

Innovating to Address Gender-Based Violence



The International Development Innovation Alliance (IDIA)

Gender & Innovation Working Group



Empowered lives. Resilient nations.



This paper includes a collection of innovative practices to effectively tackle GBV. It serves as a call to action to further develop and scale innovative solutions to address the root causes of gender inequality.

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About the International Development Innovation Alliance (IDIA)

IDIA is a unique collaboration platform that brings together the senior leadership from the innovation teams, labs and departments of some of the world’s leading development agencies with the shared goal of “actively promoting and advancing innovation as a means to help achieve sustainable development.” IDIA is committed to the development of new products, services and ways of working, and ensuring that the lessons arising from both success and failure can be disseminated to inform the more efficient adaptation and scaling of innovations within different countries, populations and contexts.

For more information visit www.idiainnovation.org.

About the Gender & Innovation Working Group

The IDIA Gender & Innovation Working Group brings together gender and innovation specialists from a wide range of bilateral, multilateral, philanthropic, and civil society actors. The group was established in 2018 to holistically integrate the cross-cutting approaches of gender and innovation. Members of the group contributing to this collection of innovations include: Aga Khan Foundation Canada, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, DFID, Elrha, Every Woman Treaty, Grand Challenges Canada, Global Innovation Fund, GAC, GIZ, Sida, USAID, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women / UN Women, and innovations surfaced from the Global Innovation Exchange. We are especially grateful to the innovators and partners highlighted in this collection for their contributions to gender equality, and hope that this collection serves as a catalyst to further develop and scale innovative solutions to achieve SDG 5. Many thanks also to members of the Gender & Innovation Working Group for their contributions, and to Felicia Khan and Dónal Ring from Results For Development for facilitation of the process and creation of this paper.

This document presents innovations that have been collected through a multi-disciplinary and collaborative process led by the IDIA Working Group on Gender and Innovation. It does not represent the official policies, approaches or opinions of any single contributing agency or IDIA member, nor reflect their institutional endorsement or implementation of the approaches contained herein.

Dear colleagues:

We are writing to share a list of innovative approaches, partners, and solutions that address gender-based violence (GBV). This collection is meant to encourage the use of innovation as an approach to achieve gender equality. It is a call to develop stronger systems and to further refine, adapt and scale innovations that promote gender equality.

Innovation is necessary to achieve gender equality

Progress has been slow towards achieving SDG 5: Gender Equality and Empowerment of All Women and Girls. Despite improvements [in a few areas](#), there has been insufficient progress in addressing the structural root causes of inequality, including unfair social norms, legal discrimination, and low levels of political participation.

Recognizing this, members of the [International Development Innovation Alliance](#) (IDIA) established a working group to explore the nexus of gender and innovation. In 2018, the group published the toolkit [IDIA Insight Guide: Towards Bridging Gender Equality & Innovation](#) to better integrate these approaches. The group then considered how innovation might be used in gender equality programming to accelerate progress to achieve SDG 5.

In 2019/2020 the group embarked on a collaborative process to identify specific innovations that could be transformative in addressing one of the most widespread and persistent human rights violations, gender-based violence. In the resource-constrained context of the COVID-19 pandemic, in which gender inequalities are compounded and [risks of GBV rising](#), a continued focus on finding innovative solutions to address the root causes of gender inequality is essential.

This paper presents a collection of more than sixty innovative approaches and partnerships, which we hope will inspire development actors globally to innovate and scale solutions in pursuit of gender equality. These innovations are entry-points for GBV-innovation impact and there is a need for further investment and evaluation. We encourage learning from and refining these approaches to ensure scaling [in an ethical and effective manner](#). This list is a work-in-progress and we invite you to help grow this body of global knowledge by sharing the innovative approaches you are using to address the complex challenge of GBV.

How can you contribute?

A lot more work needs to be done—including scaling of transformative innovations, and adaption or development of additional solutions to build stronger systems and pipelines to prevent GBV. This list of innovations has been added to the [Global Innovation Exchange \(GIE\)](#), a tech platform on a mission to help scale the most promising innovations. There are several ways for you to help:

- If there are innovations on this list that you would use, adopt or scale, please reach out to the GIE team at partners@globalinnovationexchange.org or you can directly connect with the innovators via their link in the report.
- If you know of, or your organization has developed or supported, innovations that promote gender equality, please add them to GIE by reaching out to partners@globalinnovationexchange.org.
- What are we missing? We are interested in your ideas to promote the use of innovation to achieve gender equality and to partner in order to build a global repository of transformative gender equality approaches.

Please contact the IDIA Gender & Innovation Working Group (Felicia Khan at fkhan@R4D.org) to contribute or learn more.

Many thanks,
IDIA Gender & Innovation Working Group

Addressing the root causes of gender inequality and identifying means of preventing and responding to gender-based violence has never been more important. The WHO reports that **1 in 3 women experience violence** in their lifetimes—a pandemic in its own right, now further **exacerbated by COVID-19**. The prevalence of GBV increases in times of crisis. Whether due to conflict, disaster, or disease outbreak such as COVID-19, women and girls are **disproportionately** affected by crises during which GBV, intimate partner violence, and other forms of abuse increase. Furthermore, women typically have **less crisis response decision-making power**, which—as well as exacerbating already present gender inequalities—results in their needs being de-prioritised.

We know **preventing GBV is transformational**: it improves the health of women and children, increases economic productivity, and advances educational attainment. We also know preventing GBV will accelerate progress across the SDGs. An innovation mindset can assist us in dealing with complex development challenges and our ability to adapt, to experiment and to encourage local solutions beyond long-term planning approaches. For these reasons, we share this collection of innovations. We hope it will serve as a catalyst to develop innovative solutions to achieve gender equality.

Who created this list of innovations?

Gender and innovation experts from leading bilateral, multilateral, and philanthropic donors joined with civil society organizations to form a working group under the **International Development Innovation Alliance**. In its first year the group focused on embedding gender-responsive strategies within innovation processes, publishing the **IDIA Insight guide: Towards Bridging Gender Equality & Innovation**.

Following this in 2019 the group focused on the flip side — promoting the use of innovation in gender equality policy and programming in efforts to further integrate the work of gender and innovation teams.

Gender and innovation specialists discussed and acknowledged that policies, processes and programs targeting gender equality (GE) are rarely integrated with innovation. Many challenges exist including:

- Poor visibility and application of innovative approaches in GE programming and policy;
- Limitations in capacity, reach, and/or funding to scale innovations addressing gender equality;

- Lack of collaboration among relevant actors to align existing GE efforts and resources;
- Lack of knowledge, capacity and/or incentives to use innovation to address GE;
- Lack of awareness or understanding of innovative solutions to address GBV and their root causes and pathways to scaling these innovations among key stakeholders, including governments and funders.

What is innovation?

From a development perspective, IDIA defines innovation as a new solution with the transformative ability to accelerate impact. Innovation can be fueled by science and technology, can entail improved ways of working with new and diverse partners, or can involve new social and business models or policy, creative financing mechanisms, or path-breaking improvements in delivering essential services and products. Innovation has been and will be pivotal for reaching sustained, scalable solutions to the world's complex problems.

What is GBV?

UNHCR defines sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) as “any act that is perpetrated against a person’s will and is based on gender norms and unequal power relationships. It encompasses threats of violence and coercion. It can be physical, emotional, psychological, or sexual in nature, and can take the form of a denial of resources or access to services. It inflicts harm on women, girls, men and boys.”

Global Affairs Canada’s [Feminist International Assistance Gender Equality Toolkit](#) adds that GBV violates and impairs or nullifies human rights and is a disempowering force, which erodes a person’s self-dignity, capabilities and ability to participate in social, economic and political life. GBV is an obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of gender equality, development and peace. GBV is rooted in gender inequalities and other systems of oppression.

Members set out to learn more about the intersection of innovation and GBV programming specifically. How were innovative approaches being used to address the complex power relations that underlie GBV and its associated risks and effects? Why has progress been slow to address this critical issue? Were there insufficient incentives to develop innovative responses to GBV? Was it simply funding or were gender-related barriers responsible for limiting scale? This collection is the result of the exploratory process undertaken and serves as a first step¹ in capturing innovative approaches used to tackle gender inequality. It is meant to serve as the start of a conversation and to encourage: more innovation, further analysis to learn more about the sustainability and impact of interventions, and refinement or adaptability for scale.

How were the innovations identified?

The process to surface innovations involved members reaching out to their networks to identify innovative partners, approaches, and solutions that prevent and respond to GBV. In addition, the [Global Innovation Exchange](#) was employed to surface innovations from within its database of more than 14,000 innovations at the time.

Members nominated innovations that: a) showed evidence of effectiveness in addressing GBV, and b) break from previous practice or have the potential to be transformative

and accelerate impact (as per IDIA’s definition). The group chose to emphasize addressing the root causes of GBV and prevention and to a lesser extent response to GBV. The group decided upon an inclusive approach in identifying innovations, given the nascency of the field of gender and innovation. The collection is diverse, spanning stages two through five of [IDIA’s Scaling Stages](#), where each innovation demonstrates a different level of evidence. The curation process was light-touch and the intention was not to evaluate each intervention listed, but to draw interest from partners who can then undertake due diligence as suitable and contact innovators directly for further evidence.

In reviewing the collection, members learned that each agency had different criteria for evaluating interventions for impact and identifying those that were innovative. DFID, for example, utilized a rigorous process of review in its [‘What Works to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls’ program](#). GCC nominated its innovations by assessing and validating health impacts of GBV innovations, using the criteria of a “life improved” when beneficiaries are either: a) using police, medical, or legal services after experiencing GBV, or b) by the number of GBV cases averted. Other members focused more on the innovation side, with GAC reviewing hundreds of gender interventions to identify those that were considered innovative. The range of innovative approaches uncovered are described later in this section.

¹While it is beyond the scope of this paper to answer all these questions, the group acknowledged there are [many obstacles to scaling innovations to address gender equality](#), including the need for further investment in innovation and the identification of sustainable business models for these interventions.

Looking ahead, the Gender & Innovation Working Group will continue to analyze innovations within this collection and beyond in order to understand their impacts to address unequal gender relations and their potential to demonstrate impact at scale. The Global Innovation Fund is exploring how its [Practical Impact Assessment](#) tool, which measures the depth, breadth, and probability of success of an innovation, might better measure innovations that promote gender

Is it innovative?

In compiling this list, members of the Gender & Innovation Working Group wrestled with the question of whether some initiatives were truly “innovative” or were simply best practices. While the IDIA definition of innovation provided a useful reference point, agency perspectives still differed significantly. For example, some members considered an approach innovative if it had not yet been used in a particular geography or setting, or was a locally-driven innovation. While others argued that solutions that had already reached a certain level of scale were therefore no longer “innovative”.

We recognize that this diversity of interpretation will also exist among the various audiences for this list, and that this in itself is valuable in prompting agencies and individuals to question their own assumptions around what is or isn’t “innovative” in this space. Ultimately, the Working Group adopted an inclusive approach, cognizant that the main objective of the list is to raise awareness of different solutions to GBV, regardless of where along the blurry ‘innovation — best practice’ continuum they may sit.

Importantly, this method also recognizes that both fresh approaches and existing good practices are essential if we are to accelerate progress in addressing SDG 5 and GBV in particular. Therefore, we encourage readers to view this list as a catalyst for helping the inspirational actors behind the featured solutions to grow and scale their impact and together work towards creating a safer world free of GBV.

equality and changes in social norms, rights, decision making, and reduction in violence against women and girls. DFID’s [What Works](#) program will work to scale up effective interventions, test new innovations, and use the evidence [already gathered](#) to influence a more effective global response to end violence against women and girls. Grand Challenges Canada is strategically and intentionally focusing on gender equality outcomes and has developed a range of [Gender Modules](#) to support innovators as they incorporate gender considerations in their innovations.

Going forward, IDIA will continue collaboration efforts to share tools and resources to better understand gender-related data from innovation investments and to embed gender-equality principles across innovation processes. This collection is a work in progress and others are invited to contribute to the discussion and grow this body of knowledge. Overall, there is a need for further investment to evaluate, adapt, and scale innovative approaches to advance gender equality. Far greater systems change is needed to address underlying gender inequalities and resulting GBV, including the [shadow pandemic](#) of GBV under COVID-19.

What does this list consist of?

The group uncovered a wide range of **innovative approaches** that provide new ways of preventing or responding to GBV, such as service delivery, institutional change efforts, those that address unconscious bias using human-centered design processes, or that adapt innovations from other sectors and apply them to address GBV. These approaches are not mutually exclusive and the list is by no means exhaustive.

While a range of approaches was uncovered, the number of innovations identified was by no means as large as the group would have wanted. To encourage further innovation to advance gender equality and address GBV, we have unpacked the approaches here:

- **Behavioral insights** that involve new ways to apply knowledge regarding the way people and organizations behave under a certain set of conditions. For example to shift problematic norms, attitudes, or power relations.
- **Technological innovations** that address GBV in terms of programs, services, or data, which might make use of artificial intelligence or other emerging technologies.

What is VAWG?

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) is a form of GBV, defined by the UN as “any act that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life”. This includes rape, which can be used as a tool of war, intimate partner violence, child, early or forced marriage (CEFM), and female genital mutilation/circumcision (FGM/C).

- **Innovative partnerships** that involve different methods of collaborating with new or existing stakeholders to co-create solutions with insights from GBV experts/survivors and civil society organizations.
- **Policy innovations** that identify new ways to design, implement, and evaluate policies, or that address problematic institutional norms as well as laws that address legal gaps to eliminate violence against women and girls.
- **Creative financing mechanisms and innovative business models** that provide sustainable financing for initiatives or prevent or respond to various forms of GBV by partnering with investors. This may involve new ways of scaling GBV programs by applying scaling models used in other areas to GBV programming in creative ways.
- **Pioneering research** that involves technological/methodological innovation, creative cross-disciplinary/

sectoral approaches, or mixed methods design that substantially extend research/data by amount, type, accuracy, context, complexity, population studied, or sector.

Innovation as part of a system — Navigating the list

These innovations are not stand-alone solutions in terms of preventing and responding to gender-based violence but should be considered within the context of comprehensive quality programming or as an integral part of a system of gender responsive laws, policies, institutions, and services. For this reason, we have organized the innovations loosely under six mutually reinforcing pillars drawing from the [EU Spotlight Initiative](#)², formulated from an extensive global theory of change exercise. Examples of several innovations are presented under each of the six pillars (which are not mutually exclusive). **See Figure 1.**

“We learned that a curation process to identify innovative solutions requires time, dialogue with colleagues and analysis of the project activities. We gained insights and experience into identifying innovations related to gender equality and GBV, which contributed to help distinguish current existing practice from new or improved solutions.”

— GENDER & INNOVATION GROUP MEMBER

²To learn more see: www.spotlightinitiative.org.

Figure 1

**ENDING
GENDER-BASED
VIOLENCE**

PILLAR DESCRIPTIONS

INNOVATION EXAMPLES

PILLAR 1: Promoting Laws and Policies to prevent violence, discrimination, and to address impunity by: advocating at all levels of government, providing technical assistance and capacity building, ensuring meaningful participation of women.

**PILLAR 1
Laws and
Policies**

Care India (#5): This *policy innovation* targets incomplete implementation of national laws and guidelines for health systems, using *behavioural insights* to address attitudinal biases and set up gender-responsive protocols.

PILLAR 2: Changing Systems and Institutions to promote gender-responsive structures, instigate systems change to inform decision-makers and ensure linkages across institutions on migration, disability, poverty, ethnicity, age, location, education, overall violence, and conflict.

**PILLAR 2:
Systems and
Institutions**

Equality Effect (#8): This *policy innovation* uses *innovative partnerships* and international human rights law to influence the Kenyan judicial system and police force, with the aim of ensuring rape laws are enforced.

PILLAR 3: Prevention through Gender-Equitable Norms and Attitudes by strengthening community-based prevention strategies, mobilizing women, girls, men and boys at community level, programming in formal and informal education settings or other means to transform norms and behavior that underpin GBV.

**PILLAR 3:
Prevention
Through
Gender-
Equitable
Norms**

Right to Play (#14): Uses *innovative behavioural insights* to challenge the acceptability of VAWG through sport, encouraging boys to adopt positive forms of masculinity while supporting girls to develop leadership and confidence skills.

PILLAR 4: Quality Essential Services that meet global standards, build capacity of service providers, and improving service provider coordination and coverage.

**PILLAR 4:
Quality
Essential
Services**

MediCapt (#1): Addresses impunity for sexual violence crimes using *technology* and *innovative delivery* through converting a medical intake form to a digital platform it has expanded access to justice, along with examples of mobile legal aid clinics.

PILLAR 5: Quality Disaggregated Data to inform laws, policies, and programs to enhance the capacity of national statistics offices, improve data collection, accuracy, availability and presentation for better decision-making, and use of data to guide program monitoring.

**PILLAR 5:
Quality
Disaggregated
Data**

Primero (#48): This open source *technology innovation* is standardising data collection on incidents of violence against women and girls, creating quality statistics reports that can be used to reveal gaps.

PILLAR 6: Support Women’s Movements / CSOs that advocate for appropriate laws and policies, ensure civil society participation in development planning, build capacity of civil society organisations, and strengthen partnership and networking opportunities.

**PILLAR 6:
Movements,
CSOs, and
Women’s
Rights
Groups**

Deaf Outreach Programme (#53): uses *innovative communication* mechanisms through technology to reach out to, educate, and build a community of deaf individuals, including by providing short videos on sexual and reproductive health and rights topics such as GBV to ensure maximum reach to address sexual assault.

‘Other innovations’ include initiatives not classified in the six pillars, such as women’s economic empowerment, those using innovative finance, etc.

**OTHER
INNOVATIONS**

Criterion Institute #47: illustrates using *innovative partnerships* by bringing together two systems that rarely interact—finance and GBV.

Figure 2 | Innovation Implementation by Country

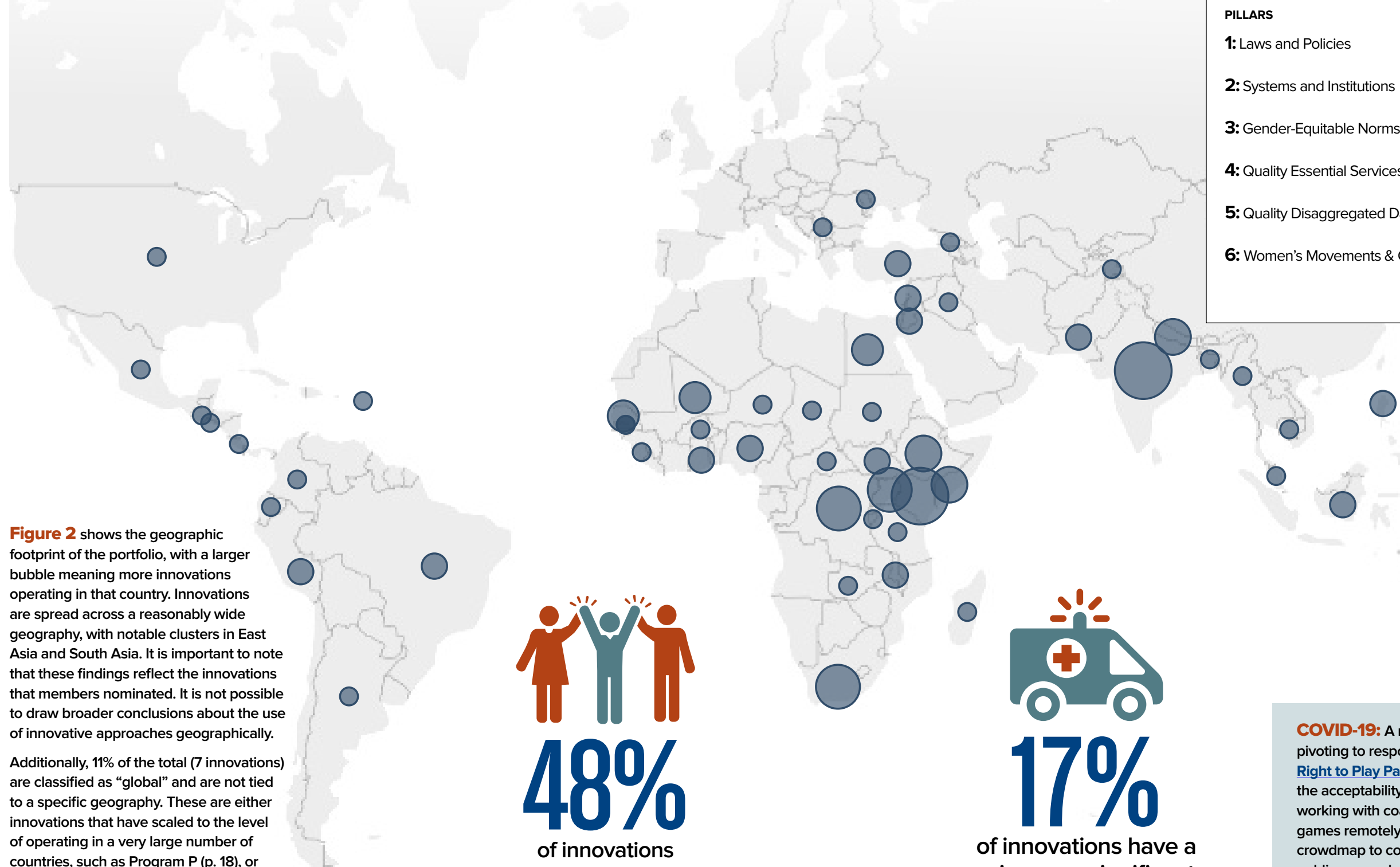


Figure 2 shows the geographic footprint of the portfolio, with a larger bubble meaning more innovations operating in that country. Innovations are spread across a reasonably wide geography, with notable clusters in East Asia and South Asia. It is important to note that these findings reflect the innovations that members nominated. It is not possible to draw broader conclusions about the use of innovative approaches geographically.

Additionally, 11% of the total (7 innovations) are classified as “global” and are not tied to a specific geography. These are either innovations that have scaled to the level of operating in a very large number of countries, such as Program P (p. 18), or that were by nature not tied to any country, such as mobile apps SAAHAS, Spot and Vault (under Pillar 4 on p. 27).



48%
of innovations have a primary or significant focus on youth



17%
of innovations have a primary or significant focus on conflict-affected populations

Figure 3 | Innovation by Pillar

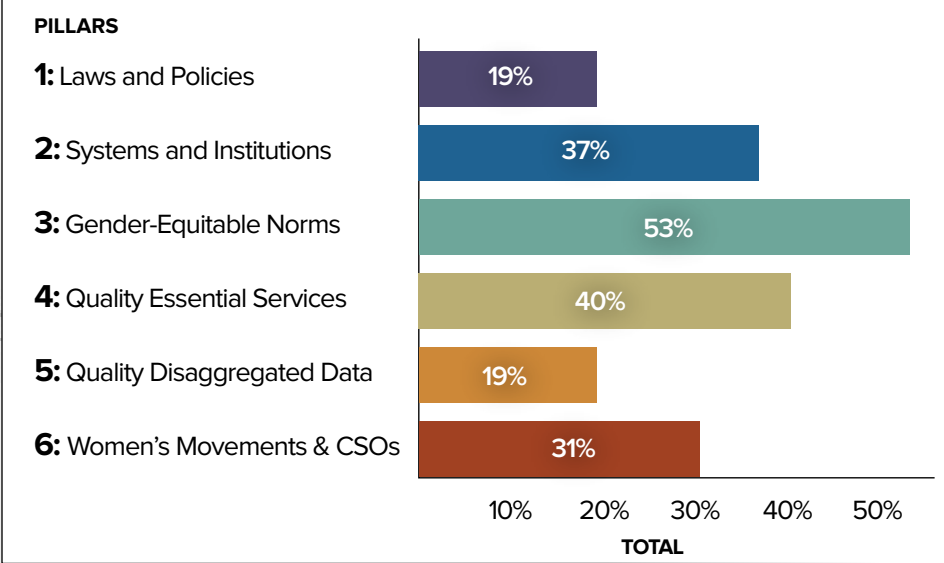


Figure 3 shows the percentage of innovations classified under each pillar, whether as its main pillar or a secondary classification. 53% are classified under Pillar 3, showing the group’s focus on this avenue for reducing the prevalence of GBV through gender-equitable norms and attitudes. It is apparent, however, that there is a need for more innovations addressing structural issues through both policy change and high-quality data, as seen by the low percentage of innovations classified under Pillars 1 and 5 (19% for both). These trends were also highlighted by members of the Gender & Innovation Working Group, and that laws and institutions may be in place but not well implemented or institutionalized.

COVID-19: A number of solutions have been active in pivoting to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, [Right to Play Pakistan](#), which trains its teachers to challenge the acceptability of violence against women and girls, is now working with coaches online to deliver health and hygiene games remotely. Additionally, [SafeCity](#), an app using a crowdmap to collate incidences of harassment and abuse in public spaces has added data on domestic violence, online harassment, and human trafficking in response to new priorities posed by the pandemic.

Figure 4 | Innovation By Scaling Stage

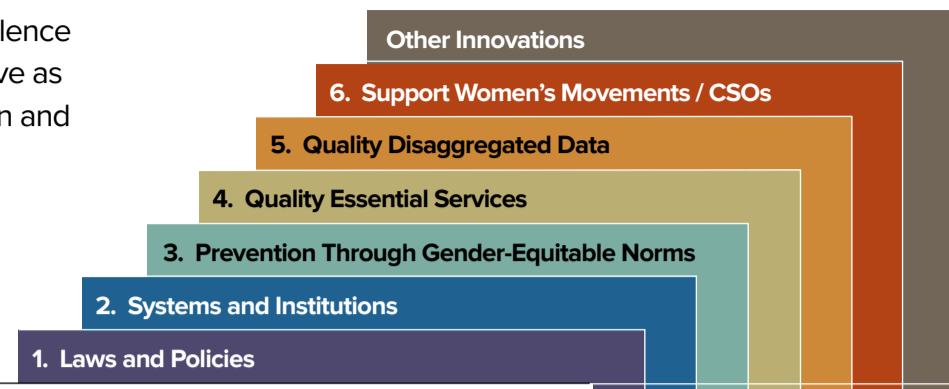


Figure 4 shows innovations according to their scaling stage. 49% fall into Scaling Stage 4—Transition to Scale and are demonstrating small scale success, addressing gaps and identifying partners to build capacity to scale. 25% have reached Stage 5—Scaling and replicated the innovation across large geographies and populations. There is a need to support innovations to reach Stage 6—Sustainable Scale where there is wide-spread adoption.

Innovation #28 was not included when calculating Scaling Stage percentages

To assist readers in navigating innovations to address gender-based violence we have classified them under six mutually-reinforcing pillars, which serve as entry-points for GBV-innovation impact. Going forward, further evaluation and continued investment to refine and adapt these approaches is required.

- ★ = Main focus of innovation
- = Secondary area(s) of focus of innovation



Innovation	1. Laws and Policies	2. Systems and Institutions	3. Prevention Through Gender-Equitable Norms	4. Quality Essential Services	5. Quality Disaggregated Data	6. Support Women's Movements / CSOs	Other Innovations
1 MediCapt : mobile app connecting medical and legal professionals to transform prosecution of human rights violations (p. 12)	★	●	●	●	●	●	●
2 Caribbean Court of Justice—JURIST Project : to establish a judicial system that is more responsive (p. 13)	★	●	●	●	●	●	●
3 Mental Disability Rights Initiative-Serbia : promotes citizen participation, awareness, oversight for the rights of persons with disabilities (p. 13)	★	●	●	●	●	●	●
4 Women's Justice Initiative : strengthens the capacity of the community and justice systems that affect indigenous women (p. 13)	★	●	●	●	●	●	●
5 Care India : focuses on making health systems responsive and sensitive to violence against women through a variety of means (p. 14)	★	●	●	●	●	●	●
6 The Girls' Agenda : several program elements including intensive training on GBV, lobbying, community, and other follow-up activities (p. 15)	●	★	●	●	●	●	●
7 Planning and Paying for Local Action Plans to Address GBV : combining latest thinking on cost sharing and local participatory planning (p. 16)	●	★	●	●	●	●	●
8 Equality Effect : works with Kenyan police to ensure rape laws are enforced, uses human rights law to address equality and GBV (p. 16)	●	★	●	●	●	●	●
9 Community based Action Teams to prevent VAWG : men and women trained on types, causes, and impacts of GBV, and family laws (p. 16)	●	★	●	●	●	●	●
10 Story Kitchen Nepal : uses storytelling to work towards the goal of women's empowerment (p. 17)	●	★	●	●	●	●	●
11 Tostan International Dignity for All : communities tackle GBV through creating 17-member democratically elected management committees (p. 17)	●	★	★	●	●	●	●
12 Program P (Promundo) : works directly with men and with couples to deliver media campaigns, support legislative, and institutional change (p. 18)	●	●	★	●	●	●	●
13 SASA! Together : a four stage program, encompassing local activism, media and advocacy, communication materials, and training (p. 19)	●	●	★	●	●	●	●
14 Right to Play : schools-based sport and play program, challenging acceptability of violence against women and girls (p. 19)	●	●	★	●	●	●	●
15 Zindagii Shoista (Living with Dignity) : to reduce VAWG through gender norms, behavioural change and income-generating activities (p. 20)	●	●	★	●	●	●	●
16 No Means No Worldwide : inspires community-wide change by equipping boys and girls with the skills and knowledge to prevent assault (p. 20)	●	●	★	●	●	●	●
17 Engaging faith groups to prevent VAWG in conflict-affected communities : trains faith leaders to challenge the social acceptance of violence (p. 21)	●	●	★	●	●	●	●
18 Caretas : empowers young people to understand their risks and sexual violence in the digital space (p. 21)	●	●	★	●	●	●	●
19 Stepping Stones : a workshop series designed to help promote sexual health, improve psychological well-being and prevent HIV (p.21)	●	●	★	●	●	●	●
20 Bas Ab Bahut Ho Gaya (Enough is Enough) : addresses social norms by changing knowledge, perception, and attitude of youth on GBV (p. 22)	●	●	★	●	●	●	●
21 The Learning Collaborative : experts facilitating collaboration between those working on adolescent sexual health norm change (p. 22)	●	●	★	●	●	●	●
22 Transforming Masculinities : evidence-based approach to promote gender equality and positive masculinities within faith communities (p. 22)	●	●	★	●	●	●	●
23 Responsible, Engage, and Loving Fathers : aims to build positive partnerships and parenting practices among young fathers (p. 22)	●	●	★	●	●	●	●
24 Bell Bajao! : cultural and media campaign calling on men and boys to take a stand against domestic violence (p. 23)	●	●	★	●	●	●	●
25 Dil Mil : trains mothers-in-law, who have power in the household which they can redirect towards reducing gender-based violence (p. 23)	●	●	★	●	●	●	●
26 Behavioural Insights for Gender-Based Violence : UNDP used behavioral insights to develop information campaigns to address GBV (p. 23)	●	●	★	●	●	●	●
27 Big Bad Boo Studios : uses entertainment programming to shift negative perceptions of women and promote positive masculinity (p. 24)	●	●	★	●	●	●	●
28 Passages Project : aims to address a broad range of social norms, at scale, to achieve sustained improvements in family planning (p. 24)	●	●	★	●	●	●	●
29 Primary Prevention of Violence against Tribal Women : incorporating innovative communication techniques to achieve aims (p. 25)	●	●	★	●	●	●	●
30 Unite for a Better Life : linking interventions to cultural ceremonies and practices to reduce intimate partner violence (p. 25)	●	●	★	●	●	●	●
31 I Initiaite : youth uniting against GBV and LGBTI discrimination, promoting schools as safe environments (p. 25)	●	●	★	●	●	●	●
32 Step it up for Gender-Equality in South African Media : facilitates behavioral change of key media organizations and practitioners (p. 26)	●	●	★	●	●	●	●
33 JPAL — Mass Media Intervention to Reduce VAWG : videos encouraging communities to speak out about and counter violence against women (p. 26)	●	●	★	●	●	●	●
34 The Gender Roles, Equality, and Transformations (GREAT) Project : an evidence-based intervention encompassing several components (p. 26)	●	●	★	●	●	●	●
35 Projet Jeune Leader : an integrated and multi-component comprehensive sexuality education program in public middle schools (p. 27)	●	●	●	●	★	●	●
36 SAAHAS App & ChatBot : directory of verified organizations around the world that offer specific services to survivors of violence (p. 28)	●	●	●	●	★	●	●
37 Clinical Management Rape (CMR) App : provides guidance in the key steps of CMR treatment (p. 28)	●	●	●	●	★	●	●
38 Healing in Harmony : working with a psychologist and music producer, participants heal together by writing and recording songs (p. 28)	●	●	●	●	★	●	●
39 Dilaasa : integrating multiple GBV responses in one place within health systems (p. 29)	●	●	●	●	★	●	●
40 Spot : a bot that victims can converse with by typing, in an anonymous way, to report inappropriate behavior (p. 29)	●	●	●	●	★	●	●
41 One Stop Centers : reduce the burden on SGBV survivors by bringing all of the relevant services into one place (p. 29)	●	●	●	●	★	●	●
42 La Ruta Participativa : a methodology for prevention that promotes a change to gender-equal socio-cultural patterns (p. 30)	●	●	●	●	★	●	●
43 Wellbeing & Resilience — A Healing-Informed Peace-building : conflict transformation in low-resourced communities (p. 30)	●	●	●	●	★	●	●
44 Vault Platform : employees record incidents of misconduct in a diary-like space, with option to action those when others come forward (p. 30)	●	●	●	●	★	●	●
45 Safe Cities : works to empower, raise awareness, and provide technical support to make public spaces safer for women and girls (p. 31)	●	●	●	●	★	●	●
46 Together We Are Responsible — Application of Smart Prevention : involving the private sector to raise consciousness and prevent VAWG (p. 31)	●	●	●	●	★	●	●
47 Criterion Institute : translates GBV cost data for others to use in the world of finance (p. 32)	●	●	●	●	●	★	●
48 Primero : digital global interagency system for managing child protection and GBV to manage caseloads (p. 33)	●	●	●	●	●	★	●
49 LaborVoices : crowdsources factory reviews from workers to provide on-demand, ongoing visibility into labor conditions (p. 33)	●	●	●	●	●	★	●
50 Safetipin : crowdsources data about factors affecting safety, uses technology to capture pictures of the city (p. 33)	●	●	●	●	●	★	●
51 Safecity : increase the data collection and documentation of harassment and abuse in public spaces (p. 34)	●	●	●	●	●	★	●
52 Kobo Toolbox : transits manual data collection process to digital, which saves time and staffing resources (p. 34)	●	●	●	●	●	★	●
53 Deaf Outreach Program : uses tech to build a community between deaf individuals and address GBV (p. 35)	●	●	●	●	●	●	★
54 Communities Care : community-based model for preventing and responding to sexual violence in conflict-affected settings (p. 36)	●	●	●	●	●	●	★
55 App to Inform Domestic Workers : mobile app offering Brazilian domestic workers access to information to improve work conditions (p. 36)	●	●	●	●	●	●	★
56 SaferSpaces : for practitioners in violence prevention in South Africa to find information, share knowledge, connect, and learn (p. 36)	●	●	●	●	●	●	★
57 The Girl Generation : world's largest collective of organisations working to end female genital mutilation (FGM) in this generation (p. 36)	●	●	●	●	●	●	★
58 Shirkat Gah-Women's Resource Centre : project creates a new financing mechanism to enable women to generate income (p. 37)	●	●	●	●	●	●	★
59 Asia Pacific Network of Sex Workers : app for VAW/G response and data collection by the sex worker community (p. 37)	●	●	●	●	●	●	★
60 Towards greater gender equality throughout the conflict cycle : increased involvement of women (and youth) across the conflict cycle (p. 37)	●	●	●	●	●	●	★
61 Common Elements Treatment Approach : community alcohol reduction program addressing the mental health aspects of violence (p. 38)	●	●	●	●	●	●	★
62 Behavioral Insights for Women's Economic Empowerment : to improve entrepreneurship programming for young women (p. 39)	●	●	●	●	●	●	★

PILLAR 1

Promoting Laws and Policies to Prevent Violence,

discrimination and address impunity by: advocating at all levels of government, providing technical assistance and capacity building, ensuring meaningful participation of women.



1 Physicians for Human Rights — MediCapt

Geography:

Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya

Target:

Survivors of rape, and medical, legal, and law enforcement professionals who work with survivors

Scaling Stage:

Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [GIE Profile](#)

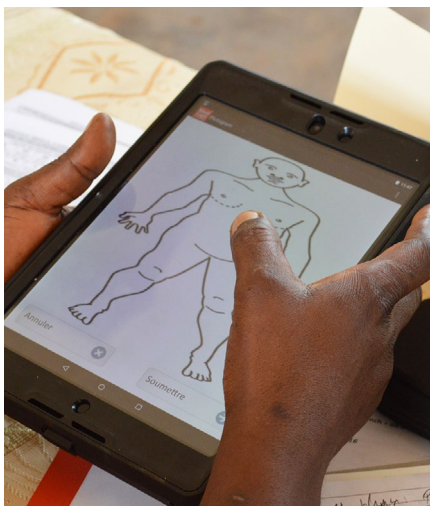


PHR’s [Program on Sexual Violence in Conflict](#) has worked closely with medical, legal, and law enforcement partners in Kenya and DRC to use forensic techniques to document evidence of sexual violence, strengthen investigations, and hold perpetrators accountable to bring justice to survivors. Through this work, PHR saw the many challenges involved in collecting forensic evidence of sexual violence and developed MediCapt to overcome these challenges. Health care providers use MediCapt to compile forensic medical evidence, photograph survivors’ injuries, and securely transmit the data to police, lawyers, and judges involved in pursuing cases of sexual violence.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

MediCapt has the potential to transform the documentation and prosecution of human rights violations. It is creating a new platform at the intersection of the digital health field of data collection and legal documentation of evidence. It includes sophisticated encryption, cloud data storage, high adherence to chain-of-custody standards, and tamper-proof metadata. MediCapt will strengthen the evidence gathered in a single case and it has the potential to aggregate data to establish key epidemiological trends and patterns of criminal activity.

PHR has made significant progress to deepen local capacity to use forensic techniques to document evidence of sexual violence and expand this work’s reach by engaging with new communities. Following PHR trainings, medical, legal, and law enforcement professionals report changes in behaviour at their institutions to better support and meet the needs of survivors and identified a shift in their provision of care to survivors. Legal sector professionals have confirmed that there have been significant changes in practices by medical professionals who have been trained by PHR which have resulted in an increase of good quality evidence reaching courts.



2 Caribbean Court of Justice – Judicial Reform and Institutional Strengthening Project (JURIST)

Geography:
Antigua and Barbuda

Target:
Judicial system

Scaling Stage:
Stage 5 – Scaling

Link: [Website](#)

The project's overarching goal is to establish a judicial system that is more responsive to the needs of women, men, youths and businesses. The



JUDICIAL REFORM AND
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING
(JURIST) PROJECT

intermediate outcomes seek to: (i) strengthen customer-focused, gender responsive court and judicial service delivery in the CARICOM region, and (ii) improve gender responsive systems, court policies and procedures. These will be achieved through the following immediate outcomes: (i) improved capacity of courts to deliver gender responsive and customer-focused services, (ii) enhanced capacity of the courts to undertake public education programs, and (iii) strengthened capacity of courts for efficient court governance, case management and case disposition.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

This project is innovative in two ways. Firstly, the use of a “model court” (which serves as an example for how courts in the region should deal with sexual offences) is a new approach in the local context. Secondly, the **model court** also presents a new way in which courts handle SGBV cases. It bridges existing gaps between the courts and other service providers to ensure timely completion of cases, uses coordinated processes which make the courts more survivor-friendly, and employs the use of technology to support vulnerable witnesses giving evidence remotely, thus changing the way in which attorneys present evidence to juries.

3 Mental Disability Rights Initiative-Serbia

Geography: Serbia

Target: Women with mental disabilities

Scaling Stage: Stage 4 – Transition to Scale

Link: [Website](#)

Mental Disability Rights Initiative of Serbia is an advocacy organization dedicated to the human rights and full participation in society of children and adults with mental disabilities. It promotes citizen participation, awareness and oversight for the rights of persons with intellectual and mental disabilities and participates in disability rights advocacy and self-advocacy movements in Serbia. The organization's special focus is on those children and adults who are at risk of entering, or who are already residing in, social and mental health institutions, since they represent the most endangered and marginalized group.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

This is innovative because custodial violence as a form of violence has not been dealt with before in this context. This project has succeeded in bringing a completely invisible issue onto the public agenda.

4 Women's Justice Initiative (WJI)

Geography: Guatemala

Target: Rural and indigenous Maya women and girls

Scaling Stage: Stage 4 – Transition to Scale

Link: [Website](#)

WJI improves the lives of indigenous Guatemalan women and girls through education, access to legal services and gender-based violence prevention.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

WJI is implementing an innovative methodology for preventing and addressing VAWG in rural Maya communities. WJI uses an ecological approach that takes into account the community context, implementing comprehensive legal empowerment initiatives so that women can know, use, and shape the law, as well as strengthening the capacity of local justice systems to improve responses to VAWG. An external evaluation showed a 71% decrease in acceptability of spousal abuse, a 950% increase in seeking legal services, and the implementation of GBV and child marriage prevention plans.

5 Care India

Geography: India

Target: Health providers

Scaling Stage: Stage 3 — Proof of Concept

Link: [GIE Profile](#)

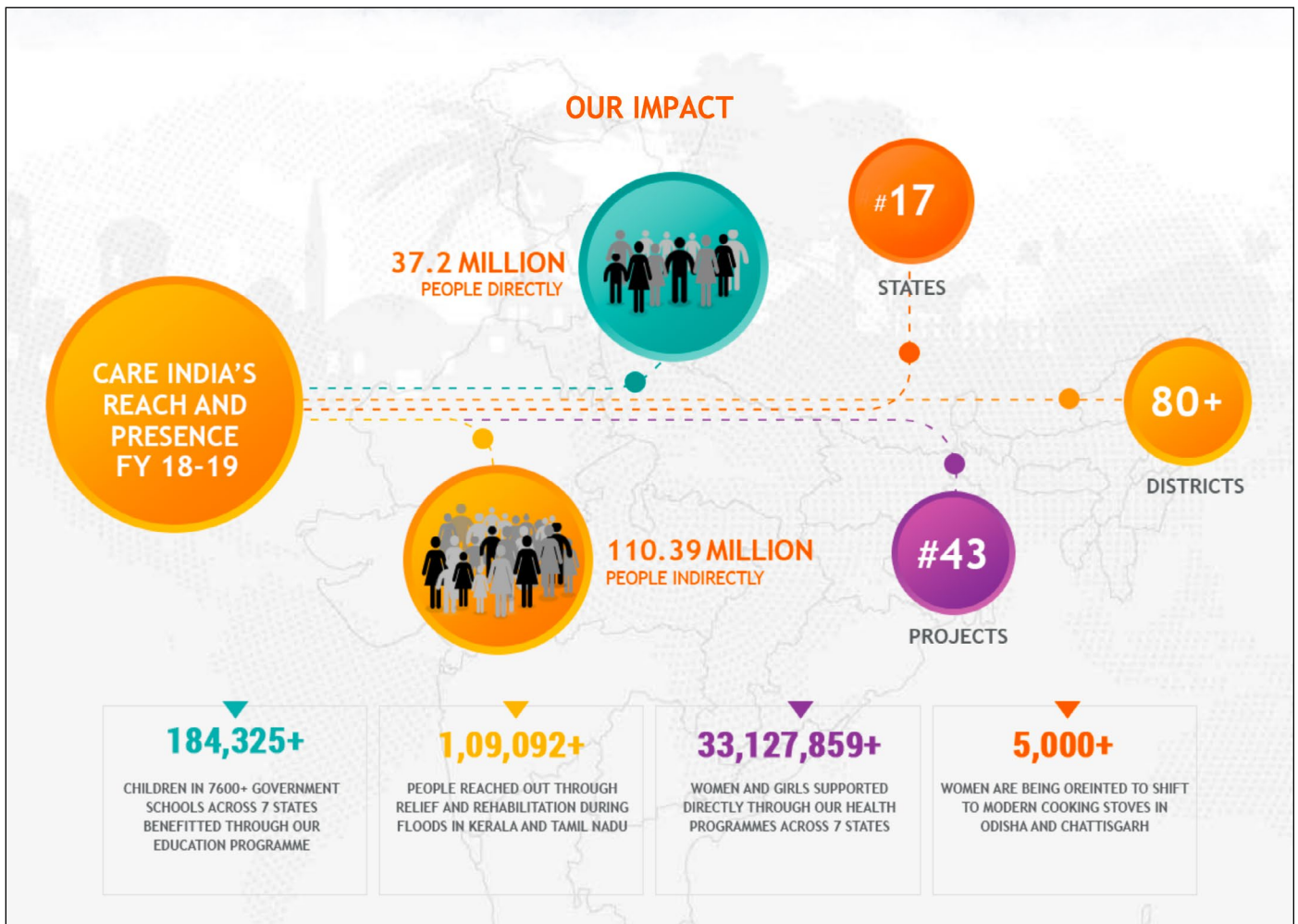
Through the Sajha Initiative in collaboration with the Government of Bihar, Care India focuses on making health systems responsive and sensitive to VAW. Changes in national laws and global policy guidelines for health systems response have not been put into practice in the state. The current practices are insensitive and ridden with deep prejudices against women. The program addresses the attitudinal biases, setting up protocols and demonstrating a gender sensitive response.

Note: To fight COVID-19, CARE India has a 1400+ team working with Government of Bihar in supporting the

government in contact tracing, monitoring, infection control, laboratory and hospital strengthening. Care has compiled their learning and [knowledge resources relevant to fighting COVID](#).

How does it work and why is it innovative?

Care India aims to equip health providers at all levels to recognize signs and symptoms of GBV and act as a first line of psychological support. It aims to establish a district level health system model that provides care for GBV survivors from the district hospital, rural hospitals, primary healthcare providers, and Accredited Social Health Activist workers. It is innovative as it uses the health systems approach to strengthen the response of health facilities in one district to domestic violence and rape and increasing awareness of the Frontline workers about available services. It focuses on secondary prevention of VAW.



PILLAR 2

Changing Systems and Institutions

to promote gender-responsive structures, instigate systems change to inform decision-makers and ensure linkages across institutions on migration, disability, poverty, ethnicity, age, location, education, overall violence and conflict.

6 The Girls' Agenda

Geography:

The Gambia

Target:

Religious scholars, leaders, students and parents

Scaling Stage:

Stage 5 — Scaling

Link: [Website](#)



Children and young people, especially girls and young women going to the Madrassa, are often vulnerable to early, forced, or arranged marriage, FGM, sexual and domestic violence due to several factors. The 'Madrassa Initiative' takes a unique approach in working with a particularly difficult group by engaging religious institutions.

The engagement takes several approaches, including intensive training on GBV and related issues, which serves as the foundation for the relationship to lobby support and contribution to end GBV. At the end of the training, follow-up activities are agreed upon, including joint-media activities such as hosting community radio dialogues and featuring them on social media platforms.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

Religious misconceptions or religion itself is a leading reason for the perpetration of violence against women and girls. When these misconceptions are addressed and mostly championed by religious scholars, people listen. Over the years, progressive scholars and leaders who are outspoken about women's empowerment, gender equality and the elimination of GBV/harmful traditional practices have to an extent influenced political leaders to act. When children/students, especially girls, in these religious institutions build interest in post-training activities, mentorship and coaching are provided to build upon their life skills, leadership education, and expand their opportunities.



7 Planning and Paying for Local Action Plans to Address GBV

Geography:

Moldova, Peru, Indonesia

Target:

CSOs and local governments globally

Scaling Stage:

Stage 3 — Proof of Concept

Link: [Guidance Note](#)



GBV AND THE SDGs

Reducing GBV is a public good that benefits individuals, families and communities in many ways, and reducing GBV is a driver for progress across a host of specific SDG targets. As everyone benefits from less violence, different sectors can help pay their part for coordinated efforts to reduce GBV in their communities. The “planning and paying” approach combines the latest thinking in cost sharing along with long standing local participatory planning methods.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

Most financing approaches to address GBV, including in low- and middle- income countries, are “siloeed”. Siloeed financing places the burden to pay for solutions on a single government entity or sector. GBV does not occur in a vacuum; it has multiple drivers and solutions and is inextricably linked to many other social development issues and government priorities. Most hands-on actions to prevent and respond to GBV take place at the local level. Under this approach, local action plans (LAPs) to address GBV are designed through participatory methods. Plans coordinate multiple sectors and partners and include complimentary actions to prevent violence before it starts and enhanced services for survivors.

8 Equality Effect

Geography: Kenya, Ghana, Malawi

Target: Enforcement of rape legislation

Scaling Stage: Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [GIE Profile](#)

The Equality Effect uses international human rights law as a crowbar to pry open justice for women and girls around the world. The “160 Girls” project goal is to hold perpetrators accountable for their violence so that girls can live healthy, secure and empowered lives

How does it work and why is it innovative?

In 2012 the Equality Effect filed a Constitutional claim inspired by 160 Girls, all rape victims between the ages of 3 and 12, who had been denied access to justice by the police. The Kenya High Court decided in favor of the girls, allowing more stringent police investigation. Since the ruling the organization has worked to enforce the decision through numerous projects, including training police officers in Kenya on how to handle assault cases. An [evaluation](#) carried out after this training showed respondents receiving it were more likely to accompany victim to receive medical treatment, prefer appropriate charges, and arrest suspects.”

9 Community-Based Action Teams (COMBAT) to Prevent VAWG

Geography: Ghana

Target: Urban and rural communities

Scaling Stage: Stage 3 — Proof of Concept

Link: [Website](#)

COMBAT is a rural response strategy that aims to reduce the incidence of VAWG in Ghana, particularly in rural communities, and protect women’s rights through state and community-based structures. This intervention is implemented by women and men from the community selected and trained as activists deployed to work in community-based action teams to challenge community attitudes, spread understanding of laws, counsel couples affected by IPV, and support with referrals to relevant social services (police, social welfare, health and health, commission on human rights). It also works with traditional and religious leaders.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

COMBAT teams have equal male and female representation and they are trained on VAWG, law, conflict resolution and counselling. They engage community members, bridge the community to state agencies and support women to access justice. The intervention [was evaluated](#) through an impact evaluation led by the School of Public Health at the University of Ghana, under DFID’s What Works Programme, which showed reductions in women’s experience of physical and sexual IPV.

10 Story Kitchen Nepal

Geography: Nepal

Target: Women and girl survivors of violence

Scaling Stage: Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [Website](#)

The Story Kitchen uses storytelling to work towards the goal of women's empowerment by amplifying women's voices. The media produced goes beyond short news clips reporting what happened—a conventional method of reporting women's stories—to include detailed stories incorporating the woman storyteller's perspective and analysis. The emotional connection these stories create effectively conveys the crucial importance of the liberation of women.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

In an innovative approach, Story Kitchen pairs women conflict survivors with women human rights defenders to reach survivors through local radio networks. This approach is based on the principle that women themselves can best understand and articulate their concerns. Furthermore, this approach contributes to a transformation of the traditionally male-dominated radio sector in Nepal where women's concerns are sidelined in mainstream media programs. The approach is innovative in that it engages women in transitional justice process as facilitators, catalysts, and promoters, rather than silent partners.

Story Kitchen Nepal enhances women's participation and representation in media using a from-the-ground-up approach.

11 Tostan International — Dignity for All

Geography: Senegal

Target: Citizens, community leaders, decentralized governing bodies

Scaling Stage: Stage 5 — Scaling

Link: [GIE Profile](#)

Men, women and youth in Senegalese communities where Tostan was implementing its programs identified the lack of collaboration between local governing bodies and communities as a major obstacle to addressing the differential needs of women and men at the local level and tackling GBV-related issues. In this programme, communities create democratically-selected Community Management Committees trained in project management and social mobilization skills. These committees continue to lead development projects that are relevant to their community needs.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

This innovation is bridging the gap between citizen, community and decentralized governing body engagement. The project represents a new approach that has been successfully piloted in the Kolda region in Senegal and will be scaled up to the Sédhiou, Kédougou, and Tambacounda regions. Tostan is also working for the first time ever with the Bassaris, an ethnic group in the Kédougou region, where FGM prevalence is as high as 87%.



Recognizing her work — Amplifying her voice

PILLAR 3

Prevention through Gender-equitable Norms & Attitudes

by strengthening community-based prevention strategies, mobilizing women, girls, men and boys at community level, programming in formal and informal education settings or other means to transform norms and behavior that underpin GBV.

12 Program P (Promundo)

Geography:

Global

Target:

Targets men and couples

Scaling Stage:

Stage 5 — Scaling

Link: [GIE Profile](#)

Program P (“P” for “pai” in Portuguese, meaning “father”) is a gender-transformative couple intervention to promote gender equality and prevent



gender-based violence by encouraging men’s engagement in unpaid care work. Through a mix of group education, community mobilization, media campaigns and health workers training, the intervention aims to engage men as active caregivers and parents. First developed in Latin America, it has been adapted in over 15 settings across 4 continents, including a [randomized control trial](#) conducted in collaboration with Rwamrec in Rwanda. Evaluations point to changes in gender norms, attitudes and behaviors around masculinities supporting more equitable beliefs and practices.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

Results from multiple evaluations of Program P show that culturally adapted gender-transformative interventions with men and couples can be effective at changing deeply entrenched gender inequalities and a range of health-related behavioral outcomes. Using multiple entry points, Program P engages men, couples and health workers to change not only individual attitudes and behaviours, but also norms and structural barriers to promote greater gender equality and positive outcome across multiple domains (e.g. violence prevention, MNCH, ECD, etc). The gender-transformative parenting component of this training has been proven to increase men’s abilities as caregivers, promote positive communication between partners, and reduce parental and family stress and violence.



[See Promundo’s Resources](#)

13 SASA! Together

Geography:

Global

Target:

Male and female community activists

Scaling Stage:

Stage 5 — Scaling

Link: [GIE Profile](#)



The SASA! Activist Kit is a community mobilization approach for preventing violence against women. It is designed for catalyzing community-led change of norms and behaviors that perpetuate gender inequality, violence and increased HIV vulnerability for women.

SASA! is based on an analysis of how gender-related power imbalances are the root cause of violence against women. The program has strong success in changing attitudes: in an [RCT study](#), the intervention was associated with significantly lower social acceptance of IPV among both women and men.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

SASA! Together takes a unique four-phase approach to catalyzing change. In the Start phase, community activists, community leaders and institutional allies deepen their power within to make changes in their own lives and start engaging others in the community. In the Awareness phase, activists, leaders and allies use interactive activities to encourage a critical analysis of men's power over women and the community's silence about this. In the Support phase, more and more people engage and join their power with others to support women experiencing violence, couples trying to change, and activists speaking out and holding men who use violence accountable. In the Action phase, activists, leaders and allies lead efforts to support community members' power to take action and sustain that change for years to come—solidifying new norms in which violence against women is never acceptable and women can live safe, fulfilling and dignified lives.

14 Right to Play

Geography:

Pakistan

Target:

Boys and girls age 11–14 in Hyderabad, Pakistan

Scaling Stage:

Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [Website](#)



Right to Play has developed a school-based sport and play program. Teachers are provided with curricula and trained to challenge the acceptability of VAWG. Boys are encouraged to

adopt positive forms of masculinity and girls are supported to develop life skills such as leadership, confidence and critical thinking. [Impact evaluations](#) have demonstrated multiple positive results, with reductions in peer violence, corporal punishment in schools (47% for girls and 25% for boys), physical punishment at home, and witnessing domestic violence as well as improvements in gender-equitable attitudes and depression.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

The program works with communities to challenge attitudes and behaviours related to gender equality, through an innovative sports-based method.

15 Zindagii Shoista (Living with Dignity)

Geography:

Tajikistan

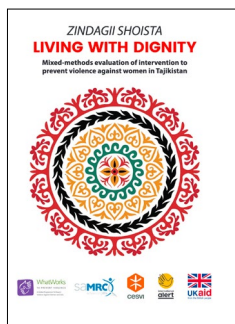
Target:

Families in Jomi and Penjikent, Tajikistan

Scaling Stage:

Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [Website](#)



Violence against women and girls (VAWG) is widespread in Tajikistan, with significant impacts on women, their families and the wider society. Zindagii Shoista ('Living with Dignity') is the first combined social and economic intervention tailored to the Tajik context developed to combat VAWG. This integrated approach **proved to be effective** in reducing domestic violence and intimate partner violence (IPV) in rural Tajikistan. The percentage of women who reported experiencing violence reduced from 64% to 33%, and the percentage of men who reported perpetrating violence decreased from 48% to 5%.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

It is innovative in that it addresses the overlapping issues of poverty, patriarchy and violence through a family focus. There is a combined social and economic intervention. The innovative family-centered approach seeks to address the reality of young

16 No Means No Worldwide

Geography:

Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, South Africa, Ethiopia

Target:

Delivered to boys and girls (aged between 10 and 20 years)

Scaling Stage:

Stage 5 — Scaling

Link: [GIE Profile](#)



NO MEANS NO
WORLDWIDE

NMNW works to end sexual violence against women and children in high-risk environments. The IMpower sexual violence

prevention system equips boys and girls with the skills and knowledge to prevent new assaults, while providing referrals and services for aftercare support to those already victimized. This comprehensive approach aims to put a stop to the cycle of violence that is traditionally handed down from generation to generation. Impact evaluations have shown conflicting evidence. An RCT study in Malawi showed positive impacts on reducing VAWG. **Another in Kenya** showed no impact on rape, although there are some methodological issues which suggest that these results should be interpreted with caution.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

The dual gender IMpower curriculum uses an adapted Empowerment Self-Defense (ESD) model to build key skills in young people that will end sexual and gender-based violence. NMNW and its partners teach girls mental, verbal, and physical skills to escape violence, and boys to recognize and challenge toxic violence that they experience, while gaining skills and motivation to intervene when witnessing assault. NMNW's model for scale is based on training and building capacity of select partners worldwide to deliver and scale IMpower effectively.



17 Engaging with Faith Groups to Prevent VAWG in Conflict-Affected Communities — Tearfund

Geography:

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Target:

Faith leaders and community volunteers

Scaling Stage:

Stage 5 — Scaling

Link: [GIE Profile](#)



Violence is common in the DRC and evidence suggests that IPV increases in frequency and severity during conflict. Traditional and faith leaders, and informal justice systems more broadly, often play a significant role in rural communities and in places where formal, central government control is weaker. This intervention works through faith leaders and community volunteers to reach these communities.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

The project trains faith leaders to challenge the social acceptance of violence, engaging both men and women to challenge their traditional attitudes about gender and violence. Impact evaluations found women's experience of domestic violence fell from 69% to 29% after 2 years of intervention, and women's experience of non-partner sexual violence also reduced from 24% to 4%.

18 Caretas

Geography: Brazil

Target: Adolescents and young people, primarily girls

Scaling Stage: Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [GIE Profile](#)

Through Facebook, a total of 1.2 million participants engaged with a fictitious 21-year-old girl called Fabi who shared her story of overcoming a situation in which she had her intimate images leaked on the internet. The first survey received approximately 300,000 responses (75% were women aged 13-25 years), and over 90% thought the initiative was good or very good. The second survey was conducted with 14,000 girls aged 13 to 18 years. 35% of participants said they had sent intimate images to somebody, and 80% said they felt guilty about the practice.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

The chatbot is the first programmed for storytelling and provides a technological solution to online harassment and GBV. There has been a significant uptake: 974,000 users have used the chatbot. Results from a quantitative and qualitative survey found very few victims had talked to their families or teachers, highlighting that victims often don't feel comfortable sharing their experience with adults, but search for help from their friends. By becoming friends with Fabi, adolescents can discuss how they can protect themselves against abuse.

19 Stepping Stones

Geography: Uganda, South Africa

Target: Adolescents, broadening to other groups

Scaling Stage: Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [GIE Profile](#)

Stepping Stones is a workshop series designed as a tool to help promote sexual health, improve psychological well-being, and prevent HIV. The workshops address questions of gender, sexuality, HIV/AIDS, gender violence, communication and relationship skills.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

Stepping Stones uses a series of dialogues that flow through key issues related to gender equality and power dynamics, through building skills for communication, relationships and negotiation. It engages peer groups through sessions using role play and the creation of safe spaces among participants. This innovation was used in designing Innovation #15, Zingdagi Shoista (Living with Dignity).

20 Bas Ab Bahut Ho Gaya (Enough is Enough)

Geography: India

Target: Youths between 15-24 years of age

Scaling Stage: Stage 3 — Proof of Concept

Link: [Website](#)

Population Foundation of India's (PFI) innovation is aimed at addressing social norms by changing knowledge, perception and attitude of youths on gender-based violence. A very large section of youth in India are active on the internet, which provides an opportunity to leverage digital platforms to address them. The innovation partnered with Indian film celebrities to gain wider reach among youth and to inspire them to adopt positive behaviours to end VAWG.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

Bas Ab Bahut Ho Gaya is a digital innovation with a series of six short films featuring a range of topics related to VAWG. The campaign also included an anthem which was a call to action to end violence, a celebrity concert, and direct engagements with university students. [Endline survey results](#) found that exposure to the campaign was associated with both increased knowledge on GBV and supportive beliefs and attitudes.

22 Transforming Masculinities (TM), known locally as Masculinité, Famille et Foi (MFF)

Geography: Democratic Republic of the Congo

Target: Faith Communities

Scaling Stage: Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [GIE Profile](#)

Transforming Masculinities is an evidence-based approach to promote gender equality and positive masculinities within faith communities. The intervention adapts the Transforming Masculinities approach to include reflection on normative environments and the acceptability of family planning.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

It is based upon the understanding that spiritual beliefs and faith leaders are part of the structure that shapes social and gender norms and focuses on prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence. A year-long [evaluation](#) showed IPV (in all forms, emotional, physical and/or sexual) reported by women more than halved from 69% at baseline to 29% at end-line.

21 Learning Collaborative to Advance Normative Change

Geography: Global

Target: Donors, researchers, and implementing organizations

Scaling Stage: Stage 3 — Proof of Concept

Link: [Website](#)

The Learning Collaborative envisions a world where the powerful influence of social norms in shaping adolescents' lives is widely understood, and where projects and programs improve adolescent sexual and reproductive health by applying normative science at scale.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

It is innovative in the manner in which it links up researchers, implementing organizations, and donors working on social norms related to GBV. It is often the case that organizations work within their own spheres of activity to find solutions, while others are simultaneously and separately wrestling with the same issues. In this case, 'the stars aligned' to bring together funding, research and implementing organizations to strengthen the measurement of social and gender norms. [A survey](#) of Learning Collaborative Members revealed that connections across the professional networks that were fostered by the Collaborative more than doubled.

23 Responsible, Engaged, and Loving (REAL) Fathers

Geography: India, Uganda

Target: Young fathers

Scaling Stage: Stage 5 — Scaling

Link: [Website](#)

This Initiative aims to build positive partnerships and parenting practices among young fathers (aged 16-25) in post-conflict Northern Uganda to reduce the incidence of intimate partner violence and physical punishment of children. A mentoring program and community awareness campaign have been designed to reach young men before their expectations, attitudes and behaviors related to parenting and relationships are well established.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

In order to address underlying causes of domestic violence, the intervention is designed to challenge the gender norms and sexual scripts that often trigger coercion and violence in relationships and to teach effective parenting. [Evaluation](#) results comparing survey data among men exposed to the intervention and those unexposed demonstrate significant reductions in IPV at end line.

24 Bell Bajao

Geography:

India

Target:

Women & men (as allies, not perpetrators), TV viewers

Scaling Stage:

Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [GIE Profile](#)



Bring
Domestic
Violence
to a Halt

Breakthrough's 'Bell Bajao!', launched in India in 2008, is a cultural and media campaign that calls on men and boys to take a stand against

domestic violence. The campaign seeks to reduce domestic violence against women and to highlight the role that men and boys can play in reducing violence. The announcements, inspired by true stories, showed men and boys stepping up and ringing the bell to interrupt overheard domestic violence. In 2010, Breakthrough's video vans traveled 14,000 miles through cities and villages screening these public service announcements and involving communities through games, street theatre and other cultural tools. The result was a sustainable, on-the-ground process of transforming hearts and minds.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

Bell Bajao makes innovative use of community networks, activism, and mass media to change attitudes around GBV-related behaviors. By focusing on bystander intervention as the key solution, it ensures domestic violence becomes everybody's problem as opposed to a private matter. The simple call to action of 'ringing the bell' enables people from across socio-economic strata to become involved in ending domestic violence, eventually leading to a shift in norms. Results observed at [endline survey](#) included a change in attitude towards domestic violence, a decrease in respondents who felt that women should remain silent when experiencing DV, and an increase in awareness/knowledge about GBV and women's rights.

25 Dil Mil

Geography: India

Target: Mothers in law, and daughters in law

Scaling Stage: Stage 3 — Proof of Concept

Link: [GIE Profile](#)

Dil Mil trains mothers-in-law (who have power in the household, which they can redirect towards reducing GBV) along with daughters-in-law. Following the programme, incidence of domestic violence among daughters-in-law has decreased and health outcomes including perceived quality of life, psychosocial status and maternal and infant health outcomes have improved.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

Dil Mil is innovative in the targeting of its audience and the manner in which it addresses intra-household dynamics that increase the risk of GBV. Results include decreased incidence of domestic violence and improved perceived quality of life, psychosocial status, and maternal and infant health outcomes.

26 Behavioural Insights for GBV

Geography: Georgia, S. Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean

Target: Bystanders / witnesses of violence

Scaling Stage: Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [GIE Profile](#)

Behavioural insights describes an approach that entails:

- Drawing on insights from behavioural science;
- Analysis of context-specific behavioural barriers, drivers and norms;
- Co-designing interventions with affected people;
- Testing what works and iterating based on quantitative insights.

Organizations such as the UK Behavioral Insights Team (BIT) are working with partners to expand the scope of behaviourally-informed work to address challenges such as IPV. Learn more in [this BIT report](#) on supporting survivors in Latin America and the Caribbean. In South Africa and Georgia, UNDP and UN Women partnered with BIT.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

The collaboration focused on understanding what keeps bystanders from reporting violence. [The research](#) in South Africa shows that bystanders often don't know how to help. Giving information to bystanders on how to spot signs of GBV and what steps to follow, and framing this support as having high impact can encourage action. [Trials in Georgia](#) show that reminding people that GBV is not a private matter makes people more likely to engage.

27 “Judge Jodhi” by Big Bad Boo Studios

Geography:

El Salvador (followed by global scale)

Target:

6-9 year-olds

Scaling Stage:

Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [Website](#)



Judge Jodhi is an animated cartoon series about a 12-year-old girl that sets up a court in her back yard to solve neighborhood disputes. Judge Jodhi is broadcast on commercial television world-wide, and also developed into an academic curriculum for use in schools all over the world to teach the rule of law, gender equality and to counter violence with children between the ages of 6 and 9. The objective is to use educational entertainment to change “normative values” concerning gender, violence and human rights that underpin GBV. Judge Jodhi follows in the footsteps of Big Bad Boo’s



1001 Nights Program, that teaches democracy, human rights and the rule of law using similar methods to 9-12 year-olds.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

GBV and other forms of gender-based discrimination cannot be overcome in the long run unless normative values on gender equality and violence change. Judge Jodhi uses entertainment, to engage large swaths of people in their homes and in schools during their most sensitive period of values development to change these normative values. Using Emmy Award-winning creatives from Disney and Warner Brothers and childhood development psychologists from Sesame Street, characters and stories are developed to ensure normative values of children engaging with the content change. Extensions for at-home learning bring parents and siblings into the learning (also useful for remote learning under COVID-19). The program uses the same methodology as [1001 Nights](#) which includes extensive M&E instruments that show compelling data on impact, including changing attitudes to prefer nonviolence, inclusion and beliefs in gender equality.

28 Passages Project

Geography: Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Senegal

Target: Community-level

Scaling Stage: Multiple components: Stages 3 – 5

Link: [Website](#)

Passages Project aims to address a broad range of social norms, at scale, to achieve sustained improvements in family planning and reproductive health. This research project is building the evidence base and contributing to the capacity of the global community to strengthen normative environments that support reproductive health, especially among very young adolescents, newly married youth, and first-time parents. Passages capitalizes on these formative life course transitions to test and scale up interventions that promote collective change.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

A focus on individual change is important but insufficient to meet this challenge. Young people’s ability to forge healthy

sexual relationships is influenced by social norms enforced by their peers, families and communities. Research has shown that investing in social norm change at the community (rather than individual) level, while ensuring supportive policies and access to good quality services, can bring about significant improvements in sexual and reproductive health.



Enabling young women and men to live gender-equitable lives free of violence, coerced sex, and unintended pregnancy is a critical global challenge.

29 Primary Prevention of Violence Against Tribal Women (PPVTW)

Geography: India

Target: Marginalized tribal women and girls

Scaling Stage: Stage 3 — Proof of Concept

Link: [GIE Profile](#)

The innovation is a multi-pronged, community-inclusive program for comprehensive prevention of violence against tribal women. It helps women and girls in remote, resource poor, rural tribal communities to access support on prevention from women leaders, community-based peer support networks and services. Role models are empowered to promote the rights of women and girls to live a life free of violence, while members of civil society, elected representatives, law enforcement agencies and local authorities are sensitised and trained on gender responsive planning.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

The innovation: (i) uses a range of awareness building material blending several innovative communication techniques; (ii) uses a community-inclusive approach, best suited for remote areas or communities where government and media outreach is limited; (iii) uses GBV observatories for surveillance and community-based evidence collection on VAW; (iv) creates local change agents to drive behavioural change from within; (v) anchors legal awareness and referral services with locally managed Socio-Legal Kiosks and Helplines. **Evaluations** have shown the rates of various forms of violence against women and girls reduce significantly, particularly in the incidence of domestic violence.

30 Unite for a Better Life

Geography: Ethiopia and displaced communities in sub-Saharan Africa

Target: Men, women, and couples in refugee camp settings

Scaling Stage: Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [Website](#)

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is one of the most common forms of gender-based violence; however, most guidelines focus on the prevention of violence in the emergency phase and the protection of women from non-partner sexual violence. There are fewer guidelines and data on how to prevent IPV among displaced populations during the stabilisation phase of a crisis and on how to adapt IPV interventions from non-humanitarian settings to humanitarian settings.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

This project presents an innovative intervention addressing intimate partner violence and comprises 16 sessions which are delivered in the context of a cultural practice (coffee ceremony/tea talk). Previously designed for a non-humanitarian setting in Ethiopia, **the intervention has been adapted and tested** in a humanitarian setting while continuing to utilise the most culturally appropriate practices.

31 “I Initiate” — Youth Uniting Against GBV and LGBTI Discrimination

Geography: South Africa

Target: Youth

Scaling Stage: Stage 3 — Proof of Concept

Link: [Website](#)

This project of GIZ’s **PfP-Program** aims to empower learners through a holistic society approach to make healthy decisions and choices without losing the values and norms of their culture and creating an environment for them to self-develop, drive change and achieve the right to education. It includes extensive capacity building of involved NGOs, awareness-raising around GBV for parents and teachers, teaching positive masculinities and non-violence, and strengthening positive values.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

The innovation of the project lies in the learner-driven approach as a driver of change in a greater number of youths. The central idea is to capacitate the youth to self-organize and reach out to their peers. Over the course of the project learners have implemented their own campaigns, marches and media presentations. The project has adopted a variety of tools, which assist in disseminating key messages through various platforms. One central tool is the online toolkit for more safer spaces for LGBTQI+ learners that gives them a deeper understanding of concepts of human sexuality, gender identities, expressions and sexual orientation.

32

Step it up for Gender-Equality in South African Media

Geography: South Africa

Target: South African media and creative industries, government, civil society and industry bodies

Scaling Stage: Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [Website](#)

This flagship project makes up part of GIZ's regional program [Partnerships for Prevention of Violence against Women and Girls in Southern Africa](#) (PfP). Step it Up operates jointly government, civil society and industry shaping and implementing the formulation and promotion of a 'Statement of Commitment' with the media and creative industries for a positive portrayal of gender relations and against gender violence. The 'Statement of Commitment' together with specialized gender-sensitivity trainings for media practitioners and research helps signature companies to better take on their roles and responsibilities when it comes to shaping gender stereotypes and perceptions of GBV in South Africa.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

This project is unique in that it engages media and creative industries as key stakeholders rather than simply partnering with them on social media marketing campaigns. Actors such as TV channels, production companies and newsrooms are seldomly directly addressed through developmental projects. The objective is to achieve behavior change within the media sector to create more sensitive, equal and positive change-driven content. Through the influence media has on society's views and norms, this will prevent violence and inequality in future generations.

33

J-PAL: A Mass Media Intervention to Reduce Violence Against Women

Geography: Uganda

Target: Targeted at household level

Scaling Stage: Stage 3 — Proof of Concept

Link: [Website](#)

Researchers evaluated whether videos that encourage communities to take action against violence against women (VAW) in the household by reporting cases to local authorities could change behavior, attitudes and norms related to VAW. In surveys conducted eight months after the intervention, the proportion of women who said that they experienced any VAW in their household over the preceding six months was substantially lower in villages where the videos were screened relative to villages in the randomly assigned comparison group.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

The use of media/communication tools to spread awareness about VAW is a common approach. Yet, most awareness campaigns are aimed at changing people's fundamental convictions about gender hierarchy and the moral status of VAW. Essentially, these campaigns aim to convince audiences that VAW is morally wrong. This campaign is innovative because, instead of targeting deep seated value judgements that are difficult to change, it targets norms and beliefs about the consequences of reporting cases of VAW. Results suggest that this reduction may have occurred because the videos reduced the perception that those who speak out about VAW will face social sanctions and thereby increased individuals' willingness to report incidents of VAW.

34

The Gender Roles, Equality and Transformations (GREAT) Project

Geography: Uganda

Target: Adolescents

Scaling Stage: Stage 5 — Scaling

Link: [Website](#)

This evidence-based intervention [has succeeded](#) in improving gender norms related to sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence in Northern Uganda. The GREAT model encompasses several components, including the community action cycle (CAC) by community leaders to promote and sustain change, a 50-episode serialized radio drama called

Oteka, linkages to FP/RH services via community health workers, and a toolkit. It places collaboration with local partners and the community at the center of the intervention.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

GREAT's elements are tested, evidence-based, and scalable — tailored to life stages within the broad category of 'young people.' GREAT is simple and low-cost, and is designed to respect positive norms and values even as it asks communities to examine and challenge those norms and values that are negative.

PILLAR 4

Quality Essential Services

that meet global standards, building capacity of service providers, and improving service provider coordination and coverage.

35 **Projet Jeune Leader**

Geography:
Madagascar

Target:
Young and very young adolescents in public middle schools

Scaling Stage:
Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [GIE Profile](#)



Projet Jeune Leader is a youth-led and youth-centered organization that recruits, trains, and manages dynamic young adults aged 18-25 as specialized Educators to teach comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) in public schools in Madagascar. These educators are recruited for their positive gender attitudes and are highly trained and supported.

Because of their youthfulness, they respond to very young adolescent students' needs and desire for trustworthy role models, a unique developmental characteristic of this age group. Every day, Educators also serve as mentors, counselors, and healthcare liaisons to young adolescent students at the schools where they work.



How does it work and why is it innovative?

Projet Jeune Leader's model disrupts the status quo of comprehensive sexuality education delivery, especially in resource-poor settings. The organization ensures the highest quality of the approach by recruiting, training, equipping, managing, and paying specialized CSE Educators to deliver a stand-alone comprehensive sexuality education program. The curriculum is participatory and gender-transformative, and can be delivered with minimal materials and to huge class sizes (50+ students). Projét Jeune's public-private partnership with the Ministry of Education enables them to build upon existing systems and structures to achieve huge scale. A quasi-experimental program outcome evaluation conducted in

2017-2018 revealed that students who received Projét Jeune Leader programming as very young adolescents (10-12 year-olds) were significantly more likely to report better knowledge, attitudes, self-efficacy, perceived risk, perceived social support, and behavioral intentions as adolescents (14-16 year-olds) than students at comparison schools.

36 SAAHAS App and ChatBot

Geography:

Global

Target:

Survivors of Gender-Based Violence across the globe

Scaling Stage:

Stage 5 — Scaling

Link: [GIE Profile](#)



The Red Elephant Foundation notes on understanding gender-based violence, and ways to respond to them. The directory of support comprises over 40,000 organizations offering medical, legal, education/employment, resources (food, shelter, clothing, emergency support), consular and refugee-specific support, police and ambulance services for survivors of gender-based violence, and child support service. It provides information in 6 languages. 10,000+ citizens around the world have reported using the app, and the tool is used on an average of 75-100 times every 24 hours.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

The app attempts to fill the gap that exists for survivors of GBV following the abuse, by increasing information and resources available to them. Additionally, the app attempts to tackle the non-intervention of bystanders—in other words, the app encourages witnesses of GBV to also speak out about their experiences. It is innovative in that all resources and organizations are accessible through one centralised app. Survivors who have faced violence either don't know where to go for help, or don't have resources to find out where to go for help, which can be extremely dangerous. The app recognizes that a survivor's choice to stand up to violence and a bystander's choice to intervene in a case of violence is an act of courage.

37 Clinical Management Rape App

Geography: Lebanon

Target: Clinical health professionals who provide rape care to survivors in emergency contexts

Scaling Stage: Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [Website](#)

UNICEF's programming in Lebanon involves frontline healthcare workers using an app to provide rapid, quality response in situations of rape. In Lebanon, though service providers have received training on Clinical Management of Rape (CMR), the availability of CMR services remains quite low. There is a need to provide timely, life-saving interventions for survivors of sexual assault, and this tool supports healthcare providers to do so.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

This innovation is a downloadable CMR mobile application (CMR App) that provides guidance in the key steps of CMR treatment in a user-friendly manner. Available in English and Arabic, the app guides the user through the clinical care process and includes reminders on "soft skills," such as supportive communication techniques when interacting with survivors of assault. The CMR App also links to local GBV referral pathways to provide basic information on age- and gender-sensitive response services.

38 Healing in Harmony

Geography: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Turkey

Target: Survivors of sexualized violence and traumatized populations

Scaling Stage: Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [Website](#)

Integrated into a full holistic healing model for survivors of sexualized violence and traumatized populations, Healing in Harmony has demonstrated [statistically significant results](#) in reducing levels of anxiety and PTSD through its unique approach to music therapy. Working in tandem with a trained psychologist and music producer, participants heal together by writing, recording, and professionally producing songs about their experiences over a 3-month program.

How does it work and why is it innovative?



In addition to its integrated model which ensures appropriateness to local context, this project is innovative in that it allows affected populations to recover through the creation of music rather than just interacting with it such as in Expressive Music Therapy.

39 Dilaasa

Geography: India

Target: Survivors of domestic violence and rape, including adult women and girls

Scaling Stage: Stage 5 — Scaling

Link: [Website](#)

Dilaasa, which means reassurance, is a joint initiative of CEHAT and the Municipal Corporation of Mumbai. The center seeks to provide social and psychosocial support to women survivors of domestic violence. Objectives of the project also include building capacity of health care providers to train the staff of public and private hospitals to ensure gender sensitive and comprehensive health care response to VAW, and to network with other organisations working on women's issues for mutual support and sharing.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

This approach is innovative because the crisis center operated within the existing infrastructure and personnel of the hospital itself. Psychosocial services are provided by hospital social workers and nurses, given that they spend maximum time with patients and are well placed to provide basic support. Additionally, doctors and nurses of the hospital are equipped as trainers to legitimise violence against women as a public health issue and carried out trainings of their peers to develop a sensitive approach. [Evaluations](#) showed an increase in the number of GBV cases referred to emergency and other departments after the training of health and social providers.

40 Spot

Geography: Global

Target: Workplace settings

Scaling Stage: Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [GIE Profile](#)

The 'Spot' bot attempts to address the under-reporting of inappropriate behaviour at work by creating a system that doesn't require the victim to speak aloud or be personally identified. Rather, the app is a bot that victims can converse with by typing, in an anonymous way. This is relevant to GBV as it addresses not only the under-reporting of workplace inappropriate behaviour but also the whistleblower culture that prevents victims and bystanders from speaking up.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

Spot uses AI to address GBV by providing an anonymous, secure, time-stamped report to document harassment and discrimination. AI comes into play by generating content in the chatbot and using natural language processing to gain a wider understanding of the issues. This is innovative as it bridges the gulf between employees and their HR teams in an anonymous fashion which should encourage more employees to speak out about GBV incidences in the workplace. Conversations with Spot [are based on](#) the cognitive interview method, which research suggests is an effective way to gather information about important events.

41 One Stop Centers for Holistic Care of Survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence

Geography: Democratic Republic of the Congo

Target: Survivors

Scaling Stage: Stage 5 — Scaling

Link: [GIE Profile](#)



Introduced by the Tupinge Ubakaji Program in the experimental phase in the East of the DRC in 2017, the One Stop Center (OSC) aims to improve the holistic care of survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. Once at the centre, the

survivor has access to medical care services (SRHR and HIV prevention and care services), psychosocial care, legal and judicial support, as well as socio-economic support or school reintegration.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

The program is innovative in several ways. Care in the DRC is often limited only to sexual violence cases, whereas OSCs aim to treat other forms of GBV (psychological violence, for example) as well. All survivor-centered services are clustered in one setting, and the OSC collaborates with the police to handle cases. Legal support is provided to survivors and based on the specific needs of each survivor in strict compliance with appropriate guidelines. Survivors are also supported in reintegration, economic, and educational activities.

42 La Ruta Participativa

Geography:

Peru, Honduras, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Germany

Target:

Educational institutions, companies, women's and civil society organizations

Scaling Stage:

Stage 5 — Scaling

Link: [Website](#)



The GIZ Program ComVoMujer uses prevention as a vehicle to overcome socio-cultural patterns that tolerate, promote and reproduce VAWG. ComVoMujer, together with the Integral Popular Education Movement “Fe y Alegria” of Peru, which provides value-based education to an excluded population, developed a methodology for primary prevention called “Strong together”. The tool focuses on 6- to 9-year old children and favors reflection about the relationship dynamics characterized by gender-based violence through a series of creative, playful and experiential activities. Since 2012, Strong together has been implemented with educational institutions, women's and civil society organizations and companies, reaching 17,000 children and more than 1,700 facilitators.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

The “Strong together” Methodology is implemented as a pioneering methodology involving children of very young ages as protagonists for the promotion of equal and respectful relationships. The methodology has received positive evaluations from all parties in the countries where it was put into practice, and the technical assistance based on close accompaniment throughout the implementation by ComVoMujer has generated strengthened capacities in the counterpart Fe y Alegria. Knowledge management is one of the fundamental tools for individual and organizational learning, which in turn allows the program ComVoMujer to influence in the political field through evidence.

43 Wellbeing & Resilience: A Healing Informed Peace-Building

Geography: Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia, South Sudan

Target: Low-resourced communities

Scaling Stage: Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [GIE Profile](#)

The innovation works as a violence prevention program which has four key pillars: violent extremism, election violence, gender-based violence and violent crime. The innovators work on the basis that there is a link between these pillars, and thus seek to examine their roots, causes and outcomes collectively.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

The Wellbeing and Resilience framework merges peacebuilding and conflict transformation with psychosocial and mental health concepts. This framework can be delivered as a leadership program for community leaders, as well as community-based peer-support groups. [Evaluations suggest](#) that the programme is successful in increasing emotional regulation and decreasing trauma symptoms.

44 Vault Platform

Geography: Global

Target: Workplace settings

Scaling Stage: Stage 3 — Proof of Concept

Link: [Website](#)

Vault Platform is a London-based startup that has built software to “re-imagine” workplace misconduct reporting. The “TrustTech” offering lets employees easily record incidents in a diary-like space, with the option to only action those complaints when others also come forward. It consists of an employee app, corporate case management hub, and data and analytics. This helps enterprises identify repeat problems and manage issues internally before they escalate.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

Vault's technology gathers and gives structure to data, allowing it to be easily and effectively read, understood and managed. Reports are timestamped which enables every employee to keep a safe ‘diary’ and, when the time is right, to report issues such as harassment and communication. In addition, employees can use the “go together” function which allows them to come forward jointly, with more confidence and credibility when reporting on the same individual or incident.

PILLAR 5

Quality Disaggregated Data

to inform laws, policies, and programs to enhance the capacity of national statistics offices, improve data collection, accuracy, availability and presentation for better decision-making, and use of data to guide program monitoring.

47 Criterion Institute – UNICEF Partnership

Geography:

Global

Target:

Investors, Fund Managers, GBV Experts

Scaling Stage:

Stage 2 — Research and Development

Link: [GIE Profile](#)

CRITERION INSTITUTE

This innovation looks at how to use one system—finance—to impact another—gender outcomes. It aims to solve a critical need in gender lens

investing: to have more data about gender patterns that can drive financial analysis and potential financial instruments. Expanding the data possibilities and reframing how gender is positioned in investment analysis increases returns or presents the opportunity to see gender patterns as presenting risks to an overall industry or sector. GBV poses a risk to investment; if finance saw GBV as a material risk, it could become another pressure point to mobilize governments to spend money to address GBV.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

This investment partnership is innovative in bringing together two systems that normally do not interact—finance and gender-based violence. It translates the data and knowledge held by gender experts to inform financial decision-making in emergency settings, recognizes the impact of financial systems on those experiencing violence, and leverages the power of financial actors as potential new allies in preventing and responding to gender-based violence. The project’s recent publication, *Flattening the Curve: Finance and the Pandemic of Gender-based Violence*, looks at specific ways in which data on the costs of gender-based violence can inform a range of actors, from multilateral institutions to impact investors.



A guide has been developed to equip investors to understand risks of GBV and incorporate into due diligence process.

See: [Mitigating the Risks of GBV: A Due Diligence Guide for Investing](#) | UNICEF.

48 Primero

Geography:

Sierra Leone, Philippines, Nepal, Kenya, Lebanon, Somalia, Jordan, Iraq and Indonesia

Target:

Child protection against GBV

Scaling Stage:

Stage 5 — Scaling

Link: [GIE Profile](#)



Primero™ is a digital solution for child protection and GBV that brings front line workers a safe, user-friendly solution for managing their caseloads.

Primero can be configured to accommodate a broad range of protection programming including a Gender-based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS). GBVIMS is the only globally recognized interagency system for safe and ethical management of GBV incident data in emergencies. In Sierra Leone, [Primero users indicated](#) that the platform has improved monitoring of trends in reported cases of GBV and consistently expressed Primero's effectiveness in enhancing case management for children protection.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

Primero provides better information management support to country offices and field-level protection workers, facilitating caseload management using open source

technology. Envisioned as a public good, it emphasizes user-friendliness and confidentiality. The goal is to develop a single, secure, and robust solution for Child Protection data management, and to bring this solution to global scale. UNICEF's Primero/GBVIMS+ system includes a mobile application that supports GBV case management in emergency settings. Primero has also released a guide for case management of GBV during the COVID-19 pandemic.

49 LaborVoices

Geography: Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Turkey, Cambodia, Mexico, Argentina, United States

Target: Workers

Scaling Stage: Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [GIE Profile](#)

LaborVoices' Symphony platform provides on-demand, ongoing visibility into labor conditions in global supply chains. Factory reviews are crowdsourced from workers via their mobile phones. LaborVoices looks at serious labor issues such as wages, overtime, child labor, abuse and harassment and fire safety.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

The mobile Symphony platform provides on-demand, ongoing visibility into labor conditions in global supply chains. It crowdsources factory reviews from workers via their mobile phones and communicates this intelligence in real-time to brands and factories, while enabling workers to identify the best factories to work for. [A survey](#) found statistically significant increases in workers having adequate work time, clean toilets, and overall worker satisfaction, while significantly reducing the incidence of verbal abuse.

50 Safetipin

Geography: India, Colombia, Papua New Guinea, Kenya, Philippines

Target: Women and girls, and governments

Scaling Stage: Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [GIE Profile](#)

This innovation is for women and girls, with the aim of making public places safe. Safetipin integrates two apps to achieve this aim. The first uses crowdsourced data about factors affecting safety as well as the feeling of safety. The second app is Safetipin Nite, a technology used to capture pictures of the city.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

The phone is attached to the windscreen of a car as it drives around the streets. Pictures are uploaded to a server and made available to a team of coders who analyse the pictures. This information is then available for app users and other stakeholders, along with recommendations for improving safety. Using these methods, this innovative technology solution makes data on safety in public spaces widely available and accessible.

51 Safecity

Geography:

Kenya, Nepal, India, Malaysia

Target:

Women and girls who are victims of sexual harassment

Scaling Stage:

Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [GIE Profile](#)



Safecity aims to tackle the stigma that surrounds discussing sexual assault and harassment, particularly in India where sexual assault cases are grossly under reported. The knock-on effect of silence and inaccurate data concerning sexual assault is often the empowerment of perpetrators who face impunity. Therefore, Safecity aims to increase the data collection and documentation of harassment and abuse in public spaces in the hope to find solutions at community level.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

The innovation works

by having assault victims submit key details of their experiences (location, date, etc). This data collection is then presented on a map, highlighting hotspot locations where assault and harassment are prevalent. The 'Crowdmap' collates not only anonymised stories and the aggregation of trends but also solidarity through a 'comments' section and alerts. The approach is innovative as it endeavours to create a data set that does not yet exist, to enhance personal safety of girls and women, but also to improve their agency by providing them with the information firsthand.



52 Kobo Toolbox

Geography: Jordan

Target: M&E practitioners

Scaling Stage: Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [Website](#)



KoBoToolbox is a suite of tools for field data collection for use in challenging environments. The software is free and open source. War Child Canada, among others, utilizes this mobile application with tablet technology to transit manual data collection process to the digital one. KoBoToolbox has also had an active COVID response, with no data storage limit for all projects related to COVID-19.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

This technology innovation saves time and staffing resources while simultaneously improving the quality of data on GBV programming, especially in restrictive environments. Previous GBV programming data was originally collected in hardcopies and entered manually into excel. This duplicated data entry process causes significant difficulties, including high staff turnover limiting data collection efforts.

PILLAR 6

Support Women's Movements / CSOs

that advocate for appropriate laws and policies, ensure civil society participation in development planning, build capacity of civil society organisations, and strengthen partnership and networking opportunities.

53 Deaf Outreach Program

Geography:

Kenya

Target:

Deaf individuals in Kenya, particularly between 25-45, with hope to extend to other people with disabilities

Scaling Stage:

Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [GIE Profile](#)








DEAF OUTREACH PROGRAM

This program designed the first app specifically for deaf individuals, called “SRHR-Sign language”. With household mobile phone ownership nearing 100% in Kenya, this is a powerful way of reaching isolated individuals seeking information. The

app has short videos and information sections in Kenyan sign language, ranging from abortion, menstrual health, puberty, GBV and the legal support that victims can seek on play store. The number of cases of GBV reported to local administrations from persons with disabilities (PWDs) increased after Deaf Outreach interventions, along with multiple testimonies from deaf individuals about their increased levels of empowerment and understanding as a result of Deaf Outreach intervention.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

Deaf Outreach’s program innovative communication mechanisms have included use of sign language films which are shown in deaf schools, on YouTube channels, and on Kenya’s only deaf-friendly TV station, depicting GBV issues affecting deaf women and girls. It also organized radio programs on SRHR and GBV issues faced by people with disabilities. The approach of using media and technology is innovative as it provides choice and opportunity for a large audience of deaf viewers to access vital GBV and SRHR information at their own convenience in a cost-effective way. This increases awareness and leads to a reduction of GBV among the deaf community, while building a movement/community of empowered deaf persons able to advocate for their rights.

▶		HIV 101 in ASL - 1 introduction Deaf Outreach Program
2		2 Newly diagnosed Deaf Outreach Program
3		3 PrEP Deaf Outreach Program
4		4 Canada's law on HIV disclosure Deaf Outreach Program
5		5 Legal disclosure for non citizen - ASL Deaf Outreach Program

54 Communities Care

Geography: South Sudan, Somalia

Target: Community-level

Scaling Stage: Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [GIE Profile](#)

Communities Care is a community-based model for preventing and responding to sexual violence against girls and women in conflict-affected settings. The program is premised on the idea that while armed conflict causes horrendous suffering for those affected, the disruption it causes may also present an opportunity for positive change in social norms. Communities Care emphasizes that entire communities—girls, women, boys and men alike—benefit from healthier, safer and more peaceful environments.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

This program takes an innovative approach starting from the premise that a primary prevention and response program during humanitarian settings can shift norms related to GBV in meaningful ways. The program both identifies and strengthens community-based response for women and girls experiencing GBV. A [longitudinal, mixed-methods evaluation](#) showed the promise of the programme in changing harmful social norms associated with GBV.

56 SaferSpaces

Geography: South Africa

Target: Practitioners, policy-makers and researchers in the field of violence prevention and community safety

Scaling Stage: Stage 5 — Scaling

Link: [GIE Profile](#)

SaferSpaces is an interactive platform for practitioners working in community safety and violence prevention in South Africa where they can find information, share knowledge and good practices, and learn from each other. It aims to become a central knowledge hub and network in the sector, providing an easy-to-use entry point for knowledge aggregation, exchange and collaboration among government, civil society and research. It supports an integrated, holistic approach towards safety.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

The SaferSpaces online portal was developed to respond to the need for a central, easily accessible hub that can aggregate and promote the wealth of knowledge on community safety and violence prevention in South Africa. The hub is innovative as it attempts to provide a preventative approach to violence that can achieve long-term, sustainable solutions.

55 App to Inform Domestic Workers

Geography: Brazil

Target: Domestic workers in Brazil

Scaling Stage: Stage 3 — Proof of Concept

Link: [GIE Profile](#)

An app (Laudelina) offers Brazilian domestic workers access to information with the aim of improving their work conditions and empowering them. In Brazil, a 2011 survey noted only 24.5% of working women of Afro descent work under a formal contract. Recognising this gap, the innovation attempts to formalise work arrangements and rights for disadvantaged social classes in Brazil whilst also creating a network.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

Laudelina's objective is the dissemination of new rights and the creation of a network between domestic workers. The aim is an interactive guide of labour rights in an accessible language, a calculator of benefits, and a list of protection agencies by location. The innovation is projected to be particularly impactful for Afro-descendant Brazilian women from disadvantaged social classes, as they comprise most domestic workers. It is innovative as it targets the informal sector.

57 The Girl Generation (Options Kenya)

Geography: Kenya, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan

Target: Mass movement to end FGM

Scaling Stage: Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [Website](#)

The Girl Generation is a social change communications initiative, supported by UKAid, which provides a global platform for galvanising, catalysing and amplifying the Africa-led movement to end Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). It is the world's largest collective of organisations working together to end FGM in this generation.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

The Girl Generation is still in its early stages. The intention is to prove that the grassroots movement to end FGM will change social norms and empower national anti-FGM Boards (that are underfunded marginal bureaus within government). It currently operates in 11 countries. The programme [has contributed to](#) a measureable strengthening of the end-FGM movement in five countries to date.

58 Shirkat Gah-Women's Resource Centre

Geography: Pakistan

Target: Marginalized women and girls in deeply entrenched male-dominated communities

Scaling Stage: Stage 3 — Proof of Concept

Link: [Website](#)

Shirkat Gah is a women's rights organisation and acts as the regional office of the international network Women Living Under Muslim Laws. It has provided support to women who have been subjected to forced marriages and has organised and campaigned around cases of 'honour killings' of women. It has documented customary practices, including 'honour crimes', which result in violence against women throughout Pakistan. Shirkat Gah also has legal advice centres, researchers on health/reproductive rights, as well as VAW and equality under the law.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

By introducing "Women's Bazaars" — bazaars run by women — the project creates a new financing mechanism to enable women to generate income they have personal control over, which in turn enhances their resilience to VAWG.

59 Asia Pacific Network of Sex Workers (APNSW)

Geography: Myanmar

Target: Female and transgender sex workers

Scaling Stage: Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [Website](#)

APNSW, with technical support from UNAIDS and Dure Technologies, is introducing the "iMonitor + app" and applications for VAWG response and data collection by the sex worker community. Sex workers trained will learn how to use app to map incidences of violence and be empowered to report and record human rights abuses, building a crowd-sourced map of sites of violence. The app is part of a comprehensive management program, which also includes paralegals, legal counselling legal support, safe spaces, and a hotline.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

The iMonitor+ app will contribute to data generation and systematic community-led and data-informed crisis response. The data is owned by the sex worker community and it will be within their authority to share analysis, key messages and safe data. It is innovative in that it leverages technology to enhance access to information for at-risk communities and generates critical data to inform prevention and response measures, while ensuring that the confidentiality of the users is maintained.

60 Towards Greater Gender-Equality Throughout the Conflict Cycle

Geography: Africa

Target: Works through the African Union

Scaling Stage: Stage 3 — Proof of Concept

Link: [Website](#)

The project (also known as APSA) works towards increased involvement of women (and youth) as actors across the entire conflict cycle and more generally in the peace and security sector at regional, national and continental levels in Africa. It considers gender aspects in all three intervention areas: crisis prevention and mediation, building mediation skills of young women and bridges the inter-generational gap in mediation; conflict management, including compliance training; and gender-sensitive peacebuilding measures for the implementation of the Regional Stabilization Strategy for the Lake Chad Basin Region.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

The project represents a unique multi-level approach addressing gender equality across the entire conflict cycle with a wide range of partners. In supporting continental and regional capacity building measures for the prevention of crises and conflicts, it is overall considered a strong partner for the AU



to work together towards gender equality in the African peace and security sector.

Other Innovations

including initiatives not classified in the six pillars, such as women's economic empowerment, those using innovative finance etc.

61 Common Elements Treatment Approach (CETA)

Geography: Zambia

Target: Families

(a woman, her partner and one child between 8-17)

Scaling Stage: Stage 4 — Transition to Scale

Link: [Website](#)

This innovation addresses multiple mental and behavioral health problems including trauma, depression, anxiety, violence and substance use. Both intimate partner violence (IPV) and alcohol misuse are highly prevalent and related to each other. There are few evidence-based interventions to address these problems in LMICs. Researchers evaluated the effectiveness of the Common Elements Treatment Approach (CETA) in reducing (a) women's experience of IPV and (b) their male partner's alcohol misuse among couples in urban Zambia.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

CETA was tested with a single-blind, parallel-assignment randomized controlled trial. Women who reported moderate or higher levels of IPV were enrolled, along with their male partner with hazardous alcohol use, and randomized to either CETA or treatment as usual plus safety checks (TAU-Plus). Results showed that CETA was more effective than TAU-Plus in reducing IPV and hazardous alcohol use among high-risk couples in Zambia.

62 Behavioral Insights for Women's Economic Empowerment

Geography: Egypt

Target: Young women entrepreneurs

Scaling Stage: Stage 2 — Research and Development

Link: [GIE Profile](#)

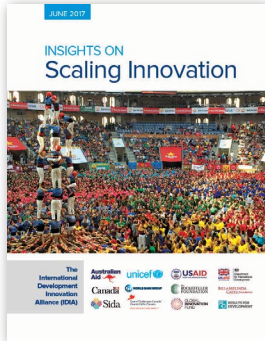
Many programs promoting women's economic empowerment focus on entrepreneurship, providing training, mentorship, access to finance. This program has started an initiative to look at the behavioral barriers preventing young women (and the communities around them) from becoming successful entrepreneurs.

How does it work and why is it innovative?

This initiative works with a portfolio of UNDP Country Offices to experiment with a variety of behaviorally-informed interventions to improve their entrepreneurship programming for young women. Behaviorally informed interventions use insights about what works and what doesn't when supporting young entrepreneurs. UNDP focuses on its most common programmatic responses: training, mentoring, and access to finance.

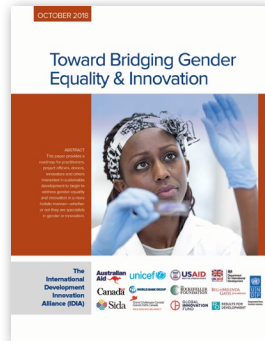
AI – Artificial Intelligence	IDIA – International Development Innovation Alliance
CARICOM – Caribbean Community and Common Market	IPV – Intimate Partner Violence
CEFM – Child Early and Forced Marriage	LMICs – Low- and Middle-Income countries
CMR – Clinical Management of Rape	M&E – Monitoring & Evaluation
CSE – Comprehensive Sexuality Education	MNCH – Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health
CSO – Civil Society Organization	NGO – Non-Governmental Organization
DFID – Department for International Development Agency	PTSD – Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
DRC – Democratic Republic of the Congo	PWD – Person(s) With Disabilities
DV – Domestic Violence	R4D – Results for Development
ECD – Early Childhood Development	SDG – Sustainable Development Goals
ESD – Empowerment Self-Defense	SIDA – Swedish International Development Agency
FGM – Female Genital Mutilation	SGBV – Sexual and Gender Based Violence
FGC – Female Genital Cutting	SRHR – Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
FP/RH – Family Planning and Reproductive Health	UNDP – United Nations Development Program
GAC – Global Affairs Canada	UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund
GBV – Gender-Based Violence	VAW – Violence Against Women
GIE – Global Innovation Exchange	VAWG – Violence Against Women & Girls
GIZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	WHO – World Health Organization

The International Development Innovation Alliance has collectively created a number of resources tackling different aspects of development innovation. Download these reports, and access other useful resources and insights at idiainnovation.org.



Insights on Scaling Innovation

This paper presents a high-level architecture comprising six scaling stages, eight good practices, and a matrix of influencing factors to help guide funders through the long and complex process of scaling innovation.



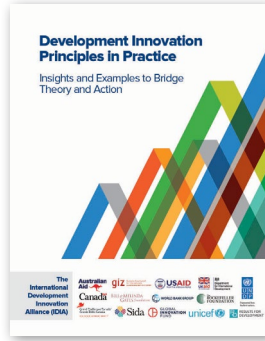
Toward Bridging Gender Equality and Innovation

This paper provides a roadmap for practitioners, donors, innovators and others interested in sustainable development to begin to address gender equality and innovation in a more holistic manner—whether or not they are specialists in gender or innovation.



Scaling Innovation: Good Practice Guides for Funders

This document explores the eight Good Practices identified in Insights on Scaling Innovation in more detail, and provides funders with further guidance on tools and knowledge products that can help them start to operationalize these good practices within the context of their own agencies.



Development Innovation Principles in Practice

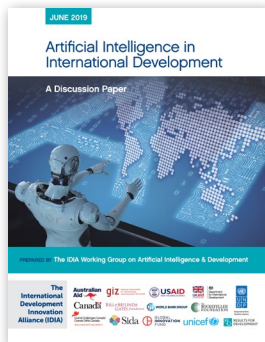
Insights and Examples to Bridge Theory and Action

This resource looks at how the eight Whistler principles adopted by the G7 Development Ministers are brought to life across a range of sectors and geographies, drawing from a shared repository of over 60 innovation stories contributed by IDIA member agencies. Questions for reflection, resources and tools for practitioners looking to integrate the principles into their own practice are also included



Insights on Measuring the Impact of Innovation

The companion to Insights on Scaling Innovation looks at challenges around measuring the impact of innovation, and presents an approach highlighting key impact domains and indicators. It also includes a case study on projecting the future impact of innovation created by Grand Challenges Canada and Results for Development.



Artificial Intelligence in International Development

A Discussion Paper

This paper provides an accessible entry point for actors working in international development who are interested in how Artificial Intelligence (AI) can or will impact their work. Part One explores the history of AI, its complexity and capabilities, and examples of how it is being used within development to support the SDGs. Part Two synthesizes challenges and some of the key debates to the deployment of AI in Development, alongside tools and initiatives that are advancing practice in this space.

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