

UNDERSTANDING ‘SAFETY’ FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS: MEASURING THE EFFECTIVENESS AND OUTCOMES OF GBV RISK MITIGATION IN HUMANITARIAN SETTINGS

Sexual Violence Research Initiative Forum 2019
Cape Town, South Africa

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WELCOME!

Agenda

Part 1	Understanding GBV risk mitigation in emergencies
Part 2	Monitoring and measuring the effectiveness of GBV risk mitigation
Part 3	Practical tools for monitoring GBV risk mitigation

Learning objectives for you

Build knowledge

on GBV risk mitigation and how to contribute to reducing the risks of violence.

Identify

how to integrate GBV risk analysis and risk mitigation measures into programming.

Practice

approaches to monitor the effectiveness of GBV risk mitigation interventions in emergencies.

Learning objectives for us

Unpack what 'safety' means.

Identify what has been done in other settings to understand and measure safety and the reduction of GBV risks.

Gather insights on the potential pathways between GBV risks and sector-specific outcomes for women and girls.



FROM A GBV
PERSPECTIVE,
WHAT IS SAFETY?



SAFETY

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graph TD; S[SAFETY] --- A[Acceptability]; S --- B[Accessibility]; S --- C[Quality]; S --- D[Dignity]; S --- E[Participation]; S --- F[Satisfaction]; S --- G[Usage/utilization]; S --- H[Privacy]; S --- I[Well-being]; S --- J[Availability];
```

Acceptability

Accessibility

Quality

Dignity

Participation

Satisfaction

Usage/utilization

Privacy

Well-being

Availability

Safety means different things to different sectors, but there are similarities.



UNDERSTANDING GBV RISK MITIGATION IN EMERGENCIES

GBV in emergencies

- Sexual violence
- Intimate partner violence/
domestic violence
- Forced/child marriage
- Denial of resources and
opportunities
- Sexual harassment
- Sexual exploitation and
abuse
- Verbal, emotional,
psychological abuse
- Sex trafficking
- Etc.

Examples: risks of GBV in humanitarian settings

Society

- Failure to address factors that contribute to violence such as long-term loss of skills, livelihoods and economic opportunities
- Lack of meaningful and active participation and leadership of women in decision-making processes such as peacebuilding, disaster management etc.

Examples: risks of GBV in humanitarian settings

Community

- Overcrowded shelters/camps/settlements that lack privacy and secure physical infrastructure
- Lack of access to education
- Lack of economic alternatives for affected populations, especially for women, girls and other groups
- Lack of accessible and trusted services for survivors
- Inadequate housing, land and property rights for women, girls and others

Examples: risks of GBV in humanitarian settings

Family / Individual

- Lack of safe access to basic survival needs and supplies (e.g. food, water, shelter, fuel, hygiene supplies etc.)
- Gender-inequitable distribution of family resources
- Lack of knowledge/awareness that humanitarian assistance is free and codes of conduct for humanitarian personnel

GBV PREVENTION

- **What:** interventions to prevent GBV from first occurring
- **How:** address root causes

GBV RISK MITIGATION

- **What:** reducing the risk of exposure to GBV
- **How:** address contributing factors

GBV RESPONSE

- **What:** interventions to address the consequences of GBV after it has happened
- **How:** through specialized services

GBV risk mitigation is...



GBV risk mitigation is for all humanitarian actors across all sectors

Characteristics of a GBV risk mitigation approach

- Critical role and responsibility of non-GBV specialists to identify and reduce GBV risks relevant to their programming
- GBV risk mitigation as part and parcel of a sector's work – not an additional task
- Incorporation of GBV risk mitigation measurement in sector outcomes and monitoring
- Action to mitigate GBV risks can occur immediately from the onset of an emergency

Filling a gap: global guidance for GBV risk mitigation in emergencies



- Practical guidance on how to reduce GBV risks throughout programme cycle
- Target audience: non-GBV specialists

www.gbvguidelines.org

*Camp coordination/
management*

Child protection

Education

Food and agriculture

Health

*Housing, land and
property*

Livelihoods

Nutrition

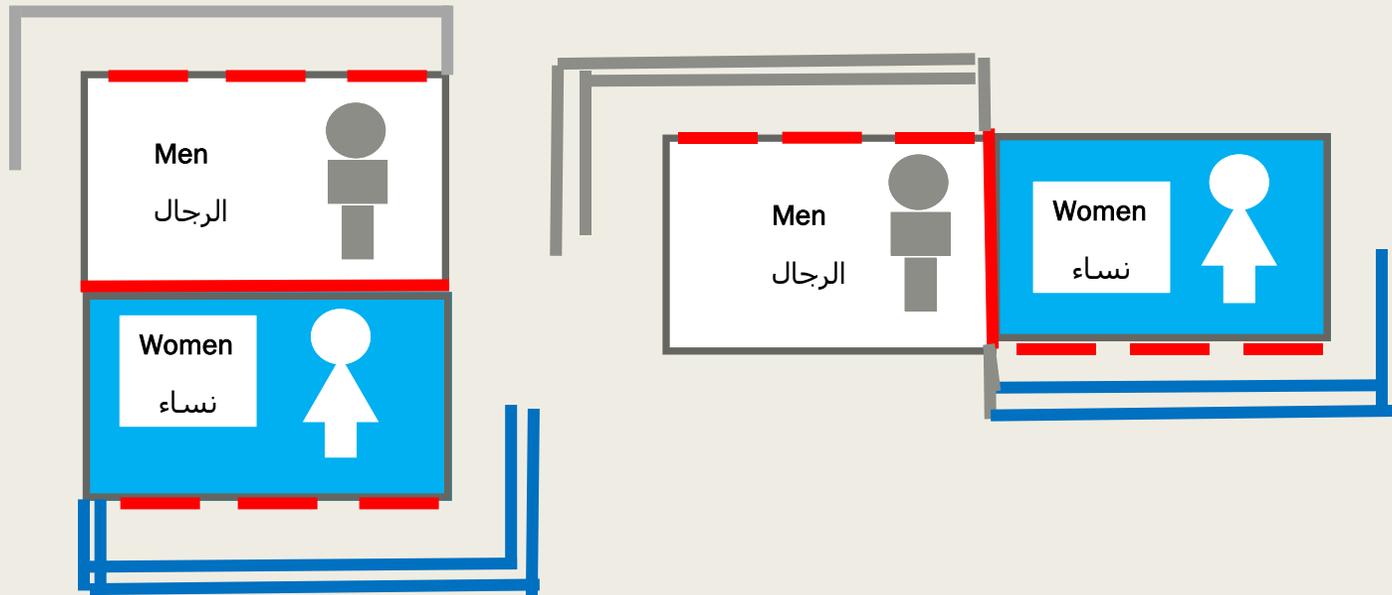
Shelter, settlements

*Water, sanitation,
hygiene*

Logistics

Risk mitigation example: directing traffic to separate male and female latrines in South Sudan

Even when space, capacity and funds are limited, there is always something that you can do.

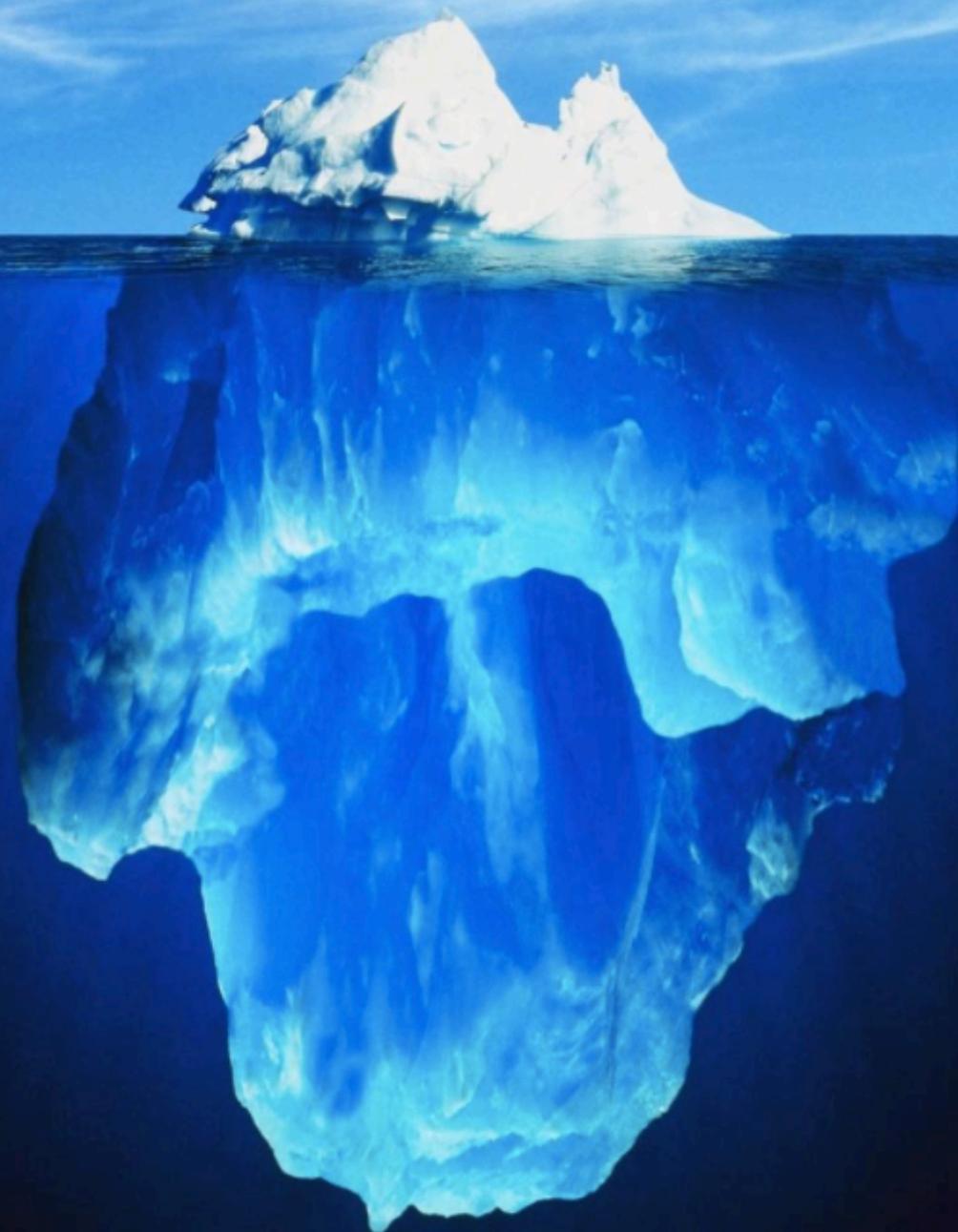


Core question

How do we know if GBV risk mitigation is working?

What we are **NOT** measuring

- How many incidents of GBV have occurred
- Attempting to actively identify/document GBV cases in the community
- Interviewing survivors, perpetrators or witnesses/bystanders
- Documenting detailed information about individual survivors or perpetrators



Key
concept:
tip of the
iceberg

GBV Risk Mitigation = good, safer programming

Integrating GBV risk mitigation is about achieving *better, safer programming* that provides equal access to life saving services while seeking to reduce any harmful and unintended consequences.



Where we're headed

- GBV risk mitigation now commonly accepted as part of quality programming but gaps remain in how to measure effectiveness
- 2-pronged approach:

Safety
perceptions

- Likelihood of using a latrine at night
- Willingness to travel to a nutrition center

Sector-specific
outcomes

- Reduction in open defecation
- Attendance of girls in schools

What we're thinking about:

Feeling “safe” is relative. Responses are subjective and can vary greatly depending on question wording.

- Reported safety perceptions vary depending on the respondent
- A given respondent's answers can fluctuate
- Difficult (impossible?) to isolate safety/risk related to an individual intervention or sector from other environmental factors
- “I feel safest in my home”
- “Do you feel safe?” vs. “Do you fear?”

What we're thinking about:

Methodology considerations

- How to measure what hasn't happened?
- Do No Harm: What is safe and ethical for non-GBV specialists to measure and ask across a variety of contexts?
- Narrowing questions to one concrete intervention (lights, locks, distribution location, etc.) vs. more general, open-ended discussions
- What is considered “valid” data for interagency processes, donors, etc.?
- Pros and cons of complementing qualitative feedback with more “objective” indicators

What we're thinking about:

Potential unintended consequences

- Creating more space for local women and girls to get their voices heard vs. the realities of their day-to-day life
- Aiming for manageable data analysis vs. allowing flexibility for participants to steer the process
- Differences of opinion within communities --> safety issues
- Could interpretation of results backfire?

Discussion

1. What examples are you aware of with regards to measuring perceptions of safety in emergency and non-emergency settings?
2. How can humanitarian response engage in more meaningful participatory approaches keeping in mind the potential burden on those providing services and those receiving services?

BREAK



PRACTICAL TOOLS FOR MONITORING GBV RISK MITIGATION

Tools for your toolbox

AAAQ Framework

Safety Audits
re-imagined

AAAQ Framework

Availability

Accessibility

Aceptability

Quality



Disaggregate by age, sex and disability
at minimum.

More disaggregation, better analysis.

FOOD SECURITY

AVAILABILITY

Availability of sufficient quantities of food of appropriate quality, supplied through domestic production or imports including food assistance.

ACCESSIBILITY

Safety concerns related to distance and route to be travelled to distribution sites, work sites and agriculture or livestock activities for women, girls and other groups

How are ration cards being issued? Can women and other groups be issued cards directly?

ACCEPTABILITY

Ratio of male to female food security staff and frontline workers working directly with affected population, including in positions of leadership.

Are women and other groups involved in decisions about food/asset baskets and planned agriculture or livestock activities?

QUALITY

Satisfaction with food assistance disaggregated by sex and age.



FOOD DISTRIBUTION IN SOUTH SUDAN

What is a safety audit for non-GBV programming?

A simple, practical way to collect information related to GBV-related safety risks → analysis and advocacy with relevant actors

Safety audits in emergencies

- Originally applied to camp settings but can be adapted to other settings (urban/rural), situations (including preparedness) and/or facilities.
- Can be used by any sector or multiple sectors.
- Can be incorporated into regular assessment/monitoring activities to track changes over time.



Safety audit components

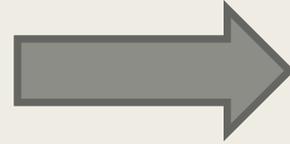
- **Observation (mandatory):** Walk around a camp, community or facility and visually identify potential safety risks
- **Consultation (recommended):** Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and/or Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) regarding access challenges and/or safety concerns



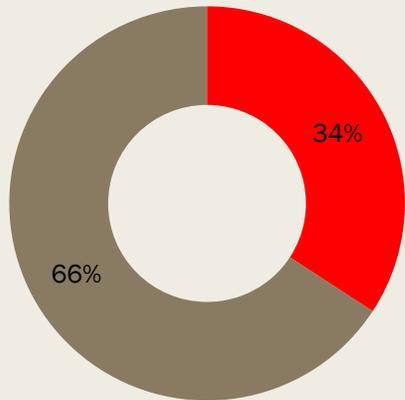
Joint safety audits involving multiple sectors can be particularly effective.

Compiling, analyzing and using safety audit data

Quantitative calculations
and/or qualitative
descriptions



Coordination/advocacy
with relevant actors



“66% of assessed
shelters lacked
lockable doors.”

“Women reported they do not feel
comfortable leaving their shelter
after dark.”









Somalia multi-sector safety audit 2017 & 2018: Methodology

- Observation and discussion with communities
- Focus on camp design/layout, shelter, WASH, security and other services
- Audited 38 sites across 4 districts

	WASH	Yes	No	Notes
Observation (mandatory)	Is the water point located inside the site?			
	Is the water point located more than 500 metres from shelters?			
	Are there separate latrines/bathing facilities for males and females?			
	Do latrines/bathing facilities have locks on the <u>inside</u> of the doors?			
	Are the latrines/bathing facilities well lit?			
	Are latrines located more than 50 metres from shelters?			
	Are latrines and bathing facilities built of solid material (wood, metal, etc.)?			
Discussion (recommended)	Is the average wait for water longer than one hour?			
	Do people queue for water before sunrise or after sunset?			
	Is the average wait time for the latrines more than 10 minutes?			

Somalia safety audit findings: camps/shelter



- Fewer than 10% of assessed sites had a protective wall/barrier
- 34% of assessed sites had military presence nearby
- Lack of space to move between shelters
- 95% of shelters lacked private sleeping areas



LOOKING AHEAD

Looking ahead: key questions

- How do we know that GBV risk mitigation actions result in real change? Are they in fact mitigating risk?
- Is the combination of safety perceptions and sector outcomes sufficient to understand effectiveness?
- How do we interpret data on perceived safety?
 - *Tension between:*
 - Improvement of perceived safety due to risk mitigation actions
 - Increase in safety concerns due to increased trust with service providers, awareness of the issues and perceived utility of talking about these issues

What's ahead?

Research Partnership: understanding and measuring the effectiveness of GBV risk mitigation

■ Phase 1 (2019)

- *Systematic desk review*
 - GBV risk mitigation measurement modalities, including evaluation, in humanitarian contexts
 - Landscape of evidence that links GBV risks to sector-specific outcomes
 - Existing tools and measures used to assess outcomes related to GBV risk and mitigation activities
- *Develop a methodology package for piloting → safety measurements; “levels” of measurement*

■ Phase 2 (2020)

- *Piloting of methodology package*
- *Explore feasibility of operational research related to GBV risk mitigation*

What's ahead?

Operational partnerships to implement GBV risk mitigation throughout the program cycle

Key components



Nuts and bolts

- 12 months
- UNICEF + 2 operational agencies
- 3 – 4 locations; 2 – 3 program areas
- Inter-agency collaboration

Additional tools and resources: GBV Guidelines Knowledge Hub

www.gbvguidelines.org

The screenshot displays the GBV Guidelines Knowledge Hub interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with filter options under 'Cluster or Sector' and 'Cross-Cutting Topics'. The main content area features a 'Knowledge Hub' title, a descriptive paragraph, and a search filter panel with fields for Search, Region, Contributor, and Language, along with a 'RESET' button. At the bottom, a video player shows a video titled 'Women's protection and empowerment in WASH activities' with a play button overlay.

Cluster or Sector

- All sectors (11)
- Camp Coordination & Camp Management (26)
- Cash (4)
- Child Protection (2)
- Education (2)
- Food Security and Agriculture (2)
- Health (3)
- Housing, Land and Property (1)
- Livelihoods (1)
- Protection (1)
- Shelter (includes NFI) (25)
- WASH (25)

Cross-Cutting Topics

- Assessments, M&E, and measurement for GBV risk mitigation
- GBV Core Concepts
- Preventing sexual exploitation and abuse
- Receiving disclosures, safe referrals and information sharing

Knowledge Hub

The Knowledge Hub is a living repository of tools, resources, research and multi-media on GBV risk mitigation strategies in emergencies. Designed for non-GBV specialists, materials in the Knowledge Hub are collected from and submitted by all sectors across settings on their approaches to making programming safer. Interested in contributing to the Knowledge Hub? Send your materials to srastogi@unicef.org and gbv.guidelines@gmail.com.

Search

Region

Contributor

Language

Women's protection and empowerment in WASH activities

GBV Guidelines Knowledge Hub:

Sample resources

- Global Shelter Cluster guidance on dignified shelter and non-food item distributions
 - www.sheltercluster.org/gbv
- Oxfam research and case studies on sanitation lighting and GBV risk
 - <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/our-work/humanitarian/sanitation-lighting-and-gbv>
- IOM Women's Participation Toolkit
 - womenindisplacement.org

THANK YOU!

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