Foundational Elements:
Guidance for Integrating GBV into Sector-Specific Development Programming

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Collective Action to Reduce Gender-Based Violence (CARE-GBV)
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• Contract with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to strengthen GBV programming across the agency
• Implemented by Development Professionals, Inc.–Making Cents International, LLC with FHI 360 as a partner
• Developed 50+ knowledge products, including the *Foundational Elements for Gender-Based Violence Programming in Development*

https://makingcents.com/project/collective-action-to-reduce-gbv/
JUSTIFICATION

• Addressing GBV across development sectors is critical to making large-scale advances in reducing GBV globally.

• More than 80 percent of USAID’s GBV programming is through sectoral programs.

• Many sectors lack guidance on how to integrate GBV.
PURPOSE AND AUDIENCE

• **Purpose:** Strengthen USAID’s multisectoral approach to GBV programming and promote collective action to reduce GBV

• **Audience:** Development practitioners who are not GBV experts
Foundational Elements for
Gender-Based Violence
Programming in Development

CORE PRINCIPLES

Process elements

Program elements

Core principles

Prevention

Risk mitigation

Enabling environment

Sector-specific program elements

Response
SECTOR-SPECIFIC PROGRAM ELEMENTS

Agriculture
Climate mitigation and adaptation
Crisis and conflict
Democracy, human rights, and governance
Economic growth and trade
Education
Energy and infrastructure
Environment and natural resource management
Global health
Land and property rights
Technology
Water security, sanitation, and hygiene
PROCESS

Existing Guidelines and Frameworks

• Minimum Standards for GBV in Emergencies Programming
• Guidelines for Integrating GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action
• RESPECT Women Framework and Implementation Package

Desk Review

• 300+ resources
• What Works to Prevent VAWG Global Programme
• The Prevention Collaborative’s Prevention Foundations
• Sector-specific resources
PROCESS

Collaboratively developed with:

• Technical advisory group of 33 GBV experts from 12 countries representing different sectors

• USAID sectoral staff and implementing partners
  – Feed the Future Advancing Women’s Empowerment (AWE) Program—agriculture
  – International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)—climate adaptation and mitigation, environment and natural resource management
1. Why sector should address GBV

2. How sector can address GBV

3. Program examples

4. Tools and resources
STRUCTURE

1. Why sector should address GBV
2. How sector can address GBV
3. Program examples
4. Tools and resources

Strategy #2: Empower women and other marginalized people to exercise their rights to protection from land- and property-related GBV
- Program elements: prevention, response, enabling environment
- Levels of socio-ecological model: individual, community, structural

Strategy #3: Implement norms-shifting interventions to support women’s access to and control over land and property and to prevent GBV
- Program elements: prevention
- Levels of socio-ecological model: community

Strategy #7: Strengthen gender-equitable and inclusive legal and policy frameworks to promote secure land rights and protect against GBV
- Program elements: enabling environment
- Levels of socio-ecological model: structural
1. Why sector should address GBV
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Program Examples

Example #1: Garment Worker Program to Combat GBV (Butler 2021)

In Lesotho, USAID partnered with the Solidarity Center, Worker's Rights Consortium (WRC), the Federation of Women Lawyers, the Independent Democratic Union of Lesotho, the National Clothing Textile and Allied Workers Union, and other local and international NGOs to launch a program addressing GBV in four Lesotho garment factories. The program established an independent, nonprofit entity—Worker's Rights Watch—to investigate complaints of harassment and abuse at factories producing textiles for global brands, such as Levi Strauss, The Children's Place, and Kontoor. The program was born out of a survey WRC carried out in three Nien Hsing factories in 2019, which revealed that two-thirds of factory workers had experienced GBV or knew colleagues who had been harassed or abused. The program, led by workers' and women's rights groups, launched a legally binding agreement to address GBV in the factories. Worker's Rights Watch investigated factory workers' complaints and recommended remedies in line with the violations of the code of conduct set forward in the agreement. A toll-free hotline provided counseling and advised workers on their rights and remedies. The program also included education and awareness-raising measures informing workers about their rights through social media campaigns, training videos, and media coverage aimed at helping survivors and encouraging them to come forward.
STRUCTURE

1. Why sector should address GBV
2. How sector can address GBV
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Tools and Resources

TFGBV


Preventing, Mitigating, and Responding to GBV


DISCUSSION

• Sector-specific GBV work is a priority area for learning.
• Any development practitioner can use these resources to support the integration of GBV into sector-specific programming.
• Additional support is needed to engage sectoral staff to address GBV.
1. Download the sector-specific program elements.
2. Share with colleagues working in that sector.
3. Provide feedback to CARE-GBV about how you are using these resources.
Many thanks to the CARE-GBV staff and consultants, Technical Advisory Group members, and USAID staff who contributed to the *Foundational Elements*, and the authors of existing GBV guidance documents and resources that this guidance builds on.

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