

# What is safety?

Understanding and measuring the effectiveness of gender-based violence risk mitigation in emergencies

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# What is GBV risk mitigation?

Identifying and reducing the risk of exposure to gender-based violence by addressing contributing factors

## Example: Magumeri LGA in Borno State, Nigeria and access to nutrition services



With attention to gender, age and other social considerations, engagement and consultation process to better understand:

1. How to place OTP sites in convenient, reachable and safe locations;
2. How to deliver services in a culturally appropriate manner for women, girls, boys with a diversity of needs and protection concerns; and
3. Community perceptions of existing interventions.

Role of women-led community groups, women leaders and female staff.



# GBV risk mitigation: a priority in emergencies

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- Articulation of humanitarian principles and core value to promote and protect the rights of communities affected by crisis
- Inaction and/or poorly designed programming can cause further harm, create additional barriers and perpetuate cycles of violence



## Recurring questions from frontline workers

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What is the effect of GBV risk mitigation?

How do I know if risk mitigation actions are working?



What is the impact on my program outcomes?

# Priority action #1: Build out the toolkit on monitoring and measuring GBV risk mitigation for practitioners

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Field-based efforts to:

1. Break down the components of safety
2. Measure changes in perceptions of safety of women and girls

High-quality consultations with women and girls

Safety audit methodology

Data analysis with a GBV risk lens

Adapted AAAQ framework to GBV risk mitigation

Sector-specific assessment and monitoring tools

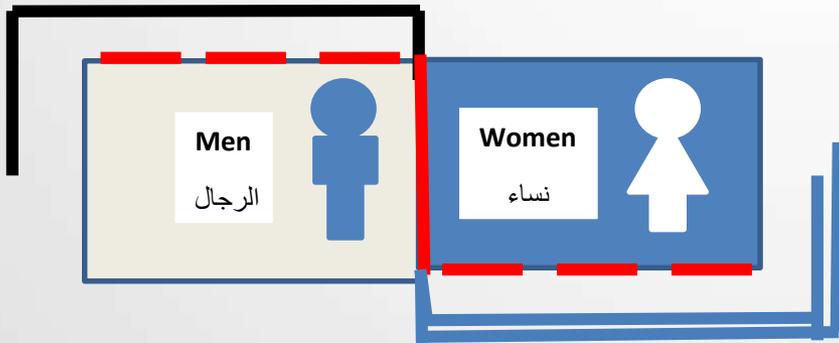
# Measuring perceptions of safety: WASH and GBV in Malakal, South Sudan, 2014 - present.

Safety audit methodology and a latrine checklist for privacy/dignity.



# Measuring perceptions of safety: WASH and GBV in Malakal, South Sudan, 2014 - present.

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



# Breaking down the components of safety: Multi-sector safety audits in Somalia, 2017 – present.

- **Comprehensive safety audit tool**
  - Open-ended questions
  - Two components: observation and consultations
  - Broader scope of issues
  - Appropriate for more in-depth data collection and analysis
- **Simplified safety audit checklist**
  - Yes/No questions
  - Observation only
  - Narrower scope of issues
  - Appropriate for quick overview of key safety concerns

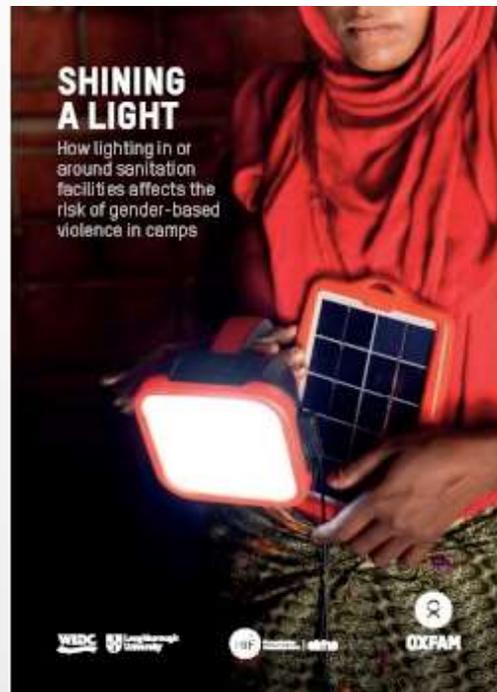
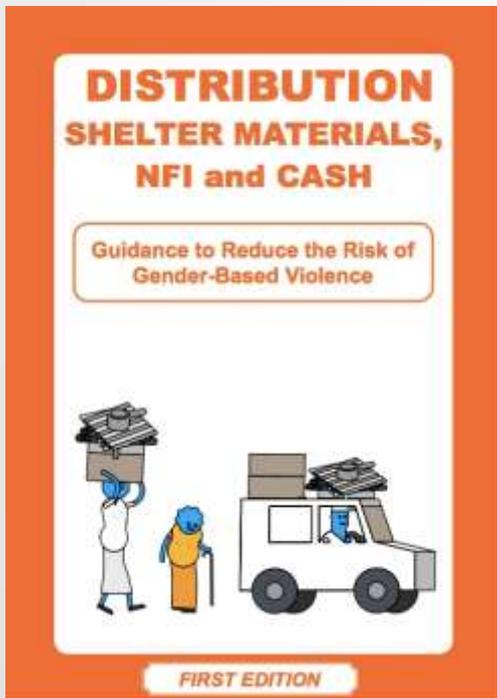


# Breaking down the components of safety: Multi-sector safety audits in Somalia, 2017 – present.

2017	2018
38 sites	47 sites
WASH Shelter Site layout	WASH Shelter Site layout Education Nutrition Health

Sample findings: site layout	2017	2018
Protective physical structure around site (fencing)	8%	21.3%
Space to walk between shelters and other structures	37%	65.9%
Public lighting	5%	12.8%
Space for women/girls to gather	34%	40.4%
Vulnerable HHs in safe locations	58%	51.1%

# A collective effort



**Strengthening the **humanity** in humanitarian action in the work of the WASH sector in the Rohingya response**

**Gender, GBV and inclusion audit of the work of the WASH sector and capacity development assessment**

**SUMMARY REPORT**

Potential implications of zero-to-five all WASH solutions that do not consider the needs and priorities of different users:

- Stress
- Injury
- Discrimination
- Fear
- Unpleasantness
- Odours
- Loss of dignity
- Gender-based violence
- Reduced health
- Reduced quality of life

WASH interventions should only be considered a success if they meet the needs of all groups of people—including people who face more difficulties in managing their WQGs.

This needs to become central to all WASH sector actions and a core of professional pride for WASH sector actors.

Potential benefits of people-centred WQGs leading to WASH facilities that offer privacy and that all people can use safely, in safety and with dignity:

- Increased sense of well-being
- Improved health outcomes
- Less time of household
- Reduced fear by children and others
- Reduced workload for women
- Income
- Health
- Dignity
- Increased capacity
- Increased quality of life

Dr Sarah House – WASH, Gender, GBV and Inclusion Consultant  
 Consultancy supported by UNICEF – 3 March 2019

... and more.

## Priority action #2: Fill the gaps in knowledge on the links and pathways between potential GBV risks, safety and sector-specific outcomes

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### Nutrition and GBV

**Systematic desk review** on GBV and nutrition from March to June 2018, covering 20 parameters and yielding 32 studies.

Women and girls who experienced any form of IPV more likely to have stunted (12 studies), underweight (7 studies) or low birth weight/too small for gestational age (10 studies) children

Potential increased risk of early cessation of exclusive breast feeding or early initiation of mixed feeding

Critical implications for the health and well-being of women, girls and boys (i.e. child mortality, poor maternal health outcomes, iron deficiency anemia in mothers and children)

# Food security and GBV in emergencies

## Availability

Leer, Unity State, South Sudan. 2014. Women traveled 10 to 14 days to gather food for their families from the closest towns known to have food.

## Access

Unsafe routes and locations of food and nutrition sources

Women and girls tend to have limited control over/access to resources

Changing household dynamics and tensions

## Utilization

- ❖ Burden of malnutrition among adolescent girls (10 – 19 years)
- ❖ Intra-household dynamics and preferential feeding
- ❖ Complex manifestations of multiple forms of malnutrition for women and girls

## Stabilization

Housing, land and property barriers

Limited, reduced coping options available to women and girls

Access to credit, financial institutions and markets

Increased vulnerabilities to climate change, drought, floods etc.

# What's ahead?

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



HARVARD  
HUMANITARIAN  
INITIATIVE

### 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)

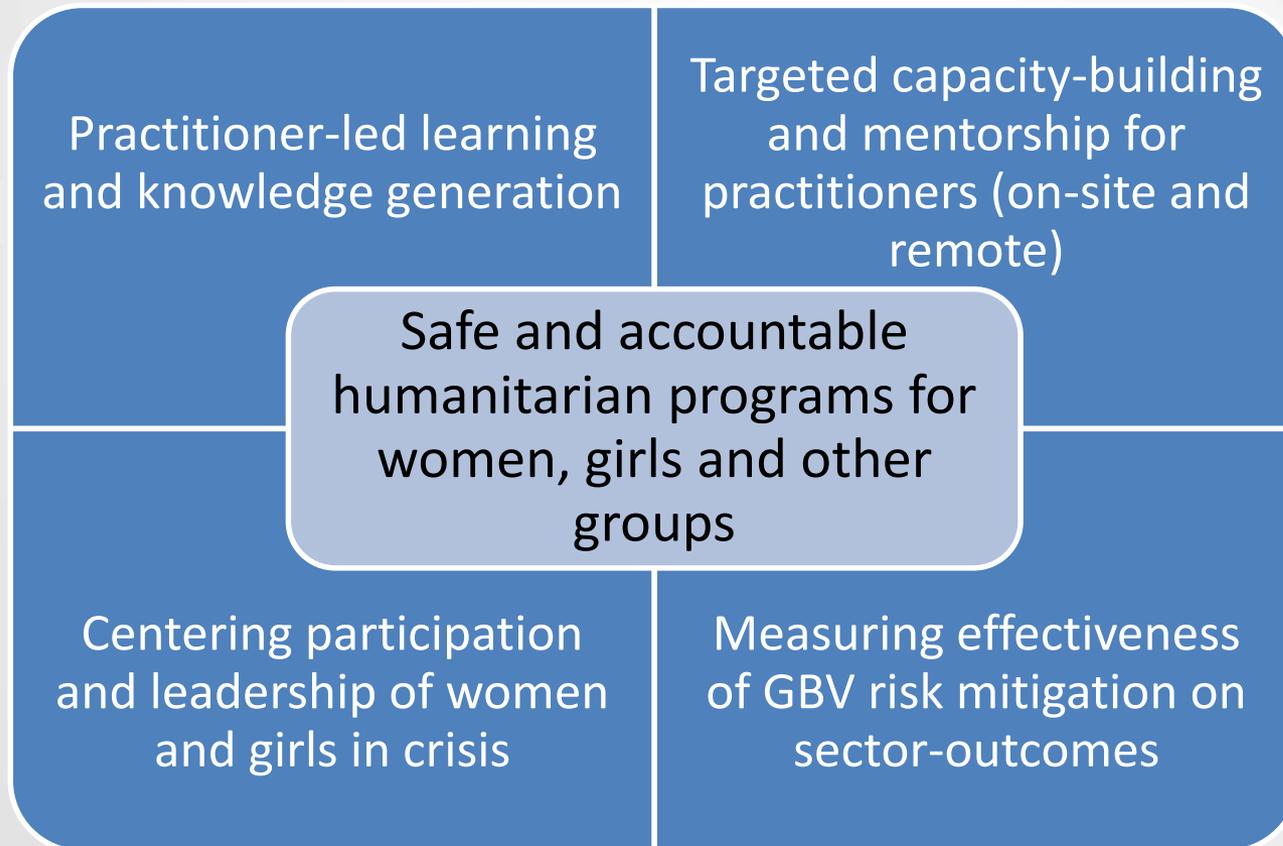
- Piloting of methodology package
- Explore feasibility of operational research related to GBV risk mitigation

## What's ahead?

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# 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

# Thank you!

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