



INTEGRATED POLICY PRACTITIONERS' NETWORK

(IPPN)

Connecting knowledge and practitioners to lead integrated approaches to the SDGs

Knowledge Café:

**Using an Intersectional Approach in Policy Implementation:
Disability Inclusive Development**

Wednesday, 12 October 2022

Accessibility

We have CART and international sign interpretation for the event today. The CART can also be accessed through the streamtext link provided in the chat box. **bit.ly/3TdCnDh**

<https://www.streamtext.net/text.aspx?event=CFI-UN-Women-IK>

If there are questions, please type them in the Q& A and any comments in the chat box.



If you have any query related to accessibility during this event, please feel free to reach out to **Ieva Keskinė** by writing to her in the private chat.

The Intersectional Approach in Development

Leyla Sharafi

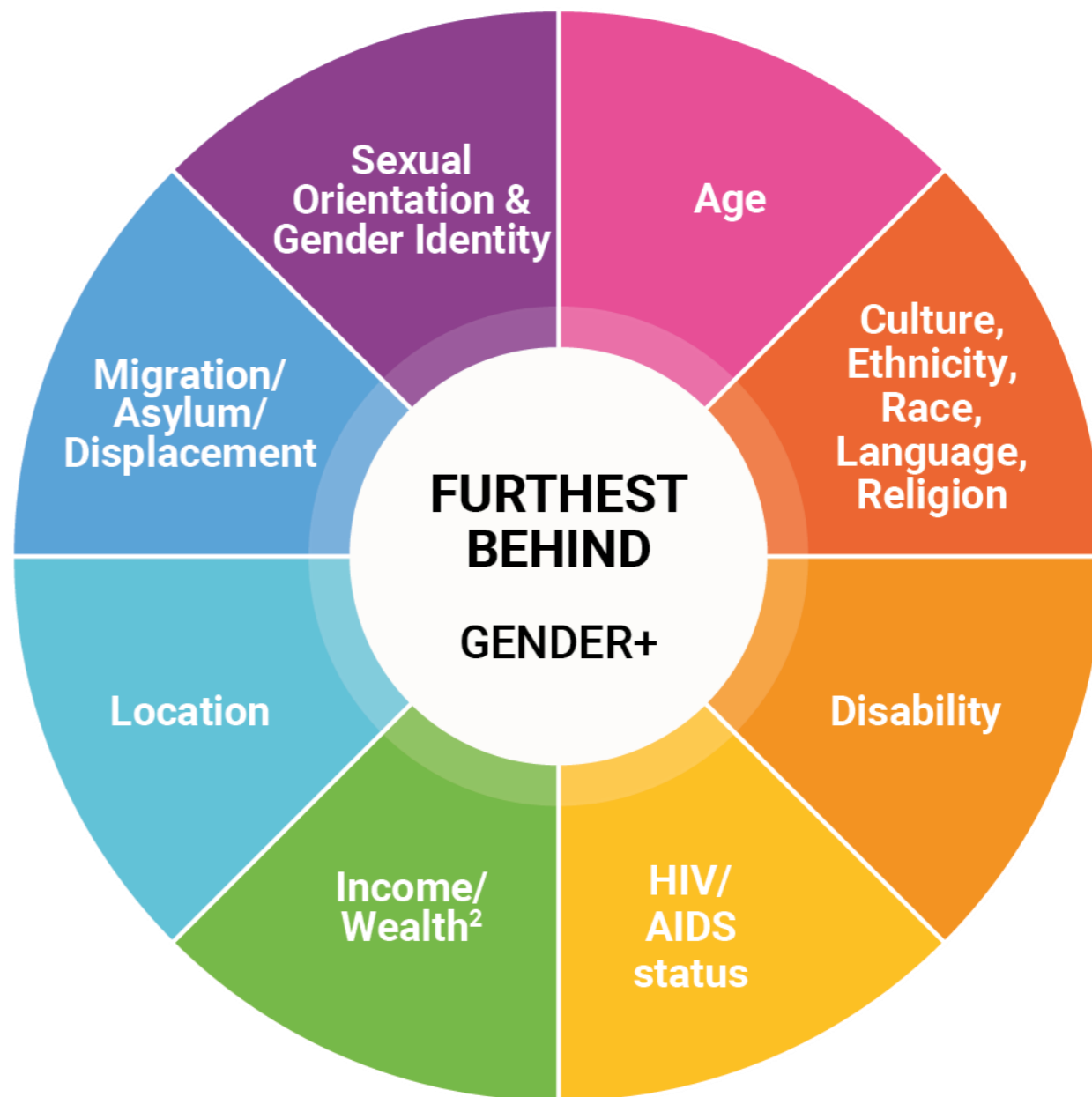
Disability Advisor United Nations Population Fund, UNFPA

- 
- A young girl in a white dress is dancing joyfully in a village setting. She has her right arm raised and is smiling broadly. In the background, there are palm trees, a building with corrugated metal walls, and other people, including a young girl in a pink top and a woman in a patterned skirt. The scene is set outdoors on a dirt path under a bright sky.
- **Persons with disabilities experience Intersectional discrimination and are more vulnerable to human rights violations.**
 - **Women with disabilities are up to 10 times more likely to experience GBV**
 - **Young people are up to 4 times more likely to face violence**
 - **Young women and girls with disabilities have the lowest levels of SRH info and education**

UNFPA'S LNOB Operational Plan



- Shifting us to focus on *those furthest behind*
- Shifting us to think of *furthest behind factors* instead of groups
- Organizational wide endeavour
- Supported by specific LNOB initiatives:
 - Youth Strategy
 - Disability Inclusion strategy
 - Global strategy on peoples of African descent
 - We Decide Programme on women and youth with disabilities
 - Indigenous peoples rights focus



Intersectionality: A Framework to Inclusion, Empowerment and Resilience

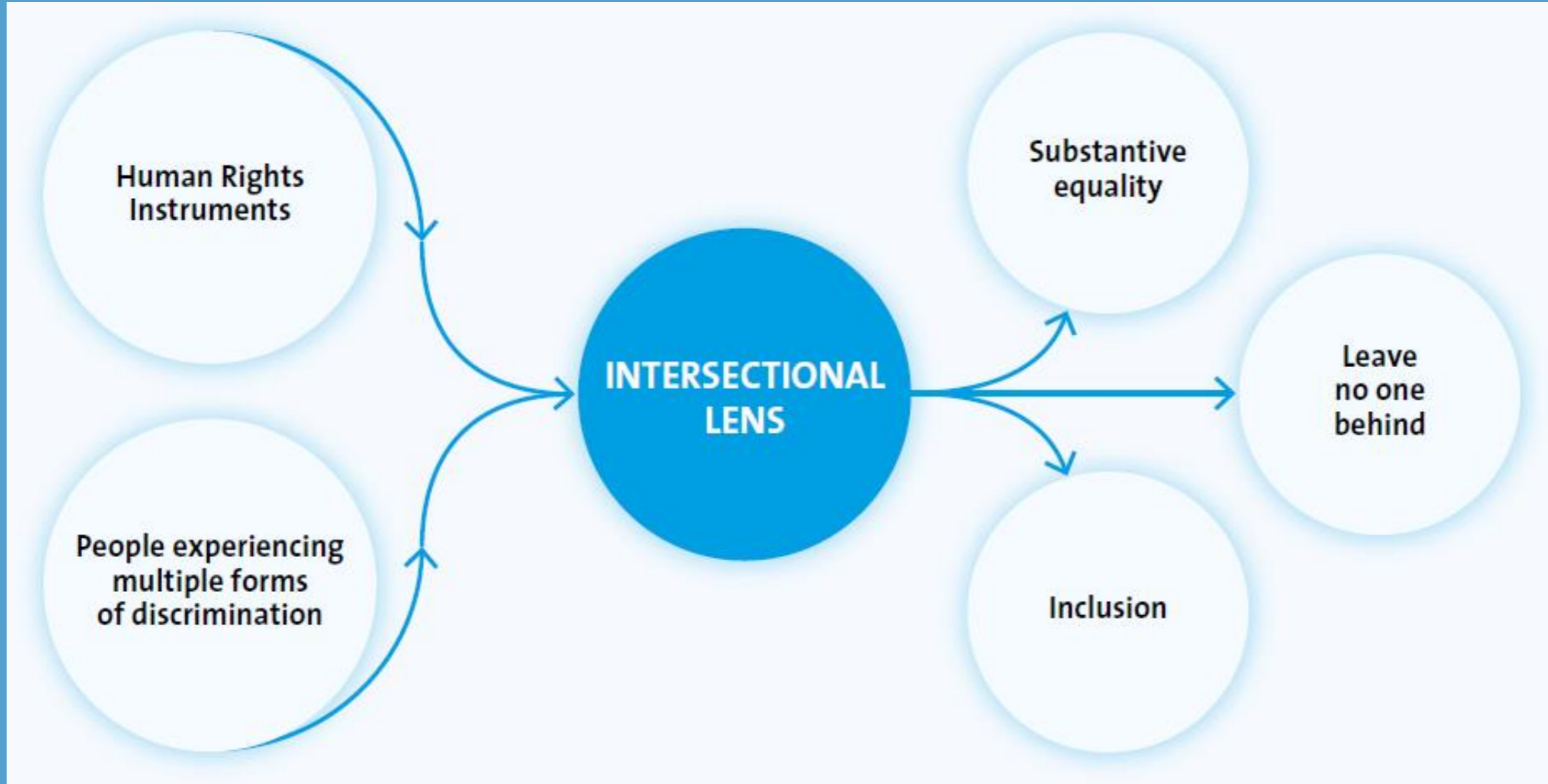
Monjurul Kabir, Ph.D

UN System Coordination Adviser and Team Leader, Gender Equality and
Disability Inclusion, UN Women HQ

Importance of Applying Intersectional Lens in UN and MS work (I)

- **Intersectionality is an analytical framework** for analysis, integrated policy development and implementation that addresses intersecting inequalities.
- **Applying an intersectional lens** helps to connect human rights instruments to address the multiple forms of discrimination that people experience.
- Promoting **disability inclusion (Inclusion and Accessibility agenda)** in conjunction with **other development agendas**.
- **Meta-Networking:** UNCTs-OPDs & CSOs-Member States-Other actors
- **SDG Integration:** using intersectional approach in the development, implementation and evaluation of policies and programmes; data collection to identify effective ways to empower persons with disabilities in all their diversity [LNOB agenda]

Importance of Applying Intersectional Lens in UN and MS work (II)



Operationalizing Intersectionality



Need to design programmes and policy interventions that take into account **power relations** and **social structures** [UNCTs have a critical role here]



The structural nature of **inequality**: to have an **in-depth understanding of the structures** that produce different identities; understanding of the **context** of the existing inequalities and their **history**.



Moving from categorizing “groups” to **vulnerabilities of individuals**.



Developing **targeted capacities**, building **knowledge base** on intersectionality.

Need to promote **cooperation** and **build solidarities** among defenders of various rights and around groups suffering discrimination to achieve universality of rights.



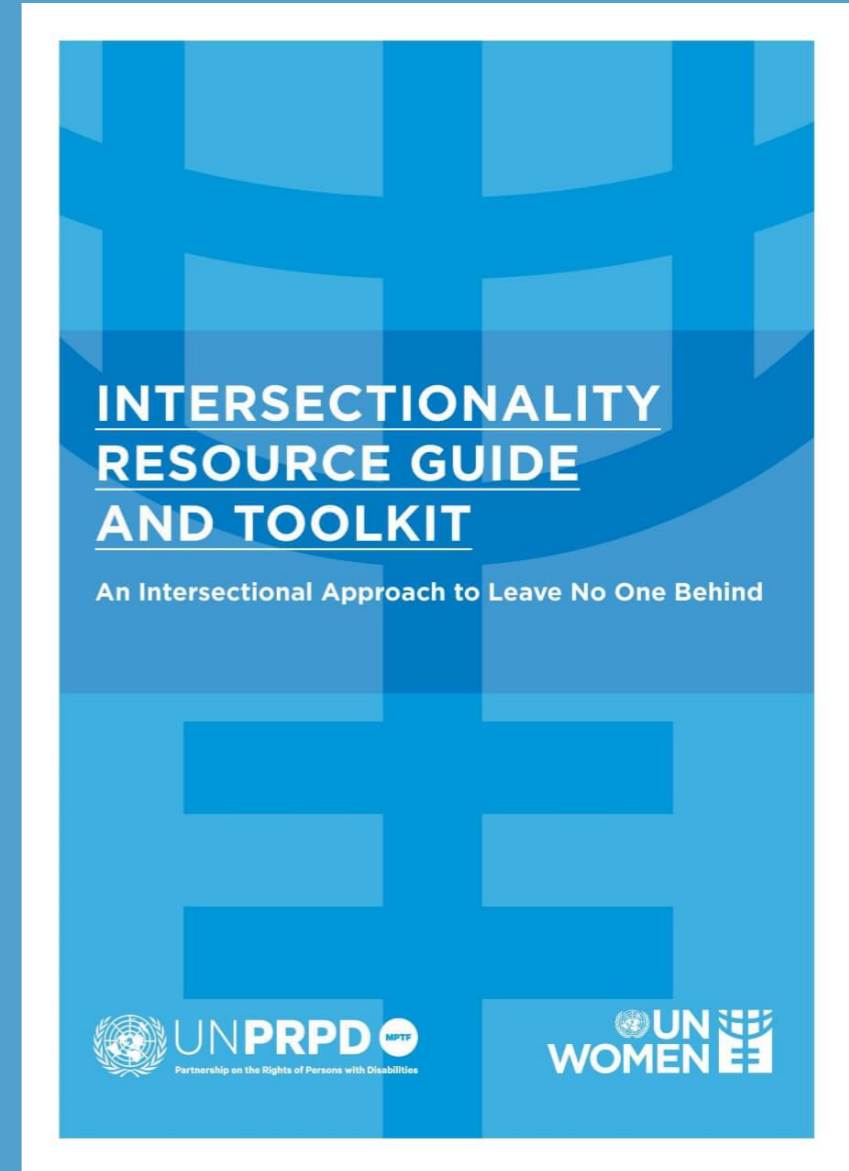
Intersectional approach to **data collection and analysis**.

Global Resource Guide and Toolkit on Intersectionality (I)

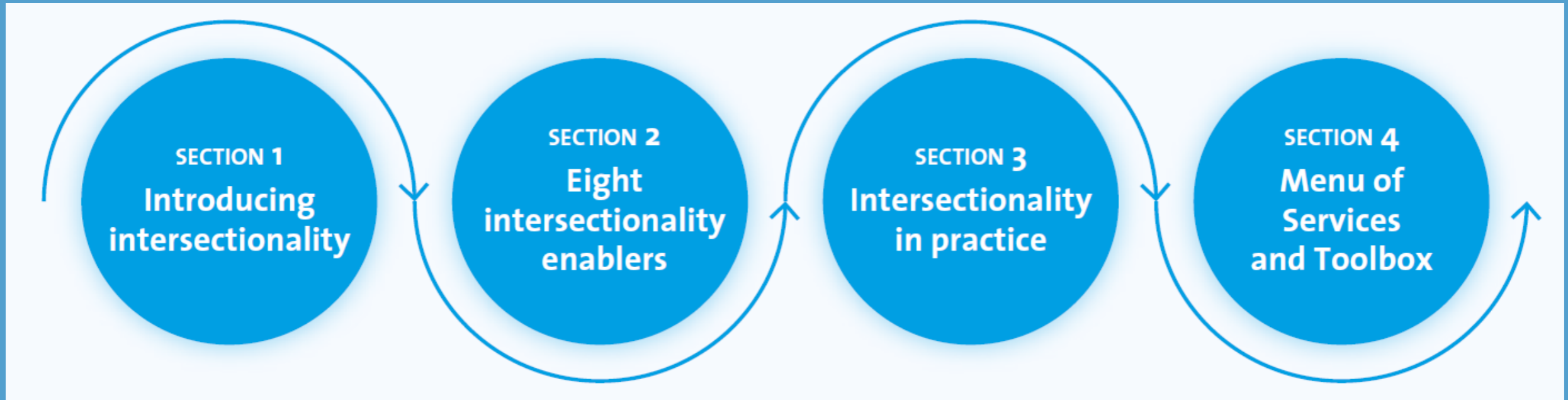
The global toolkit aims to provide **conceptual clarity**, a **practical framework** and **tools** for reducing compounded and intersecting inequalities faced by people experiencing diverse and compounded forms of discrimination. This could be a guidance for both Member States, UNCTs and OPDs.



bit.ly/3xCzMdX



Global Resource Guide and Toolkit on Intersectionality (II)



An explanation of the theoretical concepts that underpin an intersectional approach and how these help us uphold human rights for all

The eight core enablers needed to apply an intersectional lens and some key questions to help us apply this to how we think and what we do

An action framework to apply an intersectional approach at any stage in a process. Practical examples are given for how the eight intersectionality enablers may be applied at each stage

Tools for practitioners to adapt and implement as part of an intersectional approach

Using intersectional approaches: reflections from UN Country Teams

Lola Valladares

National Officer on Gender, Interculturality and Human Rights,
UNFPA Ecuador

Nighina Azizov

Programme Analyst on Elimination of Violence Against Women,
UN Women Moldova



Disabilities, Gender and Interculturality: prevention and response of GBV in Otavalo Ecuador experience

Lola Valladares
National Programme Officer on Gender,
Interculturality and Human Rights
Ecuador CO

Background (II)



Ecuador multiethnic and multicultural country, 17.9 million people, 7 percent self-identifies as Indigenous. 5.6 percent are PwD.



80 percent of Ecuadorian women with disability and are mothers, had their first child in adolescence and youth, 3 percent of them had their first child between 10-14 years old (linked to sexual violence); 43 percent had their first child 15-19 years old (INEC 2010).



65 of every 100 women in Ecuador have experienced GBV in their lifetime, sexual violence (32.7 percent)



71.8 percent of Afro-Ecuadorians have experienced GBV in their lifetime, followed by mestizo (65.1 percent) and indigenous women (64 percent).

Background (I)



According to the Constitution, PwD are priority groups and must receive preferential attention in all public and private services.



Advances in laws and policies, however there are gaps especially in GBV protection and services



Global program WD promotes the rights of adolescents-young people, especially girls and women with disabilities, to enjoy equal opportunities, to live a life free of GBV and to enjoy their health and sexual and reproductive rights. Ecuador is one of the four countries worldwide where UNFPA implements it.

KEY ACTIONS

Diagnosis

The current situation of rural indigenous women with disabilities regarding access to GBV care services in Otavalo

Response

To develop a protocol and methodology for Women indigenous wD to access to GBV services and protection with their participation

Strengthen capacities

of the Otavalo Municipality and the Council for the Protection of Rights on GBV prevention and response



Diagnosis



Absence of disaggregated indicators and figures on ethnic self-identification, disabilities, age.

In the Otavalo canton, 2,669 people with disabilities are registered in 2022, of which 44,9 percent are women. (CONADIS. 2022).

Difficult to detect GBV in this population. At least 2% of the women in question have been violated or violated at some point in their lives. (Conservative figures that need to be reinforced)

Occupation: housework, animal care and crafts, to the extent of their possibilities. Women assuming the main care of people with disabilities. Roles influenced by social constructs and cultural perspectives.

Little or no interaction with their community and society. Society and family itself, generate the "inability to be autonomous to exercise a healthy and pleasurable sexuality" (UNFPA-CNIG, 2019)

There are institutions to support GBV survivors but they are not accessible enough: health, justice, police

Barriers of access to GBV services



Double and triple vulnerability: gender, disabilities, age, ethnicity, rurality, sexual orientation



Access to communication for PwD, especially persons with hearing disabilities and language



Institutional revictimization: lack of awareness and knowledge of service providers, decision-making entities are not accessible



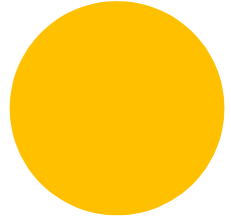
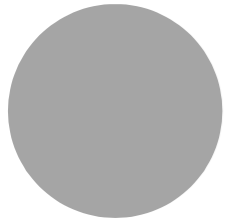
WwD: Lack of knowledge on the relevant legal frameworks -including the Constitution.



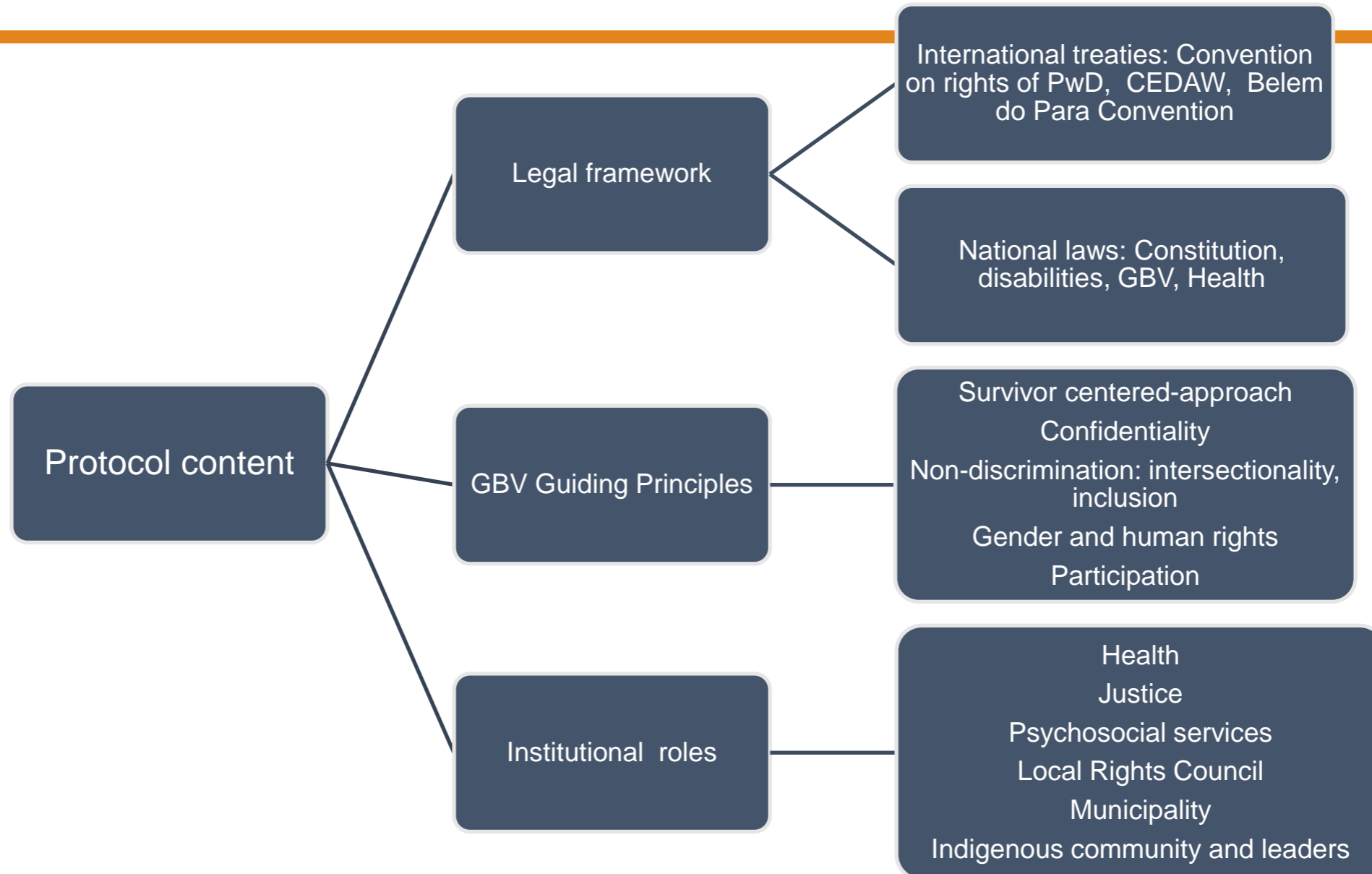
Lack of democracy in the PwD organizations, this generates exclusion stigma and inaccessibility for WwD



Accessibility and geographical barriers

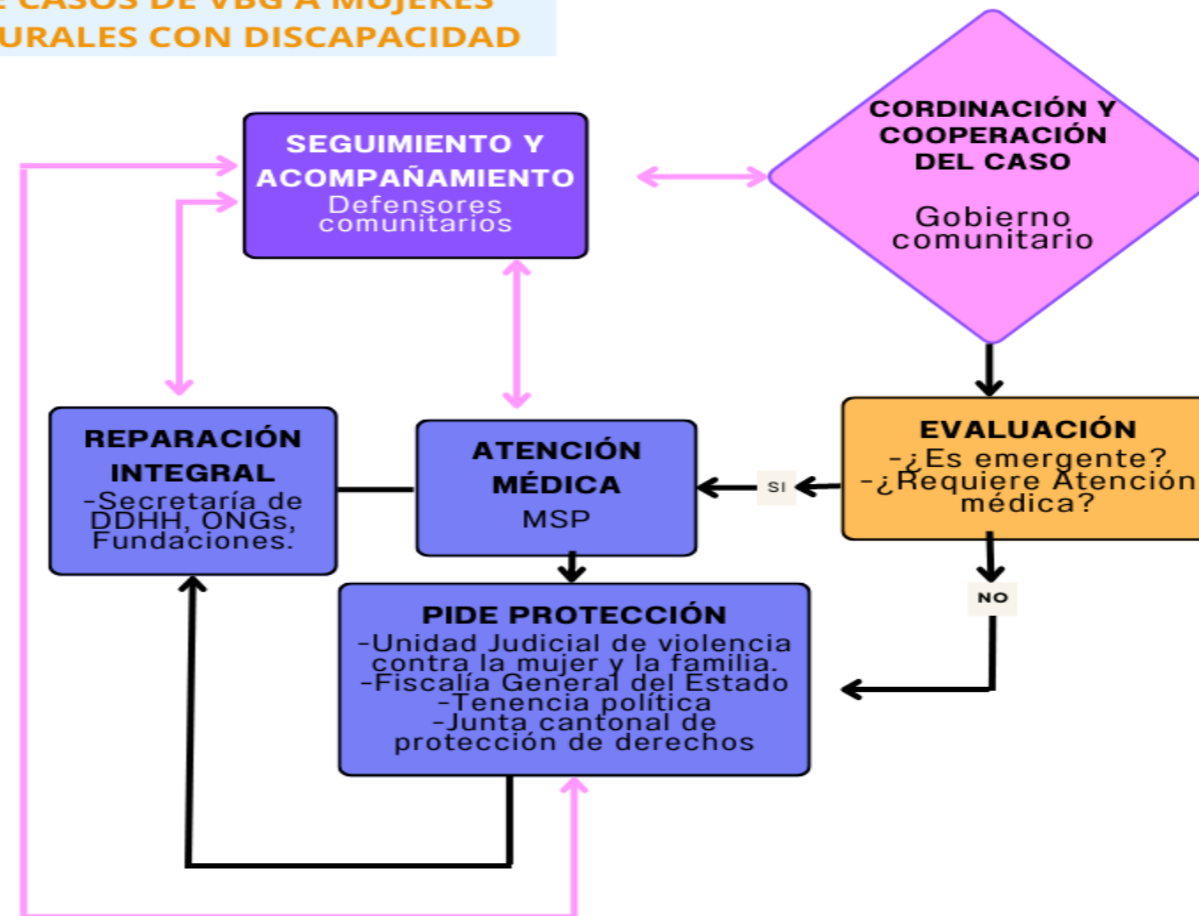


Protocol for GBV services



Referral pathways for GBV services

ATENCIÓN DE CASOS DE VBG A MUJERES INDÍGENAS RURALES CON DISCAPACIDAD



INCLUSIVE COMMUNICATION PRODUCTS



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4_Cigitsjqc



<https://www.igualdadgenero.gob.ec/loipevm-formato-accesible/>

Guiding Questions for Q&A

1. What do you think is the **greatest challenge in implementing intersectional approaches** in country programming?
2. How do you think the Intersectionality Resource Guide and Toolkit can **respond to concrete demands** from UN Country Teams on how to implement intersectional approaches?
3. What **existing mechanisms within UN Country Teams** could be the best allies to help implement intersectional approaches?

 Learn more about the IPPN:
sdgintegration.undp.org/IPPN

 Join the IPPN group on SparkBlue:
sparkblue.org/IPPNgroup

 Sign up to receive updates about the IPPN:
bit.ly/IPPN_Sign-up

 Any questions? Drop us a line at:
ippn@sparkblue.org

