

2 March 2026

GEDSI Forum

Overview Session

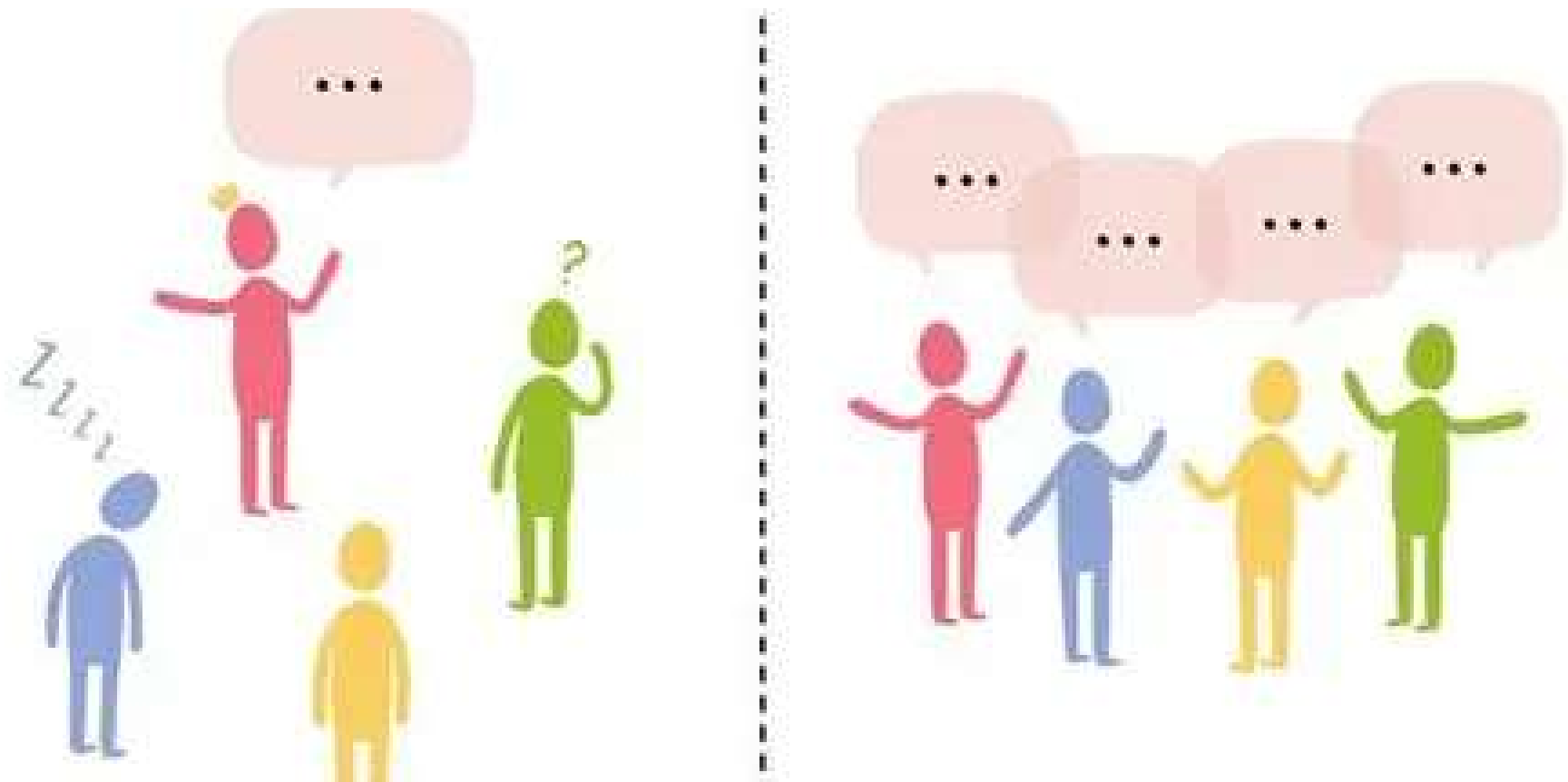


Learning Track

Ending violence against women and children



Learning Track Approach



Objectives of learning track

Participants:

- Explore the convergence of violence against women/girls and violence against children
- Highlight current practices to end violence against women and children and learn from one another
- Discuss common framework for work to address violence against women and children
- Outline next steps and recommended actions

A note on terminology...

Table discussion

- What terminology have you heard used to describe violence experienced by women and girls, men and boys?
- How do we decide which terms to use in different contexts (community engagement, donor conversations, internal technical work)? What are the trade-offs?
- For this track, the primary focus is addressing the violence that women and girls disproportionately experience

Where we've been

Addressing violence against women and girls

Acknowledging the data

- Child marriage remains a significant global issue, with approximately 12 million girls married before age 18 each year, particularly prevalent in West and Central Africa.
- More than a quarter of women and girls, aged 15-49, report experiencing physical or sexual violence from an intimate partner in their lifetime.
 - Wide variations across regions
 - 68 per cent of women and girls in the Pacific



Responding to the issues – World Vision and Partners

- Addressing types of violence and harmful practices that are considered violence against women and girls
 - Child marriage
 - Sexual violence
- Do not consistently identify and address the role gender norms, roles and relationships have in driving these types of violence

Fragmented approach

- No explicit approach outlining how World Vision addresses violence against women and girls
- No articulated theory of change about how addressing intimate partner violence supports child well-being



Parallel approaches in global systems

Addressing violence against women and children

Historically, humanitarian actors*:

- parallel approaches to child protection and addressing gender-based violence/violence against women and girls



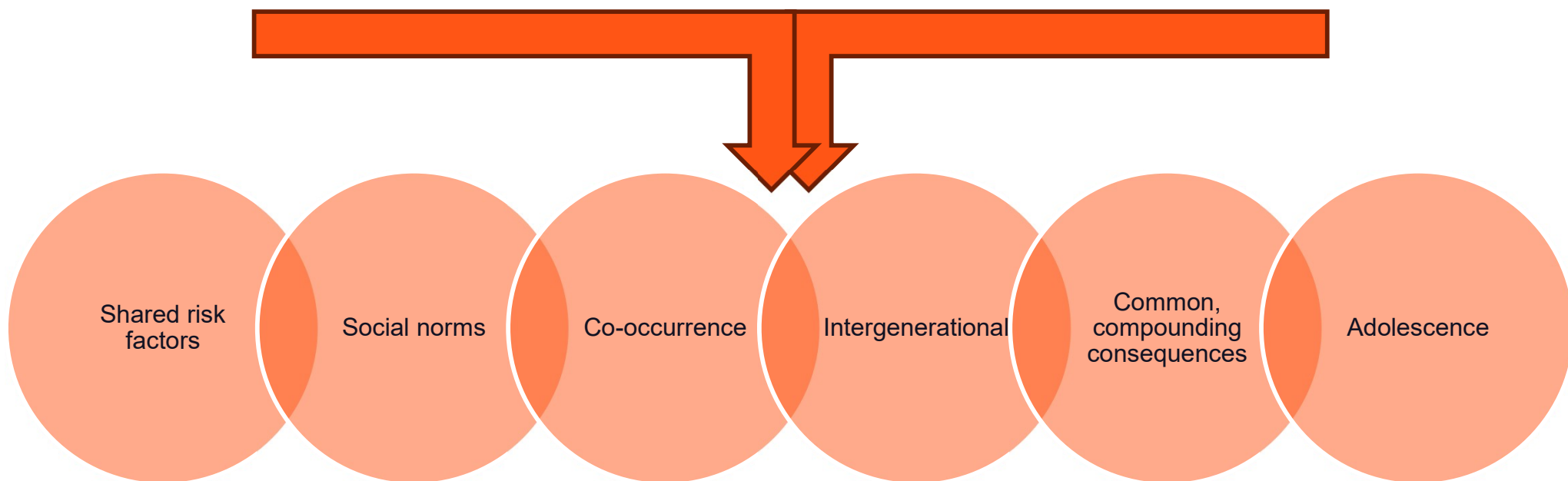
R	Relationship skills strengthened
E	Empowerment of women
S	Services ensured
P	Poverty reduced.
E	Environments made safe
C	Child and adolescent abuse prevented
T	Transformed attitudes, beliefs and norms

Small group discussion

- From your understanding, how would you describe the difference between violence against children and gender-based violence against women and girls?
- From the experience of a child – say an adolescent mother – what do you think is the difference between violence against children and gender-based violence against women and girls?

Learning – more alike than different

- Convergence between violence against children and gender-based violence against women and girls



Learning - What works to prevent violence against women and girls?

- Target interventions to address certain kinds of violence*
 - Specificity is key, especially in primary prevention
 - Address intimate partner violence, sexual violence – not broad sexual and gender-based violence

Leverage points within WV child protection

- Targeted focus on addressing specific types of violence, complemented by systems strengthening:
 - Violence in the home
 - Sexual violence
 - Child labour
 - Child marriage
- Focus on the role of gender and social norms as recognised drivers of certain kinds of violence against children

CP PROTECT

World Vision's refined approach to address violence against children

- Provides a framework that reflects learning about what works to address violence against children
- Reflects learning about the convergence of violence against women & girls and violence against children
- Strong focus on addressing the drivers of violence against children that are based on negative gender norms, roles and relationships

CP PROTECT and ending violence against women and girls

Potential of World Vision's CP PROTECT model:

- Provide a framing (i.e. north star) for programming that addresses violence against women and girls
- Capture the convergence of violence against women and girls and violence against children
- Allow World Vision to capture cohesive learning and evidence
- Speak to diverse partners in ways they understand and prioritise
 - E.g. donors that prioritise addressing violence against women and girls

Track Plans

- Explore CP PROTECT as unifying frame for work to address violence against women and girls

Track Plans

Session 1: 15:50-17:00	<i>Part 1: The expertise in the room – interactive session – discussion group</i>
	<i>Part 2: Starting the discussion</i>
Day 2: Tuesday, 3 March 2026	
Session 2: 9:30-10:30	<i>Introduce CP PROTECT</i>
Session 3: 11:00-12:30	<i>Gender and Social Norms for Agency and Empowerment -Transformative Approaches*</i>
Session 4: 14:00 - 15:30	<i>Behavior/Mindset Change for Resilience - Faith-based Approaches*</i>
Session 5: 15:50-17:00	<i>The foundation of our work to address violence against women and children</i>

Track Plans

Day 3 - Wednesday 4 March 2026

Session 6: 9:30-10:30	<i>Systems Strengthening</i>
Session 7: 11:00-12:30	<i>Inclusive Development for Youth and Adolescents*</i>
Session 8: 14:00-15:30	<i>Measurement and Ethics</i>
Session 9: 15:50-17:00	<i>SGBV Prevention - EE Approaches</i>

Track Plans

Day 4 – So what and what next? Thursday, 5 March 2026

Session 10: 8:30-10:30	Staff care
	Bringing all together: what works in ending violence against women and children?

Questions

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Session 1



Ending violence against women and children

Intersections of violence against women and violence against children

Getting to know each other

(America)

A note on terminology...

Table discussion

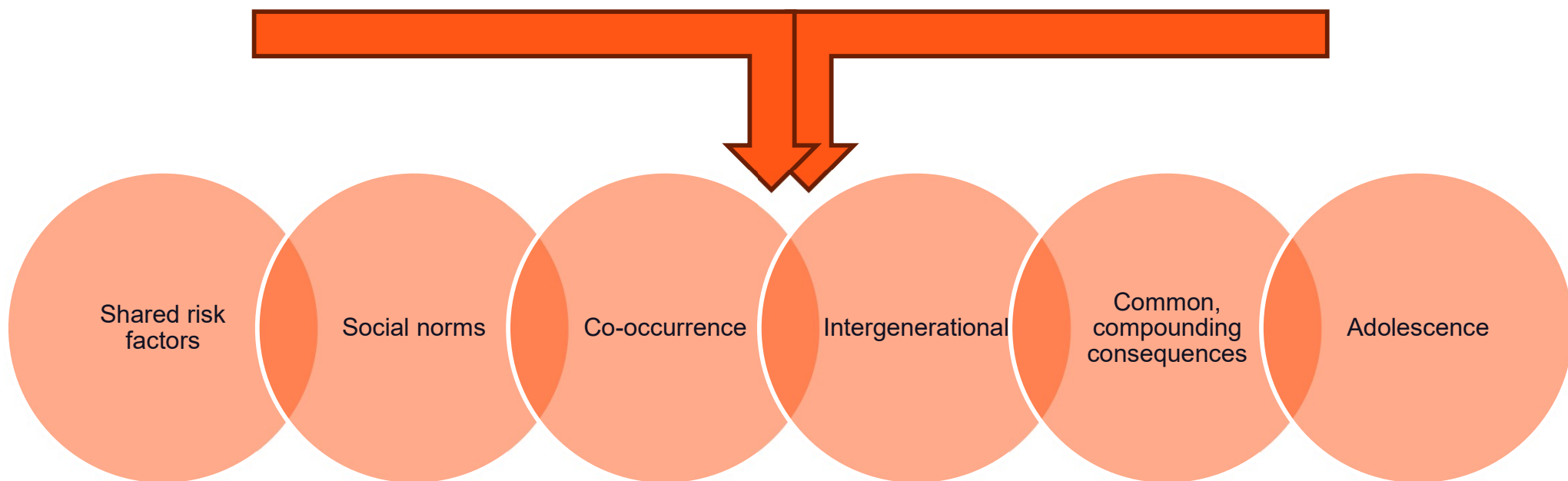
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Small group exploration (10 mins)

- From your experience, how have you seen World Vision address gender-based violence?
- How have you seen World Vision address gender-based violence alongside work on child protection?

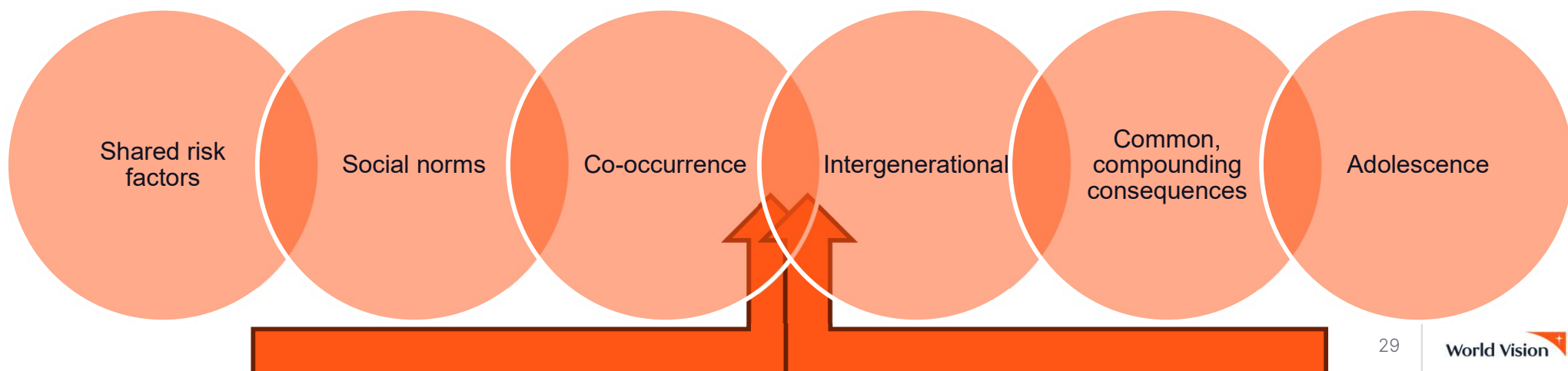
Learning – more alike than different

- Convergence between violence against children and gender-based violence against women and girls



From parallel agenda to deliberate convergence

- Across the UN system and many agencies, violence against women and violence against children are no longer treated as separate problems.
- They are increasingly addressed as intersecting forms of violence, especially within households, adolescence, and crisis settings, while maintaining distinct mandates and survivor-centred responses.



Prevention is the strongest point of convergence

- Parenting, adolescence, and gender transformative approaches are central to both agendas.
- Increasing focus on interventions that reduce child maltreatment and intimate partner violence simultaneously, positioning prevention as a dual impact investment.

Humanitarian systems are structurally aligning

- In humanitarian settings, convergence is formal, not optional. Addressing gender-based violence and child protection operate under a unified Protection Cluster, with joint analysis, coordinated referral pathways, and shared advocacy — reinforced by cluster simplification under the Humanitarian Reset.

Violence in the home is a unifying entry point

- Increasingly violence in the home is recognized as a shared risk environment for women and children.
 - New data and policy messaging link women and girls' experience of intimate partner violence directly to children's exposure and harm, strengthening arguments for integrated household-level responses.

Adolescence is an important life stage

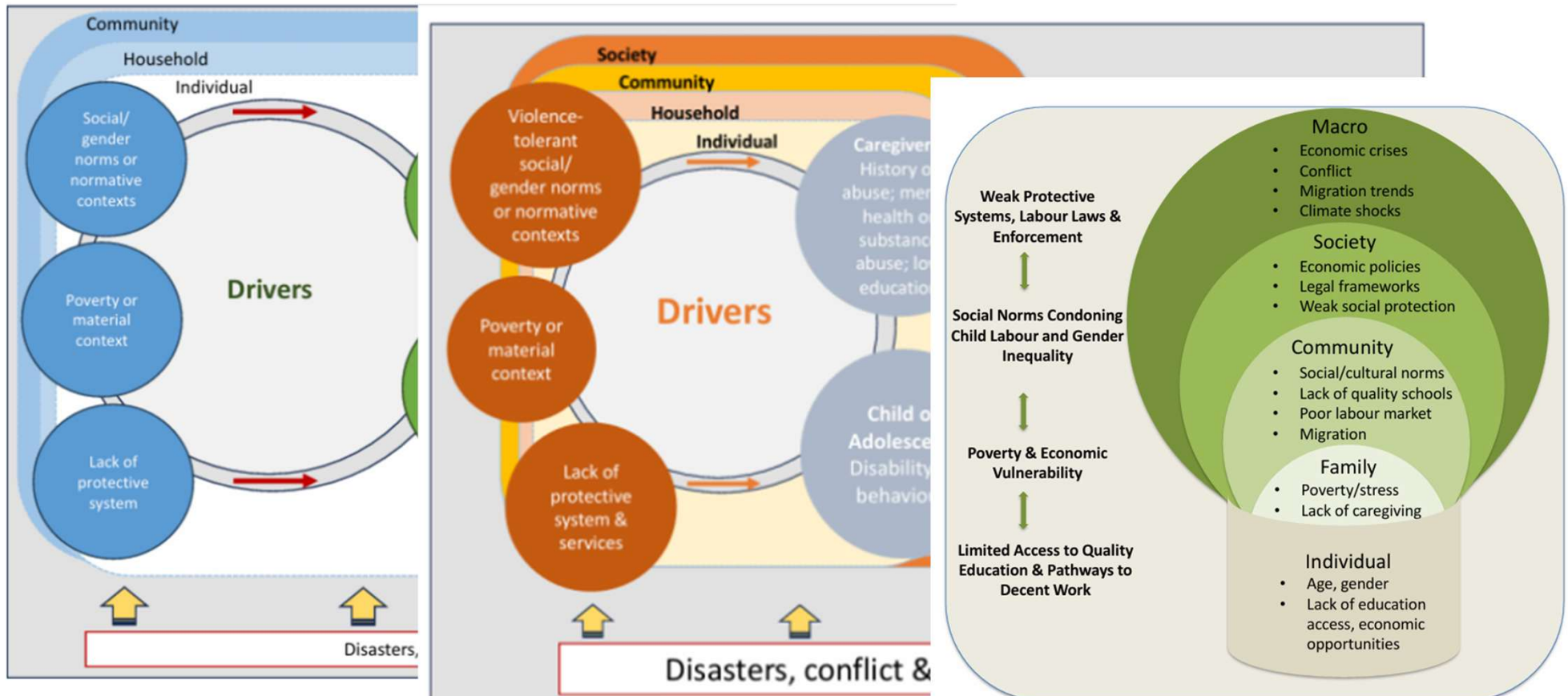
- In adolescence:
 - Gender norms, roles and relationships become more solidified
 - Partner violence emerges more prominently
 - Harmful practices in adolescence – before puberty

Convergence with safeguards, not merger

- The direction is convergence with clarity — not dilution of mandates.
 - *Specialised services, survivor-centred principles specific to adults and children, and ethical standards remain distinct,*
 - *Prevention, systems strengthening, and advocacy are intentionally aligned to maximise impact.*



CP PROTECT – Framed around addressing drivers of types of violence



Discussion

- What benefits do you see in intentionally converging work to address violence against women and girls & violence against children?
- What risks do you see?
- What is already happening in World Vision to address risks?

Ending violence against women and children

Introducing CP PROTECT



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Session 2



Opening discussion

Addressing violence against women and girls can support child well-being by...

If we don't address issues like intimate partner violence while addressing maltreatment of children then...

Introduction to the model

Individual Reflection

- What are the most notable things about PROTECT?
- In what ways do you see PROTECT providing a helpful framework for work to address types of violence like sexual violence, violence in the home, etc.?
- What is one of the main questions you still have related to PROTECT that you would like answered?

Going Forward

- We will dive into aspects of the frame for PROTECT through each of the sessions
- The flow may feel a bit disjointed – we are combining with the economic empowerment sessions
- If you have questions that haven't been answered, please post them on a flip chart. We will track questions that have been answered and will look at the questions that haven't been answered

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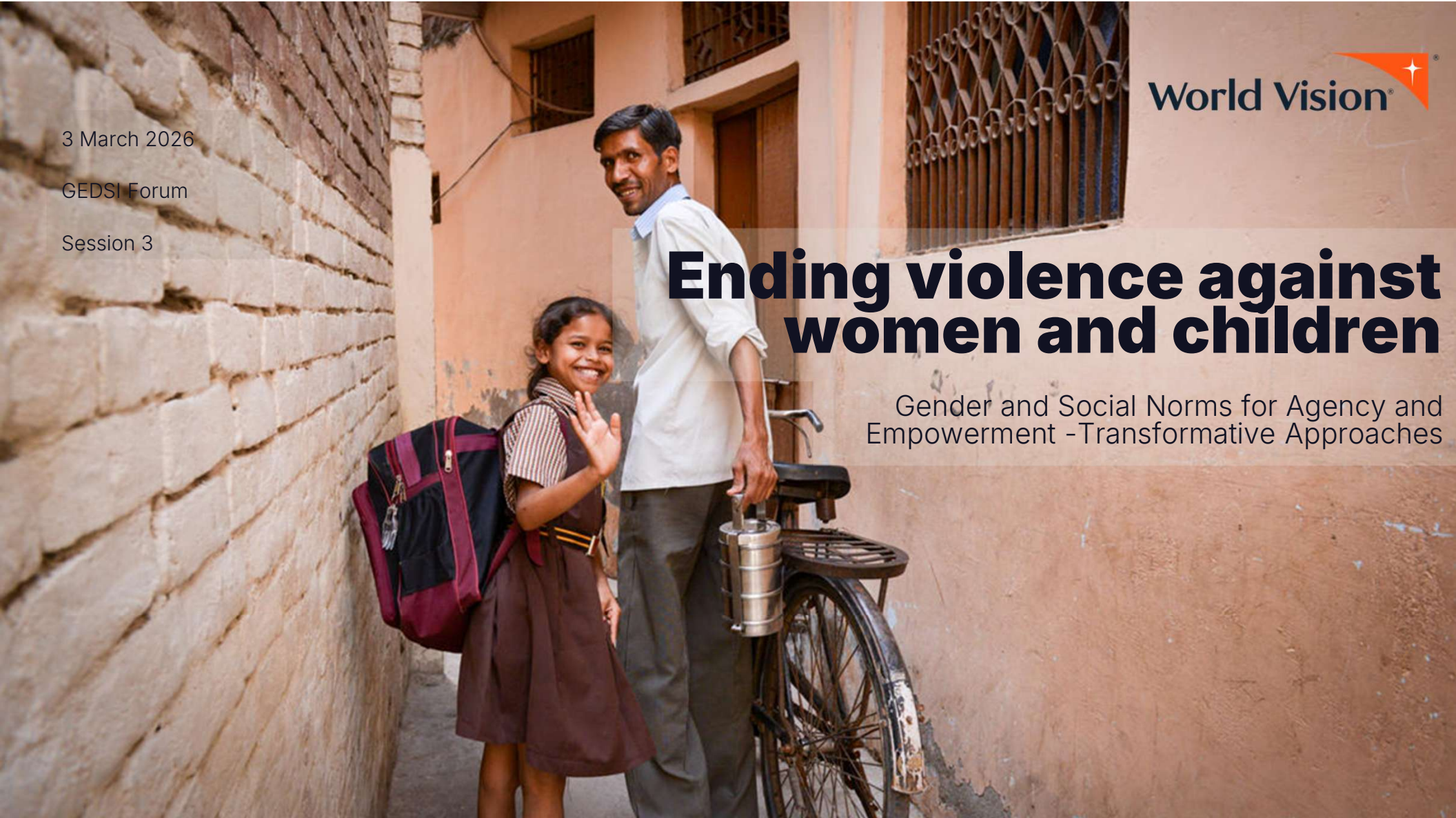
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Session 3



Ending violence against women and children

Gender and Social Norms for Agency and Empowerment - Transformative Approaches



Focus of Session

- How World Vision and partners address social and gender norms change
 - *engaging men and boys to advance gender equality, agency, and decision-making and*
 - *supporting spaces where women and girls can influence decisions and advocate for changes they want to see.*

Panel Discussion

Key Points

- Male engagement must be intentionally designed to serve women's and girls' agency and power.
- Safeguards and accountability are essential, not optional.
- WV has strong practice to build on, but consistency and learning across offices remain key.

Closing Reflection

If I only remember and share one thing from this session, it will be...

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Session 4



Ending violence against women and children

Behavior/Mindset Change for Resilience - Faith-based Approaches

Faith Matters

- Turn to a partner and discuss:
 - Why does engaging faith – belief, faith leaders, faith-communities – matter when we work to address violence against women and children and build resilience?



Why faith matters

- Violence against women and children is deeply shaped by beliefs, norms, and relationships—not only by laws or services.
- In many contexts, faith shapes how violence is understood, justified, challenged, or responded to.
- Ignoring faith means leaving one of the most powerful drivers of both harm and protection unaddressed.
- WV recognises that beliefs around violence can either perpetuate harm or become entry points for transformation

Violence is relational and normative – not only individual

- Violence against women and children is sustained by:
 - Social and gender norms
 - Power dynamics in families and communities
 - Silence, stigma, and moral permission
- Faith communities often shape these norms more deeply than formal systems.

Why faith matters for prevention of violence

- Faith leaders and communities:
 - Hold moral authority
 - Interpret texts and teachings that influence gender, authority, and care
 - Are often asked for guidance on family conflict and discipline
- Faith-based approaches allow:
 - Harmful interpretations to be challenged
 - Protective values (dignity, care, justice) to be amplified

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Faith and resilience at the individual level

- Survivors of violence and those most at risk of violence need more than safety—they need:
 - Hope
 - Meaning
 - Dignity
- Faith can support:
 - Emotional and spiritual coping after trauma or during economic hardship
 - Personal agency and mindset change
 - Rebuilding a sense of worth

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Faith and violence in the home – the family level

- The home is often where violence against women and children intersects. Faith influences:
 - How authority is exercised
 - How conflict is resolved
 - Whether violence is normalised or rejected
- Faith-based family approaches can:
 - Promote non-violence and nurturing care
 - Support accountability and reconciliation
 - Strengthen protective family relationships

Faith and community-level resilience

- Faith communities are often:
 - Trusted institutions
 - Present before, during, and after crises
- Faith leaders can:
 - Mobilise collective action
 - Reduce stigma around survivors
 - Strengthen community-based protection mechanisms

Faith across prevention and response

- Faith-based approaches support:
 - Prevention: norm change, early intervention, accountability
 - Response: referral, accompaniment, stigma reduction
- They help bridge formal systems and informal community support.

Faith Matters

- Turn to a partner and discuss:
 - What can happen if we don't engage faith, faith leaders and faith communities in our work? Give examples of when you've seen missed opportunities to engage faith...



Panel Discussion

World Café

Discussion

- What excites you most about what you heard today?
- What questions do you still have that you would like answered?



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Session 5



Ending violence against women and children

A foundation for our work to address violence against women and children



World Vision's Foundational Orientation

Transformational Development



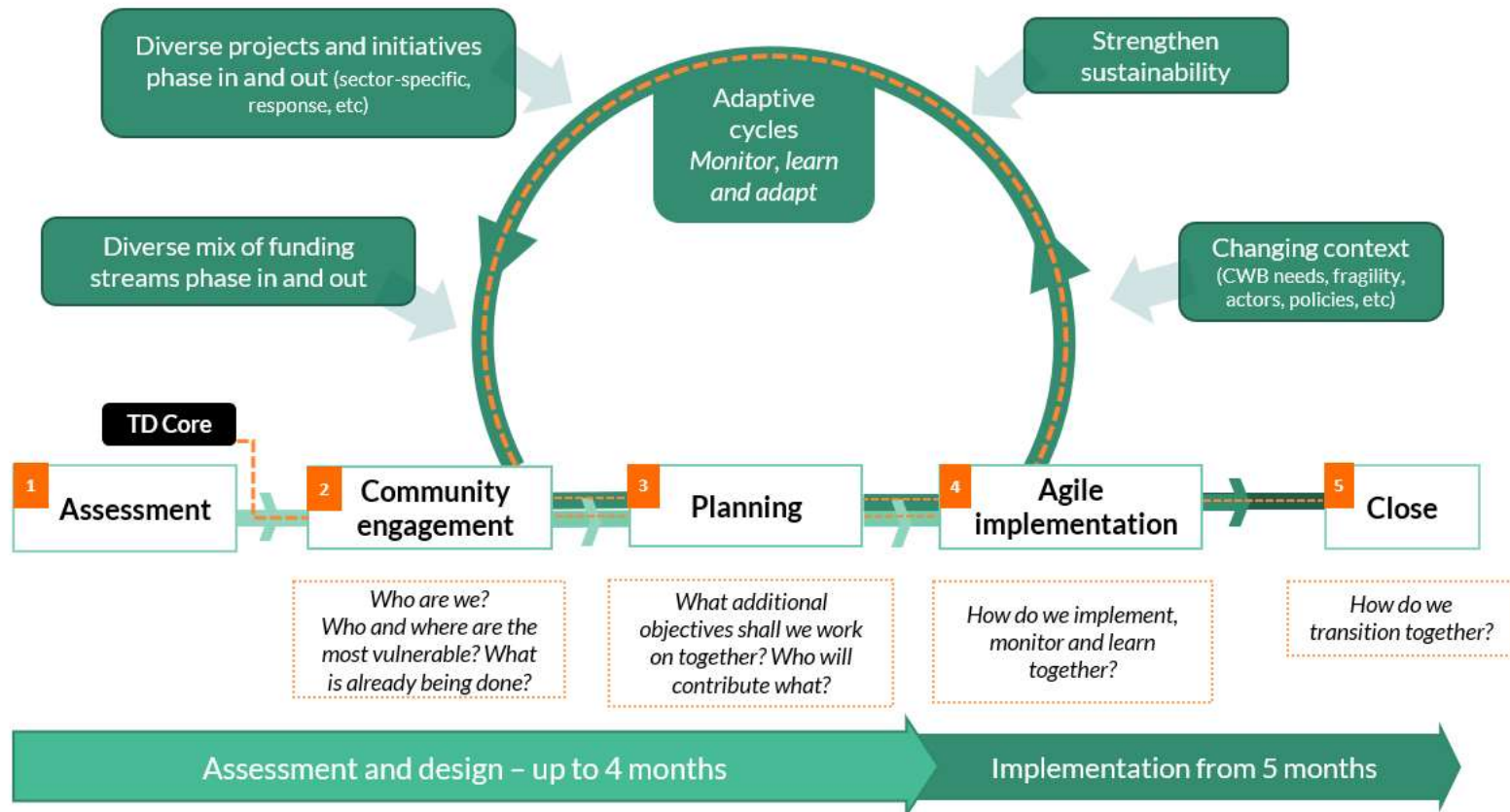
Transformational Development

- 6 Principles



Adaptive Programme Approach

 ADAPT
  LISTEN
  INCLUDE
  EMPOWER
  CONNECT
  CHALLENGE





Embodying the principles and approach... in humanitarian crises?

Empowered Aid