

Report on the Outcomes of the Workshop

The Development Implications of Gender-Based Violence

Held on
November 9, 2004 at
The World Bank Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

Prepared by the Gender and Development Group, PREM



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List of Acronyms

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CGAP	Consultative Group to Assist the Poor
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CSO	Civil Society Organization
ECA	Europe and Central Asia Region
ESSD	Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development
EU	European Union
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean Region
MENA	Middle East and North Africa Region
MFIP	Minnesota Family Investment Program
PATH	Program for Appropriate Technology in Health
PREM	Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network
SDV	Social Development Department
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization

Introduction

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a global problem affecting women in every country around the world and exacting enormous costs on women's health and well-being and on countries' economies. Recognizing that gender-based violence is a development issue, the World Bank Gender and Development Board, Gender and Development Group, Legal Vice-Presidential Unit, Development Economics Research Group (DECRG), Human Development Network (HD), Social Development Department (SDV), Middle East and North Africa Region (MENA), Latin America and the Caribbean Region (LAC), and Europe and Central Asia Region (ECA) formed a GBV Steering Committee to organize an initiative to raise awareness and highlight the implications of GBV for the World Bank's work. The initiative, which included commissioning analytical work on gender-based violence and a film-series on the topic, culminated in a day-long workshop on the *Development Implications of Gender-Based Violence*. The initiative was supported in part through the generosity of the government of the Netherlands.

The workshop was held at the World Bank's headquarters in Washington, D.C. on November 9, 2004. This report provides an overview of the presentations, discussions and key recommendations made by participants at the workshop. The annexed documents include the workshop agenda, the biographies of the presenters, a list of the GBV Steering Committee members and a list of resources on GBV-related issues.

For more detailed information on the workshop, including presentations and background readings, please refer to the GBV workshop website at <http://www.worldbank.org/gender>.

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the workshop were to:

- Inform Bank staff about the issue of gender-based violence;
- Provide Bank staff with the most current information pertaining to the causes and development impacts of GBV; and
- Spark debate and identify actions that the World Bank can take to address gender-based violence in its work.

The Prevalence and Costs of Gender-Based Violence

A study of 10 countries found that between 13 and 62 percent of women have experienced physical violence by a partner over the course of their lifetime. The health costs of GBV range from fatal outcomes, such as homicide, suicide and AIDS-related deaths; to non-fatal outcomes, such as physical injuries, chronic pain syndromes, gastrointestinal disorders and poor pregnancy outcomes. GBV also creates significant economic costs for countries, including lower worker productivity and incomes, lower rates of accumulation of human and social capital, and the generation of other forms of violence. Recent estimates of the health care costs of intimate partner violence against adult women in the United States suggest costs of over US\$4 billion in 1995, including both mental health and medical care costs. In 2003, the Colombian government spent approximately 184 billion pesos (US \$73.7 million) to prevent, detect and offer services to survivors of family violence—an amount equal to approximately 0.6 percent of the total national budget.

Source: Bott, Sarah, Mary Ellsberg, Andrew Morrison. 2004. *Preventing and Responding to Gender-Based Violence in Middle and Low Income Countries: A Multi-Sectoral Literature Review and Analysis*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

PARTICIPANTS

Approximately 150 people attended the workshop over the course of the day. The target audience was World Bank staff, but also attending were participants from the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and other international agencies, such as the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), and the African Development Bank (ADB). In addition, the World Bank's External Gender Consultative Group (EGCG) and a number of civil society organizations (CSOs), academics and public servants from donor and client countries were present. Staff from the Bank's country offices in Benin, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominican Republic, Jordan, and Kenya participated via videoconference.

The workshop was opened by the President of the World Bank, *James D. Wolfensohn*, followed by a keynote address from *Mary Robinson*, Director of the Ethical Globalization Ini-

tiative, former President of the Republic of Ireland and former United Nations (UN) High Commissioner for Human Rights. Over the course of the day, participants heard from a total of 18 presenters, including staff from development agencies, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, academia, research institutes, and UN agencies.

SUMMARY OF THE WORKSHOP AGENDA

The workshop was comprised of an opening session and panel discussion, which set the stage for the remainder of the day by presenting an overview of the causes and costs of GBV and interventions the Bank can use to prevent and respond to GBV. These sessions were followed by four concurrent working groups, which discussed how GBV is affected by and affects different aspects of development, and the types of interventions that can be used to address the problem of GBV in particular development-related areas.

The four working groups were:

- i) Social Protection, Micro-Finance and Gender-Based Violence;
- ii) Education, Health and Gender-Based Violence;
- iii) Gender-Based Violence in Conflict-Affected Environments; and
- iv) Justice for Victims? Legal Aspects of Gender-Based Violence.

During the workshop's closing session, working groups presented the main issues raised in their discussions and moderators from each group reported to Bank management on key follow-up actions that staff and management can take to address GBV as part of the Bank's client assistance.

Other Activities on Gender-Based Violence Conducted in Conjunction with the Workshop

In the lead up to the conference, the World Bank's Gender and Development Group commissioned two reports on GBV:

- *Preventing and Responding to Gender-Based Violence in Middle and Low Income Countries: A Multi-Sectoral Literature Review and Analysis*, by Sarah Bott, Andrew Morrison, and Mary Ellsberg; and
- *The Costs and Impacts of Gender-Based Violence in Developing Countries: Methodological Considerations and New Evidence*, by Andrew Morrison and Maria Beatriz Orlando.

In addition, the LAC region produced a report entitled *Addressing Gender-Based Violence in the Latin American and Caribbean Region: A Critical Review of Interventions*, by Andrew Morrison, Mary Ellsberg, and Sarah Bott.

To raise awareness about gender-based violence, the GBV Steering Committee also organized a film series on different aspects of violence against women. Each film screening consisted of a brief introduction by a Bank staff member experienced in the topic, and was followed by an open discussion among the audience. The three films were:

- *Osama*, directed by Siddiq Barmak. The film depicts the life of a 12-year old Afghan girl who disguises herself as a boy to support her family during the Taliban regime, and faces mental and physical trauma;
- *Women and War*, produced by the Charles Stuart Mott Foundation and the Canadian Center on International Development. The film gives an account of women's personal experiences with military violence in the Middle East, Bosnia, Northern Uganda, and South Africa, and their zeal to rebuild their war torn communities; and
- *Señorita Extraviada: Missing Young Woman*, directed by Lourdes Portillo. The film focuses on several hundred young women who have been murdered, kidnapped or raped since 1993 in Ciudad Juárez, Mexico, and explores the reasons for these violent acts.

Opening Session

The opening session was chaired by *Roberto Dañino*, Senior Vice-President and General Counsel. In his opening remarks, World Bank President James Wolfensohn, discussed the pervasiveness of violence against women. He noted that GBV in much of the world is not just a moral issue but a development one. He described GBV as one of the “most difficult” issues that he has come across during his tenure at the Bank. To address the problem, Wolfensohn called for the Bank and other international organizations to scale up their efforts. While the Bank is engaged in a number of activities related to GBV, Wolfensohn said that the majority of them are “feel good” projects that are episodic in nature and that barely scratch the surface of the issue. In closing, he noted that the main challenge for the Bank and other institutions is to identify the flaws of the current mechanisms and to intensify efforts to combat this global problem.

Mr. Wolfensohn’s remarks were followed by a statement from *Mary Robinson*, Director of the Ethical Globalization Initiative, former President of the Republic of Ireland, and former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. Mrs. Robinson emphasized that GBV is one of the highest priorities for women because it is the most virulent form of gender inequality. She added that GBV can exacerbate many development and human rights problems, as it does in the case of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. She suggested a set of actions on GBV that the World Bank could take in the coming year: (i) sponsor enhanced monitoring of the prevalence of GBV; (ii) undertake studies on past Bank-financed judicial reform projects that have successfully targeted GBV and standardize such programs across a number of countries; and (iii) support more collaborative events such as the workshop. She congratulated the Bank on having initiated a collaborative process and urged the Bank to work closely with existing networks, for example, the Networks of Women Ministers,¹ through which the Bank could join the UN in supporting the Ministers’ efforts to establish programs in their countries.

Ms. Claudia Garcia-Moreno, the World Health Organisation’s Coordinator of Gender and Women’s Health, then presented a joint report prepared by the WHO and the Program for Appropriate Technology in

¹ Ministers in the Council of Women World Leaders belong to different Networks. These different Networks are: Women Ministers of Health, Women Ministers of Finance, Economics and Development, Ministers of Women’s Affairs, and Women Ministers of the Environment.

Health (PATH) that demonstrates the high prevalence of GBV and strong correlation between sexual and intimate partner violence around the world. She outlined how both sexual and intimate partner GBV increase the probability of other negative health outcomes, including high rates of mental health disorders, AIDS-related deaths, suicide, homicide, and maternal death. She noted that the WHO has repeatedly requested that countries appoint a gender focal point who would assume responsibility for these issues, but without much success to date. She also expressed her concern that, regardless of the availability of evidence showing the negative impact of GBV on development, health ministers and countries have yet to take full ownership of the issue. She cited the health sector as an ideal entry point to provide help and education on GBV to both women and men.

Ms. Mary Ellsberg, Director of Gender, Violence and Human Rights at PATH, presented an ecological approach to understanding the causes of violence against women in developing countries. Her presentation demonstrated that there are distinct causes of GBV, depending on whether the interaction is at the individual, relationship, community or societal level. Because of these distinct causes, GBV must be addressed at many levels. She highlighted the common barriers to preventing GBV, including laws that favor abusers, inadequate services for victims, and cultural norms practiced by both men and women that support GBV as an appropriate form of “discipline.” She also mentioned “family values” that pressure women to sacrifice their well-being for their families’ as a major barrier to prevention. She argued that interventions must first break the silence that surrounds GBV for subsequent progress to be made, whether this progress is made by advancing legislative reforms that raise the cost of GBV to abusers or by increasing protection for victims. She also suggested that workshop participants work to support countries in providing training to health professionals and in improving their health systems’ response to cases of GBV. She argued for interventions that change com-

munity norms through girls’ education and awareness-raising campaigns for men and youth.

Ms. Ellsberg’s presentation was followed by a presentation from *Andrew Morrison*, Senior Economist in the World Bank LAC Region’s Poverty Sector Unit (LCSPP). Mr. Morrison highlighted the findings of a review he conducted with *Maria Beatriz Orlando*, Consultant, of different methodologies to measure the cost and impact of GBV. He stated that, currently, there is no globally accepted approach to measuring the economic or development costs of GBV and other forms of rights abuses. Mr. Morrison described three approaches currently used: accounting, parametric, and propensity score matching, which are direct cost, indirect cost, and impact assessment methodologies, respectively. Mr. Morrison explained that each method adds to our understanding of the cost and impact of GBV, but that each has its drawbacks and there is still no one “perfect” methodology. However, he noted that we should strive for opportunistic and regionally-focused measures, and will need to work with other institutions to achieve this.

Commenting on the morning’s presentations, *Vijayendra Rao*, Lead Economist in the Bank’s Development Economics Research Group, warned against framing the issue of GBV as an economic problem and emphasized that it is ultimately a human rights issue. He also warned about the ethical problems associated with conducting large-scale surveys or research on GBV, because asking women to report on their experience with GBV can sometimes provoke an increase in GBV against them. For this reason, he argued that untested interventions should not be scaled-up as they can create a backlash against informants. He suggested that the Bank focus on scaling-up by learning-by-doing, which enables negative backlash to be dealt with creatively. He called on participants to promote the enforcement of laws on GBV in developing countries through empowering more local courts to acquire jurisdiction over GBV cases and suggested that more work be done on addressing sexual violence in the workplace.

During the question and answer session that followed, participants called on the World Bank to provide seed money and expertise to women in developing countries who are working on issues of GBV and to make GBV a central topic in its dialogue with client countries. They suggested that the Bank hold a follow-up workshop next year to assess what progress the participating agencies have made in the past year to address GBV. A participant from the *Sisterhood Is Global Initiative* (SIGI) in Jordan shared a number of important initiatives they have been implementing to combat GBV, including awareness-raising activities that enable women to devise their own solutions to violence, and a counselling service for victims. Other participants highlighted important groups that also experience GBV, including people with disabilities, and noted that people with disabilities are often incapacitated as a result of violence or are more vulnerable to attack because of their disability.

Ms. Annette Dixon, Director of Strategy and Operations for the World Bank ECA Region, concluded the session by offering her interpretation of the morning's key themes. She said the discussion showed that the Bank's interventions on GBV so far have been somewhat isolated and not linked in a systematic way to the underlying challenges of resolving GBV. She stressed the importance of introducing GBV in the Bank's policy dialogue as well as in interventions in low- and middle-income countries. She noted that a particular challenge was to help women raise their economic and social status while avoiding or ameliorating the short-run risk of women experiencing GBV due to this heightened status. She asked what

participants can do in their work to alter the behavior of male abusers and how the Bank's work can effectively raise the costs of GBV for perpetrators of violence. She ended her comments by stressing that World Bank staff need to think about what they can do within the bounds of the organization's existing strengths and comparative advantage, as the Bank does not have a large pool of additional resources to devote to GBV and work on GBV may be more effective when it is built into existing programs in client countries.

Following lunch, *Ms. Sarah Rice Bott*, Consultant, provided an overview of a paper she co-authored with Andrew Morrison and Mary Ellsberg on promising initiatives to address GBV in the health, education, and justice sectors in developing and middle-income countries. She pointed out that there is a growing number of promising initiatives, but there is still limited evidence on their effectiveness. She recommended that international agencies finance justice sector reforms that facilitate women's access to justice by reforming GBV laws, and that they also support programs that sensitize police forces to gender issues. She also recommended the use of awareness-raising media campaigns and suggested that aid agencies encourage governments to enforce sexual harassment policies in schools and ensure that government-run HIV/AIDS prevention programs also address GBV. She concluded by calling for better training of health professionals to deal with GBV and for further investment in conducting impact evaluations of past projects on GBV, for the purpose of identifying successful preventive and remedial approaches.

CONCURRENT WORKING GROUPS

Group 1: Social Protection, Micro-Finance and Gender-Based Violence

Presentations and discussions in this working group focused on micro-finance and social protection interventions that the Bank can support to empower women and reduce GBV.

Lisa Gennetian, Senior Associate in Work, Community and Economic Security at the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation, reported that in the case of the United States, programs promoting the entrance of single mothers into the labor market have decreased reports of domestic abuse among single mother welfare recipients. This conclusion is based on a randomized evaluation of the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP).

The two presentations that followed focused on a debate over the implications of micro-finance programs for domestic violence in Bangladesh. *Aminur Rahman*, Policy Research Analyst at CIDA, and *Syed Hashemi*, Senior Private Sector Specialist from the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP), presented two contrasting views about whether micro-finance programs increase or decrease the likelihood of GBV. Mr. Rahman argued that micro-finance programs, in the process of empowering women, may increase the risk of violence because of a backlash against the change in women's traditional roles or subordination, while Mr. Hashemi argued that the long-term impact of women's participation in micro-finance programs has been a reduction in violence against women.

The group's discussion concluded that micro-finance can increase violence against women in the short-term, but that in the long-run it has positive effects. Participants agreed that micro-finance can have negative implications for women because: a) it can cause a backlash against women who are gaining economic independence, especially in economies under stress in which men may feel threatened if they are unemployed and with no access to credit; b) in many cases, loans lead to indebtedness when bank workers and borrowing peers inflict intense pressure on women clients for repayment, which results in the recycling of loans and increased household debt. This in turn has resulted in increased domestic violence. The group agreed that to decrease the risk of a backlash against women, it is important that women collectively mobilize and that the community is informed and educated about the changes that will result from the intervention.

The group also discussed two additional, related points: i) What can the World Bank do, in terms of technical assistance, to make sure that

Presenters

Lisa Gennetian

Senior Associate, Work, Community, and Economic Security, Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation

Aminur Rahman

Policy Research Analyst, Canadian International Development Agency

Syed Hashemi

Senior Private Sector Development Specialist, Consultative Group to Assist the Poor

Moderator

Elizabeth King

Lead Economist, East Asia and Pacific Region, Human Development Unit

domestic violence does not occur when micro-finance is promoted? and ii) How does the Bank “scale-up” interventions to prevent violence against women?

The group suggested program designs that could condition the loan on having the woman’s name on the title of assets bought with the loan. The group agreed, however, that the role of micro-finance institutions is not to design programs that reduce violence or empower women. Rather, they should focus on making financial services accessible to poor women and should work together with other institutions that have a comparative advantage in the area of GBV in order to prevent domestic violence when it results from micro-finance programs.

The group agreed that scaling-up needs to be done gradually and in a scientific way, employing a method similar to that used by MFIP, which was highlighted in Lisa Gennetian’s presentation: A promising intervention is introduced in a small number of communities, the effectiveness of the intervention is monitored and unintended consequences of the intervention on men and women is forecast. The same cycle is then replicated in other communities. The group agreed that this learning-by-doing is the best approach to scaling up. An additional suggestion was to use existing projects in the country and modify them to include GBV prevention and mitigation activities, which would also lead to cross-sector programs and reduced start-up costs.

CONCURRENT WORKING GROUPS

Group 2: Education, Health and Gender-Based Violence

This group focused on the role of the health and education sectors in preventing gender-based violence and featured presentations on community-focused prevention initiatives.

Matthew Shaw, General Medical Practitioner and Ph.D student at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, presented the *Stepping Stones* approach to reducing GBV. This approach uses community interventions and community-implemented sanctions to reduce domestic violence and the spread of HIV/AIDS in the Gambia. As HIV/AIDS and domestic violence were considered taboo subjects in the two villages he studied, the *Stepping Stones* program got men to discuss these issues indirectly by first introducing programs on the causes of infertility. Among other issues, these programs included modules on Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS, as STIs are one of the main causes of infertility. He explained that the program was successful in attracting men because it provided information on a topic that appealed to males, rather than approaching the issues of HIV/AIDS and wife beating directly. It is essential to have this kind of contextual knowledge of a community's existing cultural norms before projects are designed and implemented, as this cultural familiarity enhances the prospects of achieving successful project outcomes.

As a result of the program, the community implemented sanctions on wife beating. Men who abused their wives ran the risk of being punished with the same treatment by the community. Abused women started to leave their children and husbands and this became an effective means of deterrence, especially if the man was too poor to pay the dowry for another wife. Women reported being able to talk more openly with their husbands on these topics and the community rallied around the issue. There was also an increased use of condoms in premarital sex, during breast-feeding and in extramarital sex, and women's empowerment in sexual relations increased, as evidenced by men's new respect for women's refusal of unsolicited sex.

Amy Bank, Executive Director, *Fundacion Puntos de Encuentro*, presented her organization's edutainment program, *Sixth Sense (Sexto Sentido)*. *Sixth Sense* is the centerpiece of an integrated communication-for-social-change strategy that promotes young people's rights in daily life, highlighting the right to live free of violence. The program combines education and entertainment through a Sunday TV show and a daily radio program in Nicaragua. The program shows young people how to

Presenters

Matthew Shaw

General Practitioner and Research Student, Public and Environmental Health Research Unit, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

Amy Bank

Executive Director, Fundación Puntos de Encuentro

Moderator

Ernesto May

Sector Director, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management, Latin America and Caribbean Region

get help and what their rights are if they have been victims of sexual abuse, or family or domestic violence. Young people readily identify with the characters and their experiences and the program has been a successful means to bring taboo subjects out in the open in a country where the educational system is strongly influenced by religion.

Ms. Bank cautioned that edutainment is not a stand-alone solution to the problem of GBV and by itself cannot create substantial change. The value of the program is to create a link between young people and the services they need. *Fundacion Puntos de Encuentro* also distributes materials on these topics, visits schools to provide discussion guides or educational sessions and coordinates with different organizations and youth-friendly programs in different counties to deliver related educational programs.

Via videoconference, the group heard from *Tshiya Subayi*, Operations Officer in the Bank's Benin office, about the high prevalence of female genital mutilation (FGM) in Africa. She mentioned a few World Bank projects that have resulted in a reduction of the practice, including in Egypt, where health personnel have decided not to practice FGM in health facilities; in Guinea, through a reproductive health project; and in Niger, where a UNICEF reproductive health program conducted in community schools educates women on their reproductive rights. She urged for greater Bank involvement on the issue.

The group's discussion centered around three issues: i) focus on sector-wide approaches in health and education; ii) funding good evaluations; and iii) potential partners for Bank GBV work.

The group agreed that the health and education sectors provide important entry points to address GBV, but that the focus should not be on vertical programming. Rather, it should be on sector-wide approaches on multiple levels that are designed to: foster the creation of networks between different community organizations dealing with health and education issues; ensure that GBV is addressed in school curricula at the level of health services and schools; and address changing gender norms among youth, men, and women to promote attitudes of equality and respect.

The group stressed the need for more funding to conduct good evaluations of GBV programs in order to collect the kinds of data needed to identify successful approaches to prevention. The group agreed that the Bank needs to access the preexisting knowledge among CSOs on different GBV programs, as this is a cost-efficient and accessible method to gather data and would avoid duplication. Group participants also agreed that to avoid duplication of programs on GBV, the World Bank could partner with UNIFEM and other organizations to conduct projects, for example, by contributing to UNIFEM's trust fund for GBV.

CONCURRENT WORKING GROUPS

Group 3: Gender-Based Violence in Conflict-Affected Environments

This session discussed the causes and consequences of GBV as manifested during conflict, in post-conflict environments and through human trafficking operations. The session concluded with a presentation on the perspectives and experiences with GBV in conflict-affected environments in the Middle East.

Carine Clert, Senior Social Development Specialist, ECA, presented her recent research on human trafficking in South Eastern Europe, which is the first World Bank paper to be written on this issue. Ms. Clert highlighted the scope of the human trafficking problem in the world: 1-2 million people are trafficked each year and only a few victims find justice. She argued that global aid activities on this issue need to go beyond crime control and human rights protection to programs that address social inclusion. Human trafficking is not only caused by criminal networks and poor border management, but also by the extreme poverty, high youth unemployment, gender-based exclusion, and growing acceptability of the sexual exploitation of women in sending countries. Recent evidence shows that the profile of most victims of trafficking is one of women and girls from disadvantaged groups whose dreams and multiple vulnerabilities are directly linked to economic, social, and geographic inequities and exclusion, as well as to gender-based discrimination. This complex intersection of factors applies to the main categories of victims, i.e., young women and young children. She reported that up to 60 percent of assisted victims in South Eastern Europe in 2002–2003 were recruited by a friend or acquaintance, and that women are particularly vulnerable because they come from regions where the workplace is sexualized and harassment is endemic. In many of the sending countries, human trafficking is also linked to women's lack of political and socioeconomic power and entrenched patriarchal traditions.

Ms. Clert mentioned that a number of positive steps have been taken to eradicate human trafficking since 2000, including the European Union's (EU) requirement for countries to have anti-human trafficking policies before they can accede to the EU, and the adoption by all the countries in South Eastern Europe of National Action Plans on human trafficking. She recommended that the Bank focus its energies not on policing or legal reform, but on supporting inclusive poverty reduction strategies in order to address the social exclusion-related causes of human trafficking—which are closely related to the Bank's mandate. Ms. Clert also stressed the development-related consequences of human

Presenters

Carine Clert

Senior Social Development Specialist, Europe and Central Asia Region

Ian Bannon

Manager, Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction Unit, Social Development Department

Gary Barker

Instituto PROMUNDO, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Sanam Naraghi Aderlini

Director, Policy Commission, Women Waging Peace

Moderator

Reidar Kvam

Lead Social Scientist, Social Development Department

trafficking. Human trafficking generates negative externalities upon communities and families and threatens the long-term development of countries, including: depletion of human capital; absence or insignificance of remittances due to slave-like terms of employment; the break-down of families and the neglect of victims' children (a significant proportion of trafficked women from countries like Moldova are young mothers); and threat on security and social cohesion, as well as on public health (90 percent of victims present signs of STIs).

Ian Bannon, Manager of the Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction Team in the Bank's Social Development Department, presented a general overview of GBV in post-conflict environments. He stressed that country needs assessments conducted during post-conflict periods must be engendered. He also stressed that if legal frameworks and labor market reconstruction strategies that reduce and protect women against GBV are to be enacted, gender issues must be incorporated into reconstruction plans from the beginning of the planning process.

Mr. Bannon emphasized that GBV is not an accident of conflict, nor is it created by conflict. It is, he said, a deliberate act of violence because women are the symbol of the body politic and their bodies become another form of booty for soldiers. He argued that when GBV occurs during conflict, it is because it existed in society before conflict broke out and simply grows exponentially during periods of conflict because the traditional male framework breaks down. More acts of sexual violence are perpetrated against women as a consequence. He called for awareness-raising among women and men, and therapy and social support to help victims deal with the suffering caused by GBV, especially for women victims of sexual violence who are often ostracized and isolated from the community during reconstruction.

Gary Barker, from Instituto PROMUNDO in Brazil, gave an overview of male socialization in Sub-Saharan Africa and its implications for GBV and HIV/AIDS. He presented research he conducted in Uganda, Nigeria, South Africa,

and Botswana on the plurality and fluidity of masculinities and gender norms. He found that the process of initiation and the generational hierarchies in which only older men are considered "big men" creates tension and frustration among young men. This generational tension, combined with the belief that women are for the "use" of men, results in men asserting their masculinity by exerting power over women, often through violence. GBV during conflict often stems from the equalizing role that guns play between generations, making young men feel like "big men." It is also common that during armed conflict, the armed group becomes men's surrogate family and provides young men with violent role models, which leads to the internalization of violence as a norm. Therefore, he argued, the challenge for these combatants is to return to civilian life, where they revert to the status of being "boys."

However, he cautioned that there is a range of perceptions among community members on what is considered acceptable levels of violence against women and the kinds of acts that "justify" this violence. He warned against stereotyping males as "violent." He stressed that there is a silent majority of men that are against violence, but do not speak out against it. He recommended that the Bank focus on collecting data to demonstrate that men can indeed change and thereby prove the value of focusing on programs that change male gender norms.

Sanam Naraghi Anderlini, Director of the Policy Commission for Women Waging Peace, spoke about perspectives and experiences of GBV in the Middle East. Ms. Anderlini said that GBV remains a taboo subject in the region—and in many ways is regarded as the 'norm.' As a result, getting women to report violence is still a significant challenge. Often women who do step forward are blamed for inciting violence, or are themselves accused of immoral behavior, as in the case of honor killings. In addition to GBV in the private/domestic sphere, there is increasing evidence of women and girls being targeted for sex trafficking in the region. Ms. Anderlini noted that according to U.S. Department of

State reports, the Gulf States in particular are destination countries for women, boys and girls, while Iran and Afghanistan are source and transition countries. GBV in the region is compounded during conflict and forces women to seclude themselves for self-protection, further reducing their ability to take action in conflict affected areas. Reflecting on reports from the Middle East, she noted that the humiliation and violence suffered by Palestinian men in public as a result of the Middle East conflict is often manifested in Palestinian homes through violence against women and children. Similarly, the lack of employment for men, and their subsequent decreased ability to maintain their societal roles as providers and protectors of their families, results in anger and frustration that is often released violently against women.

To address the root causes of GBV and ensure that it is recognized as a significant societal problem, Ms. Anderlini urged international development agencies to focus on further integrating women into the peace process so that they have a role in shaping policies and defining priorities for governance and security. She also noted that evidence from conflict areas elsewhere indicates that women are more likely to work across party lines, are less corrupt than their male peers, and more focused on resolving conflicts nonviolently. Women have also been found to be more willing to recognize and address issues of GBV that arise in

their communities. Therefore, she argued, instead of viewing women simply as passive victims, the international community should value the knowledge, practices and commitment they bring to peace building and post-conflict reconstruction.

During the discussion that followed, the group commented on the relationship between the private sector and GBV, as GBV has been found to have high costs for private sector businesses due to reduced productivity of labor resulting from worker absences and increased sick days. They stressed the importance of involving the International Finance Corporation in endeavors to form private-sector responses to GBV. The group also reinforced Ian Bannon's point that post-conflict needs assessments should take into consideration the ways in which conflict and reconstruction affect women and devise adequate provisions to prevent GBV during reconstruction. They also discussed the value of including men and boys in gender assessments, which is especially important to reverse negative gender norms.

The group commented that it is important that organizations such as the World Bank not marginalize the problem of GBV, but rather work towards mainstreaming the issue into their lending and analytical advice. They also discussed the value of focusing GBV projects on changing youth's attitudes to gender roles and masculinity norms, as an effective means of prevention.

CONCURRENT WORKING GROUPS

Group 4: Justice for Victims? Legal Aspects of Gender-Based Violence

This break-out group discussed the role of the legal and justice institutions in preventing and combating violence against women, at country, regional, and global levels. The session highlighted the need for stronger commitments on eliminating GBV both at national and international levels, particularly in light of women's limited access to justice.

Marcela del Mar Suazo, Minister of Women's Affairs in Honduras, began by outlining some of Honduras' recent achievements in addressing GBV. The Honduran Government reformed its domestic violence law to improve its sensitivity to issues of GBV, gave an official role to the Women's Ministry during the national review of security and justice systems, and brought this issue closer to the World Bank's core work by including GBV issues in the World Bank's country assistance strategy for Honduras. Ms. del Mar Suazo observed that close and persistent interactions with state institutions, supported by alliances with civil society and international organizations, were key to Honduras' successful GBV mainstreaming.

A presentation by *Justice Ellen Gracie Northfleet*, Vice-President, Federal Supreme Court, Brazil, highlighted the severity of the problem of GBV, pointing out that 12 million women are believed to be victims of sexual violence worldwide. She also discussed the legal implications of the public continuing to blame victims for instigating GBV. Such perceptions, combined with the lack of women's representation in the legal professions and the general ignorance about the complexity of GBV, have prevented victims from obtaining justice. She emphasized the role that justice sector operators play in the prevention and punishment of GBV and proposed a networking meeting with Supreme Court women justices to exchange views and experiences, and to outline possible actions the judiciary can take to contribute to strategies that address GBV.

Justice Cecilia Medina, of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, emphasized the need for closer regional cooperation on GBV, while noting that both the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights have both limitations and possibilities. The limitations derive from the fact that they are both subsidiary bodies that rely on countries' willingness to accept the Court's or Commission's supervision of their legal systems. The possibilities include the access they give individuals to obtain international supervision of their case—which is especially important when national

Presenters

Marcela del

Mar Suazo

Minister of Women's Affairs, Honduras

Ellen Gracie

Northfleet

Vice-President, Federal Supreme Court, Brazil

Cecilia Medina

Justice, Inter-American Court of Human Rights

Jane Connors

Human Rights Officer and Technical Specialist, UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

Moderator

David Freestone

Deputy General Counsel, Office of the Senior Vice-President and General Counsel

laws are inadequate—and the fact that the Court’s and Commission’s decisions are legally binding. Ms. Medina then presented several cases heard by the Inter-American Court during her tenure as Justice, which had varied implications at the national level. For example, the Court was able to exert pressure on Bolivia to pass a new law on forced ‘disappearances’ as a result of the *Trujillo Oroza v. Bolivia* case (2000).² She recognized, however, that there were other cases which did not achieve the level of legal impact needed to effect change. Therefore, she concluded, there are challenges that the World Bank and other donors are likely to face when they attempt to draw on international laws to press for the reform of GBV laws in individual countries.

Jane Connors, Human Rights Officer and Technical Specialist at the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, focused her presentation on the global dimensions of engendering justice. Ms. Connors argued that while there is a long history of women-specific human rights treaties, there is also a long history of inaction on issues of GBV, including the failure to specifically mention GBV in the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). She gave specific examples from India, Turkey and South Africa, where the national courts had drawn on the provisions of the human rights and UN conventions to

investigate and give justice to cases of violence against women. Ms. Connors called for increased international collaboration to eliminate GBV, including an increase in support for national level programs that provide capacity building for judicial institutions, civil society and individual actors.

The group discussion that followed focused mainly on the role of international organizations in the movement to end GBV. An important point was made about the commonly held belief that national courts hold supremacy over regional or international courts, which further highlights the need for an international alliance which could strengthen national level bodies charged with addressing GBV. The group also emphasized the key role that the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women could play in securing more official treatment of GBV, whether in existing international human rights law or in policy dialogue and UN project activities.

The key lessons from this group were that women’s access to justice needs to be improved; many judges and other legal professionals presently lack the necessary knowledge about GBV to apply international conventions on women’s rights; empowering ministries for women’s affairs is essential since they can play a central role in championing GBV prevention and create the political spaces needed for this issue to be included more frequently in policy dialogue; and all branches of government need to collaborate and work with gender institutions to develop GBV programs.

² For more information on this case, refer to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights’ webpage. http://www.corteidh.or.cr/seriepdf/seriec_64_esp.pdf

Closing Session

The moderators from each working group made presentations at the closing session on the key issues and follow-up actions discussed in their respective groups. Senior members of World Bank management were present to hear these recommendations, including: *Christiaan Poortman*, Vice-President for the MENA Region, *Danny Leipziger*, Vice-President of the Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network (PREM), *Julian Schweitzer*, Sector Director, Human Development, South Asia Region (SASHD), and *Roberto Dañino*, Senior Vice-President and General Counsel. *Karen Mason*, Director, Gender and Development, provided closing comments and a summary of the day's discussion and recommendations.

The cross-cutting recommendations that emerged from the working group discussions focused on the Bank's operational work, advisory and analytical work, and learning agenda. These recommendations are summarized below and presented in full in Table 1.

OPERATIONAL WORK

- *Integrate gender issues into legal and judicial reform work to include GBV issues.* This would mean improving justice service delivery, such as reforming laws, providing access to legal aid for women, and building the capacity of judges and legal sector institutions.
- *Mainstream GBV into existing programs, particularly in health and education.* Client governments and the donor community should focus on incorporating GBV into sector-wide programs, not on creating add-on programs or small stand-alone projects on GBV.
- *Focus on local capacity building.* Local initiatives are more successful than national level ones. Operational lending should focus on working with local institutions and organizations to build their capacity to deal with GBV.
- *Provide programs that address gender norms.* The workshop demonstrated the need to address youth, males' and females' notions of gender roles and norms and the rights of women. Programs to change attitudes and norms can be included as a component within sector-wide education programs.

ADVISORY AND ANALYTICAL WORK

- *Include GBV in core analytical and advisory work.* In particular, ensure that GBV is addressed in the Bank's country gender assessments and country assistance strategies.
- *Continue to gather evidence and analyze past interventions.* Evidence of the costs to society and households of GBV is needed in order to convince client governments to take action. Analyzing past interventions, their successes and failures, will also be necessary to improve GBV programs and expand them through a learning-by-doing approach, rather than a scaling-up approach that borrows from foreign projects that do not relate to the local conditions and causes of GBV.

LEARNING AGENDA

- *Organize awareness raising events and a learning agenda.* For staff of development agencies and ministries in client countries to gain a better understanding of GBV, training, capacity building and a learning agenda, such as this workshop, should be provided. The World Bank can also employ its convening power to engage international organizations and client governments in the dissemination of the results and research presented at this conference through workshops and events in the different regions. Advisory work to client countries should also propose the development of national communication strategies and campaigns on GBV to raise citizen's awareness about the seriousness of the issue, its causes, its costs to development, and the existing legal framework and services available to them.
- *Create synergies with other agencies.* The Bank must defer to the knowledge and expertise of other aid agencies that have a comparative advantage in addressing GBV. The Bank can employ its convening power in this respect to intensify its work with others and in creating a network of agencies working against GBV.

COMMENTS FROM SENIOR WORLD BANK MANAGEMENT

Representatives from senior management responded to the various suggestions coming out of the working group discussions. *Roberto Dañino* commented that the Bank needs to keep three things in mind. First, participants need to look at the lessons learned from previous initiatives conducted by aid agencies and the Bank, then convene a meeting to review the state of global assistance on GBV in order to create an agenda for action. Second, the World Bank should focus its attention on defining its comparative advantage in this area and on delineating how it can contribute the skills and knowledge of its staff to address GBV. Third, the Bank needs to focus on ways in which GBV can be incorporated into the overall redesign of the Bank's approach to judicial reform, which is moving away from sporadic projects to coordinated strategies delivered by client country ministries. *Christiaan Poortman* suggested that participants first do the necessary research to understand GBV issues and interventions before launching into large projects. He noted that there are many institutions that have been working on this issue for a long time, and suggested that we need to defer to their experience.

Danny Leipziger commented that participants can act at a number of levels. He agreed with suggestions to target prevention of GBV through school curriculum reforms, but added that projects can also target infrastructure improvements that would increase women's safety, such as lighting and special transport arrangements in cities and towns. He highlighted the Bank's work on empowerment initiatives that address GBV and argued that projects need to focus on the local or city level rather than the national level, as evaluations have shown a more energetic level of interest in reforms at these levels, such as those conducted in the slums of Lima and San Salvador. He suggested that staff refer to a violence prevention manual for local cities, *A Resource Guide for Municipalities: Community Based Crime and Violence Prevention in Urban Latin America* (2003) prepared by Bernice Van Bronkhorst.

Julian Schweitzer described some of the most pressing GBV issues in South Asia, including the high rates of female infanticide, the low reporting rate of rape cases, the high incidence of trafficking of street children, and the cultural stigma of divorce, which prevents abused women from seeking help. He agreed that the reproductive and child health sectors are primary entry points for addressing GBV and suggested that schools include GBV prevention not just in the curricula but also through their infrastructure, to ensure that girls are physically safe at school. For example, constructing high walls around girls' schools can protect them from attacks and harassment.

Karen Mason closed the discussion by highlighting the points of agreement and disagreement from the day's discussion. She concluded that there was agreement that: (1) GBV is an

important issue for the Bank's work; (2) the World Bank should use its convening power and work with agencies that have more experience in this area; and (3) the World Bank should conduct evaluations of interventions to understand why they were or were not effective in reducing or mitigating the consequences of GBV. The most obvious area of disagreement was whether to scale up efforts quickly, as the opening session speakers had urged, or instead take a more gradual learning-by-doing approach, which most of the breakout groups agreed on.

The closing session was followed by a reception at which the IMF-World Bank Book Club Dramatists Guild performed a dramatic reading written by Yolanda Palis and Remé Grefalda, *The Hidden Face of Violence*.

Table 1: Summary of Recommendations from Working Group Discussions

Group 1: Social Protection, Micro-Finance and Gender-Based Violence	Group 2: Education, Health and Gender-Based Violence	Group 3: Gender Based Violence in Conflict-Affected Environments	Group 4: Justice for Victims? Legal Aspects of Gender-Based Violence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage short-run costs of projects that challenge traditional norms • Design group-based support systems • Address risk perception of men • Give special attention to economies in crisis • Create synergies with other agencies that have a comparative advantage in addressing GBV • Educate the community about the coming changes to their culture and norms following participation in microfinance programs • Scale-up through a learning-by-doing approach. This means staff should be aware of the process and actions that create positive and negative impacts and should investigate existing interventions to learn from them before creating new ones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request that Mr. Wolfensohn make a statement on International Women's Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women (Nov. 25) • Introduce GBV into policy dialogue on sector-wide approaches to health and education, as was done with the introduction of HIV/AIDS • Build capacity of the health and education sectors to address GBV, including improving the quality of services and training of professionals • Introduce the issue at the community level through municipal development and civil society capacity building initiatives • Use the Bank's convening power to build support for the development of national plans for the prevention of GBV, while ensuring civil society involvement in the process. Including through: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Policy coordination between the sectors; 2) National communication strategies; 3) Evaluations of existing policies and studies to test how changes in policies can impact on GBV and consequently build off existing policies; and 4) At the policy level of the Ministries of Health and Education, work with these ministries to include minimal gender equity language and subjects/lessons into the curriculum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness in the Bank and with clients about the links between GBV, conflict and development • Draw on the Bank's convening power to organize regional management meetings with a debriefing on the workshop issues and recommendations • Produce high quality economic and sector work on not just the costs of GBV but also the benefits in addressing it • Focus on national and local capacity building and improving institutions • Focus on long-term prevention of human trafficking, not just short-term awareness • Fully engender post-conflict needs assessments • Include men and boys in gender assessments • Study cultural values and norms and situations where these norms are changing or in transition • Focus on women as agents, not as victims • Integrate GBV into the Bank's youth agenda • Integrate GBV into core programs rather than creating isolated or add-on projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include issues of GBV in the Bank's country assistance strategies • Integrate gender issues into legal and judicial reform work to include GBV issues • Include Women's Ministries in the Bank's dialogue with governments by employing the Bank's convening power • Support Women's ministries with financial and technical assistance to instigate programs in their countries • Provide institutional strengthening, such as assisting states to meet their reporting obligations under CEDAW and training judges and legal professionals on international legal conventions on GBV • Utilize the Bank's convening power to organize a joint meeting of Supreme Court Women's Justices to discuss the prospects of building an international platform to work on GBV (work with the International Association of Women Judges to do so) • Support the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women to develop GBV indexes

Annex 1: Workshop Agenda

THE DEVELOPMENT IMPLICATIONS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Tuesday, 9 November 2004

Venue: World Bank MC2-800

With Participating World Bank Offices in Benin, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominican Republic, Jordan, and Kenya

8:00–9:00 Registration and Continental Breakfast

9:00–9:30 Opening Session

- *The Development Implications of Gender-Based Violence and the Role of the World Bank*
James D. Wolfensohn, President, World Bank
- *Human Rights and Gender-Based Violence*
Mary Robinson, Director, Ethical Globalization Initiative, Former President of the Republic of Ireland, and Former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
- Chair: *Roberto Dañino*, Senior Vice President and General Counsel, World Bank

9:30–10:30 Panel Discussion: Gender-Based Violence—What Do We Know About Its Causes and Costs?

- *Gender-Based Violence: Prevalence and Health Consequences*
Presenter: *Claudia Garcia-Moreno*, Coordinator, Department of Gender and Women's Health, World Health Organization (WHO)
- *Risk Factors for Violence Against Women in Developing Countries*
Presenter: *Mary Ellsberg*, Director, Gender, Violence and Human Rights, Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)
Chair: *Annette Dixon*, Director, Strategy and Operations, ECA

10:30–11:00 Coffee Break

11.00–12.00 Panel Discussion (continued)

- *The Economic Costs of Gender-Based Violence*
Presenter: *Andrew Morrison*, Senior Economist, LCSPP
Discussant: *Vijayendra Rao*, Lead Economist, DECRG
Open Discussion

12:00–1:00 Buffet Lunch (MC East Dining Room, MC1 Level)

1:00–1:30 What is the World Bank’s Role? Interventions to Prevent Gender-Based Violence

- *Preventing and Responding to Gender-based Violence in Middle and Low-income Countries: A Review of Promising Initiatives*
Presenter: *Sarah Rice Bott*, Consultant, PRMGE
Moderator: *Karen Mason*, Director, Gender and Development

1:45–3:30 Concurrent Breakout Groups:

Groups will discuss a specific topic, and identify interventions or approaches to prevent or mitigate gender-based violence in this area.

Group I: Social Protection, Micro-Finance and Gender-Based Violence

Venue: MC2-850

- *The Relationship Between Welfare Reform Policies in the US and Domestic Violence*
Lisa Gennetian, Senior Associate, Work, Community, and Economic Security, Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC)
 - *Does Micro-Finance Reduce the Incidence on Domestic Violence? Evidence from Bangladesh*
Aminur Rahman, Policy Research Analyst, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Syed Hashemi, Senior Private Sector Development Specialist, Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest (CGAP)
- Moderator: *Elizabeth King*, Lead Economist, EASHD

Group II: Education, Health and Gender-Based Violence

Venue: MC2-800

- *Changing Community Norms Around Violence: A Public Health Approach*
Matthew Shaw, General Practitioner and Research Student, Public & Environmental, Health Research Unit, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

- *Edutainment and the Prevention of Gender-Based Violence: the Sixth Sense Experience in Nicaragua*

Amy Bank, Executive Director, Fundación Puntos de Encuentro

Resource Person: *Tshiya Subayi*, Operations Officer, World Bank Country Office, Benin

Moderator: *Ernesto May*, Sector Director, LCSPR

Group III: Gender-Based Violence in Conflict-Affected Environments

Venue: MC3-850

- *Human Trafficking in South Eastern Europe: Beyond Crime Control, An Agenda for Social Inclusion and Development*

Carine Clert, Senior Social Development Specialist, ECA

- *Gender-Based and Sexual Violence in Conflict Affected Environments: A Multi-dimensional Approach*

Ian Bannon, Manager, Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction Team, SDV

- *Young Men and the Construction of Manhoods in Sub-Saharan Africa: Implications for HIV/AIDS, Conflict and Violence*

Gary Barker, Instituto PROMUNDO, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

- *Perspectives and Experiences in the Middle East*

Sanam Naraghi Anderlini, Director, Policy Commission, Women Waging Peace

Moderator: *Reidar Kuam*, Lead Social Scientist, Social Development Department

Group IV: Justice for Victims? Legal Aspects of Gender-Based Violence

Venue: Preston Auditorium

Round Panel Discussion

- *Honduras Case Study*

Marcela del Mar Suazo, Minister of Women's Affairs, Honduras

- *Role of the Judiciary in the Implementation of International Conventions*

Ellen Gracie Northfleet, Vice-President, Federal Supreme Court, Brazil

- *The Inter-American Justice System: A Regional Perspective*

Cecilia Medina, Justice, Inter-American Court of Human Rights

- *The Global Dimension of Engendering Justice*

Jane Connors, Human Rights Officer and Technical Specialist, UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

Moderator: *David Freestone*, Deputy General Counsel, Advisory Services, LEGVP

3.30-4.00 Coffee Break

4.00–4.40 Plenary: Reports of Conclusions From Each Breakout Group

- Each group reports back for ten minutes

Chair: *Danny Leipziger*, Vice President, PREM

4.40–6.00 Roundtable with Bank Management and Open Discussion

Panel Members:

- *Roberto Dañino*, Senior Vice President and General Counsel, LEG
- *Danny Leipziger*, Vice President, PREM
- *Christiaan Poortman*, Vice President, MNA
- *Julian Schweitzer*, Sector Director, Human Development, SASHD

Moderator: *Karen Mason*, Director, Gender and Development

6.00–7.00 Reception—MC12 Floor Gallery

Dramatic reading: *The Hidden Face of Violence* by the IMF-World Bank Book Club Dramatists Guild

Annex 2: Workshop Presenters' Biographies

Biographies are listed in the order of appearance of presenters. Please refer to the agenda in Annex 1.

James D. Wolfensohn, President, the World Bank

On September 27, 1999, James D. Wolfensohn, the World Bank Group's ninth President, was unanimously reappointed by the Bank's Board of Executive Directors to a second five-year term as President beginning June 1, 2000. This makes him the third President in World Bank history to serve a second term.

Since becoming President on June 1, 1995, he has traveled to more than 100 countries to gain first-hand experience of the challenges facing the World Bank, and its 184 member countries. Mr. Wolfensohn attended the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995. President Wolfensohn has placed sustainable poverty reduction at the center of the Bank's mission and focused the institution's work on supporting the international community's effort at reaching the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. To reach the Goals, Mr. Wolfensohn has called on rich donor nations to increase foreign development assistance, harmonize aid processes and lower trade barriers. He has urged developing countries to put in place key policy reforms to promote growth so they can concentrate on poverty reduction, and also spur improvements in delivering quality healthcare and schooling to all citizens. Before joining the Bank, Mr. Wolfensohn was President and Chief Executive Officer of James D. Wolfensohn Inc, an investment firm that advised major international and U.S. corporations. He holds a BA and LL.B from the University of Sydney and an MBA from the Harvard Graduate School of Business.

Mary Robinson, Director, Ethical Globalization Initiative, Former President of the Republic of Ireland, and Former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

Born in Ireland, Mary Robinson was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where she received a Master of Arts degree in 1970. She also earned a Barrister-at-Law degree from the King's Inns, Dublin, and a Master of Laws degree from Harvard University. In December 1990, Mrs. Robinson was inaugurated as the seventh President of Ireland. As President, she developed a new sense of Ireland's economic, political, and cultural ties to other countries and cultures. She was appointed United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in June 1997,

where she focused her attentions on integrating human rights concerns in all the activities of the United Nations and reorienting the priorities of her Office to focus on the country and regional levels. She is currently the Director of the Ethical Globalization Initiative, which has three objectives: i) fostering more equitable international trade and development, ii) strengthening responses to HIV/AIDS in Africa, and iii) shaping more humane migration policies, all using a rights and gender-based approach.

Roberto Dañino, Senior Vice-President and General Counsel, the World Bank

Roberto Dañino is the Senior Vice President and General Counsel of the World Bank Group and Secretary General of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes. Mr. Dañino has served as Prime Minister of Peru (2001–2002) and as Peru’s Ambassador to the United States (2002–2003). During his tenure as Prime Minister, Mr. Dañino was responsible for negotiating an unprecedented national agreement (“Acuerdo Nacional”) that brought the country’s leading political parties, CSOs, and the government to agree on a set of long-term policies. As Ambassador, he initiated the negotiations between the United States and Peru for a bilateral free trade agreement. Prior to joining the Peruvian government, Mr. Dañino was a partner at the international law firm of Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, and Chairman of the Latin American Practice Group. He was also Chairman of the Inter-American Development Bank’s External Review Group for Private Sector Activities and served as the founding General Counsel of the Inter-American Investment Corporation in Washington, D.C. Mr. Dañino holds law degrees from Harvard Law School and the Catholic University of Peru.

Claudia Garcia-Moreno, Unit Coordinator, Department of Gender and Women’s Health, WHO

Dr. Garcia-Moreno is a physician from Mexico with a masters in community medicine from

the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. She has over 20 years of experience in health care delivery, research and policy. For the last 10 years, her work has increasingly focused on reproductive health, women’s health and gender in health. She has been responsible for gender and women’s health work in WHO since 1994 in different capacities and developed the Organization’s work on violence against women. She is coordinator of the WHO Multi-Country Study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence Against Women, a multi-million dollar initiative involving research in 8 countries in Asia, Latin American and Africa; and is also responsible for mainstreaming gender in WHO’s work. She chairs the coordinating group for the Sexual Violence Research Initiative, recently launched with support of the Global Forum for Health Research, and is on the Violence Against Women Panel for the International Federation of Gynecologists-Obstetricians (FIGO).

Mary Ellsberg, Director, Gender, Violence and Human Rights, Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)

Mary Ellsberg is the Director of the Gender, Violence and Human Rights program at the Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH-DC). She has a Ph.D. in epidemiology from Umeå University, Sweden. Her research focuses on the international prevalence and health consequences of gender-based violence, particularly in Nicaragua, Indonesia and Ethiopia. She is a member of the technical core team of the World Health Organization’s Multi-Country Study on Domestic Violence and Women’s Health that operates in nine countries in collaboration with women’s organizations and national researchers. She was the author of the first study on the prevention of violence against women in Nicaragua, *Confites en el Infierno* (Sweets in Hell). She is the author and co-author of more than 15 internationally published articles on gender-based violence and the methodological and ethical aspects of research in this area.

**Andrew Morrison, Senior Economist,
LCCSP, World Bank**

Andrew Morrison is a Senior Economist at the World Bank, where he is Gender Coordinator for the Latin America and the Caribbean region. He works in the areas of labor force participation of disadvantaged groups, reproductive health and violence prevention. Prior to joining the Bank, he worked at the Inter-American Development Bank, Tulane University and the University of New Mexico. He received his Ph.D. in economics from Vanderbilt University in 1989. In the area of gender-based violence prevention, he has published several articles and books, including estimates of the social costs of violence in Mexico City, a *Foreign Policy* article on trends in violence in the world, technical notes to guide the design of project interventions, and a book on the socioeconomic costs associated with intra-family violence against women. He has also worked on project teams designing violence reduction operations in Chile, Colombia, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Peru, Uruguay, as well as on a host of technical cooperation operations in the areas of child labor and family violence against women.

**Vijayendra Rao, Lead Economist, DECRG,
World Bank**

Vijayendra Rao is Lead Economist in the Development Research Group of the World Bank. He combines his training in economics with an interest in anthropology and social theory. He calls his approach to research, which blends economic and ethnographic methods to study the social and cultural dimensions of poverty, “participatory econometrics.” He has published papers on a wide variety of topics using this interdisciplinary approach, including dowries, domestic violence, sex worker behavior, festivals, and the political economy of village democracy. Mr. Rao holds a Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Pennsylvania, was a post-doctoral fellow at the University of Chicago, and taught at the University of Michigan and Williams College before joining

the World Bank. He serves on the editorial boards of *Economic Development and Cultural Change* and *Journal of Development Studies*.

**Annette Dixon, Director, Strategy and
Operations, ECA**

Annette Dixon joined the World Bank as Health Sector Manager, Europe and Central Asia, in March 1999. In November 1999, she was appointed to the position of Director of the Human Development Sector Unit in the Europe and Central Asia Region. From August 1, 2003, Ms. Dixon became Director of Strategy and Operations in the Europe and Central Asia Region, assisting the Regional Vice President in the management of all activities in the region. Ms. Dixon brought to the Bank significant social policy and management experience from her position as Chief Executive of the Ministry of Youth Affairs in the Government of New Zealand. Prior to becoming a senior public servant, Ms. Dixon worked for ten years with non-governmental organizations in the social policy sector. Ms. Dixon holds a Master of Public Policy in Politics, Economics, and Law from Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand.

Sarah Rice Bott, Consultant, PRMGE

Sarah Bott is a freelance international health consultant based in Los Angeles, California. Over the past four years, her clients have included the World Health Organization, the International Planned Parenthood Federation, The Pacific Institute for Women’s Health, and the World Bank. Her work has focused primarily on sexual and reproductive health, including adolescent health and gender-based violence. Her past work experience has included positions as Evaluation Officer for the International Planned Parenthood Federation, Western Hemisphere Region and Technical Officer at the World Health Organization in Geneva, where she helped manage a research program on reproductive health in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Ms. Bott has published widely on the

issues of gender-based violence in Latin America and adolescent reproductive health in South Asia. She recently coauthored a manual for improving the health sector response to gender-based violence in developing countries. She holds an MPH from the School of Public Health and a M.A. in Latin American Studies, both from the University of California, Los Angeles.

Karen Mason, Director, Gender and Development Group

Karen Mason is the World Bank's Director for Gender and Development. In this capacity, she is responsible for promoting the mainstreaming of gender issues in the Bank's operational work and for acting as the Bank's external spokesperson on gender and development issues. She also leads the Bank-wide Gender and Development Board and manages the anchor group that supports this board. Prior to joining the World Bank in 1999, Ms. Mason was Director of the Program on Population at the East-West Center and an affiliated Graduate Faculty Member in Sociology at the University of Hawaii. Between 1973 and 1990, she was Professor of Sociology and Research Scientist in Population Studies at the University of Michigan. She has had a distinguished career as a researcher, and was elected President of the Population Association of America in 1997. Her areas of expertise include gender and development, gender and demographic change, and gender and family change, particularly in Asia. Ms. Mason completed her Ph.D. and M.A. in Sociology at the University of Chicago, and her undergraduate studies at Reed College.

GROUP 1: SOCIAL PROTECTION, MICRO-FINANCE AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Lisa Gennetian, Senior Associate, Work, Community, and Economic Security, Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC)

Lisa Gennetian directs child-care research

under MDRC's Next Generation project and is leading a long-term follow-up of the Minnesota Family Investment Program. Her recent work applies meta-analytic techniques to synthesize the effects of welfare and employment policies on child care outcomes, marriage and cohabitation, and adolescent schooling outcomes. Currently, her research is focused on applying instrumental variable techniques to experimental data as a method of estimating the ways in which employment, incomes, and child care affect low-income children and adolescents. Her earlier work uses national data sets to investigate the effects of non-maternal care and of family structure on children's behavioral and cognitive development and the effects of fertility policy on women's childbearing decisions. Ms. Gennetian received a doctorate in economics from Cornell University in 1998.

Aminur Rahman, Policy Research Analyst, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

Aminur Rahman works with the Policy Branch of the Canadian International Development Agency. Before he joined CIDA, Mr. Rahman taught at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada and Independent University of Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh. His book *Women and Microcredit in Rural Bangladesh: An Anthropological Study of Grameen Bank Lending* was published by the Westview Press, Boulder, Colorado in 1999.

Syed Hashemi, Senior Private Sector Development Specialist, Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP)

Mr. Hashemi is a Senior Micro-Finance Specialist at the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP). CGAP is a consortium of 28 donors working together to expand access to financial services for the poor. Mr. Hashemi concentrates on identifying pro-poor innovations and disseminating good practice lessons related to poverty outreach, social performance and impact. Before joining CGAP, Mr. Hashe-

mi had directed the Program for Research on Poverty Alleviation at the Grameen Trust since 1994. He also taught development studies at Jahangirnagar University in Bangladesh for 12 years and conducted research on microfinance, NGOs, and gender subordination in rural Bangladesh. Mr. Hashemi holds a Ph.D. in economics from the University of California at Riverside.

Elizabeth King, Lead Economist, EASHD

Elizabeth King is the Lead Economist for the Human Development Unit in the East Asia and Pacific Region at the World Bank. She has worked on issues related to household investments in human capital; the linkages between human capital, poverty and economic development; and education finance and the impact of decentralization reforms in developing countries. She has examined the significance of gender differences in the development process, as exemplified in her publications, *Women's Education in Developing Countries* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1993) and *Engendering Development: Through Gender Equality in Rights, Resources, and Voice* (Oxford University Press, 2001). Since joining the World Bank, she has worked on countries as diverse as Bangladesh, Colombia, Ghana, Indonesia, Nicaragua, and the Philippines, contributing to Public Expenditure Reviews, Country Economic Reports, sector work, and lending operations. Ms. King, who is from the Philippines, has a Ph.D. in economics from Yale University.

GROUP 2: EDUCATION, HEALTH AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Matthew Shaw, General Medical Practitioner and Research Student, Public & Environmental Health Research Unit, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, University of London

Mr. Shaw originally trained in Family Medicine before working in HIV palliative care in London. Following a masters degree in Health Policy and Planning he moved to the Gambia, West Africa where he worked for the British

Medical Research Council for seven years. He adapted a participatory HIV prevention program called *Stepping Stones* for The Gambia and Guinea Bissau. In The Gambia, he designed a delivery model with NGO partners and conducted a preliminary evaluation. In the two test villages, the program led to a cessation in wife beating, which has been maintained for four years. His research focuses on the areas of health promotion, domestic violence prevention, HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, complex interventions and health policy. He has had a life-long interest in community empowerment, and the political economy of health research.

Amy Bank, Executive Director, Puntos de Encuentro

Amy Bank is Executive Director of *Puntos de Encuentro*, a Nicaraguan non-profit organization. A U.S. citizen who has lived in Nicaragua since 1985, she is a founder of the Women's Network against Violence as well as the Executive Producer of "Sexto Sentido" (*Sixth Sense*), *Puntos de Encuentro's* successful "social soap" TV series that is a key component of their social change strategy to promote young people's rights and empowerment.

Ernesto May, Sector Director, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management, LAC

Ernesto May, a Mexican national, joined the Bank in 1984. He assumed his current position as Director of Poverty Reduction and Economic Management of the Latin America and Caribbean Region in 2002. He joined the Bank as a Young Professional and has worked in the Country Policy Department, Thailand, Indonesia, Financial Operations Department, Colombia, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Peru. His work and research have covered a large number of areas of economic policy such as fiscal and monetary policy, public sector reform, trade, financial sector and capital markets, poverty, labor markets, energy sector, and macroeconomic management in oil-producing countries. Prior to joining the World Bank, Mr. May was an Advisor to the Director-General of

Income Policies in the Ministry of Finance in Mexico (1978, 1979) and Assistant to the Director of Economic Studies at the Latin American Institute of Transnational Studies in Mexico (1976, 1978). Mr. May holds a Ph.D. in Economics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

GROUP 3: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED ENVIRONMENTS

Carine Clert, Senior Social Development Specialist, ECA

Ms. Clert is a Senior Social Development Specialist in the Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development Sector Unit at the World Bank. Her work focuses on youth vulnerability and exclusion, gender issues, conflict management and local governance in the Europe and Central Asian Region. She recently coordinated and co-authored an internal policy paper on human trafficking: *Beyond Crime Control—Human trafficking in South East Europe: An agenda for social inclusion and development* (forthcoming as a Social Development Issue Paper). Before joining the World Bank in 2000, Ms. Clert served as an advisor on economic and financial issues in Mauritania under the French Ministry of Aid. Thereafter, she worked on social exclusion and social policy issues for the International Labor Organization (ILO) in Geneva and Chile on behalf of the Chilean government. Ms. Clert completed her Ph.D. in social policy with a specialization in inclusive poverty reduction policies and projects from the London School of Economics.

Ian Bannon, Manager, Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction Team, SDV

Mr. Bannon is an Economist by training, having completed studies at the University of Chile in Santiago and Sydney University in Australia. He has had an extensive career in the World Bank, having worked in South Asia, Africa and Latin America. In his previous assignment, he worked as Lead Economist for Central America, where he was actively involved in post-conflict reconstruction and supporting poverty

reduction strategy processes in Nicaragua and Honduras. Recent publications include *Gender, Conflict and Development* (with Tsjeard Bouta and Georg Frerks, World Bank 2004); *Central America: Education Reform in a Post-Conflict Setting* (with Jose Marques, World Bank 2003); *The Role of the World Bank in Conflict and Development*, and the book *Natural Resources and Violent Conflict: Options and Actions* (co-edited with Paul Collier, 2003).

Gary Barker, Executive Director, Instituto Promundo

Mr. Barker currently directs the *Instituto Promundo*, an NGO based in Rio de Janeiro that works both in Brazil and internationally on the issues of gender equality, youth development and violence prevention. He is founder and coordinator of the Program H Initiative, a global partnership of NGOs and UN agencies working to engage young men in the promotion of health and gender equality. Mr. Barker has served as an advisor on youth and children's issues to numerous international organizations, including The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank, USAID, the Ford Foundation, the MacArthur Foundation and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), among others. He is currently coordinating a study on young men, conflict and HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa for the World Bank, and on an assessment of efforts to engage men and boys in promoting gender equality for UNFPA. He holds a Ph.D. in child and adolescent development from the Erikson Institute for Advanced Studies in Child Development (Loyola University-Chicago).

Sanam Naraghi Anderlini, Director, Policy Commission, Women Waging Peace

Sanam Naraghi Anderlini joined Women Waging Peace as the Director of the Policy Commission in 2002 to develop and produce the first ever series of comprehensive field-based case studies on women's contributions to peace processes. Prior to her present position, she was the Senior Policy Advisor at International Alert,

advocating for UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security. She has written numerous pieces on the role of women in peace processes, including *Women at the Peace Table: Making a Difference* for UNIFEM in 2000, *Women's Leadership, Gender, and Peace* for the Ford Foundation in 2001, and a plan of action for mainstreaming gender in post-conflict reconstruction for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 2001. In 2003 and 2004, she conducted workshops and research on conflict prevention, women and nonviolent transformation in Iran. Sanam Naraghi Anderlini holds an MPhil in Social Anthropology from Cambridge University.

Reidar Kvam, Lead Social Scientist, Social Development Department, World Bank

Reidar Kvam is a Lead Social Scientist at the World Bank. He is team leader for the Social Analysis and Policy team, which coordinates efforts to mainstream social analysis, gender and participatory processes in Bank supported investment operations as well as through Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA) in Development Policy Lending. The team is also developing frameworks for macro-level social analysis at the country level. Reidar Kvam received his Ph.D. in Social Anthropology from the University of Bergen in Norway, and has worked on research and development cooperation in Latin America, East Asia, South Asia, and Africa. Between 2000 and 2003 he headed the World Bank's social development team in India, based in New Delhi. Prior to joining the Bank in 1996 he worked for various development agencies including the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD). In addition to coordinating work on social analysis and policy, Reidar Kvam is the Social Development representative on the Bank's Gender and Development Sector Board, and the Social Development Department's focal point for work on human rights. He is also a co-coordinator of the Community of Practice on Empowerment in the World Bank.

**GROUP 4: JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS?
LEGAL ASPECTS OF GENDER-
BASED VIOLENCE**

Marcela del Mar Suazo, Minister of Women's Affairs, Honduras

In February of 2004, Ms. Suazo became the President of the Board of Ministers of Women's Affairs for Central America. In June of this year, she was elected for a period of four years to Chair for the Regional Women Conference, a division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). In October 2003, she was elected Co-chair of the World Network of Ministers of Women's Affairs. Prior to this, in February 2002, she was appointed Minister of the Honduran National Institute for Women's Affairs. The most significant achievement of the National Institute of Women has been the declaration of the National Policy of Women as State policy. The Institute is currently working together with other Secretaries of State to mainstream the Gender Approach. Some of the Institute's projects, including the Project of Mainstreaming of the Gender Approach and Prevention of Domestic and Intra-Family Violence in the Police Force, have been selected as models for the Latin American region. Ms. Suazo has a Master of Science in Education and an Associate Degree in Child Psychology.

Justice Ellen Gracie Northfleet, Vice-President, Federal Supreme Court, Brazil

Ellen Gracie Northfleet is Vice-President Justice of the Federal Supreme Court of Brazil for 2004–2006, and the Vice-President Justice of the Superior Electoral Court. She received her A.B. Law from the Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul in 1970 and her M.ABD. in Social Anthropology, from the same University in 1982. She previously worked as an attorney in a private practice, was a member of the BAR Association, a member of the board of the BAR and Founding Director of the Escola Superior da Advocacia from 1986–1987. Ms. Northfleet was Federal Attorney of the Ministério Público Federal from 1973–1989 and entered the bench as judge of the Federal Court of Appeals in

1989. She served as Deputy Chief-Judge from 1995–1997 and Chief-Judge from 1997–1999. Ms. Northfleet was previously Professor of Constitutional Law at the Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos and received the Fulbright Scholarship in 1991 to attend American University, where she specialized in Administration of Justice.

Cecilia Medina, Justice, Inter-American Court of Human Rights

Ms. Medina was elected to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in 2003 for a five year term. She has recently been guest lecturing at a number of different universities on issues of gender crimes in Latin America. She has worked as a consultant, preparing training courses on international human rights law for judges and lawyers in South America, evaluating projects sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and providing training on the Inter-American system at the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights. She lectured as a university professor for a number of years prior to 2003, and from 1999, has been professor in the Master's Program on Law at the University of Chile. She became co-Director of the Human Rights Center, University of Chile Law Faculty in 2002, and worked with the Ministry of Education to design the program on Human Rights Studies for school children in 2001. Ms. Medina received her Ph.D. in Law at the University of Utrecht.

Jane Connors, Human Rights Officer and Technical Specialist, UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

Ms. Connors was appointed as Human Rights Officer and Technical Specialist at the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in October 2002, where she has been overseeing the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Committee against Torture and the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture. From 1996–2002, Ms. Connors was the chief of the Women's Rights Unit at the UN's Division for the Advancement of Women and prior to this, she had a long career in aca-

demia, as Senior Lecturer and Lecturer in Law at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London from 1983–1996. She has been lecturing in law since 1980, both in Australia and in the U.K. Ms. Connors has published widely on the legal implications of CEDAW in different cultural contexts, and on the interplay between CSOs and women's rights at the UN. She holds a combined degree in Arts and Law, and a Master's Degree in Law from the Australian National University, Australia. She is a Barrister and Solicitor of the Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory and a Barrister of the High Court of Australia.

David Freestone, Deputy General Counsel, Advisory Services, LEGVP

Since May 2004, Mr. Freestone has been Deputy General Counsel of Advisory Services at the World Bank. Until May, he was Chief Counsel and head of the Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development and International Law Group in the Legal Vice Presidency. Prior to joining the Bank in 1996, he was Professor of International Law at the University of Hull, England, from which he holds the degrees of LL.B and LL.D. He also holds an LL.M from London University (Kings College). He is the founding editor and now Editor in Chief of the International Journal of Marine and Coastal Law and editor (with Dan Bodansky) of the monograph series on International Environmental Law and Policy. His recent books include: *Legislating for Sustainable Fisheries* (with W. Edeson and E. Gudmundsdottir); *International Law and Sustainable Development: Past Achievements and Future Challenges* (co-edited with Alan Boyle); *The Precautionary Principle and International Law: The Challenge of Implementation* (co-edited with Ellen Hey).

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Danny Leipziger, Vice President, PREM

Mr. Leipziger assumed his current position as Vice President of the Poverty Reduction and

Economic Management Network on October 15, 2004. As Head of the PREM Network, he provides leadership for the Bank's strategic work on growth and poverty reduction across the Bank's regional PREM units. Prior to assuming his current position, he was Director of the Finance, Infrastructure and Private Sector Group in the Latin America and the Caribbean Region from 1998–2004. Before working at the World Bank, Mr. Leipziger held positions in the U.S. government, as Deputy Director of Planning and Analysis Staff at the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (U.S.

Dept. of State) and as a Financial Economist at the Bureau for Programs and Policy (USAID). He continues in his role as Adjunct Professor at the Graduate School of International Economics and Finance at Brandeis University, where he teaches a course on International Financial Institutions. Mr. Leipziger has a Ph.D. in Economics from Brown University and has published books and articles on the international monetary system, Latin America, East Asia, and on infrastructure development, among other topics.

Annex 3: Gender-Based Violence Steering Committee Members

Members are listed in alphabetical order by last name

- Ian Bannon, Manager, Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction Unit, Social Development Department
- Helene Carlsson, Gender Specialist, Gender and Development Group
- Carine Clert, Senior Social Development Specialist, Europe and Central Asia Region
- Teresa Genta-Fons, Senior Counsel, Office of the Senior Vice President and General Counsel, Latin America and the Caribbean Region
- Jessica Hughes, Junior Professional Associate, Gender and Development Group
- Reidar Kvam, Coordinator, Project Social Analysis, Social Development Department
- Elizabeth Laura Lule, Adviser, Health, Nutrition and Population, Human Development Network
- Andrew R. Morrison, Senior Economist, Poverty Sector Unit, Latin America and the Caribbean Region
- Carmen Niethammer, Operations Officer, Social and Economic Development Group, Office of the Regional Vice-President for Middle East and North Africa
- A. Waafas Ofosu-Amaah, Acting Sector Manager, Gender and Development Group
- Vijayendra Rao, Lead Economist, Development Economics Research Group
- Cecilia Valdivieso, Sector Manager, Gender and Development Group

Annex 4: List of Resources

All the resources are available on the GBV workshop website at <http://www.worldbank.org/gender>

- Bott, Sarah, Mary Ellsberg and Andrew Morrison. 2004. *Preventing and Responding to Gender-Based Violence in Middle and Low Income Countries: A Multi-Sectoral Literature Review and Analysis*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
- Center for Health and Gender Equity. 1999. "Population Reports: Violence Against Women". In *Issues in World Health*, Series L, No. 11: 1-42.
- Morrison, Andrew R. and Maria Loreto Biehl (Eds.). 1999. *Too Close to Home: Domestic Violence in the Americas*. Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank.
- Morrison, Andrew, Mary Ellsberg and Sarah Bott. 2004. *Addressing Gender-Based Violence in Latin America and the Caribbean: A Critical Review of Interventions*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
- Morrison, Andrew and Maria Beatriz Orlando. 2004. *The Costs and Impacts of Gender-Based Violence in Developing Countries: Methodological Considerations and New Evidence*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
- Van Bronkhorst, Bernice. 2003. *A Resource Guide for Municipalities: Community Based Crime and Violence Prevention in Urban Latin America*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
- World Health Organization, 2002. *World Report on Violence and Health*. Etienne G. Krug, Linda L. Dahlberg, James A. Mercy, Anthony B. Zwi and Rafael Lozano (Eds.). Geneva: WHO.
- World Health Organization. 2004. *The Economic Dimensions of Interpersonal Violence*. Geneva: WHO.

BACKGROUND READINGS FOR CONCURRENT WORKING GROUPS:

Group 1: Social Protection, Micro-Finance and Gender-Based Violence

- Gennetian, Lisa, Christina M. Gibson-Davis, Katherine Magnuson, and Greg Duncan. *Employment and the Risk of Domestic Abuse among Low-Income Women*.
- Gennetian, Lisa. *Welfare Policies and Domestic Abuse Among Single Mothers*.
- Hashemi, Syed M, Sidney Ruth Schuler and Ann P Riley. 1996. "Rural Credit Programs and Women's Empowerment in Bangladesh." *World Development*. 24(4): 635-53.
- Rahman, Aminur. 1999. "Microcredit Programme for Equitable and Sustainable Development: Who Pays?" *World Development*. Vol.27, No 1: 62-82.

Group 2: Education, Health and Gender-Based Violence

- Bradshaw, Sarah. 2001. *Gendered Communication Strategies Puntos de Encuentro - Nicaragua: A Case Study*.

Shaw, Matthew. 2002. "Before we were sleeping but now we are awake: the Stepping Stones workshop programme in the Gambia" in *Realising rights: transforming approaches to sexual and reproductive well-being*, A. Cornwall and A. Welbourn (Eds.). London: Zed Books: 128-140.

World Bank & UNFPA. 2004. *Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting in Somalia*.

Group 3: Gender Based Violence in Conflict-Affected Environments

Bannon, Ian, Tsjard Bouda and Georg Frerks. 2004. *Gender, Conflict, and Development*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

Rehn, Elisabeth, Johnson Sirleaf, Ellen. 2002. "Women, War, Peace: The Independent Experts' Assessment on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Women and Women's Role in Peace-Building" in *Progress of the World's Women 2002*, Vol. 1.

Group 4: Justice for Victims? Legal Aspects of Gender-Based Violence

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Available also at <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw>

Inter-American Commission on Human Rights Website <http://www.cidh.org> (Includes relevant information regarding members, country reports, on-site visits, and petitions).

Inter-American Commission of Women Website: <http://www.oas.org/CIM>

Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women "Convention of Belem do Para." <http://summit-americas.org/Belemdopara.htm>

Inter-American Court on Human Rights Website: <http://www.corteidh.or.cr/> (Includes relevant information regarding members of the Court and jurisprudence).

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/protocol/>

Relevant abstracts from the most recent Country Report to the CEDAW Committee from Brazil. For the complete report and commentaries from the Committee, and other country reports see: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/reports.htm>

The American Convention on Human Rights. Available also at <http://www.cidh.org/Basicos/basic3.htm>

United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW) Website. (Contains relevant information about the CEDAW, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, list of members of the Committee and country reports). <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/>

Web Links:

Network of Women Ministers. Council of Women World Leaders Website. <http://www.womenworldleaders.org/Content.aspx?id=56>

The Inter-American Court on Human Rights. The Trujillo Oroza vs. Bolivia case. http://www.corteidh.or.cr/seriecpdf/seriec_64_esp.pdf



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