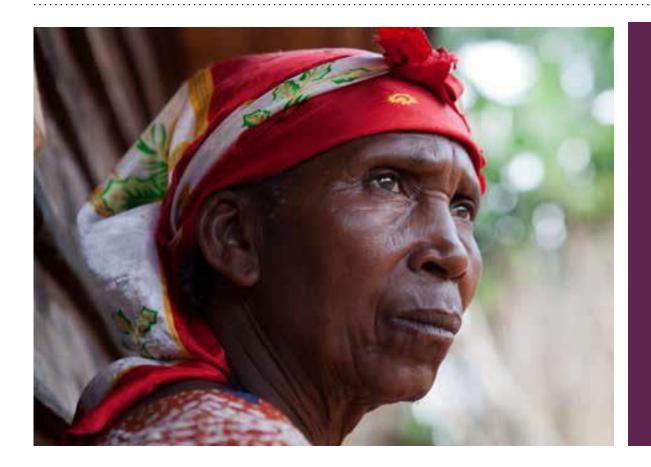


## Capitalising SDC experiences addressing SGBV



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## First brain-storming







### **Country selection**

On-going conflict	Afghanistan Lebanon (hosting Syrian refugees)
Post-conflict	Great Lakes: DRC, Burundi, Rwanda; Bosnia Herzegovina
Regular development	Bolivia, Tajikistan

#### Six thematic lenses

- Service provision and psychosocial approach
- Working with men and boys
- Roles and capacities of governments and civil society
- Security and access to justice
- Living perspectives through economic empowerment
- Monitoring and Evaluation

## Information gathering





**Desk-top review** of prodocs, evaluation reports from the selected countries

- Information noted in a matrix based on the six thematic lenses
- Interesting aspects for particular follow-up identified

#### Local consultation workshops

- All countries asked to complete a questionnaire that built on the desktop review;
- Guidelines provided for local workshop organisation invitation of key stakeholders, small group discussions, management of safety issues, power dynamics, etc.
- Inclusion of other interested countries at least for the questionnaire (Nepal, Mongolia, Myanmar)
- Each country provided a short (or long!) report on the consultation
- Each report analysed according to the thematic lenses....

## Workshop & documentation





### Capitalisation workshop in Sarajevo, 2-5 February 2016

- Excellent support from SDC Bosnia Herzegovina
- Representatives from projects in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Bosnia Herzegovina, Burundi, DRC, Lebanon, Nepal, Rwanda, Tajikistan
- Small group discussions building from the local consultation workshop reports
- Field visits to Zenica (medica zenica); Tuzla (Vive Zene); Sarajevo (Foundation for Local Democracy)
- Workshop report drafted rapidly, finalised after comments received

#### **Document**

- Drafted by main authors using all above inputs
- Circulated for comment by "core contributors" Ursula Keller, Sarah Koch, Maja Loncarevic, Sascha Müller, Ursula Salesse, Barbara Weyermann
- Photographs from all the contributing projects/programmes







## Key recommendations on addressing SGBV



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# Psychosocial approach, children







- Socialisation of psychosocial approaches requires a long term time frame at all levels – heavy investment in capacity development, training and resources
- Engage and work with all not just survivors to be truly effective and healing for families and communities (systematic, multi disciplinary and multi level)
- Boys and girls (age relevant) require a specific focus as both survivors and witnesses - including legal protection in DV and conflict situations
- Context specific approaches embedded in local and national contexts to address different types of SGBV and specific groups (ethnicity, refugees, IDPs, host community) including restrictions on girls/women's movement
- Positive engagement and boldness by projects on approaches combining/adapting psychosocial from CBA to work with war victims/survivors within specific social and cultural contexts
- Value and provide regular support to staff to prevent stress and burnout and mitigate against high staff turnover

# Specialist services for men & boys







- Work with boys and men perpetrators is mainly within the family/DV situations
- Boys and men perpetrators require a separate approach and specific services with qualified male staff and not "add on" to existing services for girls and women
- Voluntary and/or legal compulsory counselling for male perpetrators?
- Low level activities for boys and men in male spaces to encourage them to seek counselling and building trust
- Boys require specialised focus on protection and psychosocial support (as victims and witnesses of SGBV) to ensure they do not become future perpetrators
- National campaigns on raising awareness to prevent SGBV and masculine stereotypes important to change power relations between men and women. Mitigate against backlash on messages – by taking into account cultural and local contexts

# Justice according to survivor wishes







- Impunity, corruption and dysfunctional justice systems are real barriers for seeking justice – a harrowing and traumatic experience
- Shame, stigma and reprisals from family/community prevent girls and women to seek justice
- Survivors have conflicting wishes and needs on punishment of perpetrator/s and support required to build their lives within their family and communities – their wishes should be respected
- If legal route is preferred close management and accompaniment of victim is crucial, along with financial support as needed
- Informal and customary legal systems ensure women's human rights are upheld. Avoid strengthening and legitimizing patriarchal structures
- Challenges are huge on working the police and security sector small changes achieved but time, training and resource intensive
- Projects played significant and positive role in formulation of new policies and laws. Real challenge is the implementation once reforms are in place...

### Long term investment!







- SGBV is complex and challenging important to work towards gender equality for healthy society in all contexts
- Long term perspective realistic time frame to achieve real change for girls and women on prevention and protection. Money and resources are key, but so are issues of sustainability and future partnership models (Government, CSOs, I/NGOs, communities)
- Projects with most positive results are those with psychosocial approaches combined with other related activities that have had long term funding/support from SDC (BiH, Tajikistan and Great Lakes)
- Value the expertise/experience gained by national NGOs and partners on SGBV and support their sustainability
- Listen carefully to survivors, their families and communities on "what works" – as they are the change agents and activists on preventing and responding to SGBV. Examples from projects are couples, anti-violence networks, local women's groups, boys and girls groups, men's groups and religious groups.