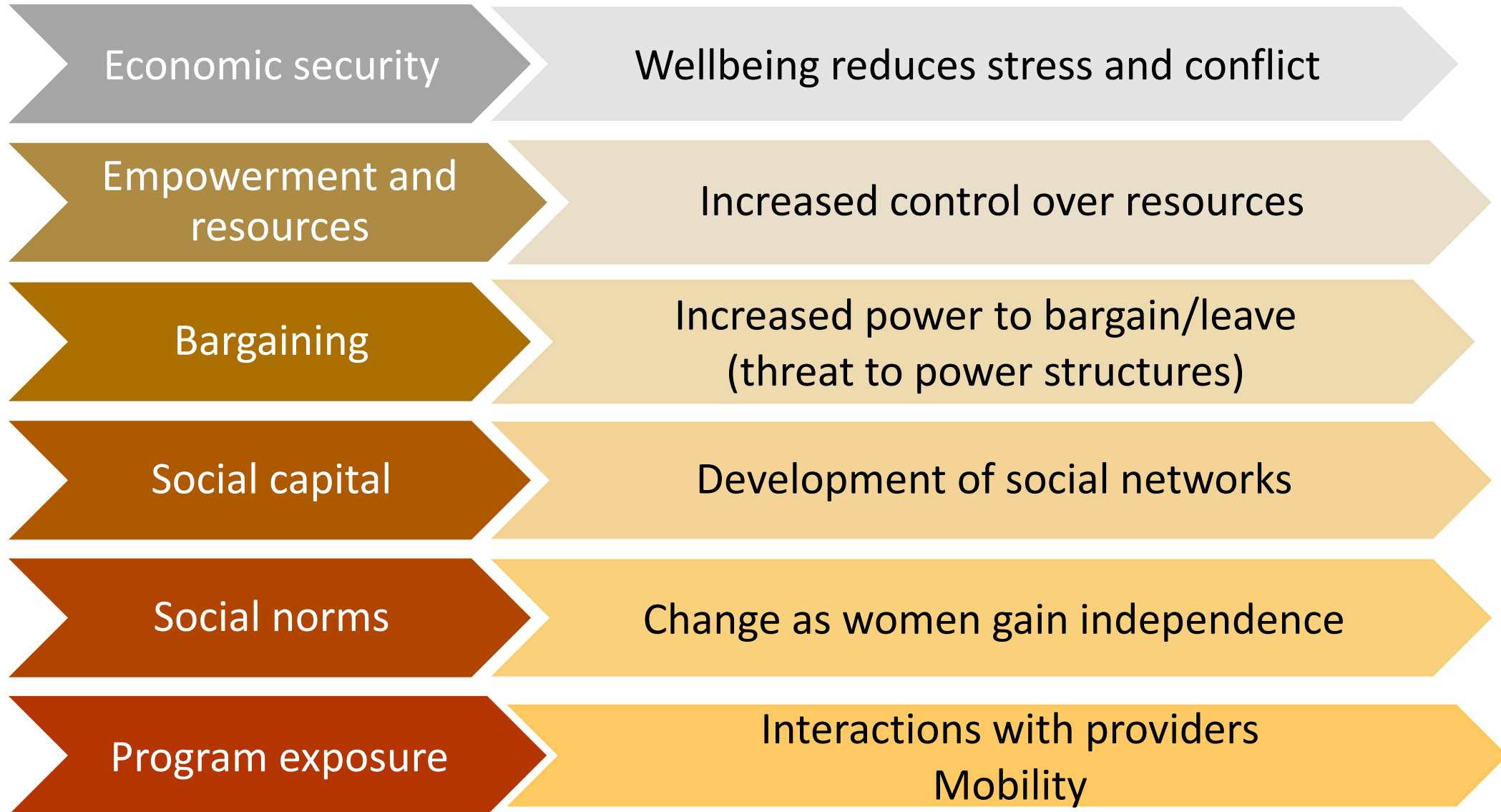
Programs reduce intimate partner violence...



From 11%-66% reductions in IPV outcomes

Multiple channels

(e.g. GBV)



All programs have gender impacts

Even if:

- No gender objective
- Male recipients
- No focus on empowerment/GBV

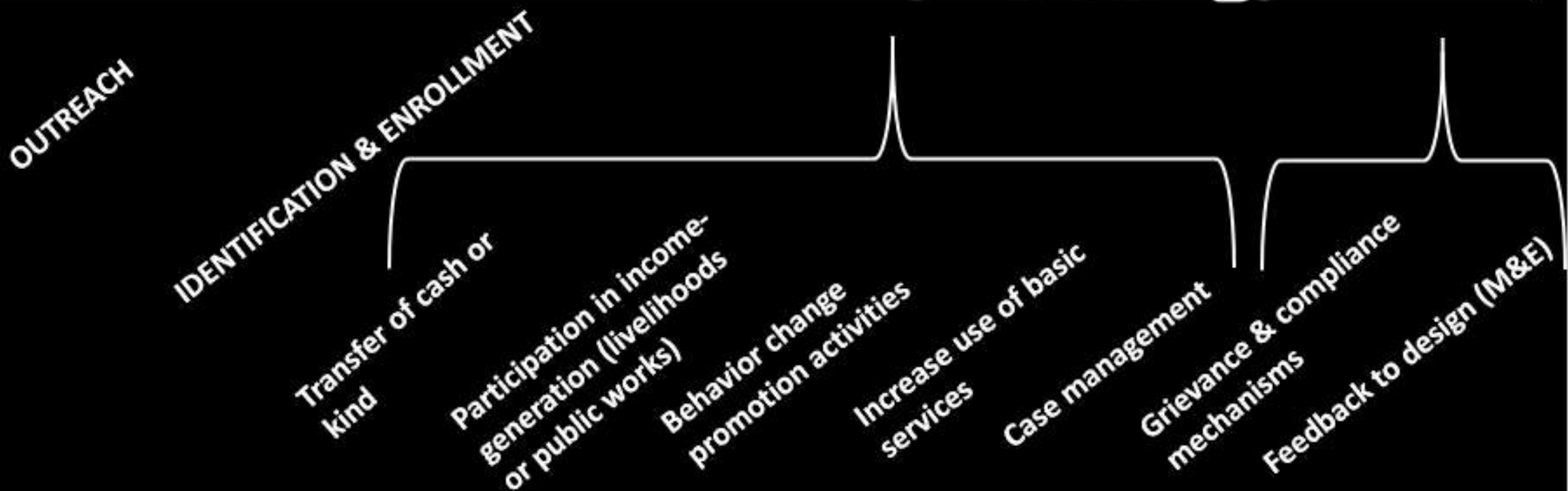
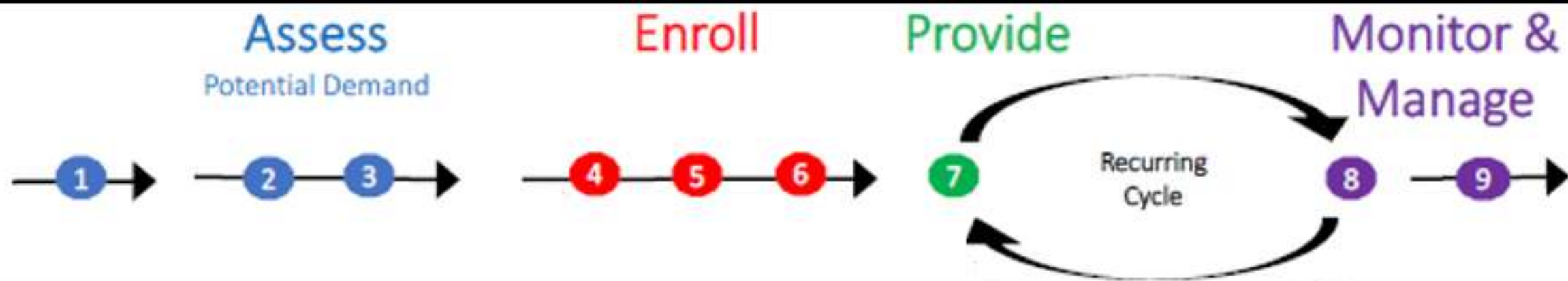


Men and women experience poverty/vulnerability differently and have different control over resources, work, tasks

Impacts depend on intra-household relations and social norms

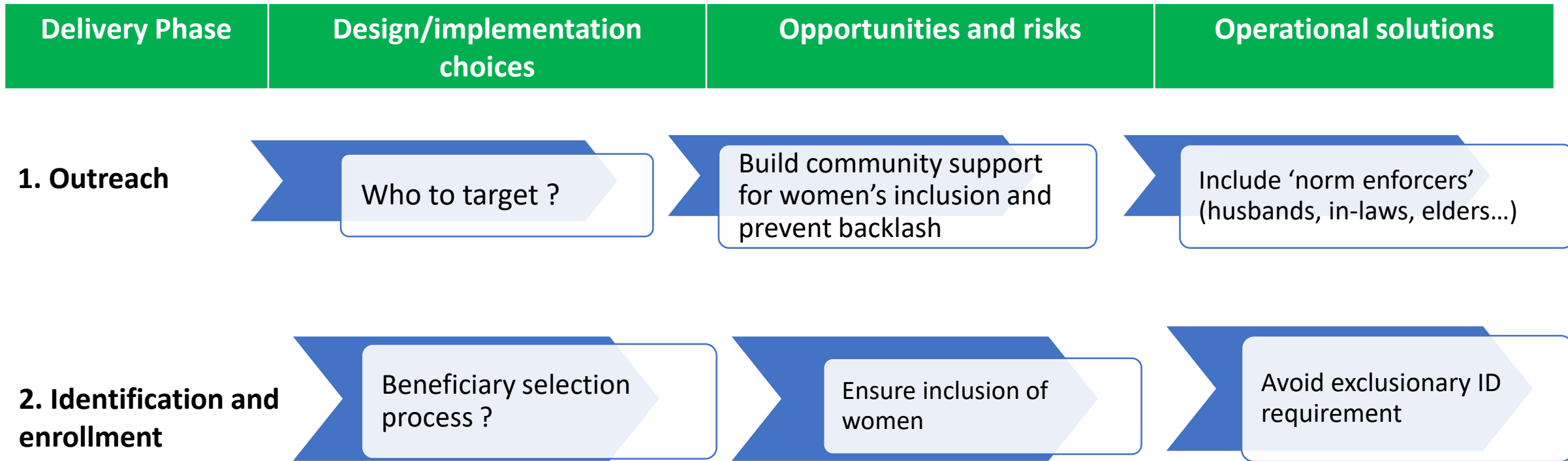
Baseline not neutral !

Safety Net Delivery Chain



Group Exercise: Applying a gender and GBV lens

Assess and Enroll



Provide

Delivery Phase	Design/implementation choices	Opportunities and risks	Operational solutions
3. Cash or in-kind transfer	Female or male recipient?		
4. Participation in income-generation (public works/livelihoods)	Which type of public works/livelihoods activities?		
5. Behavior change promotion activities	Address gender & GBV directly?		
6. Increase use of basic services	Verification requirements?		
7. Case management	Who provides?		

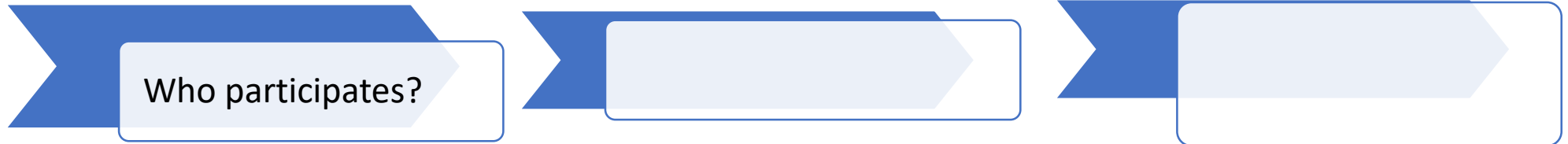
Monitor & Manage

Delivery Phase	Design/implementation choices	Opportunities and risks	Operational solutions
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8. Grievance & Compliance mechanisms



9. Feedback to design (M&E)

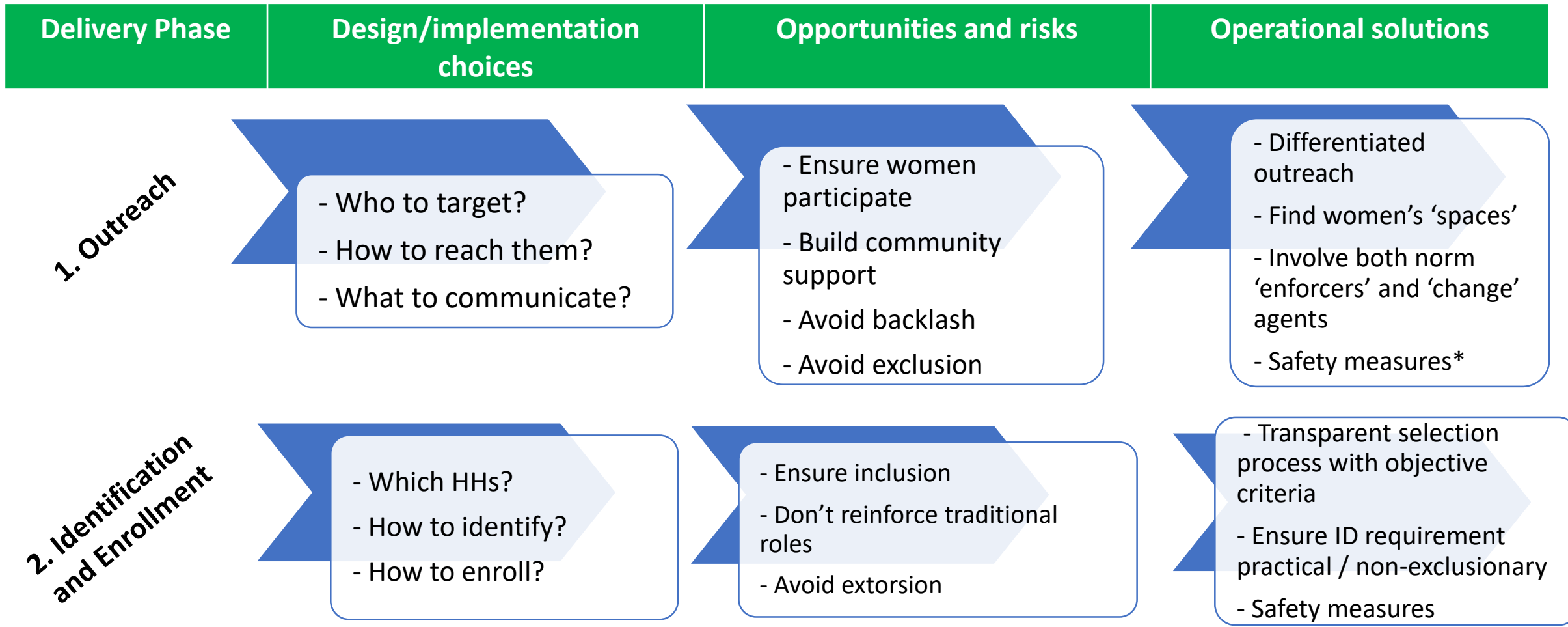


Group Work

1. Read about the program you have been asked to roll out
2. Identify ***actions*** at selected stages of the delivery chain ***to maximize the positive impact of the program on women, and mitigate any harmful consequences***
3. Summarize the actions in the table provided

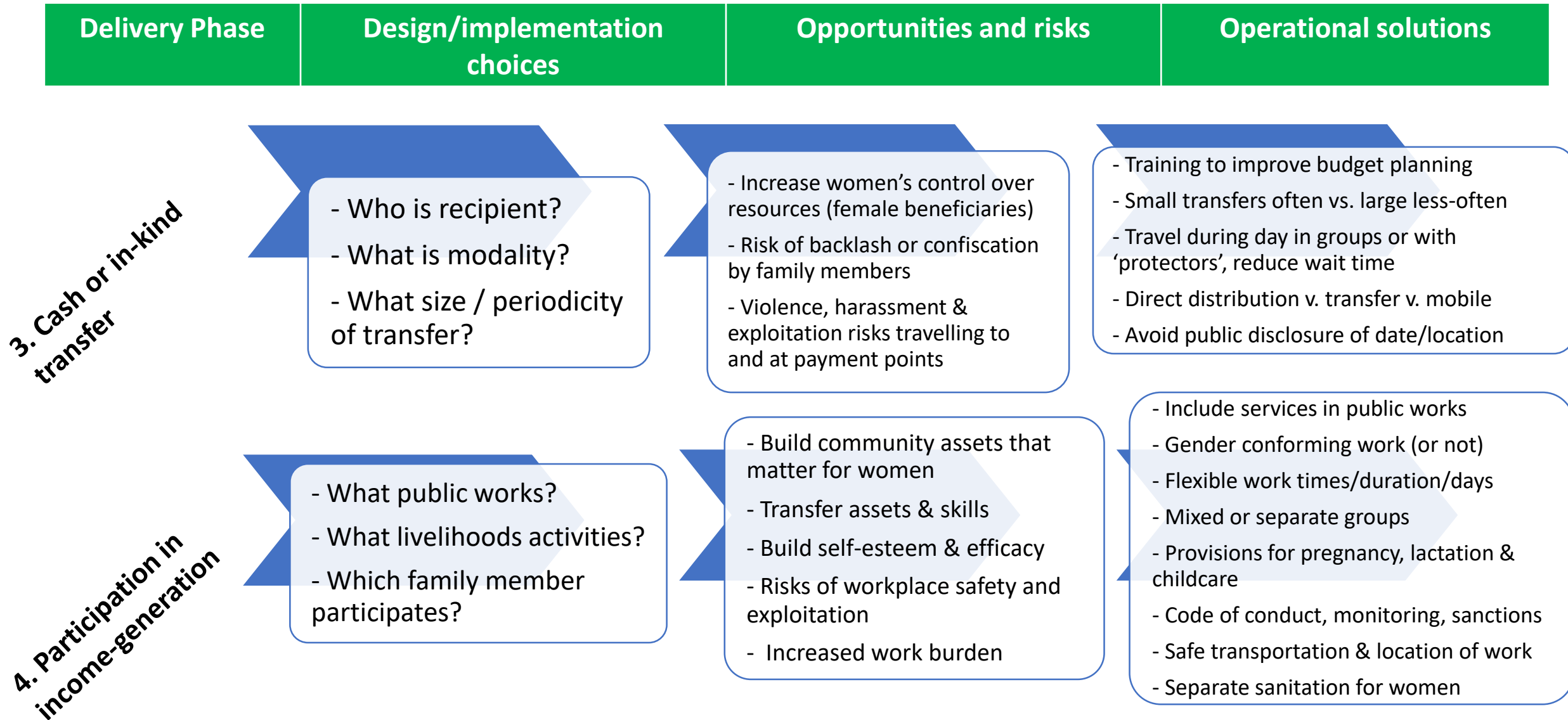
Be ready to report back in 15 minutes!

Assess and Enroll Beneficiaries



** Safety measures relate to both a program activity or service itself, and to the risks associated with getting there/back. Key elements include: location, time of day, means of transportation, etc.*

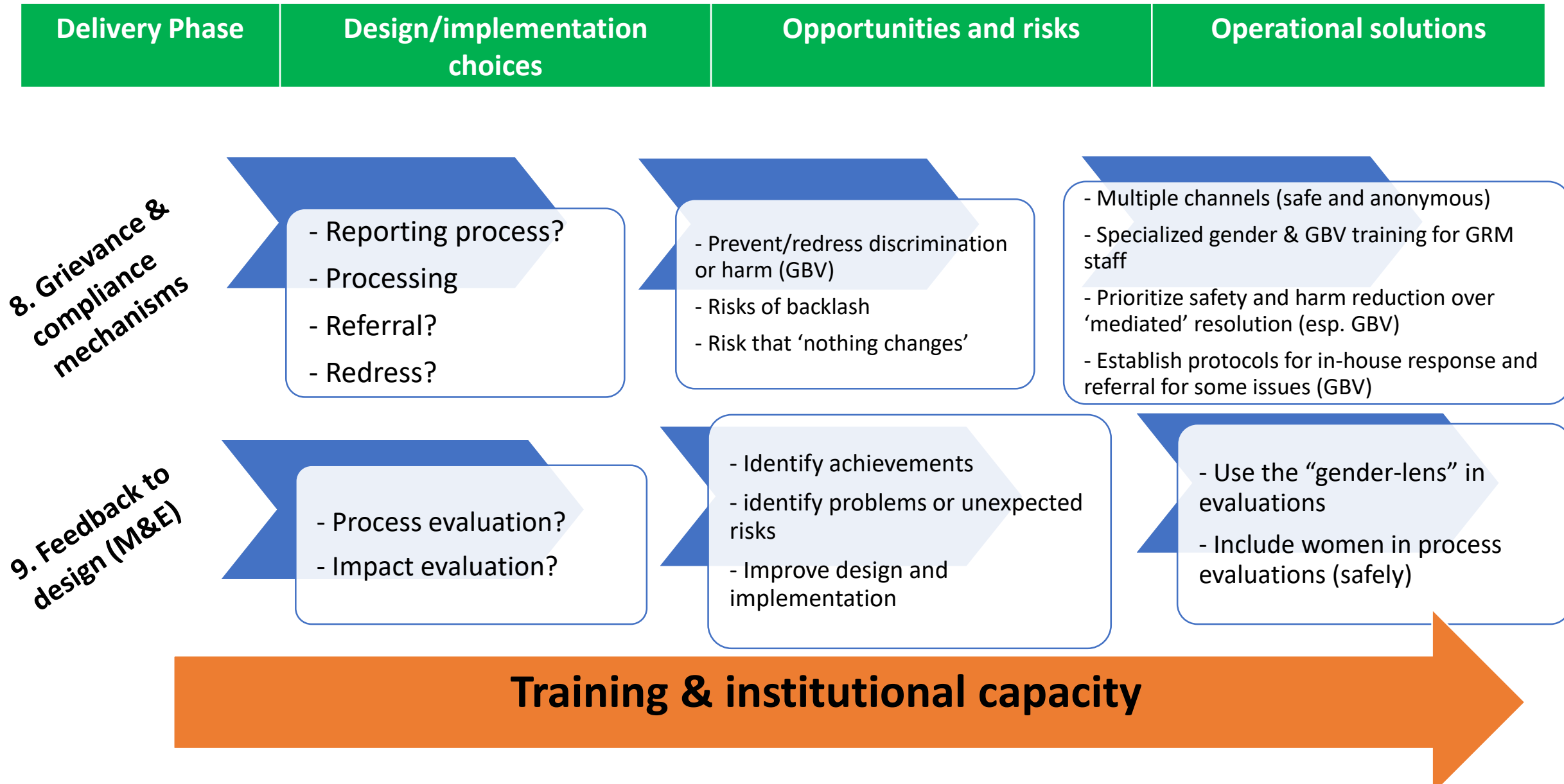
Provide - Economic Resources



Provide – Human and Social Capital Development

	Delivery Phase	Design/implementation choices	Opportunities and risks	Operational solutions
5. Behavior change promotion activities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Topics? - Format? - Delivery? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage behavior change - Address negative norms - Create social capital - Risk of backlash - Risk of increased time poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual vs. group BCC activities - Women vs mixed groups - Groups vs individual - Focus on gender/GBV (or not) - Involving norm enforcers (men/mother-in-law, elders) - Safety measures
6. Increase use of basic services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Which services? - Verification? - non-compliance consequences? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase human capital - Safety risks associated with external service providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess safety of service to decide if adequate, and monitor - SEA prevention plan implementation, monitoring, GRM - Safe access/infrastructure
7. Case management		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who provides? - What services? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holistic approach for complex issues - Tailored household strategy - Build agency for problem solving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trained personnel for GBV - Establish clear referral protocols, (incl. GBV) - Comprehensive inventory of services - Survivor-centered approach (safety, agency, rights)

Monitor & Manage





6 lessons

1. Great potential to close gender gaps and reduce GBV
2. Gender impacts even if not explicit objective/design, b/c of gendered context
3. With limited tweaks, you can boost positive gender impacts and reduce risks
4. No ready-made solutions, context is essential
5. Frontline service providers are key to impacts (heroes or foes)
6. Unlike most grievances, GBV calls for referral to specialized survivor-centered services

Annex on GBV

What is a survivor-centered approach?

- All programs prioritize rights, needs, and wishes of the survivor.
- Survivor has a right to:
 - be treated with dignity and respect (not exposed to victim-blaming attitudes)
 - choose the course of action (not be forced to follow a path)
 - privacy and confidentiality (not exposure)
 - non-discrimination
 - receive comprehensive information to make her own decision
- A supportive environment promotes recovery and reinforces capacity to make decisions about possible interventions

WHY DOES VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS MATTER?

B

Violence against
WOMEN and GIRLS...



is a profound symbol of **gender inequality** and social injustice

hurts girls' and women's bodies, minds and hearts



hinders social and economic development

prevents girls and women's equal participation at every personal, social and political level



reinforces other forms of discrimination including based on disability, age, race, sexuality, HIV status, class and caste

is **extremely costly** – for families, communities and nations



What is GBV? VAW?

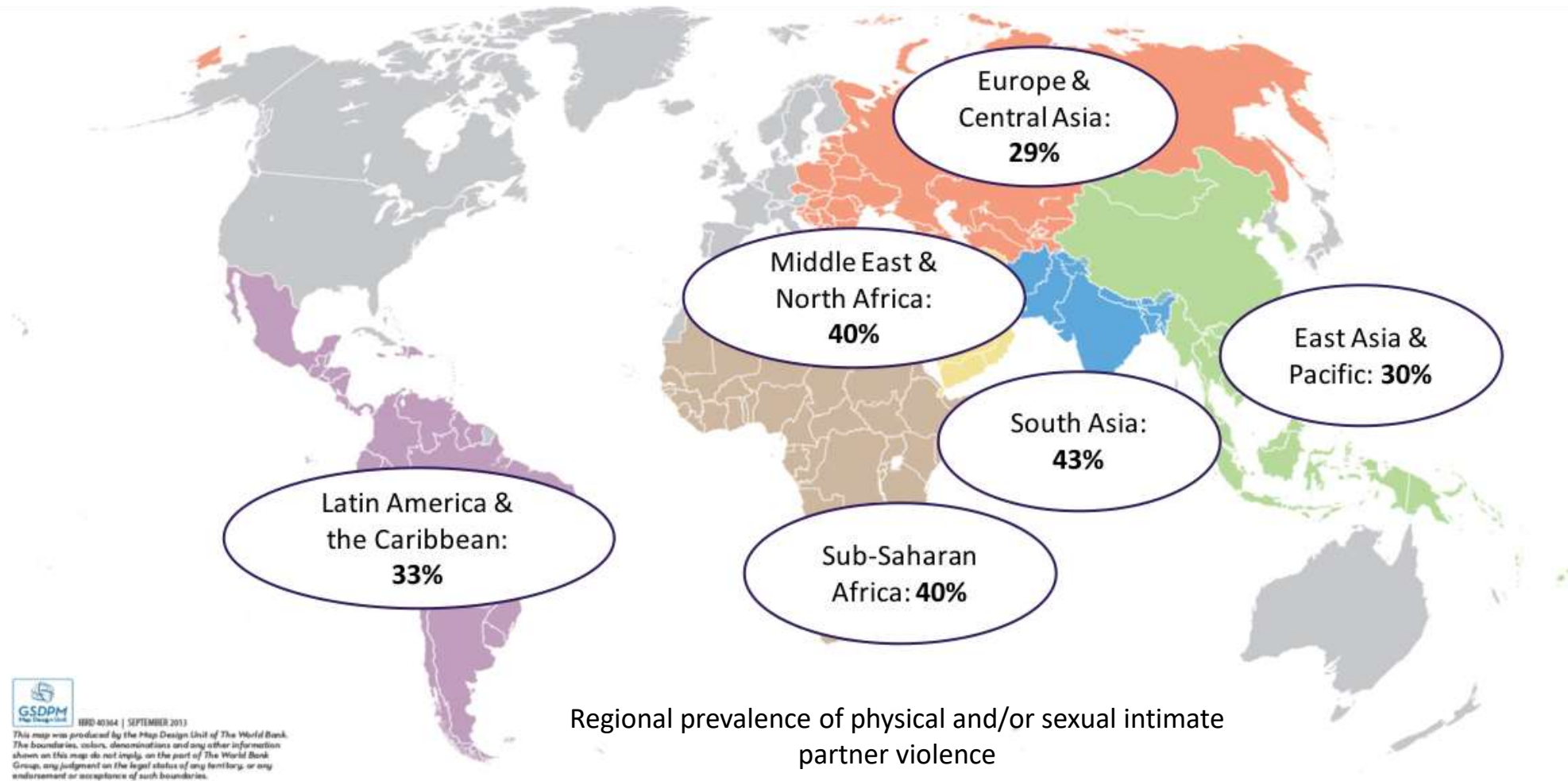
Gender-based violence (GBV) is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur in public or in private (IASC 2015). Women and girls are disproportionately affected by GBV across the globe.

Understanding why the term GBV has been used historically to refer to violence against women and girls...

“Violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women” (UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women 1993).



GBV a Global Issue – Two Absolute Truths



Women and girls in World Bank financed project areas are experiencing gender based violence.

World Bank financed operations can contribute to the mitigation, prevention and response of violence faced by women and girls.

Why Are We Here?

Why Do We Need To Care About This?

- GBV is prevalent
- If GBV is not addressed, our projects could do more harm than good
- Improving well being of women, families, households and communities
- Lessons Learnt from the Uganda and DRC Inspection Panels
 - What happened
 - What we did wrong

Consequences Beyond Survivors

Effects on children of women who experience abuse

- Higher rates of infant mortality
- Behavior problems
- Anxiety, depression, attempted suicide
- Poor school performance
- Physical injury or health complaints
- Experiencing or perpetrating violence as adults

Effects on families

- Inability to work
- Lost wages and productivity
- Housing instability

Social and economic effects

- Costs of services incurred by victims and families (health, social, justice)
 - 42% higher health care expenditures in US
- Lost workplace productivity and costs to employers
 - 3.7% of GDP in Peru
- Perpetuation of violence

What works to
prevent and
respond to
violence

An Integrated Approach to Ending Violence Against Women

Access
to
Justice

Support
Services
for Survivors

Violence
Prevention

Strengthening the enabling environment for addressing violence
against women

What Works Response



Essential Services Package for Women and
Girls Subject to Violence *Core Elements and
Quality Guidelines*

WHO Clinical and Policy Guidelines

Guiding Principles in Working with Survivors and Witnesses of GBV

1. Ensure **access to service** – health, psychosocial, legal/security, safehouse/shelter, livelihood
2. Ensure a **survivor centered approach** – give the power back to the survivor – listen, present options of support, ensure informed decision making
3. Ensure **Safety** – facilitate the survivor feeling safe at all times
4. Ensure **Confidentiality** – (for the survivor and her family) Not disclosing any information at any time to any party without the informed consent of the person concerned.
5. Actions are to be guided by respect
6. **Non-discrimination** - Survivors of violence should receive equal and fair treatment regardless of their age, race, religion, nationality, ethnicity, sexual orientation or any other characteristics

To be treated
with dignity
and respect

To choose

To privacy and
confidentiality

To non-
discrimination

To information

Essential Services & Actions

Essential services and actions	Health	Justice and Policing	Social services
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of survivors of intimate partner violence 2. First line support 3. Care of injuries and urgent medical treatment 4. Sexual assault examination and care 5. Mental health assessment and care 6. Documentation (medico-legal) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention 2. Initial contact 3. Assessment/investigation 4. Pre-trial processes 5. Trial processes 6. Perpetrator accountability and reparations 7. Post-trial processes 8. Safety and protection 9. Assistance and support 10. Communication and information 11. Justice sector coordination 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Crisis information 2. Crisis counselling 3. Help lines 4. Safe accommodations 5. Material and financial aid 6. Creation, recovery, replacement of identity documents 7. Legal and rights information, advice and representation, including in plural legal systems 8. Psycho-social support and counselling 9. Women-centred support 10. Children's services for any child affected by violence 10. Children's services for any child affected by violence 11. Community information, education and community outreach 12. Assistance towards economic independence, recovery and autonomy

Coordination and governance of coordination

National level: Essential actions

1. Law and policy making
2. Appropriation and allocation of resources
3. Standard setting for establishment of local level coordinated responses
4. Inclusive approaches to coordinated responses
5. Facilitate capacity development of policy makers and other decision-makers on coordinated responses to VAWG
6. Monitoring and evaluation of coordination at national and local levels

Local level: Essential actions

1. Creation of formal structures for local coordination and governance of coordination
2. Implementation of coordination and governance of coordination

Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence
Core Elements and Quality Guidelines

What Do Quality Services Look Like? First Line Support

Always confidential and
Survivor-centered



First line support provides practical care and responds to a woman's emotional, physical, safety and support needs, without intruding on her privacy. Often, first line support is the most important care that

Resources

