



Lucia Hanmer
Lead Economist, Gender and Development
World Bank

MDB Sponsored Regional Workshop
Women's Voice and Agency
ADB, Manila, June 2

Chapter 3

Freedom from
violence

This is not an ADB material. The views expressed in this document are the views of the author/s and/or their organizations and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank, or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the material's contents, and accepts no responsibility for any direct or indirect consequence of their use or reliance, whether wholly or partially. Please feel free to contact the authors directly should you have queries.

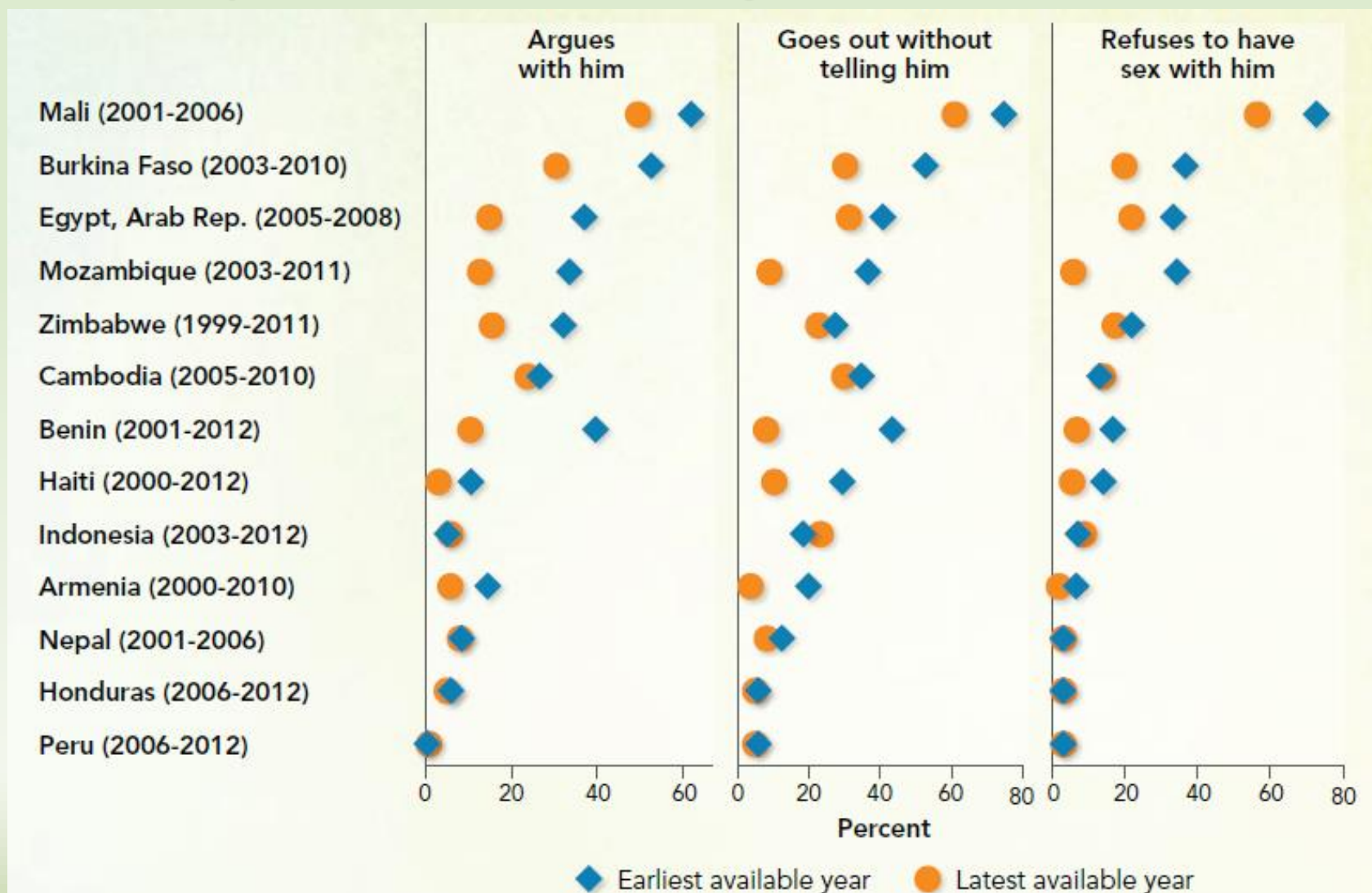
Overview

- Gender-based violence as a development challenge
- How large is the challenge? A focus on Intimate Partner Violence
- Program and policy evidence – what works

Gender-based violence as a development challenge

- Violence against women is one the most common and egregious abuses of human rights
- Freedom from violence is an essential part of agency
 - Intrinsic value as a human right
 - Instrumental value in promoting gender equality
- GBV has social and health repercussions and economic costs

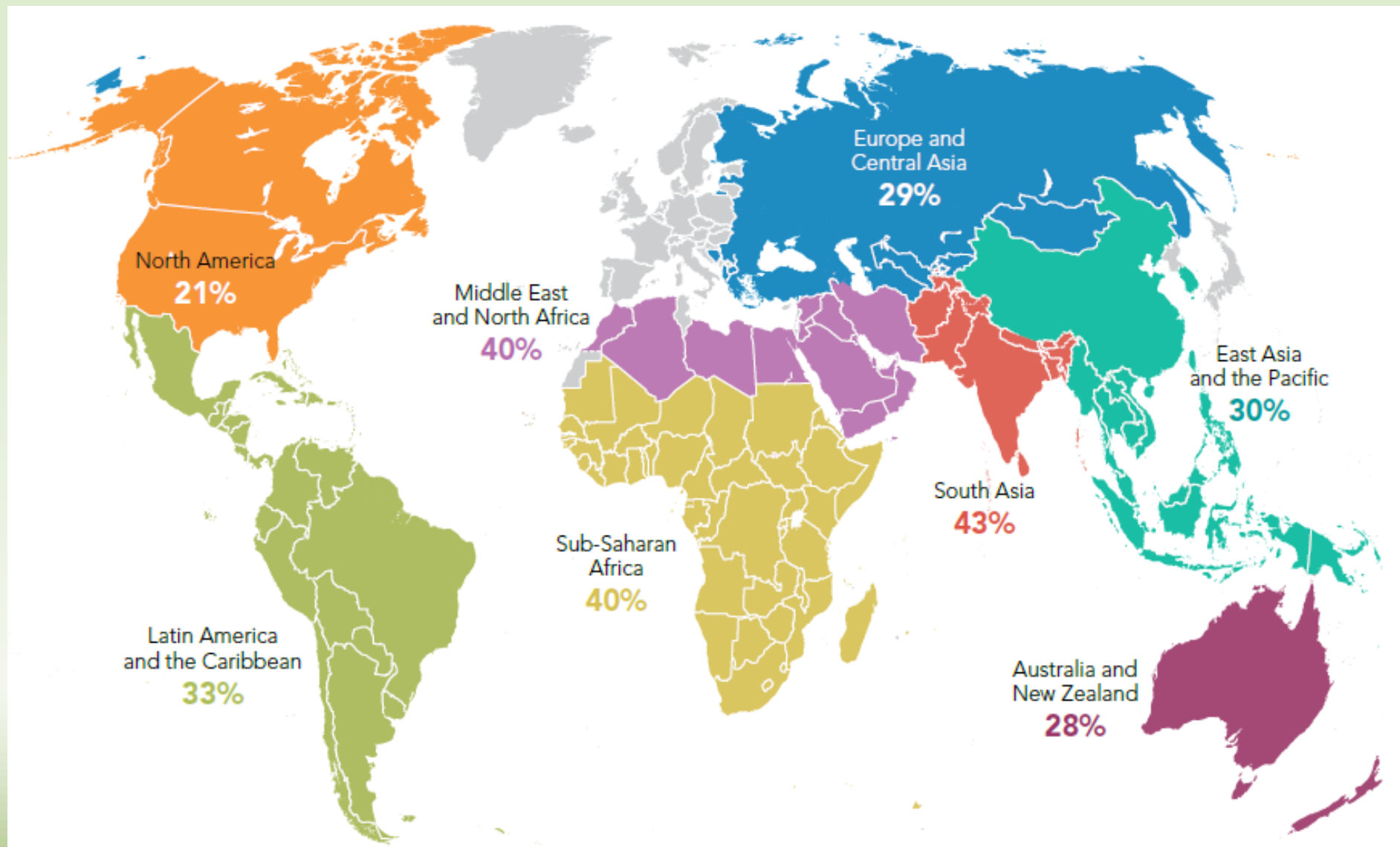
The share of women who believe that wife beating can be justified is decreasing in most countries



Source: Voice and Agency 2014 team estimates based on Demographic and Health Surveys for 13 countries for which data over time are available.

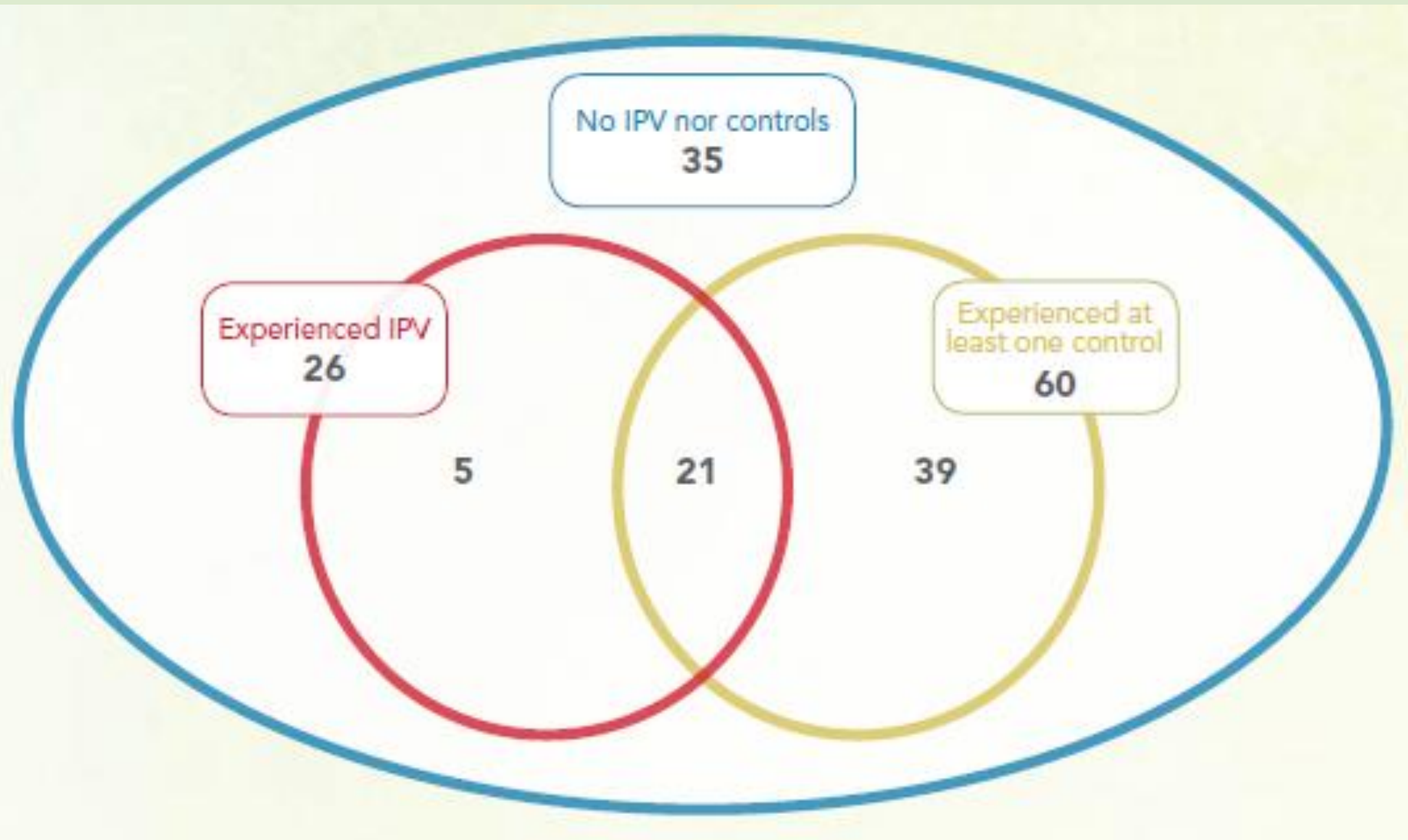
HOW LARGE IS THE CHALLENGE ?

More than 700 million women subject to violence at the hands of a husband, boyfriend or partner in their lifetime

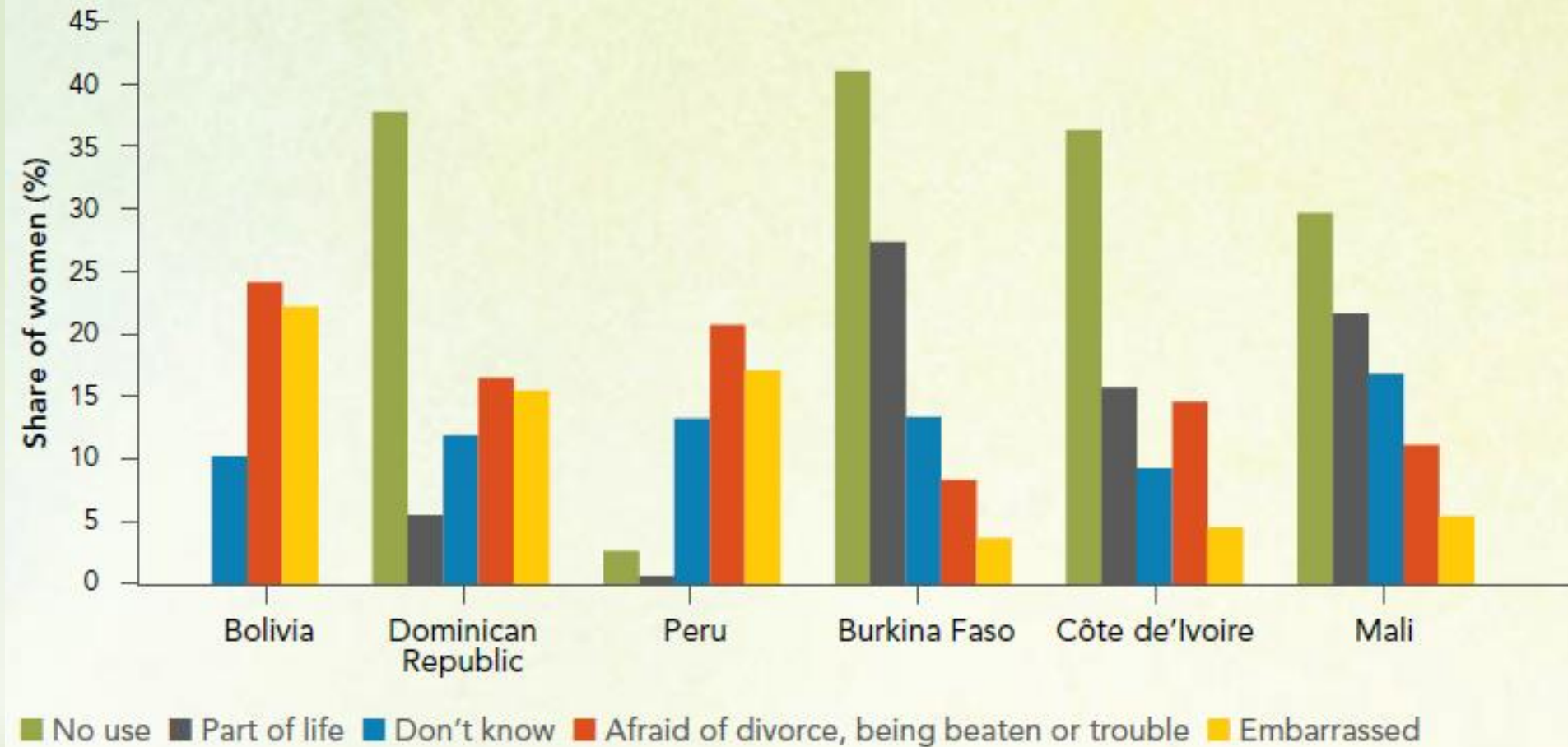


Source: Preliminary analysis of WHO (World Health Organization), global prevalence database (2013) using World Bank regions.

Women often experience physical or sexual intimate partner violence or both as well as other controls on their behaviour



Across 30 countries, only 4 in 10 women exposed to violence sought any help.



Source: Voice and Agency 2014 team estimates based on Demographic and Health Surveys using latest available data from 2006-2012.

PROGRAM AND POLICY EVIDENCE - WHAT WORKS ?

What works for preventing violence

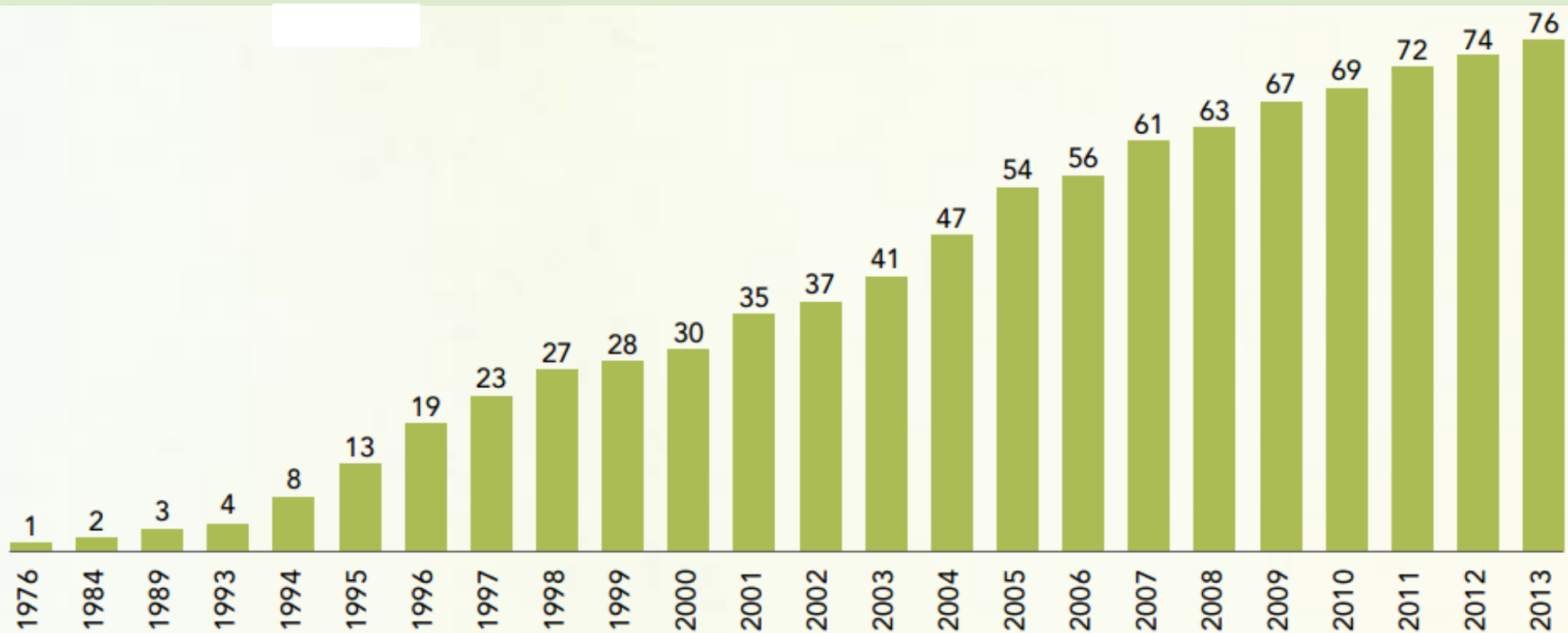
- Legal reform and responses
- Boosting positive gender norms
- Social support and services
- Economic empowerment plus
- Integrating GBV into other sectoral interventions

Legal reforms

- Ending gender-based violence depends on the commitment of states to enact and implement prevention and response mechanisms
- In countries with legislation women's acceptance of wife beating is lower
- Women who live in countries with domestic violence legislation are less likely to experience violence
- Challenges: increasing access to justice and implementation and laws alone are not enough

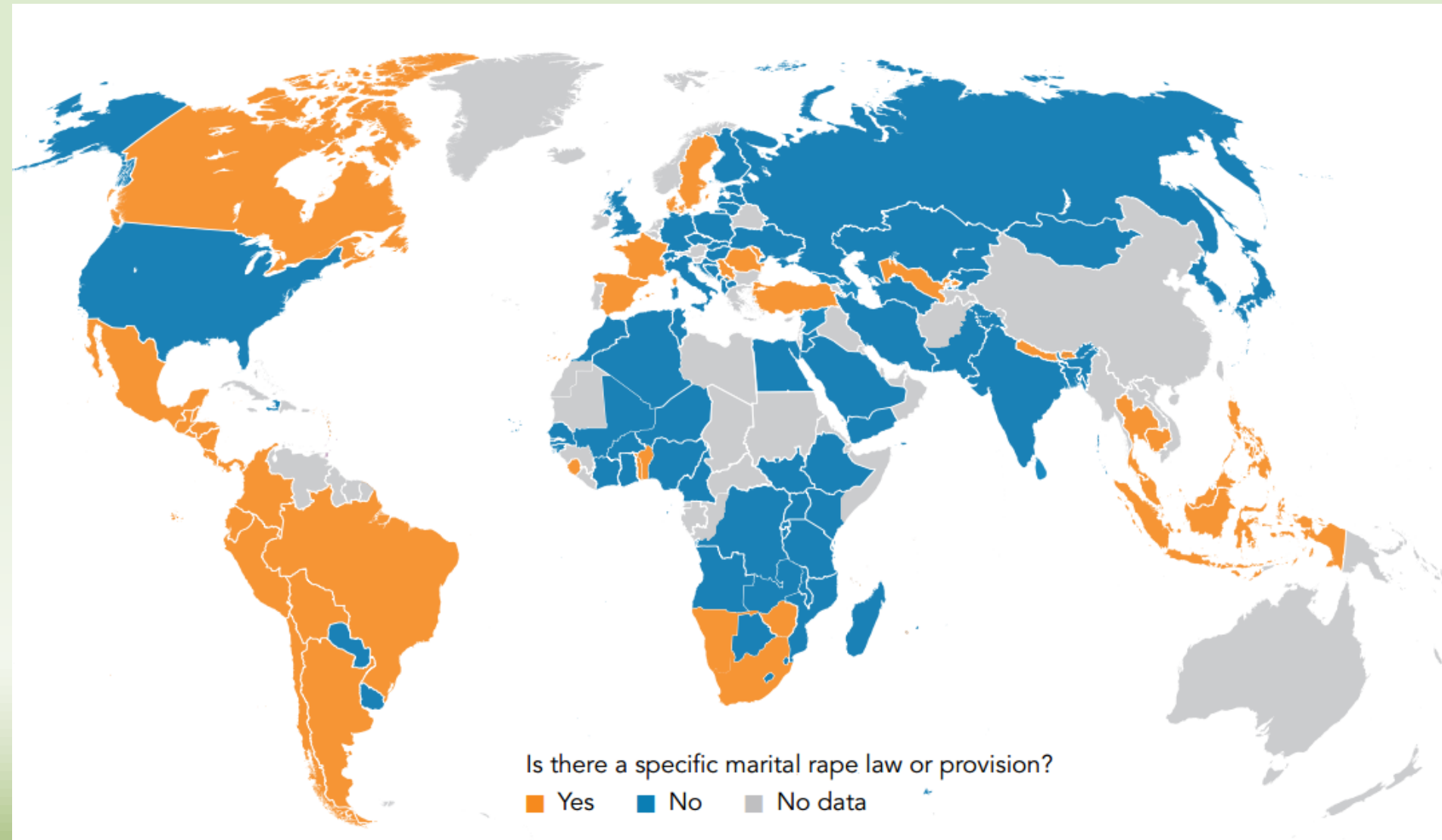
Legal Reform

More countries have laws against domestic violence



Source: World Bank, *Women, Business and the Law 2014: Removing Restrictions to Enhance Gender Equality* (Washington, DC: World Bank, 2013) data from 2001–12.

Only 38 countries criminalize rape within marriage



Boosting positive norms

- Evidence on what works to change behavior is emerging but more is needed
- Community based models violence prevention models are showing results
 - SASA! link to reduction in violence of 52%
- Engaging men and boys – evidence shows:
 - Message and messenger matters – reinforcing positive norms is effective

Social services and support

- Services for survivors
 - Long-term and group-based interventions are promising models for coping skills, reduction of depressions and PTSD
- Increasing Help-seeking
 - grassroots outreach, secondary responder and communications campaigns deliver some results
 - Early results from innovative ICT tools - mobile apps and internet based solutions - are promising
 - Preliminary results are encouraging but more evidence is needed from more countries

Economic empowerment plus

- Combines programs to increase women's economic opportunities with strategic design features to increase women's agency
 - Examples: IMAGE program rural South Africa IPV fell by 55%
 - Uganda vocational training plus safe spaces reduced share of young women who reported forced sex from 21% to zero

Integrating violence prevention into other sector programs

- Relevant to a wide range of Sectors
 - Transport: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil public transportation program will combine access to one-stop shops for survivors of violence
 - WBG/IDB/GWI toolkit covers six sectors initially