



Learning from the Evidence on Forced Displacement: Module 2

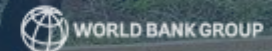


WORLD BANK GROUP

Building the Evidence on Forced Displacement



Joint Data Center
on Forced Displacement



GENDER DIMENSIONS OF FORCED DISPLACEMENT

Oct 4, 2023



GENDER DIMENSIONS OF
FORCED DISPLACEMENT

Understanding Inequality Through Data & Analysis



WORLD BANK GROUP

Building the Evidence on Forced Displacement

Central Questions:

1. How does forced displacement affect men and women differently in terms of poverty, livelihoods, gender norms and gender-based violence?
2. What are the implications of these findings for the design and implementation of programs and projects in displacement settings ?

Questions explored via detailed investigations in eight countries, and three multi-country papers covering 17 countries -- using a portfolio of research approaches with analysis at individual and household levels



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[The Gender Dimensions of Forced Displacement : A Synthesis of New Research](#)

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

1. New multidimensional poverty index developed and applied to five African countries -- Ethiopia, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan -- comparing displaced and host households
2. Analysis of monetary poverty in Syria and Jordan, using individual, household and administrative data

Key findings on monetary poverty

- Need to go beyond the gender of the household head to determine poverty risks – e.g. male-headed households are income poorer than female-headed in both Somalia and Jordan.
- Gender does influence poverty risk – e.g. in Somalia, single female caregivers, and IDP widows living outside IDP settlements at high risk of poverty
- Having more income earners of either sex reduces poverty risk for IDP and non-IDP households alike -- for IDP households, the largest decrease in poverty risk is associated with having more *female* earners, while having more male earners is associated with the lowest poverty risk for non-IDPs.



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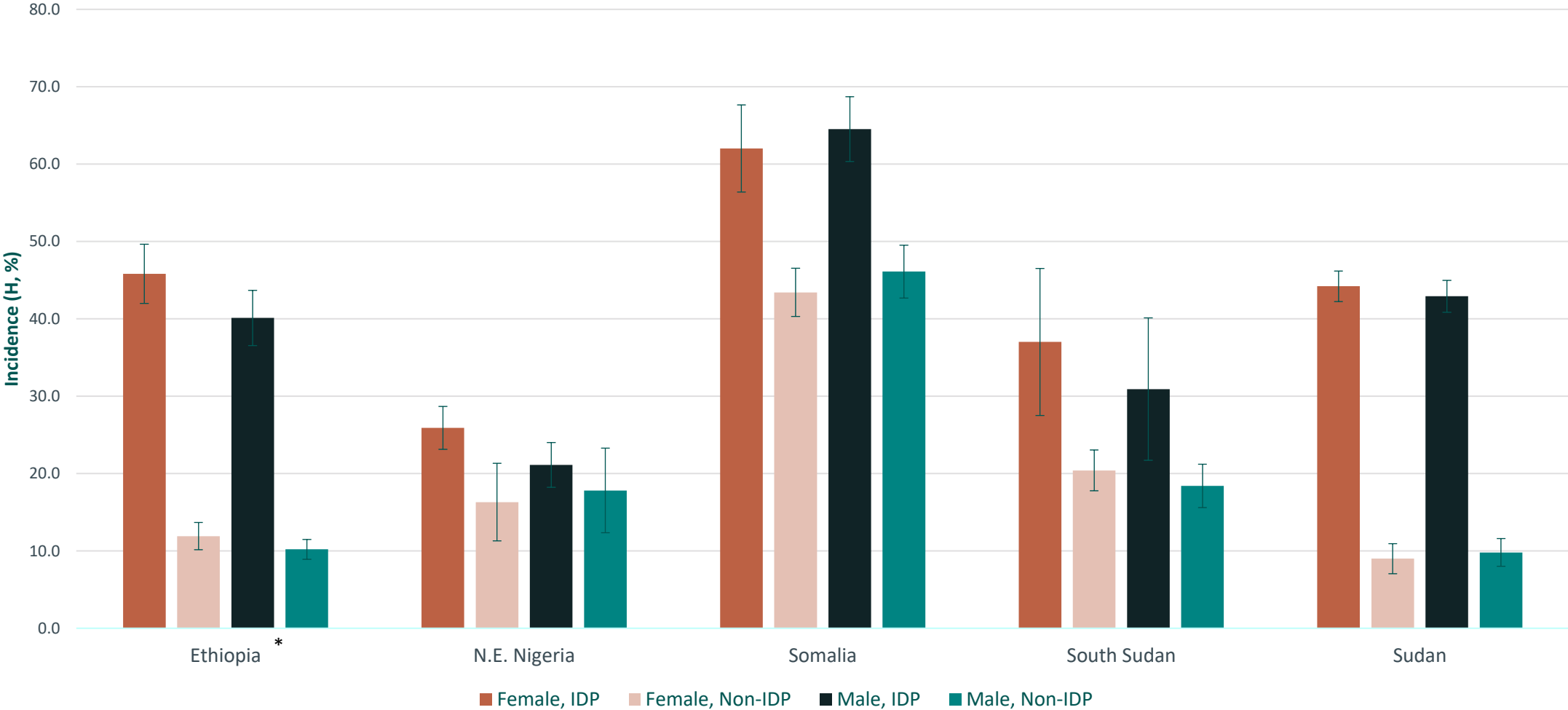
Understanding Inequality Through Data & Analysis

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

- A newly developed Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) captures 15 indicators -- across the domains of health, education, living standards, and financial security -- across and within households.
- Findings at the household and individual level:
 - Displacement generally worsens households' deprivation status, while the influence of gender varies across countries.
 - Girls' schooling most disrupted by displacement.
 - Higher levels of intrahousehold gender inequality in legal identification and employment in displaced relative to host community households.

The incidence of multidimensional poverty tends to vary more by displacement status than by gender

Percentage of the Population who are Multidimensionally Poor, by Gender and Displacement Status



* Data from Ethiopia pertains to refugees, not IDPs

LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

New analysis of survey data in diversity settings -- Darfur, Ethiopia, Somalia and Northeast Nigeria -- highlight the constraints on displaced women's economic opportunities, most notably limited education and substantial care responsibilities.

Among Ethiopian refugees, the livelihoods of men and women are impacted differently by displacement, in part because adverse gender norms mean that women have fewer opportunities for economic advancement and bear more care responsibilities at home.

Women's participation in paid work can reduce their poverty risk (as found in Somalia), but there is also evidence that displaced women in paid work have low earnings relative to men.



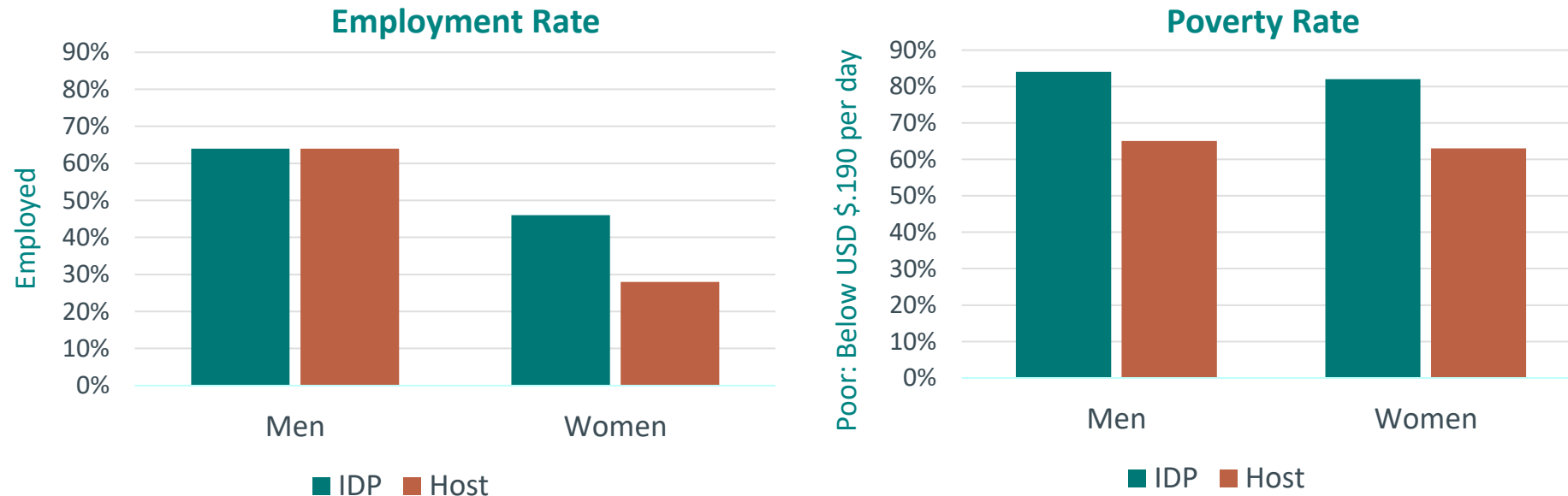
**GENDER DIMENSIONS OF
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VARIATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY BY DISPLACEMENT AND GENDER

- Displaced women in **El Fasher, Darfur** in 2018 *work more* on average than non IDP women but are also more likely to be poor – but no difference in employment for IDP men.
- In **Ethiopia** in 2017, refugees significantly *less* likely to be employed than individuals in host community households – although gender gaps in employment larger among hosts than refugees -- 15 vs 9 pp respectively

Employment and Poverty among IDPs and Hosts in El Fasher, Darfur



SMALL GROUP DISCUSSION

1. Which one or two findings surprised you most?
2. How would you advise a government that wanted to address the gendered disadvantages in poverty and livelihoods in displacement settings?

WHAT IS GBV? Internationally agreed definitions

Gender-based violence (GBV): Violence directed against a person on the basis of their gender

Adapted from World Health Organization

Gender-based violence (GBV) is an umbrella term for any harmful act perpetrated against a person's will 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.

Inter-Agency Standing Committee guidelines

Violence against women (VAW): *“any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life”.*

UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (DEVAW),
adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1993

WHAT IS GBV? More key concepts

Types of violence include psychological and emotional, as well as physical and sexual violence.

Common forms of GBV include sexual violence (rape, attempted rape, unwanted touching, sexual exploitation and sexual harassment), intimate partner violence (including physical, emotional, sexual and economic abuse), forced and early marriage and female genital mutilation:

Inter-Agency Standing Committee guidelines

Both women and men experience gender-based violence but most victims/survivors are women and girls.

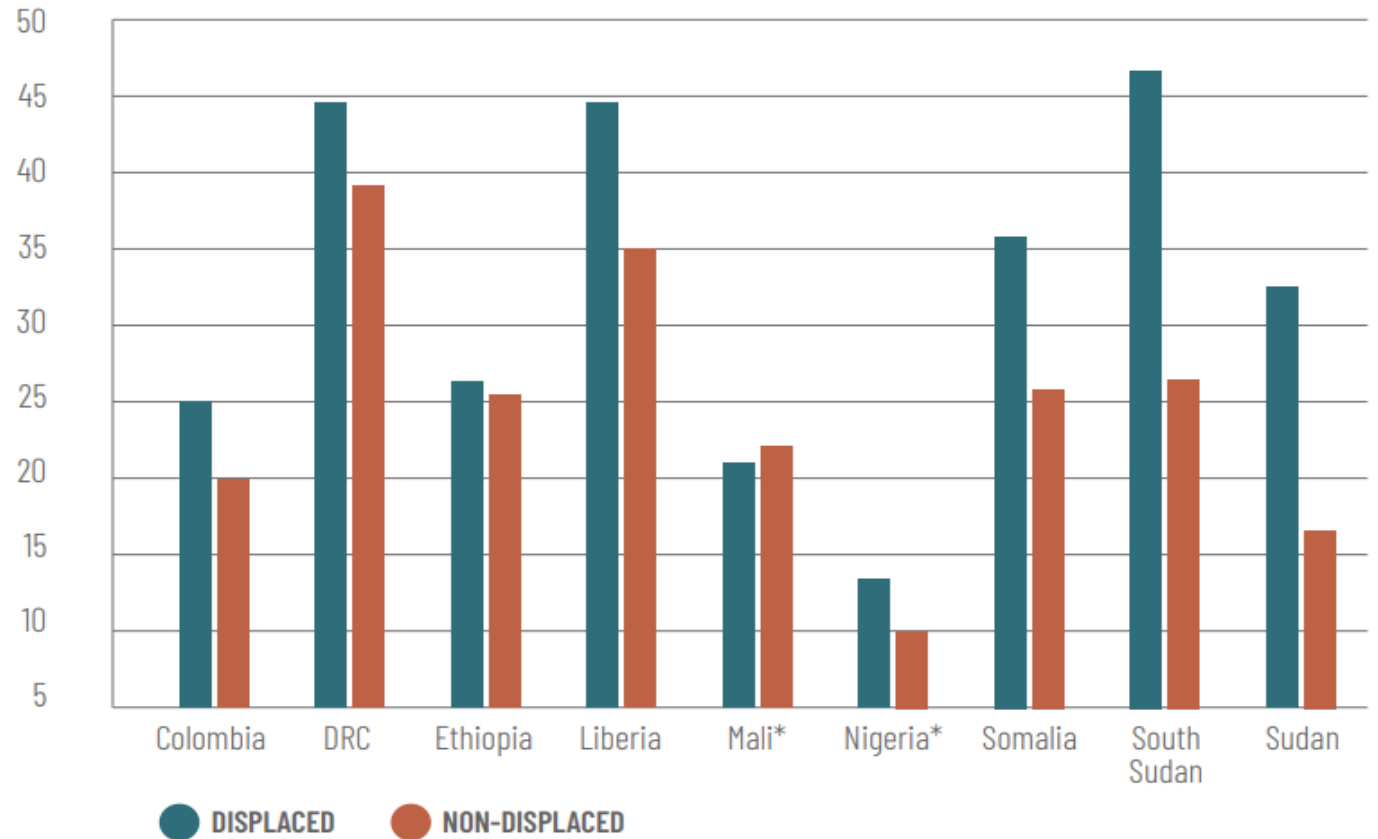
Intimate partner violence (IPV): inflicted by a spouse, live-in partner or boyfriend – often reported as lifetime, or past year.

Headline finding on IPV

Rates of intimate partner violence (IPV) are significantly higher for women that have been displaced, and for those women living in communities close to conflict.

*proximity to conflict is measured by the number of conflict-related deaths, compared to those living in peaceful areas of the country.

FIGURE 1 RATES OF PAST-YEAR IPV AMONG FORCIBLY DISPLACED AND NON-DISPLACED WOMEN



*Data for Mali and Nigeria show IPV rates in conflict-affected vs. non-conflict affected areas.
Source: See sidebar for GDFD studies; Nigeria (Ekhatior-Mobayode et al. 2020) Somalia (Wirtz et al. 2018); South Sudan (Ellsberg et al. 2020); Sudan (Ali et al, 2014; WHO 2021).

WHY DISPLACEMENT COULD WORSEN RISKS OF IPV

- Shifts in gender roles triggered by emergencies may increase risk of IPV
- Increased stress and poverty due to forced displacement
- Lack of social networks in new settings
- Increased insecurity and perceptions of insecurity

There may be different risks associated with different phases of displacement -- flight, displacement and return

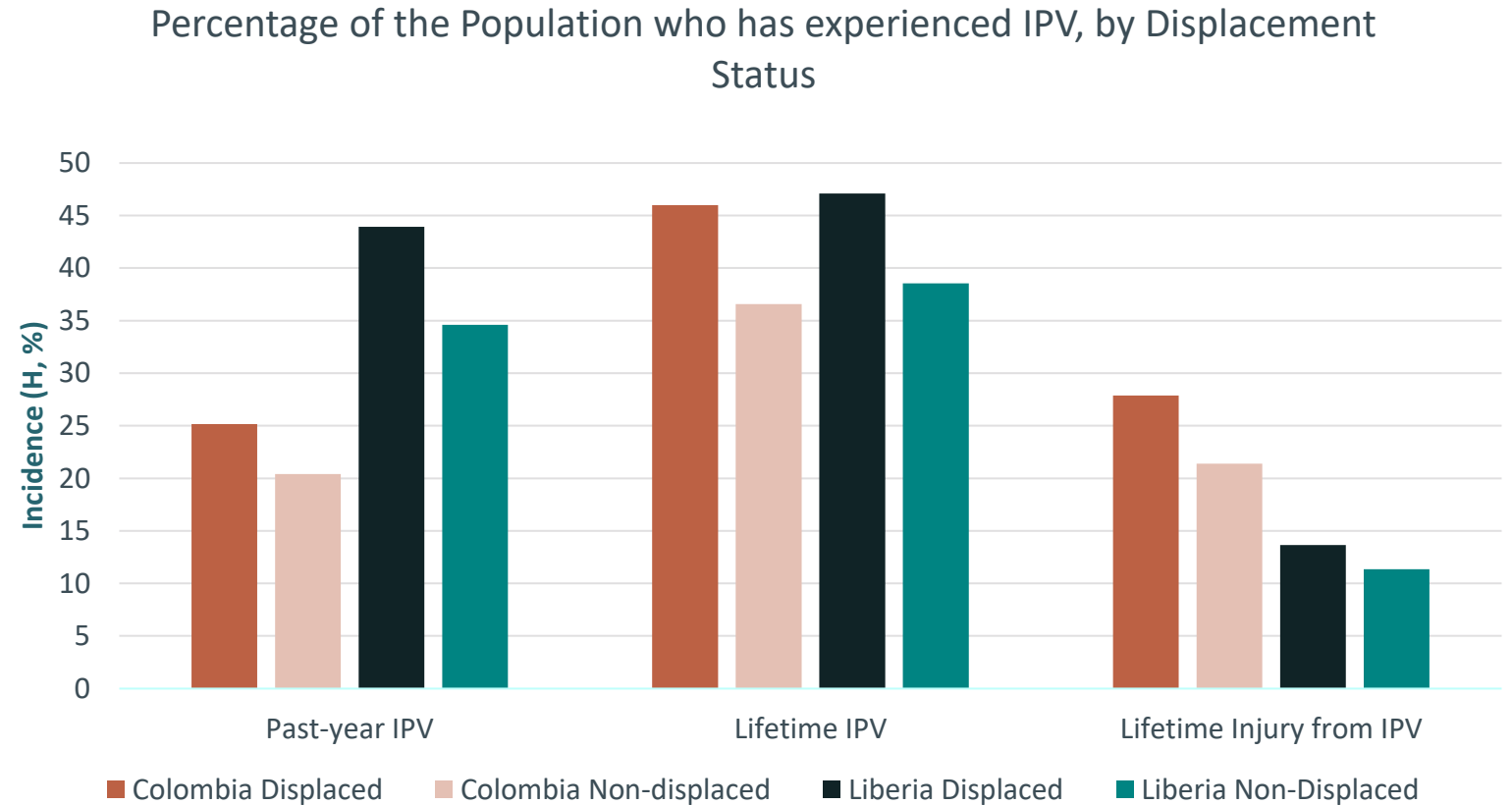
APPROACH AND METHODS

Examine the impact of **both displacement** and **exposure to conflict** on **IPV among IDPs** using existing data, controlling for other **known risk factors** (eg education level)

Colombia and Liberia	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mali	Nigeria
ACLED, UCDP and Demographic and Health Surveys: Colombia 2010, Liberia 2007	2018 population-based survey in eastern region	ACLED and Demographic and Health Surveys: 2006 and 2018	ACLED and Demographic and Health Surveys: Nigeria IDP 2018
Comparative study uses multi-level logistic modeling to look at drivers of IPV	A linear regression model used to examine exposure to conflict, and past and current displacement	Difference-in-difference model to match women in conflict versus non-conflict-affected areas to isolate conflict as a driver of increased violence	Difference-in-difference model to examine the effect of the Boko Haram insurgency on women's experience of IPV

KEY FINDINGS – COLOMBIA-LIBERIA STUDY

Internally displaced women in Colombia and Liberia have 40 - 55% worse odds of experiencing IPV in the past year, compared to non-displaced.



[The Risk That Travels with You : Links between Forced Displacement, Conflict and Intimate Partner Violence in Colombia and Liberia](#)

KEY FINDINGS – MALI

Women living in conflict-affected areas experienced **significant increases in all forms of IPV** (physical, emotional and sexual) 2006 – 2018

- Living in a conflict-affected area increases the probability of physical IPV by 14 percent, and of combined IPV by 18 percent -- controlling for various factors, including whether she condones wife beating, witnessing IPV in childhood, religion and regional fixed effects.

IPV worsened despite increases in some aspects of women's household decision making autonomy -- possibly due to changes in household composition and power dynamics due to war -- although **women's ability to decide how to spend their earnings was diminished**

[Intimate Partner Violence and Household Decision Making Autonomy :](#)

[Effects of the Malian Conflict on Women](#)

CASE STUDY – Democratic Republic of Congo

- Embroiled in conflict for more than three decades
- Largest internally displaced population in Africa and 15.1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance

Question investigated: Are displacement and exposure to armed conflict (individually and together) associated with intimate partner violence (IPV) and sexual violence victimization among women?

Conflict, Displacement and Overlapping Vulnerabilities : Understanding Risk Factors for Gender-Based Violence among Displaced Women in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo

RESEARCH METHODS

- Investigated the baseline survey for the *Tushinde Ujeuri* program, a 5-year USAID-funded program launched in 2018 aiming to provide holistic care for GBV survivors -- focus on female respondents (n= 2,120)
- Outcome variables:
 - IPV - in the past 12 months, and lifetime IPV
 - Sexual violence in the past 12 months and at any point in one's life (lifetime SV)
- Key predictor variables:
 - Self-reported displacement status
 - Self-reported exposure to a list of key conflict-related abuses (including looting, violence, recruitment into an armed group)

Adjusted models to account for known risk factors for each form of violence – including age, education, employment status, household assets, and a vector comprising known risk factors like whether their partner uses alcohol or drugs, whether their father beat their mother or themselves during childhood and if the respondent condones wife beating.

KEY FINDINGS DRC – INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Displacement

- Displaced women had nearly 12%*** higher risk of past-year IPV compared to never-displaced women

War exposure

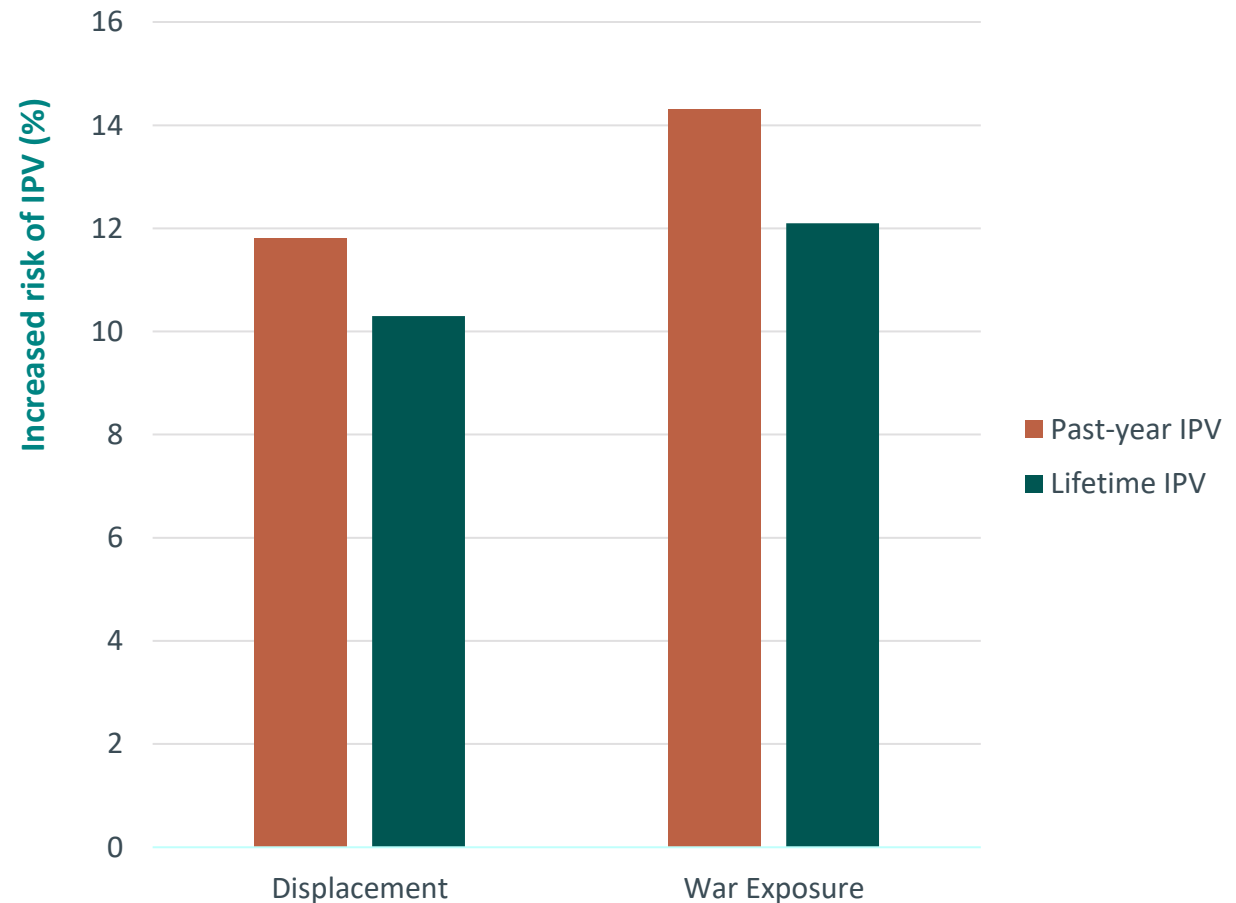
- Women exposed to any war-related abuses were 14% more likely to experience past-year IPV**

Together, **exposure to war-related experiences and displacement** both independently increased risk of both lifetime IPV and past-year IPV.

- Displacement increased risk by 7%*
- Experiencing war abuses increased risk of past-year IPV by 11%***

* p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Effects of Displacement and War Exposure on IPV



UPSHOT

When considered together, displacement and exposure to armed conflict each independently increase the risk of IPV.

Both present and past displacement increased women's risk of violence

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK IS CLEAR

- **International conventions:** Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) & General Recommendation 19; ICCPR, Convention on the Rights of the Child
- **Regional treaties:** Convention of Belem do Pará, Maputo Protocol, Istanbul Convention
- **Tribunal jurisprudence:** Sexual violence in armed conflict is a war crime: Bosnia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone
- **Declarations:** Declaration to End Violence Against Women (DEVAW, 1993), Vienna Declaration and Program of Action (1993), Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995)
- **UN Security Council resolutions** – UNSC resolution 1820 and subsequent resolutions condemn conflict related sexual violence

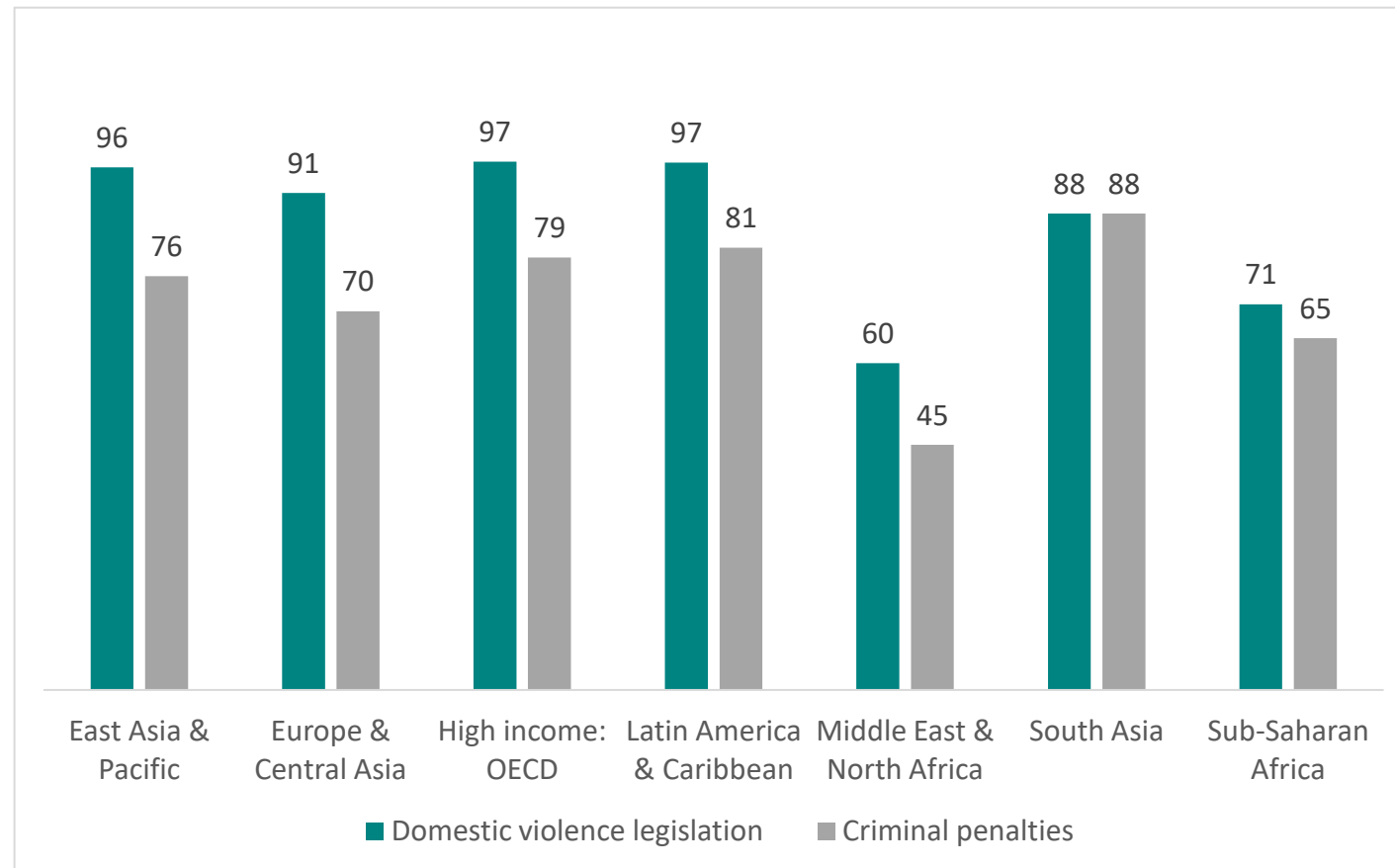
NATIONAL LAWS AGAINST VIOLENCE

162 countries – 85 percent of countries assessed – now have legislation specifically addressing domestic violence.

Across regions, the highest shares of legislation are in high income countries and Latin America, and the lowest (71 percent) in Sub Saharan Africa.

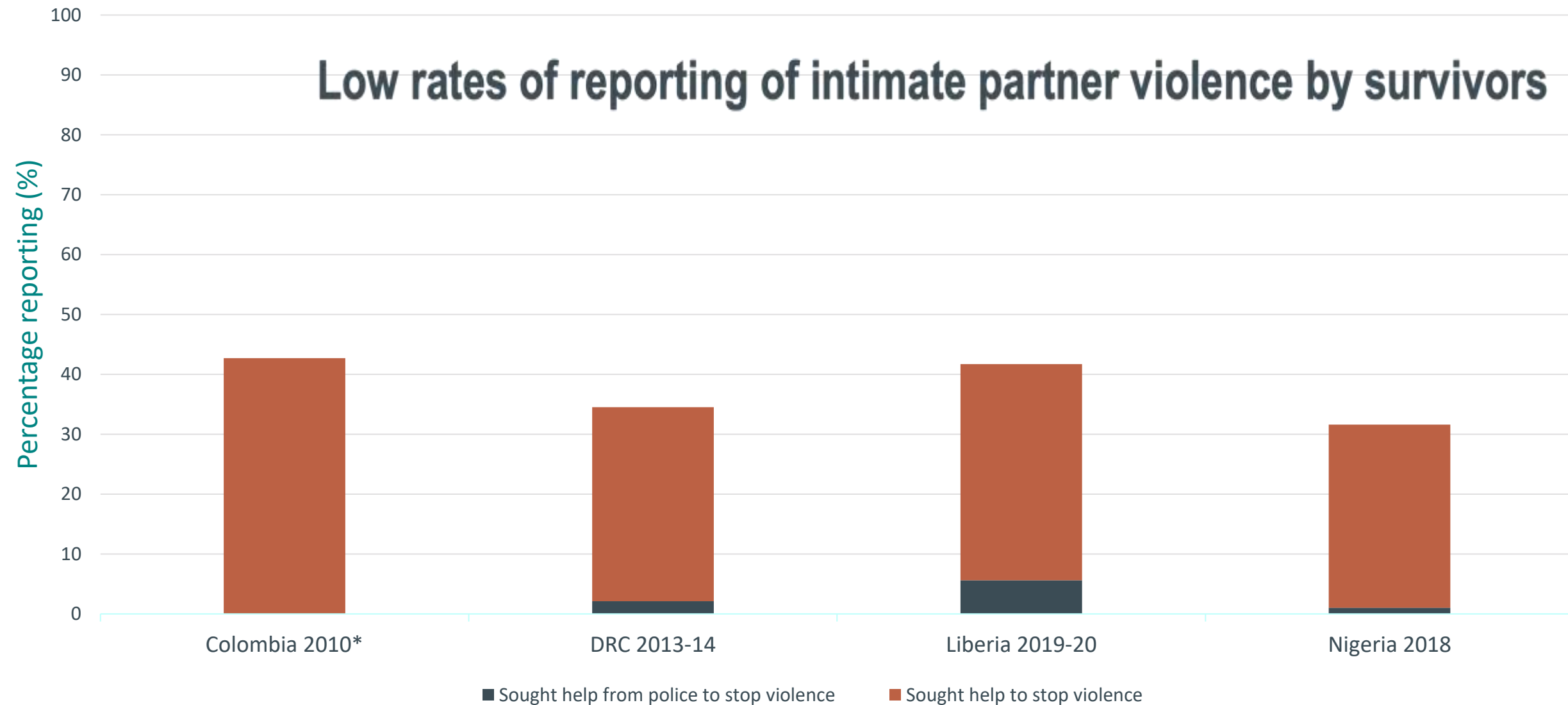
Lower shares of countries have criminal penalties for domestic violence – fewer than half in the Middle East and north Africa, and about two-thirds of countries in sub Saharan Africa.

Share of countries with domestic violence legislation and criminal penalties, 2022, by region (percent)



Source: World Bank's Women, Business and the Law 2023

Low rates of reporting of intimate partner violence by survivors



*Data on reporting to police not available for Colombia

Percentage of ever-married women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence who sought help** to stop violence

**help from own family, partner, friends, family, neighbor, religious leader, police, lawyer, social organization or other

[Source: DHS Stat Compiler](#)

POLICY AND PROGRAMMING IMPLICATIONS

1. **National laws and policies against GBV should be in place** – AND forcibly displaced people should be explicitly included in laws, policies, and protocols related to GBV – if not, these should be updated.
2. **Increased investments in women's groups** – purposely allocated to local organizations led by forcibly displaced women.
3. **Increased access to sustained services** – including justice, safety and protection services, health and psychosocial services, social protection, and livelihood support – DRC World Bank example
4. **Intentional efforts to prevent IPV among forcibly displaced populations** – including community dialogues, efforts to change harmful norms, and safe spaces – adapted to displacement settings, with systematic monitoring and evaluation.
5. **Investments in local quantitative and qualitative data from local settings** – eg Jordan Labor market survey over-sampled Syrian refugees

DRC GENDER BASED VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PROJECT (WORLD BANK)

Objectives:

- Increase participation in GBV prevention programs in targeted Health Zones.
- Enhance utilization of multisectoral response services for GBV survivors, including mental health services.
- Provide immediate and effective response during eligible crises or emergencies.

Approach:

Integrated package -- **prevention of GBV** and **targeted assistance for survivors** – delivered at **the community level**

Promoting **behavioral change and violence prevention** in targeted health zones.

Operational directions to respond to increased risks of GBV

1. Assess for women and men, boys and girls
2. Work to overcome barriers
3. Invest in adaptation, as part of multi-pronged and long-term approaches

Source: Rebecca Gordon, forthcoming World Bank GBV Guidance Note for SPF Activity Integration

***ASSESS* for
women & men,
girls & boys**

What are the prevailing attitudes and norms about GBV?

What are sources of information?

How to engage community leaders?

WORK TO *OVERCOME BARRIERS*

Avoid documentation requirements to access services.

Address cost and other major access barriers

Adapt languages used to reach all groups

Develop ways to reach low literacy groups

Ensure that recruitment takes place through accessible platforms and locations

Most programs should serve both host and FDP communities to prevent or mitigate tensions

INVEST IN *ADAPTATION*

Plans and timelines should include time and resources to work with the FDP community to adapt as needed.

Review location and accessibility: Where does recruitment and implementation take place? Ensure that locations and platforms are accessible.

Review and adapt sectoral guidelines and standards for emergency response to different FDP settings

EXPERT PANEL



Diana J. Arango, Global Lead on Gender-based Violence, World Bank. Previously a research scientist at George Washington University's Global Women's Institute, Arango has led the World Bank in changing its approach to integrating GBV into operations across all Bank sectors.



Constanze Quosh, Senior Protection Officer, UNHCR. After holding positions in co-ordination and management of humanitarian and emergency responses in Syria, Sudan, Uganda, and the Ukraine, Quosh was appointed to the head of the GBV Unit with the Division for International Protection at UNHCR's headquarters.



Dr. Jocelyn Kelly, Director of Harvard Humanitarian Initiative's (HHI) Gender, Rights and Resilience (GR2) program. At HHI, Dr Kelly designs and implements projects to examine issues relating to gender, peace, and security in fragile states. She is the co-author of the Gender Dimensions of Forced Displacement papers on GBV.



Verena Phipps, Senior Social Development Specialist, World Bank. Working on projects targeting conflict-affected and vulnerable populations in the Africa region, Phipps focuses on the intersection of gender and conflict issues, such as gender-based violence, at-risk youth and forced displacement.

Resources from today's session:

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/events/2023/10/04/the-gender-dimensions-of-forced-displacement-module-2>

Tell us your feedback!

[**https://forms.office.com/r/d2GjNXaaaW**](https://forms.office.com/r/d2GjNXaaaW)

See you at the next module!

Session	Topic	Date
1	Socio-economic data and its application to forced displacement	Sept 27, 2023
2	The Gender Dimensions of Forced Displacement	Oct 4, 2023
3	Improving Program Impacts in the Context of the Forcibly Displaced (Impact Evaluation)	Oct 11, 2023
4	Forced Displacement Evidence in the Health Sector	Oct 18, 2023
5	Social Protection Responses to Forced Displacement	Oct 25, 2023
6	Forced Displacement Evidence in the Education Sector	Nov 1, 2023
7	Forced Displacement and Social Cohesion	Nov 8, 2023
8	Forced Displacement and Jobs	Nov 15, 2023