

Social Norms, Gender and DV

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UN WOMEN'S SP 2022-2025: GUIDING PRINCIPLES



A human-rights based approach, addressing structural barriers and leaving no one behind



Promoting UN system-wide coherence, results and accountability, in line with the UNDS reform agenda



Supporting national ownership and ensuring alignment with national priorities



Influencing others and ensuring financial sustainability for gender equality.

1. UN Women/Karin Schermbrucker
2. UN Women/Urjasi Rudra
3. UN Women/Ryan Brown
4. UN Women/Ryan Brown

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS — 2030 VISION

Achieve gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls and the fulfillment of their human rights.

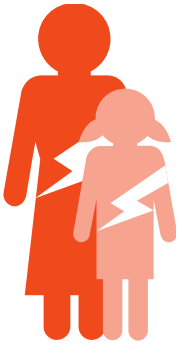
IMPACT
long-term results



Governance & Participation in Public Life



Women's Economic Empowerment



Ending Violence Against Women



Women, Peace & Security, Humanitarian Action, & Disaster Risk Reduction

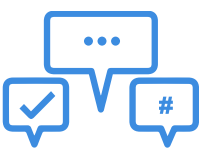
OUTCOMES
medium-term results



Global normative frameworks, and gender-responsive laws policies and institutions



Financing for gender equality



Positive social norms including by engaging men & boys



Women's equitable access to services, goods & resources



Women's voice, leadership & agency



Production, analysis and use of gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data and knowledge

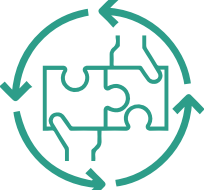


UN System Coordination for Gender Equality

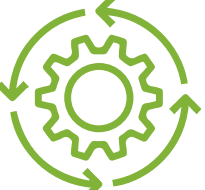
ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY OUTPUTS)



Principled Performance



Advancing Partnerships and Resourcing



Business Transformation



Empowered People



Products, Services and Processes



Definition and Scope



UN Women defines....

- **Domestic Violence**- is violence that occurs within the private, domestic sphere, generally between individuals who are related through blood or intimacy. Domestic violence is not confined to women, for example it also includes child abuse and elderly abuse in the domestic sphere.
- **Gender-based violence** - ‘violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately. It is a form of discrimination that inhibits women’s ability to enjoy rights and freedoms on a basis of equality with men.

These acts include: Inflicting physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty.’



Ideological

A system of beliefs or ideas



Institutional

Using the laws, the legal system, the education system, public policy, media, political power, etc... to maintain ideology



Interpersonal

The idea that one group is better than another and has the right to dominate/control the other



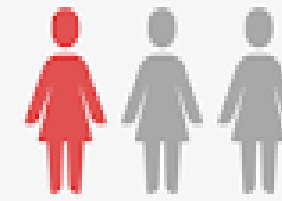
Internalized

The oppressor doesn't have to exert any more pressure, because we now do it to ourselves and each other

Complex Interplay of Factors

Gender-based violence in the Caribbean is influenced by a combination of cultural norms, socio-economic disparities, and systemic inequalities, necessitating targeted interventions that address these underlying issues to effectively combat GBV.

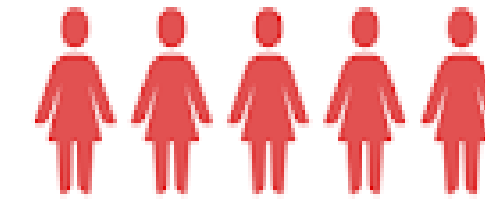
1 in 3



Women experience gender-based violence during their lifetime.

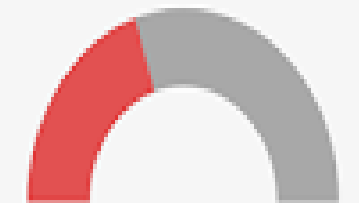
 SunhakPeacePrize

5 women



Are killed every hour by someone in their own family.

40%



Less than 40% of women who experience violence seek help.

unwomen.org

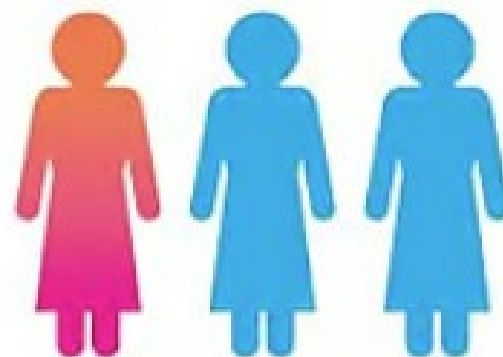
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



Globally, **violence against women and girls** persists at alarming rates. Across their lifetime, around

736 million

or **1 in 3 women** are subjected to **physical or sexual violence** by an intimate partner or sexual violence by a non-partner.



New forms of violence demand urgent attention. Across 12 countries in Europe and Central Asia,

53%
of adult women

online have **experienced** some form of **technology facilitated gender-based violence** at least once.¹⁴

Laws and policies



90%

Since 2019, **90% of States** have reported **introducing or strengthening violence against women and girls' laws**, their implementation and enforcement, **while 79%** have set up, updated or expanded **national action plans to end violence**.

Action plans



79%

Definition and Scope



Violence can also take many forms...

Physical Abuse

Including assault, battery, physical injury, using or threatening to use a weapon and (threats of) murder

Verbal Violence

Including hate speech, inappropriate or disrespectful comments, discriminatory speech and demeaning language.

Economic Abuse

Maintaining control over financial resources, or a person's attendance at work creating economic dependency.

Sexual Abuse

Including rape, harassment, non-consensual sexual acts and the trafficking of persons

Psychological Abuse

Emotionally abusive behaviours including intimidation, bullying, humiliation and belittling, coercion, manipulation, name calling, and threats of violence.

Impact of GBV on Women and Communities



Immediate Health Consequences

GBV significantly limits women's economic opportunities, leading to increased poverty levels and reliance on social services, thereby affecting community economic stability.

Cultural Normalization of Violence

The prevalence of GBV fosters a culture where violence is normalized, perpetuating cycles of abuse and undermining community cohesion and trust.

Economic Disempowerment

Survivors of GBV often face acute health issues, including injuries and mental health disorders, which can hinder their daily functioning and community engagement.



Statistical Overview of GBV Incidence

High Prevalence Rates

GBV manifests in various forms, including intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and femicide, each requiring tailored intervention strategies.

Underreporting Challenges

Stigma and inadequate data collection methods contribute to the underreporting of GBV incidents, complicating efforts to address and combat the issue effectively.

01

02

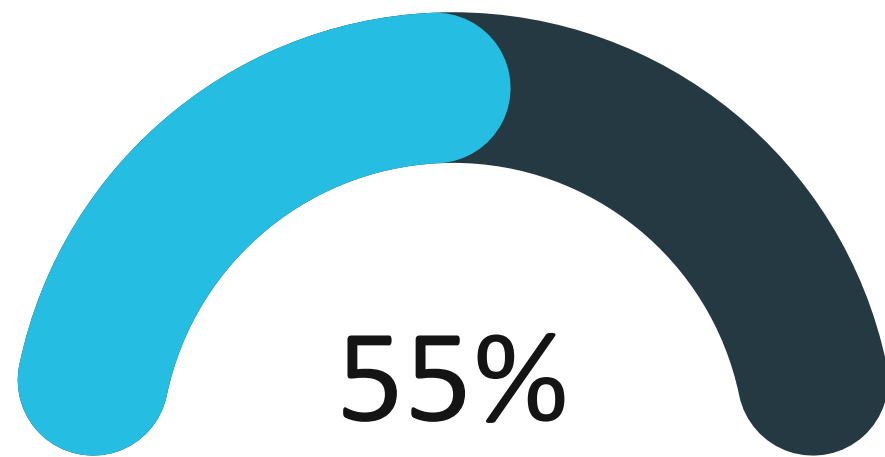
03

Diverse Forms of Violence

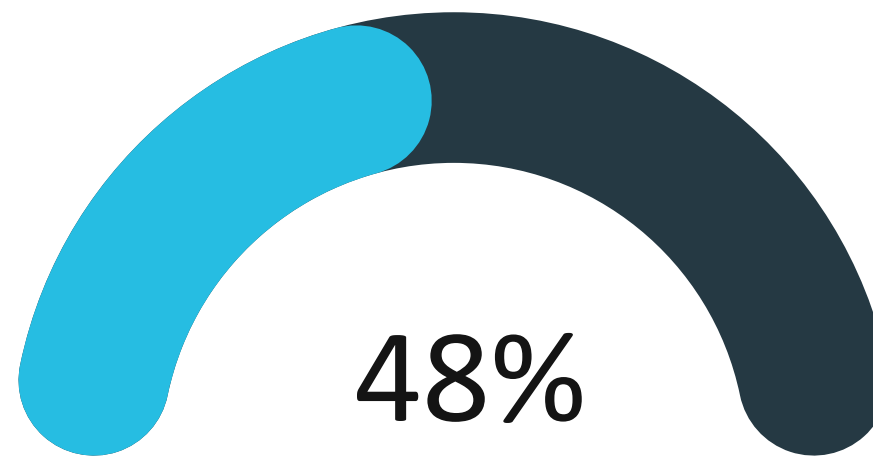
Approximately 30% of women in the Caribbean experience physical or sexual violence, highlighting a significant public health concern across the region.

Statistical Overview of GBV Incidence

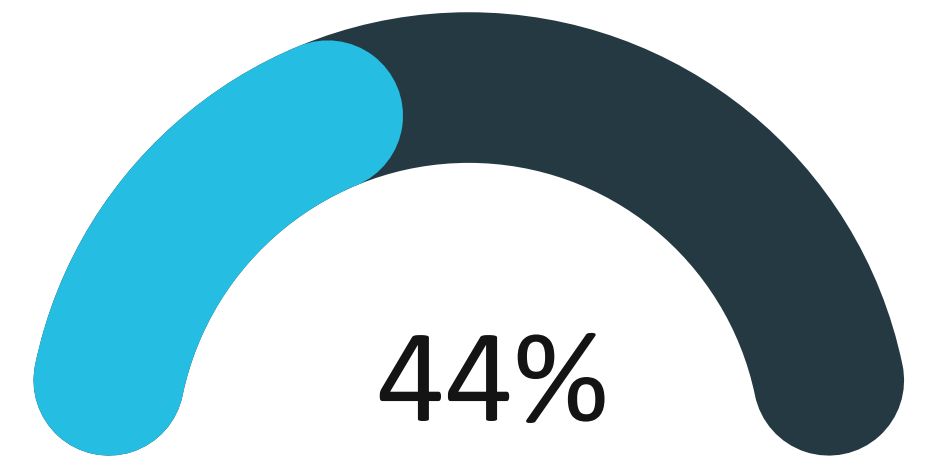
Ever-Partnered Women Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence



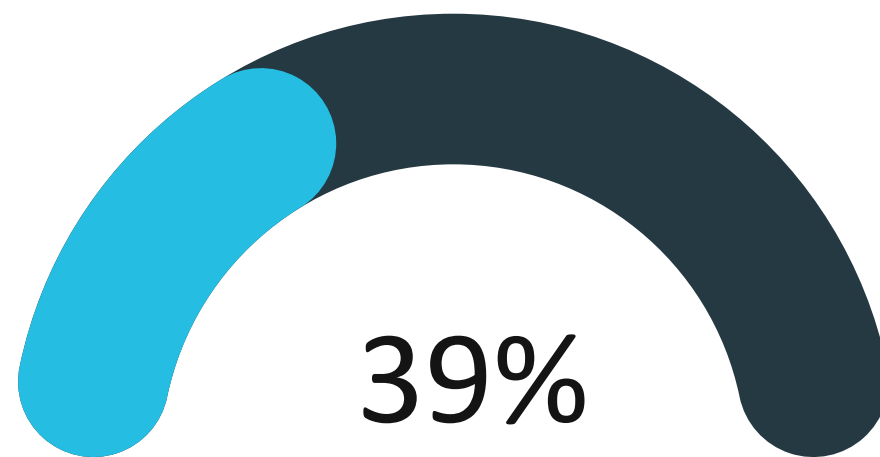
Guyana



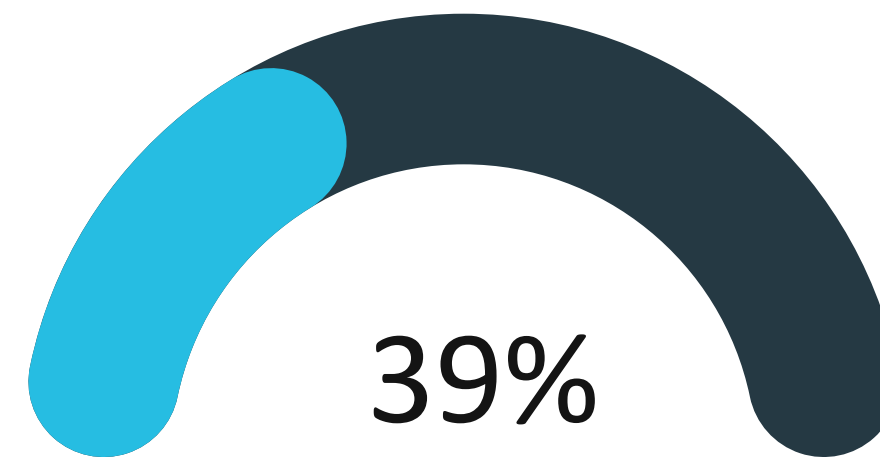
Suriname



Trinidad & Tobago



Jamaica



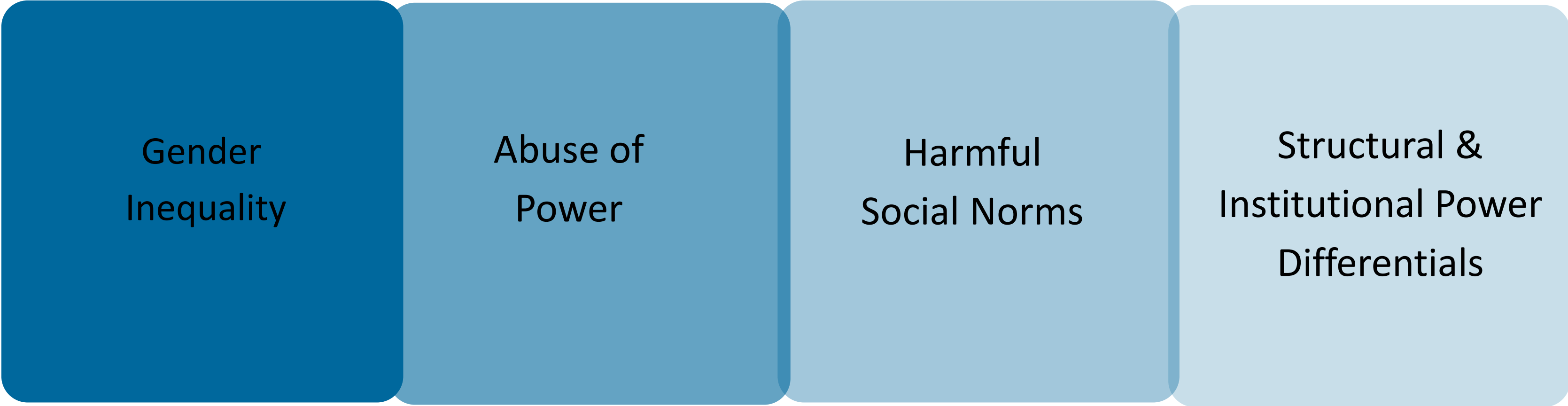
Grenada

Source: UN Women MCO
Caribbean - Caribbean Women
Count



Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Rooted in:



Structural, gender-based power differentials place women and girls at risk for multiple forms of violence. While women and girls suffer disproportionately from GBV, men and boys can also be targeted.

Understanding Social Norms in Perpetuating GBV



Ideologies

- Norms are ideological rules (formal/informal).
- rooted in multiple intersecting ideologies.
- Patriarchy: rationale of superiority of the masculine and those considered male at birth
- Intersection with ideologies on caste, class, race, sexuality and other hierarchies

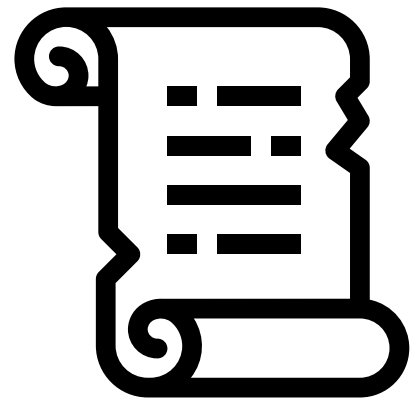
Institutions

- Norms are embedded in [social institutions](#), namely: Market, State, Religion, Community, Family
- Norms are about about men and women's place and relative power and privileges in these institutions, affecting relationship btw men and women

Power

- Norms are about distribution of power and privileges.
- Negotiations over norms are an exercise in power.
- Some institutions more powerful than others
- Powerful institutions work in nexus to re/produce, reinforce, change norms

Overview of Domestic Violence Laws in Barbados



Legislation

The Domestic Violence Act of 1999 has undergone amendments to address emerging forms of abuse, reflecting evolving societal understanding of domestic violence.



Protection Orders

Victims can seek various protection orders, including interim orders, to ensure immediate safety, although enforcement remains a significant challenge.



Judicial Sensitivity

Recent landmark cases demonstrate a shift towards more sensitive judicial handling of domestic violence, emphasizing the need for consistent application of protective measures.

01

Training and Awareness Deficiencies

Insufficient training for law enforcement on domestic violence dynamics leads to inadequate victim support, perpetuating a cycle of underreporting and ineffective legal responses to abuse.

02

Legislative Inconsistencies

Gaps in legal definitions and protective measures hinder effective prosecution and victim protection, necessitating comprehensive reforms to align domestic laws with international human rights standards.

Community Based Approached to Transform Norms

Engagement of Diverse Voices

01

Actively involving various community members, including marginalized groups, ensures that interventions are inclusive and address the unique challenges faced by different demographics in combating GBV.

Culturally Relevant Strategies

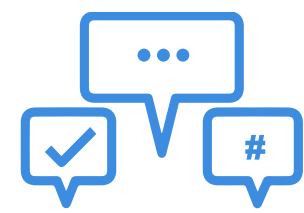
02

Tailoring initiatives to align with local customs and values enhances community buy-in, making it more likely that transformative efforts will be accepted and sustained over time.

Sustained Community Dialogue

03

Establishing ongoing conversations about gender norms fosters a culture of reflection and change, allowing communities to continuously assess and adapt their approaches to effectively combat GBV.



OUTCOME 3: POSITIVE SOCIAL NORMS, INCLUDING THROUGH ENGAGING MEN AND BOYS

UN Women's KEY INTERVENTIONS

- Community based interventions to promote positive social norms and respectful, equitable and non-violent relationships – along with shared responsibility
- Challenge organizational cultures that perpetuate gender inequality (judiciary, police, private sector, etc) and engage media, advertising, sport and other public influencers to challenge negative stereotypes and promote positive social norms
- Challenging negative stereotypes that impede women's visibility and participation in public and private life
- Increasing the visibility, presence and acceptance of women in the security sector and increasing women and girls' participation in humanitarian assistance

DESIRED OUTCOME

More men and boys, and women and girls, adopt attitudes, norms and practices that advance gender equality and women's empowerment, including those that promote positive social norms.

Strategies for National Collaboration and Support



Laws & Policies

Conduct a detailed assessment of existing domestic violence laws to identify gaps and ambiguities, ensuring that definitions and protections are clear and enforceable for effective legal action.

Education & Empowerment

Develop initiatives to enhance public awareness of legal rights and available resources, including workshops and informational campaigns, to empower victims in seeking justice and support.



Strengthened Institutions

Implement continuous professional development for law enforcement and judicial personnel, focusing on trauma-informed practices and cultural sensitivity to improve responses to domestic violence cases.



Strategies for National Collaboration and Support



Task Force Formation

Establish a dedicated task force to unify efforts across the national referral pathway, enhancing communication and resource sharing to combat GBV and DV effectively.

Joint Training Programs

Implement training initiatives for law enforcement and healthcare professionals, ensuring consistent and informed responses to GBV and DV cases across the region.



Collaborative Awareness Campaigns

Launch synchronized awareness campaigns that address cultural attitudes towards GBV and DV, promoting community engagement and collective action for change.



Good practices in DV Prevention and Response

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ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

All women and girls live a life free from all forms of violence



- **Comprehensive laws** addressing violence against women in private and public spaces
- **National action plans** with clear benchmarks, timelines and allocated resources to implement laws
- **Access for all survivors** of violence to immediate protection and quality support provided in a coordinated and integrated manner
- **Systematic training** of service providers, especially the police, lawyers and judges, social workers and health personnel to ensure that they follow quality standards and protocols
- **Prevention interventions** to address gender inequality and the social norms that condone violence against women
- **Systematic collection and analysis of data** on the magnitude, causes and consequences of violence against women, disaggregated by age, ethnicity, disability, place of occurrence etc.
- **Monitoring and evaluation** of the impact of laws, policies and programmes and analysis and dissemination of good practices
- **Allocation of adequate resources** and coordination among different sectors to ensure implementation of laws, policies and programmes
- **Integration of actions** to end violence against women into broader policies such as poverty reduction, housing, education, gender responsive planning, and development

IN BRIEF

UN WOMEN

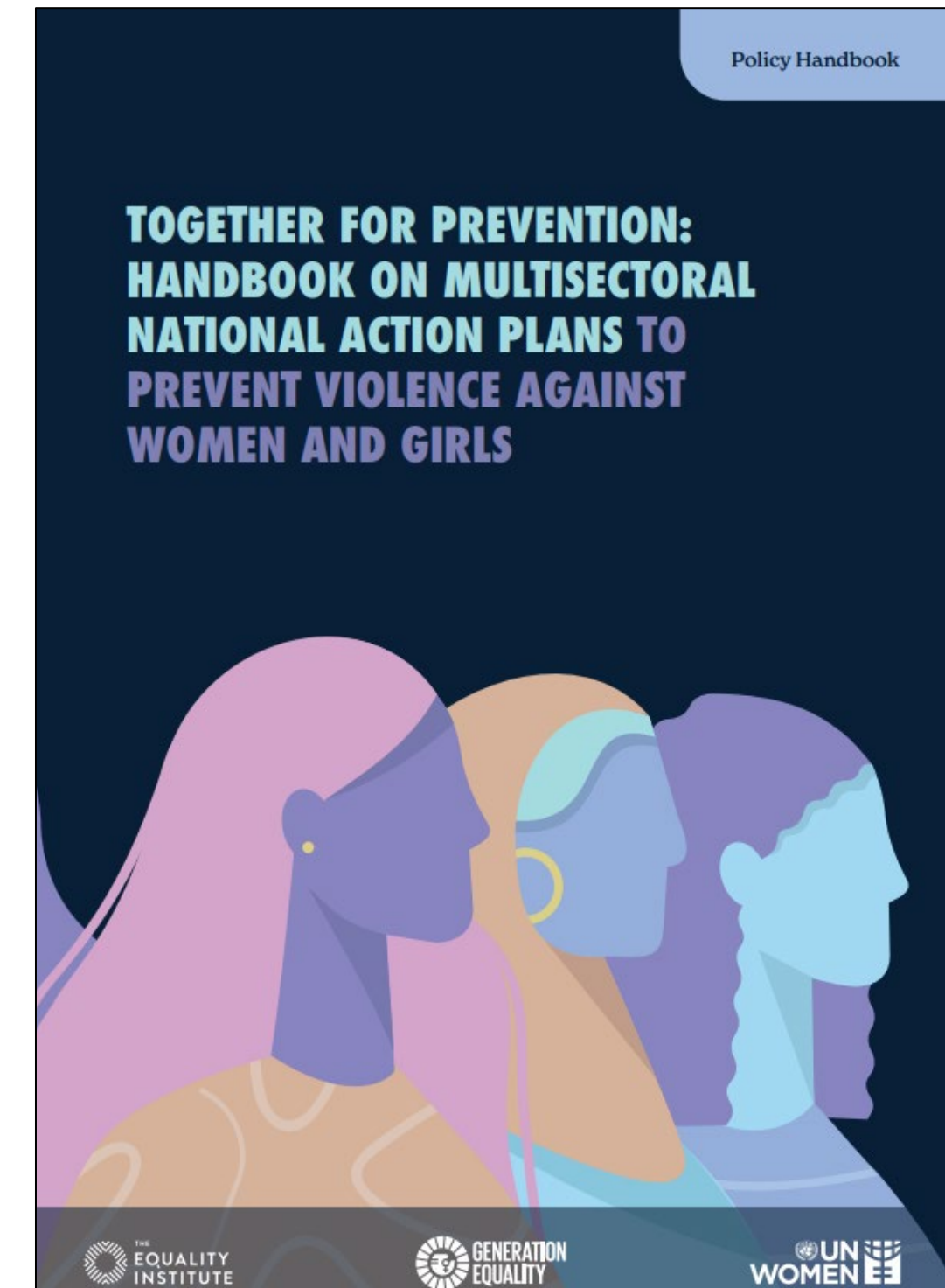
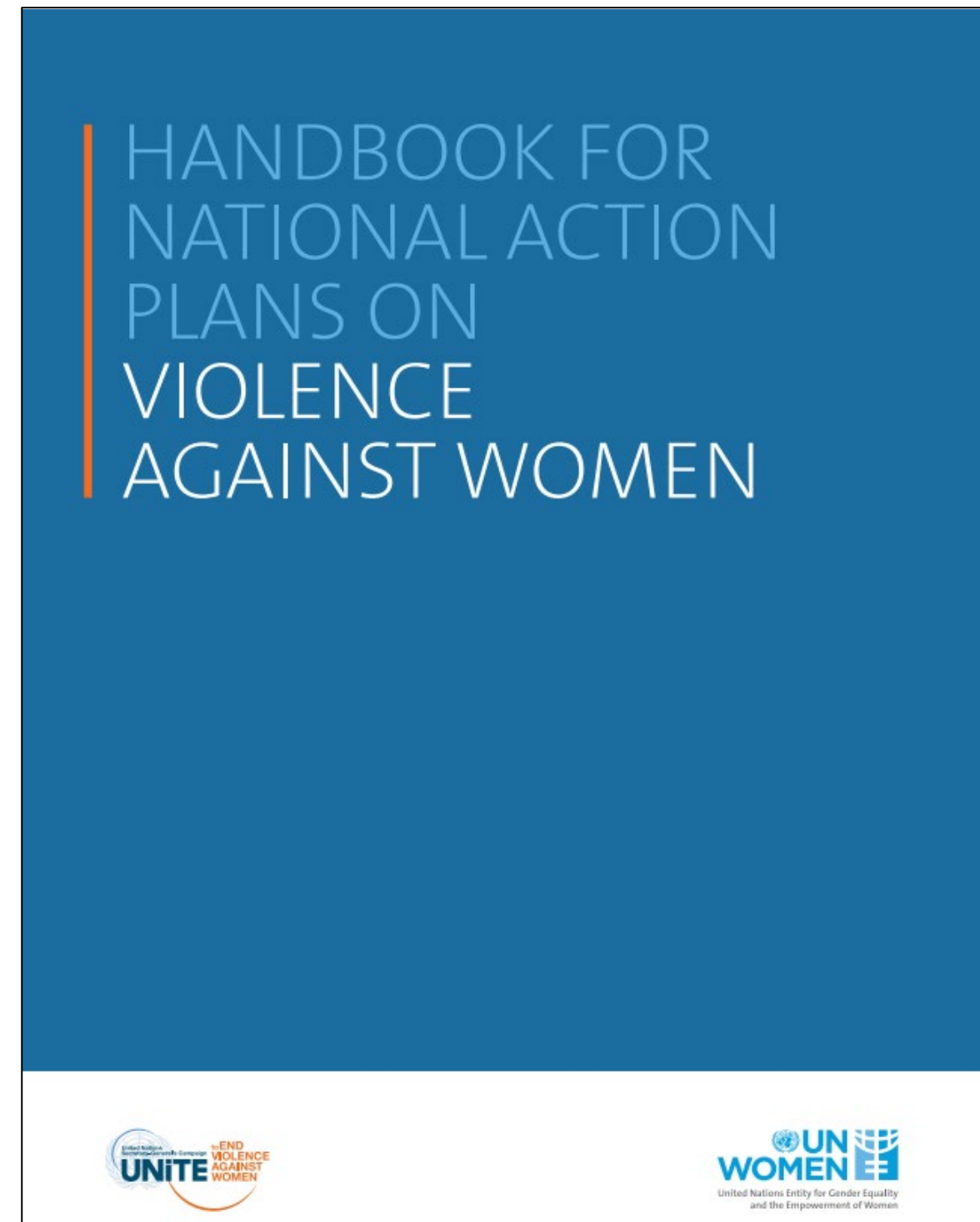
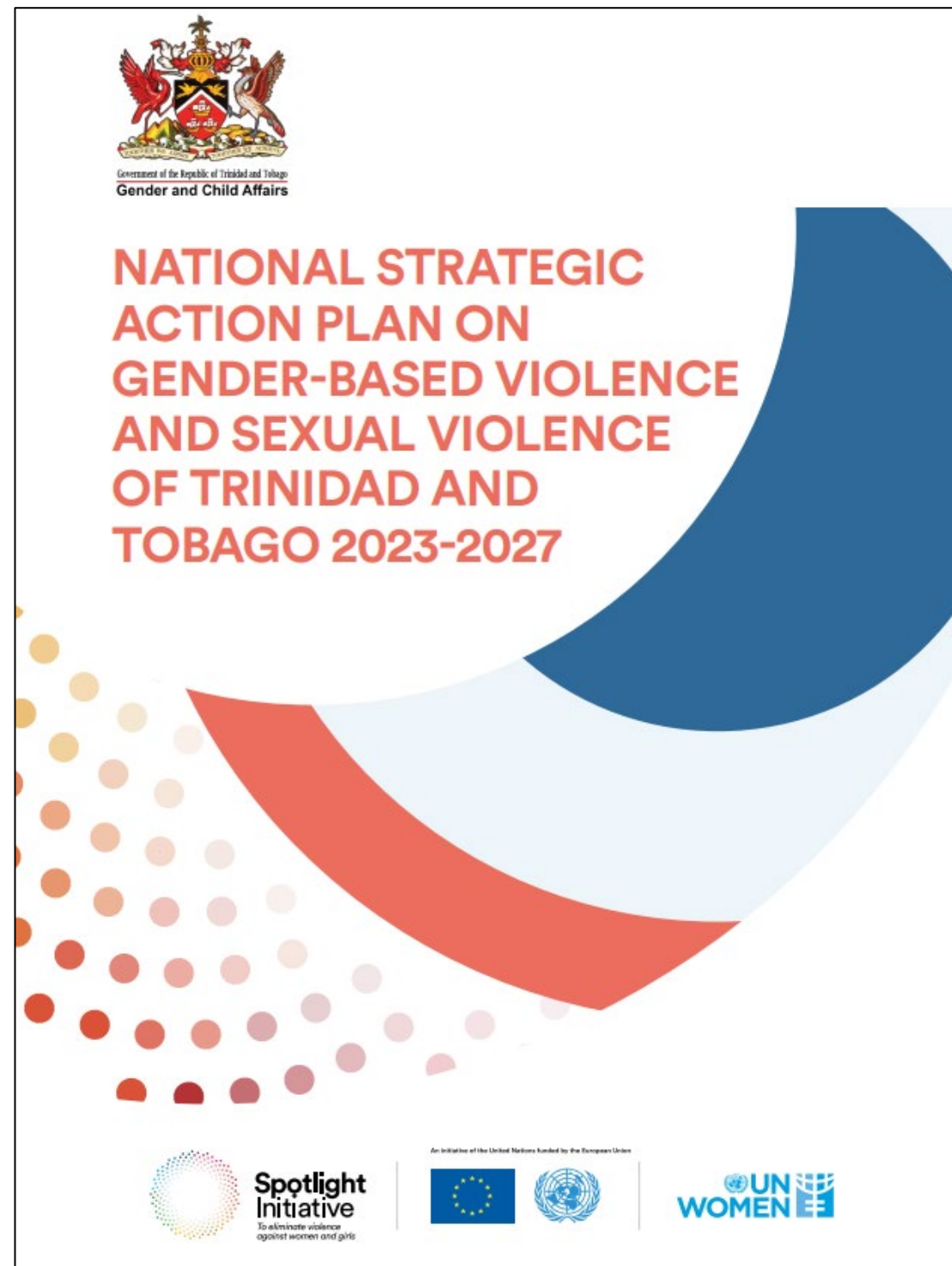
10 ESSENTIALS FOR ADDRESSING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

PRINCIPLES

-  Interventions for **ALL women**, and in particular for those experiencing multiple forms of discrimination and high-risk groups
-  **Women's right to physical integrity, safety and well-being** and recognition of States' responsibility to respect, protect and fulfill these rights
-  **Civil society, women's movement and affected communities**, in particular women survivors, are engaged in the planning and implementation of all interventions to address violence against women

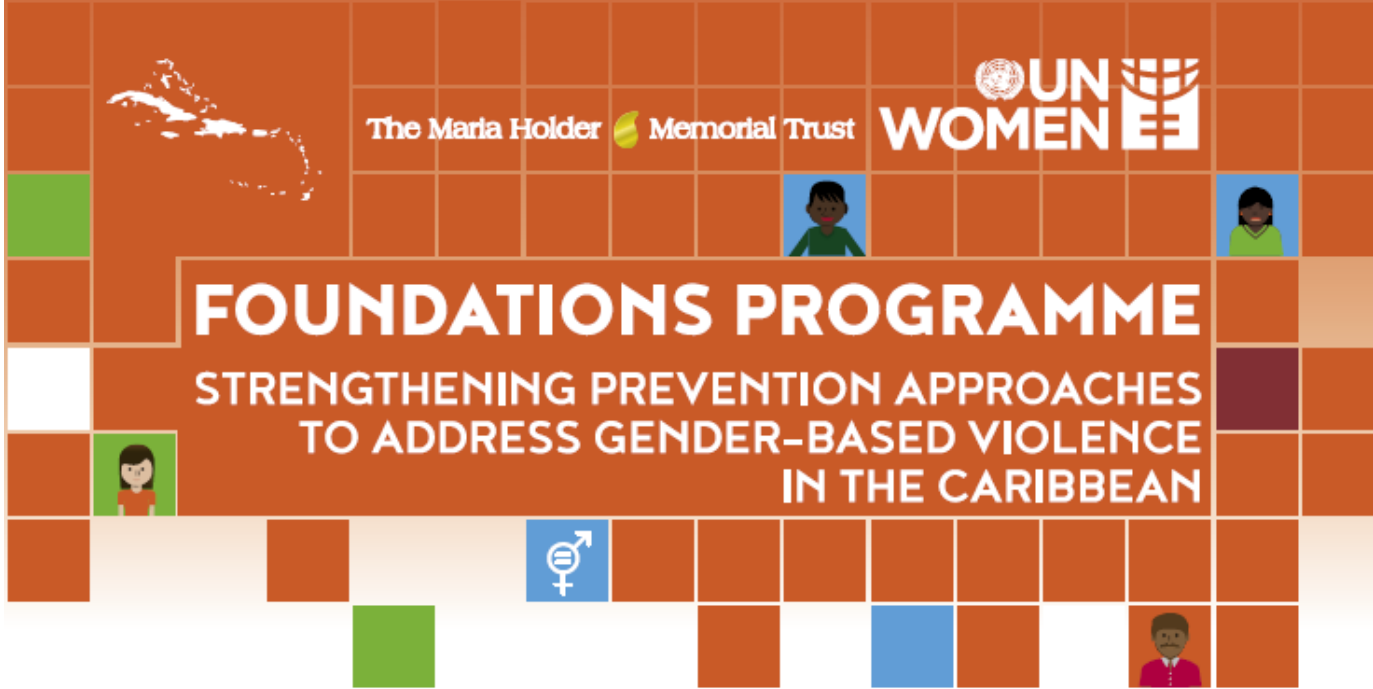
- 1 Comprehensive **laws addressing violence against women** in private and public spaces that not only provide for prosecution of offenders but also for protection of, support and reparations to survivors, as well as for prevention of violence
- 2 **Non-discriminatory laws** which provide equal rights for women in marriage, divorce, property and child custody, thus enabling them to leave an abusive relationship
- 3 **National action plans** with clear benchmarks, timelines and allocated resources to implement laws
- 4 Access for all survivors of violence to **immediate protection and quality support** provided in a coordinated and integrated manner, including medical treatment and police interventions, social, psychological, legal assistance and safe accommodation
- 5 Systematic **training of service providers**, especially the police, lawyers and judges, social workers and health personnel to ensure that they follow quality standards and protocols
- 6 **Prevention** interventions to address gender inequality and the social norms that condone violence against women, through awareness-raising, community mobilization, educational programmes and programmes that aim at the social, economic and political empowerment of women, including their right to the city (e.g. access to education, employment, leisure, politics)
- 7 Systematic collection and analysis of **data** on the magnitude, causes and consequences of violence against women, disaggregated by age, ethnicity, disability, place of occurrence, and other relevant characteristics, to inform laws, policies and programmes
- 8 **Monitoring and evaluation** of the impact of laws, policies and programmes and analysis and dissemination of good practices
- 9 Allocation of adequate **resources and coordination** among different sectors to ensure implementation of laws, policies and programmes
- 10 **Integration** of actions to end violence against women into broader policies such as poverty reduction, housing, education, gender responsive planning, and development policies at all levels

Support to National Action Plans on Violence Against Women and Girls



Evidence-based Primary Prevention: The UN Women **Foundations Programme**

Implemented in the Caribbean since 2016, this primary prevention programme targeting adolescents between 13-24 years of age, has been implemented in Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, reaching thousands of young people and adult facilitators.



The logo features a grid of orange and green squares. At the top left is a map of the Caribbean. To its right are the logos for 'The Maria Holder Memorial Trust' and 'UN WOMEN'. Below these are icons of a young girl and a young boy. The main title 'FOUNDATIONS PROGRAMME' is in large white letters on an orange background, followed by the subtitle 'STRENGTHENING PREVENTION APPROACHES TO ADDRESS GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN THE CARIBBEAN'. Below the title is a blue icon of a male and female symbol. At the bottom right is an icon of a young man.

WHAT IS THE FOUNDATIONS PROGRAMME?

Designed for young people aged 13 to 24, *The Foundations Programme* is a programme aimed at the prevention of Gender-Based Violence (GBV).

Foundations is based on the premise that violence is intentional, and that abusive behaviours are chosen methods for gaining control over persons and situations. People who perpetrate violence are solely responsible for their actions and victims of violence should never share blame or responsibility for the actions of others.

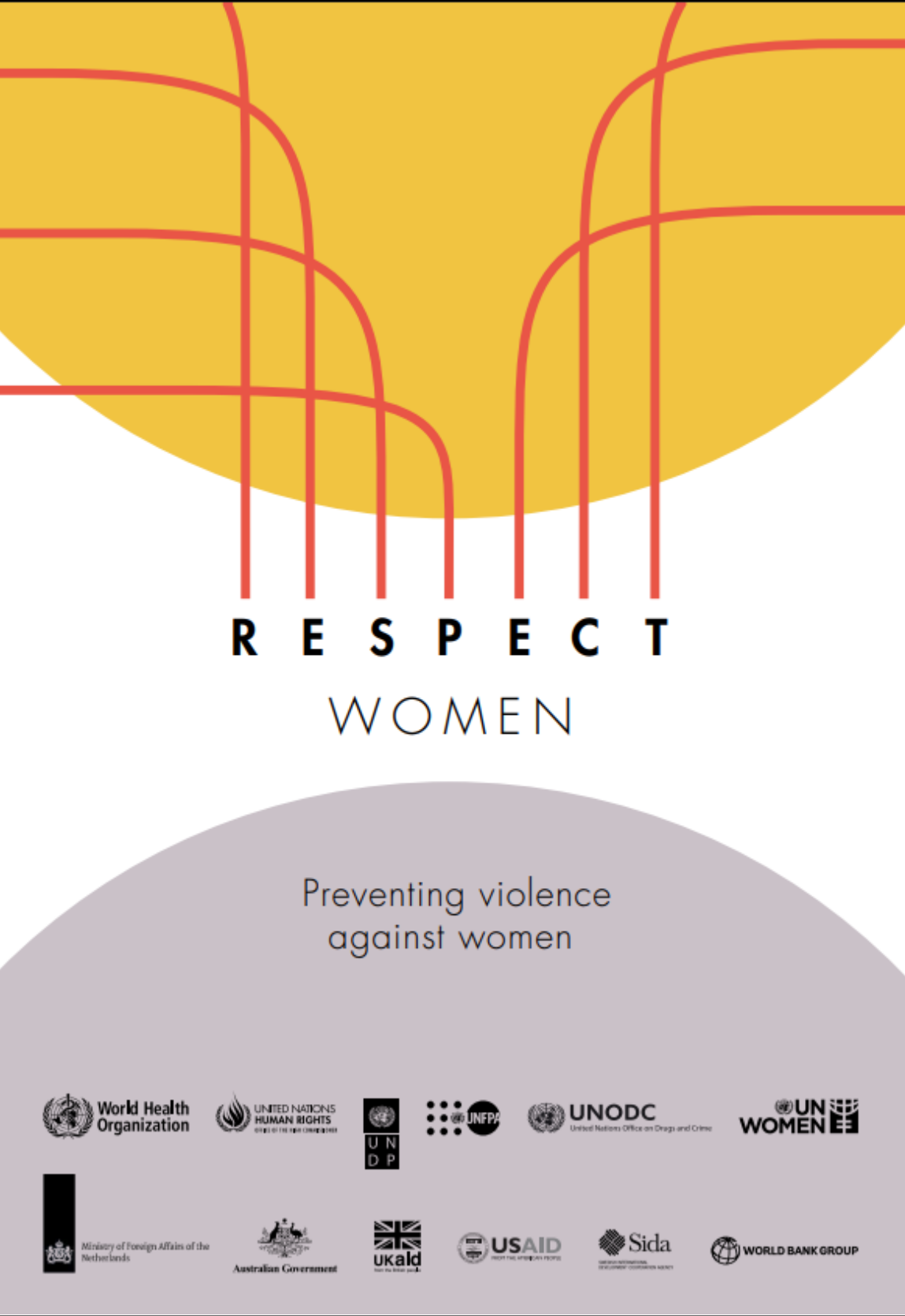
Gender-based discrimination and gender-based violence are fuelled by gender hierarchies and by an imbalance in gender power relations.

The specific objectives of *The Foundations Programme* are to:

- 1 Empower young people to understand GBV and its genesis in gender inequalities and gender-based discrimination.
- 2 Promote an understanding of the consequences of GBV to partner(s), children, communities and societies in general.
- 3 Endow young people with knowledge, skills and attitudes for addressing conflict and responding to stress and stressors that arise in relationships.
- 4 Establish and model an atmosphere of respect within group relations among and between young people.
- 5 Promote self-sufficiency among young people in taking steps towards improving their relationships and their lives.
- 6 Create a network of young people who will advocate for non-violent relationships.

Evidence-based Primary Prevention: The global **RESPECT** Framework

Based on the principles of respect and equality, and lessons learned from evidence-based results on what works in preventing violence from occurring and recurring, the World Health Organization (WHO) and UN Women, in collaboration with ten other UN, bilateral, and multilateral agencies, have developed “**RESPECT Women: Preventing violence against women**”. This publication provides a comprehensive framework to inform policy makers and implementers about designing, planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating interventions and programmes on preventing and responding to violence against women.



Secondary Prevention: The UN Women **Partnership for Peace Programme**

- The Partnership for Peace (PfP) Programme is a 16-week court-based accountability programme which uses a psycho-educational approach to ensuring the prevention of continued violence against women on the part of men who are in the court system as perpetrators of domestic violence. It may be used as an alternative to sentencing for first-time batterers.
- The programme has shown promising results: a 3% recidivism rate for participants successfully completing the programme.



Strengthened Institutional Response: *The Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence*

•The United Nations **Joint Global Programme on Essential Services for Women and Girls Subject to Violence**, a partnership by UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNDP and UNODC, aims to provide greater access to a **coordinated set of essential and quality multi-sectoral services** for all women and girls who have experienced gender-based violence.

•The Programme identifies the essential services to be provided by the **health, social services, police and justice sectors** as well as guidelines for the coordination of essential services and the governance of coordination processes and mechanisms.

•Service delivery guidelines for the core elements of each essential service have been identified to ensure the delivery of high-quality services, particularly for low- and middle-income countries, for women and girls experiencing violence. Taken together, these elements comprise the **“Essential services package”**.



Module 1

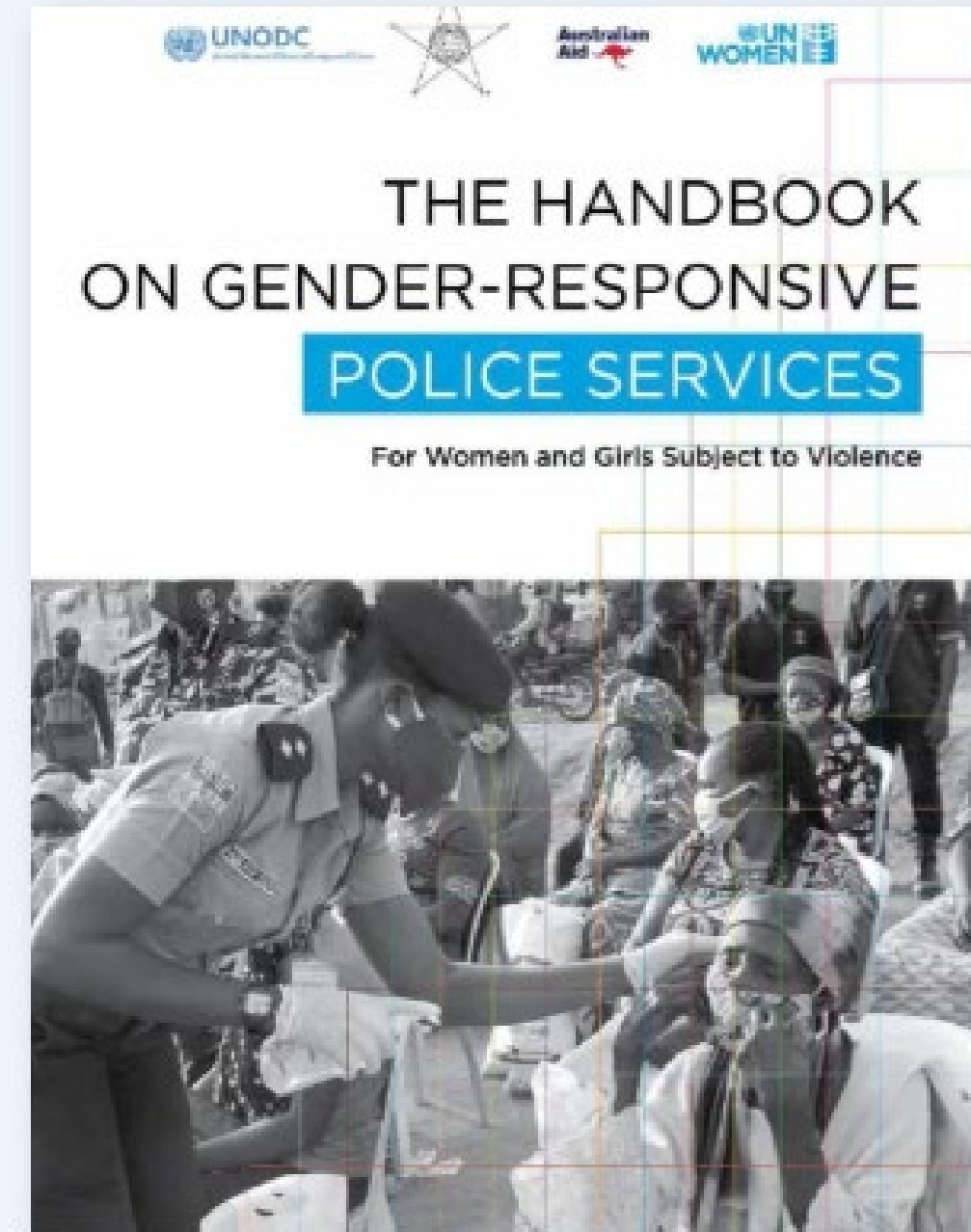
OVERVIEW AND INTRODUCTION

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

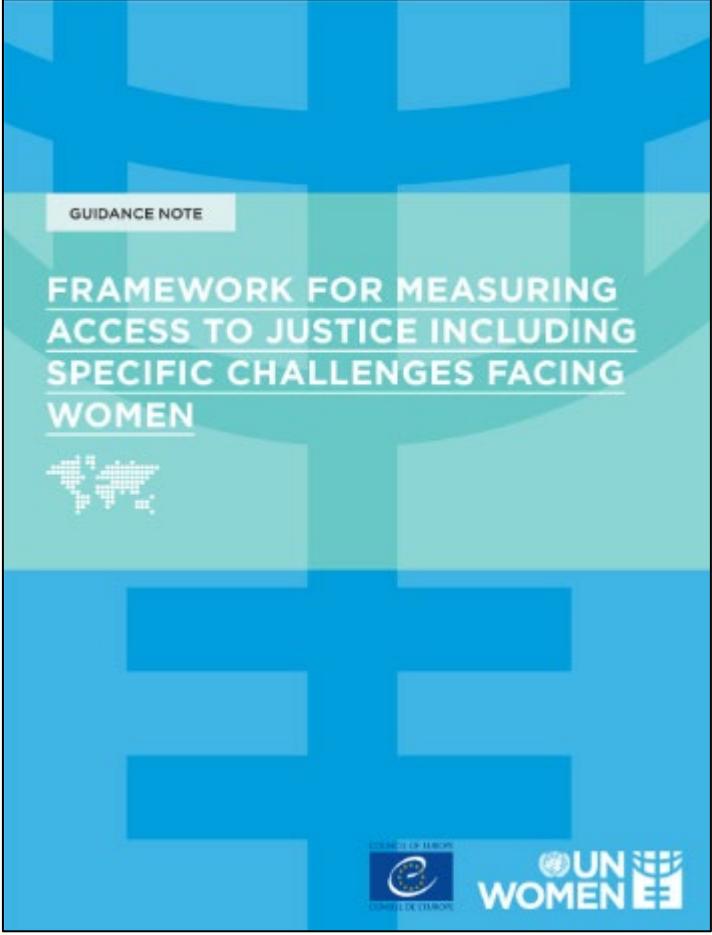
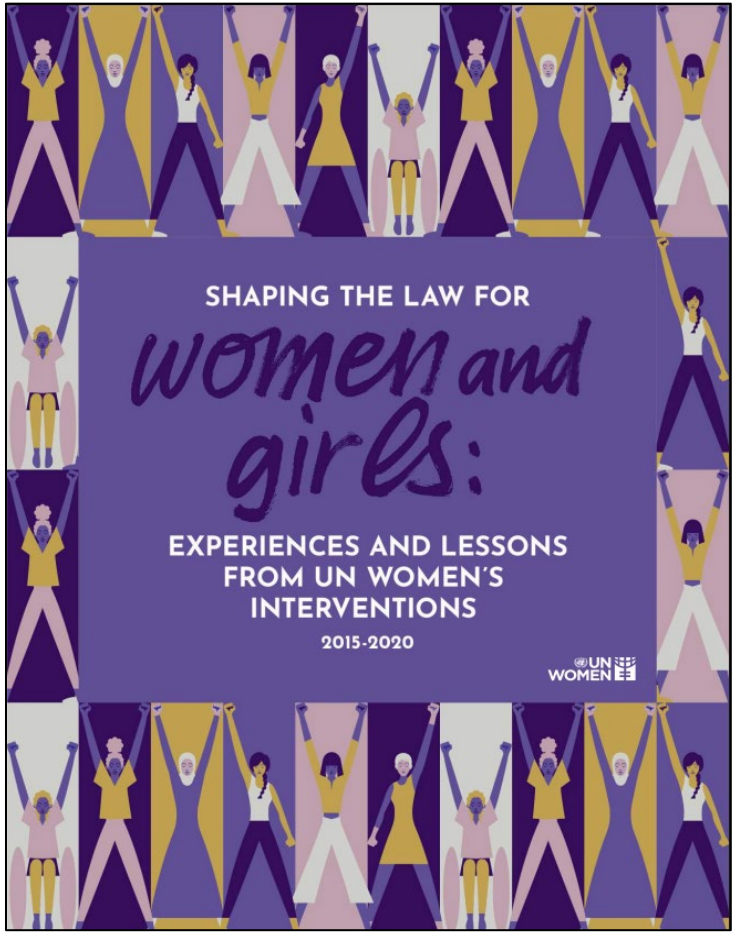
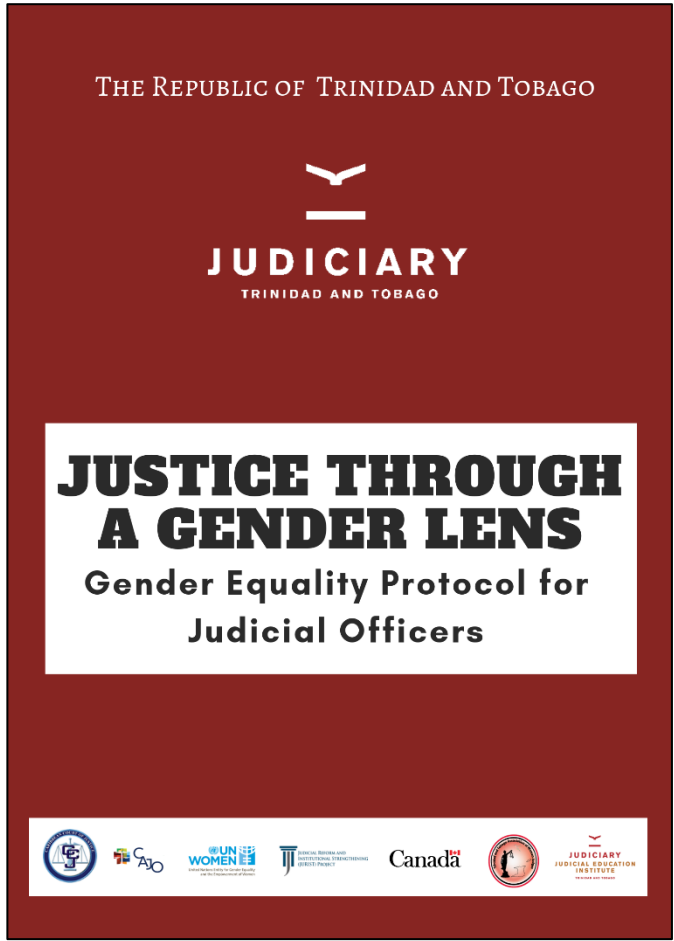


Strengthened Institutional Response: *Gender-Responsive Policing Services*

- UN Women, under the framework of the UN Joint Global Programme on Essential Services, and in partnership with UNODC and the IAWP, have developed a **handbook on gender-responsive police services for women and girls subject to violence**.
- It covers in depth areas such as: gender-responsive police investigations; prevention; intersectionality; survivor-centred approaches; promoting positive masculinities; coordination; institution-building; and emerging issues such as online and ICT-facilitated violence against women and girls.
- UN Women has developed a **gender responsive policing programme** for the Caribbean, with training done in Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.



Strengthened Institutional Response: *The Rule of Law and Access to Justice*



Strengthened and Integrated Referral Pathways:

The Antigua Barbuda Support and Referral Centre (SARC) is a one-stop mechanism that provides medical intervention, psychosocial support, and legal advice to those who have experienced gender-based and sexual violence, using a holistic and client-centered approach. The SARC was established in 2017 by the Directorate of Gender Affairs, with support from the UN Women.



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Addressing GBV in Emergencies

Safe referral pathways



1

A SURVIVOR DISCLOSES GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE TO SOMEONE TRUSTED

The survivor tells a trusted family, friend, or a community member OR The survivor self-reports to any service provider, including GBV Hotlines

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

- Respect the confidentiality and wishes of the survivor
- Provide reliable and comprehensive information on the available services and support to survivors of GBV
- Obtain informed consent.
- When family/guardians make decision on behalf of the child, ensure the best interest of the child is given priority. Preferably, the accompanying adult should be selected by the child
- Support survivors of rape to access medical care within 72 hours (but it is their choice).

DO

- DO believe the survivor. Reassure the survivor that this was not his /her fault.
- DO make sure that both the survivor and you are safe from immediate danger.
- DO provide practical care and support (e.g. offer water, somewhere to sit, etc.)
- DO listen to the person without asking questions.
- DO be aware of and set aside your own judgments.
- DO respect the right of the survivors to make their own decision.
- Inform, do not give advice.
- DO limit the number of people informed about the case (refer the case confidentially to appropriate GBV focal point, and only with the informed consent of the survivor).

DO NOT

- DO NOT force help on people, be intrusive or pushy.
- DO NOT pressure the survivor into providing information or further details.
- DO NOT doubt or contradict the survivor.
- DO NOT investigate the situation or provide advice
- DO NOT mediate between the survivor and the perpetrator or a third person (e.g. family).
- DO NOT write down or share details of the incident or personal details of the survivor
- DO NOT assume you know what a survivor wants or needs. Some actions may put the survivor at further risk of stigma, retaliation, or harm.
- Once a GBV referral has been made, DO NOT ask for extra information or contact the survivor directly.

ALWAYS PRACTICE THE SURVIVOR CENTERED APPROACH

- PRIORITYZ the needs, wishes, and decisions the survivor expresses
- ENSURE the survivor makes ALL decisions about accessing services and sharing information regarding her case
- DO NOT PROVIDE ADVICE
- NEVER blame the survivor
- Be patient, be a GOOD LISTENER, and be NON-JUDGEMENTAL

2

IF THE SURVIVOR HAS GIVEN INFORMED CONSENT, THE IMMEDIATE RESPONSE SHOULD BE:

PRIORITIZE URGENT HEALTH CARE!

PRIORITIZE SAFETY AND SECURITY!

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

If the survivor needs it - ensure immediate access to available medical care (within 3 days /72 hours for emergency HIV treatment; within 5 days for emergency contraceptives and prevention of sexually transmitted infection).

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

If the survivor needs it - seek medical care if she is experiencing severe pain, bleeding, or for the treatment of non-sexual violence related injuries

IF THERE IS AN IMMEDIATE RISK OF SAFETY FOR THE SURVIVOR/THERE IS A LIFE-THREATENING CONCERN

Contact competent authorities (police,) or other appropriate emergency support.

3

IF THERE ARE NO URGENT HEALTH OR SAFETY & SECURITY NEEDS, RESPOND TO OTHER SERVICE NEEDS

These can include Mental Health Services, Shelter, Non-food Items, Food, or Legal Information & Advice.

Partnerships with the Women's Movement and Civil Society

UN Women hosted a 3-day Regional Intergenerational South-South Exchange in Barbados in 2023 with 39 civil society organisations from 11 Caribbean countries. The UN Women Representative noted *“Through Spotlight there has been a 500M dollar [Euros] investment in eliminating violence against women and girls globally, and we have to give credit to the EU for their contribution. In the Caribbean we started this work in 2017, and over 100 CSOs in our region have been able to benefit from capacity strengthening programmes. Civil society is the engine that has continued to do this work whether there was money in it or not.”*

UN Women MCO Caribbean hosts Spotlight Initiative Caribbean CSO Intergenerational South-South Exchange in Barbados

Date: Tuesday, 7 November 2023



THANK YOU!

