



WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT



NIGERIA

## FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

### Strengthening Humanitarian Response



# Programme quality and global frameworks: The World Humanitarian Summit & Grand Bargain

**10/07/2018**

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**WORLD  
HUMANITARIAN  
SUMMIT**



# Why the World Humanitarian Summit?

## *Changing Humanitarian Landscape*

- **More severe and frequent crises** – 100 million people seeking humanitarian assistance in each of the last three years. **People with humanitarian needs will double between 1990 and 2025.**
- **Limited resources** – funding requirements have more than doubled to over USD 10 billion per year. Losses due to disaster amount to USD 100 bn. **Yet not enough investment in preparedness and prevention (only 3% spent on prevention and preparedness)**
- **New actors and models of assistance.** **Technology, access to information, mobile phones, 50% of developing countries will have access to internet – access to information.**





## WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT

In September 2013, the UN S-G called for a **World Humanitarian Summit** in 2016.

All humanitarian stakeholders – governments, UN, NGOs, affected communities, the private sector and other partners – will come together to build from successes and create an agenda for the future, that is:  
**inclusive, effective and accountable**





## Objectives

**Set a forward-looking humanitarian agenda, to ensure the humanitarian system is fit to respond to future challenges.**

- To re-inspire and reinvigorate our commitment to humanity and to the universality of humanitarian principles.
- To initiate a set of concrete actions and commitments aimed at enabling countries and communities to better prepare for and respond to crises, and be more resilient to shocks.
- To share innovations and best practices that can help to save lives around the world, put affected people at the center of humanitarian action, and alleviate suffering.





# One Humanity: Shared Responsibility

Report of the SG and Agenda for humanity for the WHS

- Five responsibilities shared by all stakeholders
  1. Political leadership to prevent and end conflicts
  2. Uphold the norms that safeguard humanity
  3. Leave no one behind
  4. Change people's lives – from delivering aid to ending need
  5. Invest in humanity





## Core responsibility 1: Political leadership to prevent and end conflicts

- Timely, coherent and decisive political leadership: root causes, prevention, political leverage
- Early action: risk analysis and information sharing
- Local involvement and inclusiveness (gender, youth) in decision making and peace processes





## Core responsibility 2: uphold the norms that safeguard humanity

- Protection of civilians during hostilities: human rights law
- Access to and protection of the humanitarian and medical mission: guiding principles of humanitarian action
- Speak out violations: monitoring and reporting
- Improve compliance and accountability
- Compliance with legal rules and IHL







## Core Responsibility 3: Leave no one behind

- Reduce and address displacement: self-reliance and socio-economic empowerment
- Address migrants' vulnerabilities: integrate migrants into humanitarian and other response plans
- Women and girls protection and empowerment and youth employment
- Safety nets, inclusion and protection of most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups





### Core Responsibility 4: Change people's lives – from delivering aid to ending need

- Reinforce national and local systems: community resilience, strengthening local capacity on preparedness, cash based programming, social protection, informed programming
- Anticipate: strengthen response capacities of the 20 most-risk prone countries by 2020, risk analysis and data collection, early action
- **Collective outcomes to overcome humanitarian-development divides: across mandates, sectors, joint programming, coordination**
- Performance monitoring and measuring achievements
- Adapt structures and financial systems for collective outcomes
- **Emergency response as short-term exception, all efforts to reduce need, risk and vulnerability**





### Core responsibility 5: Invest in humanity

- Invest in local capacities: direct and predictable financing and pooled funding, capacity development of local actors
- Invest according to risk: risk informed investments, commitments Sendai framework and Cop 21, increased investment for DRR and preparedness, no-regrets funding for early action
- Invest in stability: strengthening national institutions in fragile settings, Peacebuilding fund
- Finance collective outcomes rather than individual projects and activities: multi-year plans, **new financing platform for protracted crises**
- Diversify the resource base and increase cost-efficiency: expand CERF, transparency



# The Grand Bargain: 2016-2020



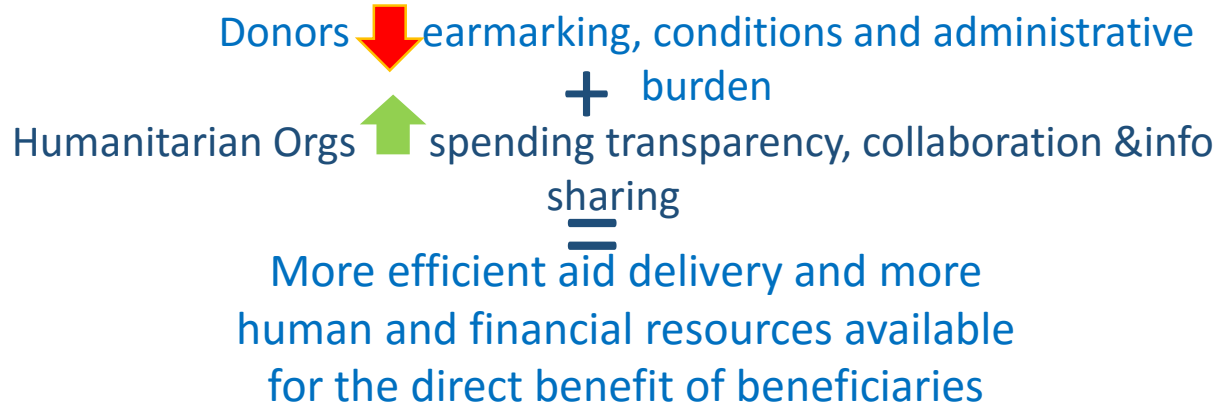
## What is the Grand Bargain?

- ‘Grand Bargain’ is an agreement between more than 50 of the biggest donors and aid providers that aims to get more means into the hands of people in need.
- It is essentially a “Grand Bargain on efficiency” between donors and humanitarian organisations to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian action.
- The Grand Bargain includes a series of changes in the working practices of donors and aid organisations that would deliver an extra billion dollars over five years for people in need of humanitarian aid.

## The Grand Bargain

- Greater transparency.
- Localisation: More support and funding tools for local and national responders.
- Increase the use and coordination of cash-based programming.
- Reduce duplication and management costs with periodic functional reviews.
- Improve joint and impartial needs assessments.
- A participation revolution: include people receiving aid in making the decisions which affect their lives.
- Increase collaborative humanitarian multi-year planning and funding.
- Reduce the earmarking of donor contributions.
- Harmonise and simplify reporting requirements.
- Enhance engagement between humanitarian and development actors.

## Underlying logic of the Grand Bargain



	What does it mean?
1. Transparency	Increased access to <b>open-source quality humanitarian funding data</b> that is: timeous, transparent and harmonized - increase traceability of funds through the transaction chain from donors to final responders - and improve accountability
2. Localisation	<b>Increased collaboration with local humanitarian actors:</b> (25% of humanitarian funding to local actors by 2020) – working more with national govts
3. Cash-based programming	Increase use of <b>cash-based programming</b> (including information sharing, standards, M&E)



	What does it mean?
4. Reducing management costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce duplicated costs and measure gained efficiencies from use of <b>technology and innovation</b></li> <li>• Transparent &amp; comparable cost structures</li> <li>• <b>Donors to coordinate more</b> on monitoring and performance reviews and evaluations</li> </ul>
5. Needs assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Single, cross sector assessments per crisis</b> with coordinated &amp; streamlined data collection and data sharing</li> <li>• Coordinate and streamline data collection to ensure compatibility and comparability and minimize intrusion</li> </ul>
6. Participation revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Common standards for community engagement</b>, including community feedback mechanisms for accountability and program adjustment</li> <li>• <b>Flexibility in funding</b> to allow program adjustment</li> </ul>

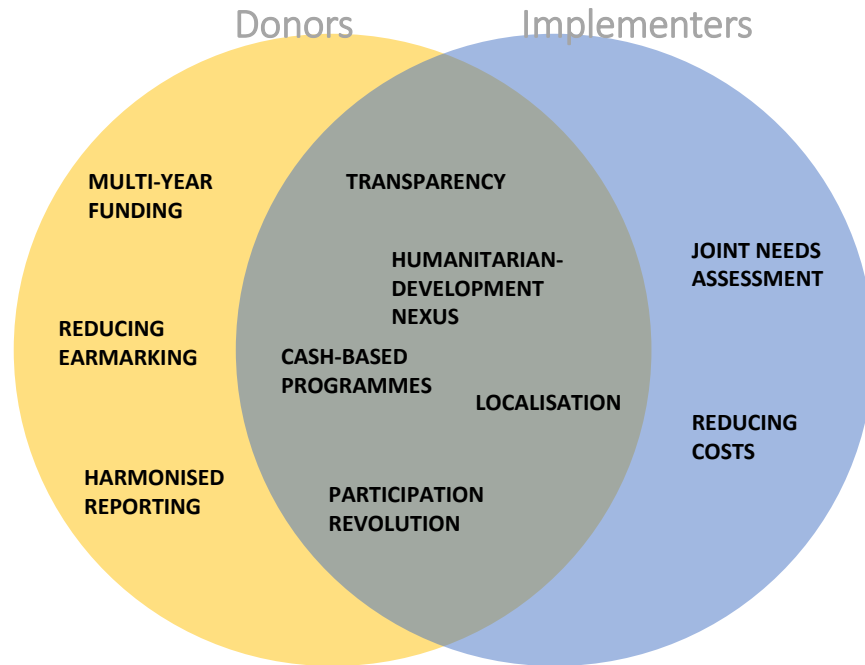
	What does it mean?
7. Multi-year planning & funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase <b>multi-year, flexible funding</b> instruments</li> <li>• <b>Strengthen coordination between humanitarian and development sectors</b>; better align tools and interventions</li> </ul>
8. Reducing earmarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Reduce the degree of earmarking</b> in contributions and funding agreements – goal 30% of humanitarian funds un-earmarked (or softly earmarked) by 2020</li> <li>• <b>Increase transparency of how un-earmarked funds are used</b>, and the visibility of un-earmarked funds</li> </ul>
9. Harmonized & simplified reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 2018 <b>reporting requirements simplified and harmonized</b> (terminology &amp; structure)</li> <li>• Invest in technology and reporting systems for improved access to information</li> <li>• <b>Better quality reporting</b>: results, learning and efficiency</li> </ul>

	What does it mean?
10. Strengthened hum-dev engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use resources and capacities to <b>shrink humanitarian needs in the long-term</b>, and contribute the SDGs</li> <li>• <b>Durable solutions</b> for refugees, IDPs and migrants</li> <li>• <b>Increase local &amp; national social protection</b> for increased resilience</li> <li>• Joint multi-hazard risk and vulnerability analyses</li> <li>• New partnerships with Multilateral Development Banks</li> </ul>

For more information:

- <http://www.agendaforhumanity.org/initiatives/3861>
- [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ICVA\\_Grand\\_Bargain\\_Explained.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ICVA_Grand_Bargain_Explained.pdf)

# The Grand Bargain summary



Programme quality :  
Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

# Programme quality: Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)



# WHAT IS AAP ?

- A **people-centred approach**, responsive to the varying needs of different segments within a community.
- “an active commitment by actors and organizations to use power responsibly by taking account of, giving account to, and being held to account by, the people they seek to assist.”
- Importance of ensuring that **women, men, girls and boys** can equally access and benefit from assistance.



# MAJOR EMERGENCIES THAT INFLUENCED AAP

*“... huge amounts of funding encouraged a virtual obsession with ‘upward’ accountability to donors, the media and the public in donor countries. This discouraged accountability to disaster-affected populations and ‘lateral’ accountability to other agencies and the governments of affected counties. It also resulted in competition, duplication and waste.”*

1994  
Rwanda

*“While accountability to donors is important, it should not be forgotten that relief agencies should also be accountable to the populations they are seeking to assist. The Team was struck by the very limited attempts by agencies to obtain the views of beneficiaries on the assistance they were provided with.”*

2004  
Tsunami

2010  
Haiti

*“The quality of the response was hindered by... a limited understanding of the context ... by-passing of local authorities and civil society groups... insufficient communication with affected populations...”*

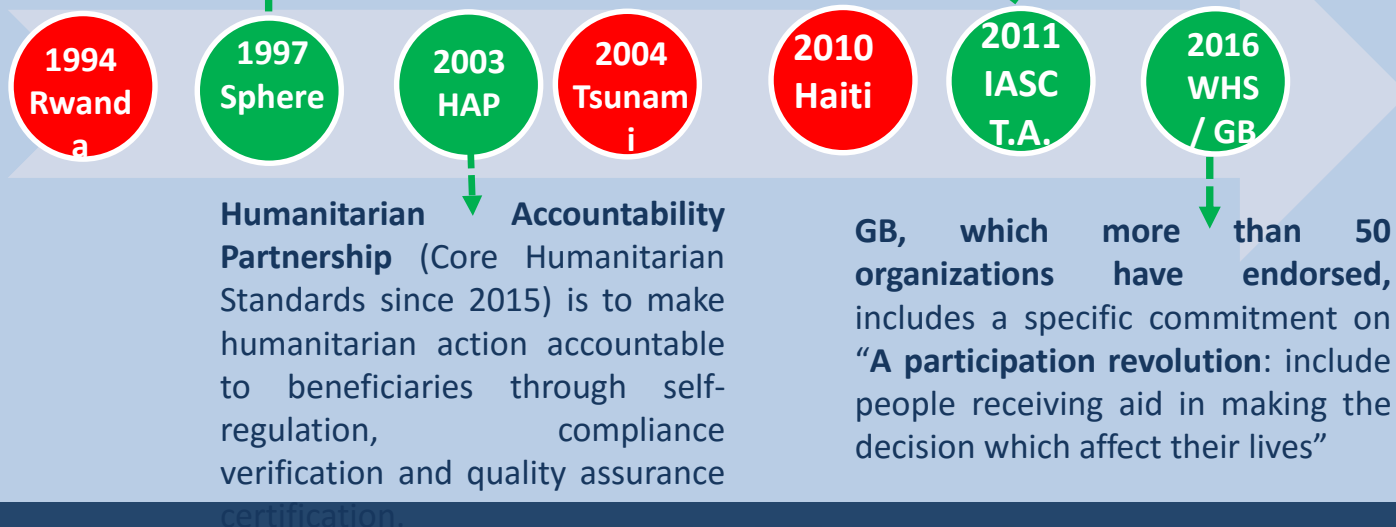




# MAJOR EVENTS IN THE EMERGENCE OF AAP

Sphere Project was initiated by a group of NGOs and the Red Cross & Red Crescent Movement to develop a set of universal minimum standards in core areas of humanitarian response

The **Transformative Agenda** established Protocols, which set the parameters for improved collective action in humanitarian emergencies; including 5 commitments to AAP and adding 2 related to PSEA



# Updated IASC AAP Commitments

- In 2011, the IASC principals agreed to five Commitments on Accountability to Affected Populations (CAAP) as part of a framework for engagement with communities.
- The commitments have been revised to reflect essential developments in the humanitarian sector such as the: Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS), the inter-agency complaints mechanisms for PSEA, the WHS and Grand Bargain.



# Updated IASC AAP Commitments

- Importance of meaningful collaboration with local stakeholders, which came out as a priority recommendation from the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit and in the Grand Bargain.
- 20th November 2017: by the principals the IASC Principals endorsed a revised set of AAP commitments.



# Revised AAP Commitments



## 1. Leadership



## 2. Participation and Partnership



## 3. Information, Feedback and Action



## 4. Results





# 1. Leadership

- Enforce, institutionalise and integrate AAP approaches and PSEA in the Humanitarian Program Cycle and strategic planning processes.
- Establish management system to SOLICIT, HEAR and ACT upon;
  1. Voices
  2. Priorities of Affected People.





## 2. Participation and Partnership

- Adopt agency mechanisms that enable women, girls, boys, men, including the most marginalised and at-risk people to participate in and play an active role in decisions that will impact their lives, well-being, dignity and protection.
- Adopt and sustain equitable partnerships with local actors to build upon their long-term relationships and trust with communities.





# Information, Feedback and Action

- Adopt agency mechanisms that feed into and support collective and participatory approaches that;
  1. Inform
  2. Listen to communities
  3. Address feedback
  4. Lead to corrective action.
- Establish and support the implementation of appropriate mechanisms for;
  1. Reporting
  2. Handling of SEA-related complaints.
- Plan, design and manage protection and assistance programmes that are responsive to the diversity and expressed views of affected communities.





## 4. Results

- Measure AAP and PSEA related results through standards such as;
  1. Core Humanitarian Standard.
  2. Minimum Operating Standards on PSEA.
  3. Best Practice Guide to establish Inter-Agency Community-Based Complaint Mechanisms (CBCM) and its accompanying Standard Operating Procedures.





# Communication with Communities (CwC)

- Communication is :

1. a form of assistance as important as water, food and shelter. Without access to information, disaster survivors cannot access the help they need, make informed decisions or be effective leaders in their own recovery.
2. a two-way process. Efforts to ensure disaster survivors can communicate with responders are particularly important.

CwC projects have included humanitarian radio programmes and newsletters. CwC work utilises all available communications channels, including newsletters, mass media, SMS and face-to-face conversations.



# Communication with Communities (CwC)

3. an essential element in ensuring accountability and transparency, which require the effective exchange of information between disaster survivors and responders.



Cfr. [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/OOM-CommunicationwithCommunities\\_eng\\_311013.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/OOM-CommunicationwithCommunities_eng_311013.pdf)

<http://feedbacklabs.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Under-What-Conditions-is-Information-Empowering.pdf>



**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations – *for a world without hunger***

# AAP IN PRACTICE



Source:  
IASC AAP Task -Team



# The “affected populations”: Vulnerability Dimensions



- Women: pregnant, mothers, single mothers, widows, unmarried adult women
- Men: ex-combatants, unable to care for families, risk of detention/violence
- Children 0-17, alone, recruited, in trouble, under-nourished, under-stimulated
- Elderly, without family care-givers
- Extremely poor
- Refugees, IDPs, migrants
- Physically and mentally disabled

# Food Security Cluster Accountability Affected Populations Animation Video

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=  
Tnjbz2DF3TQ](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tnjbz2DF3TQ)



# **Integration of protection in Food Security and Agriculture & Livelihoods interventions**

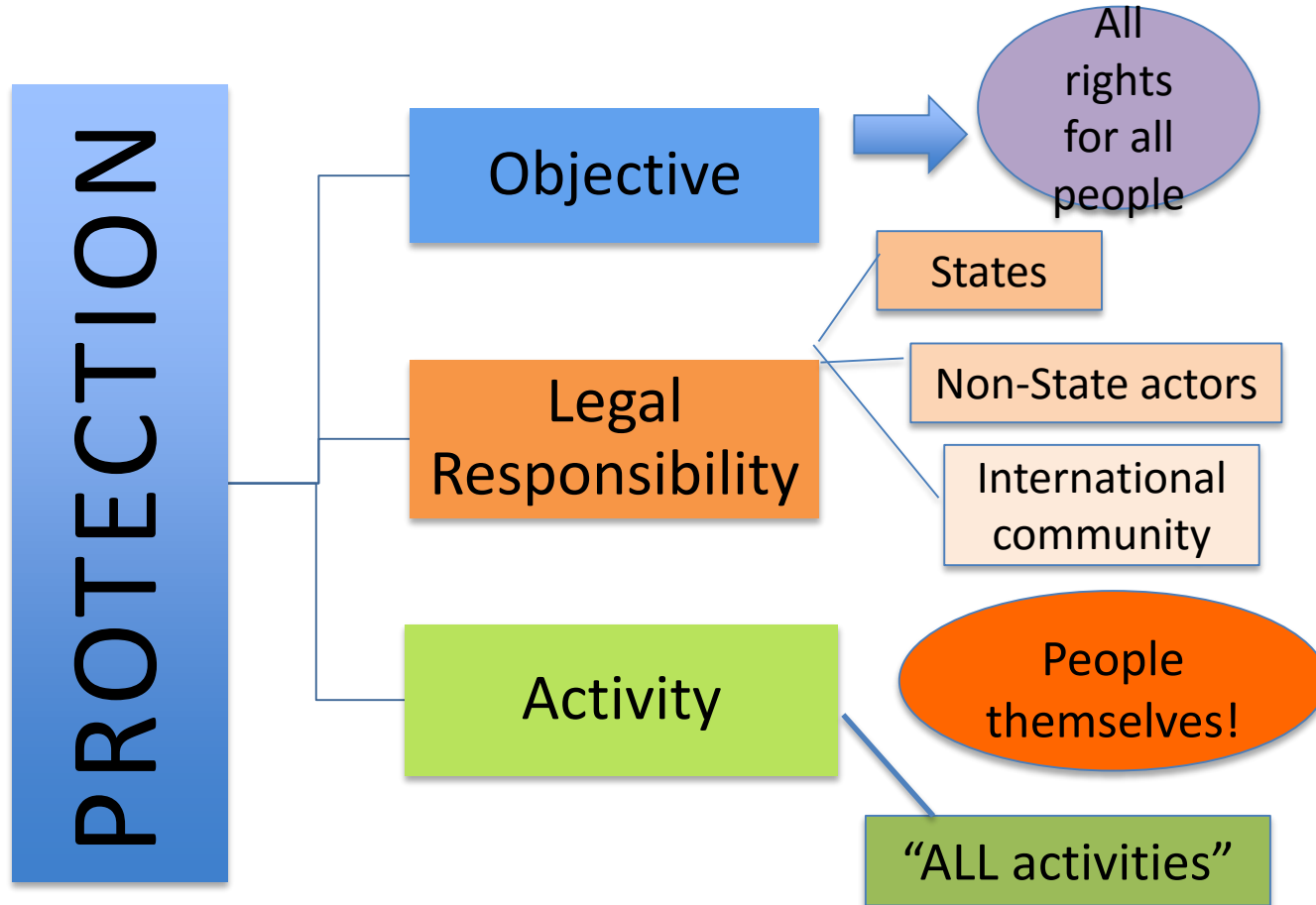
# What is Protection?

- All activities aimed at obtaining respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of relevant bodies of law, including international human rights, international humanitarian law, and refugee law.

- IASC Definition

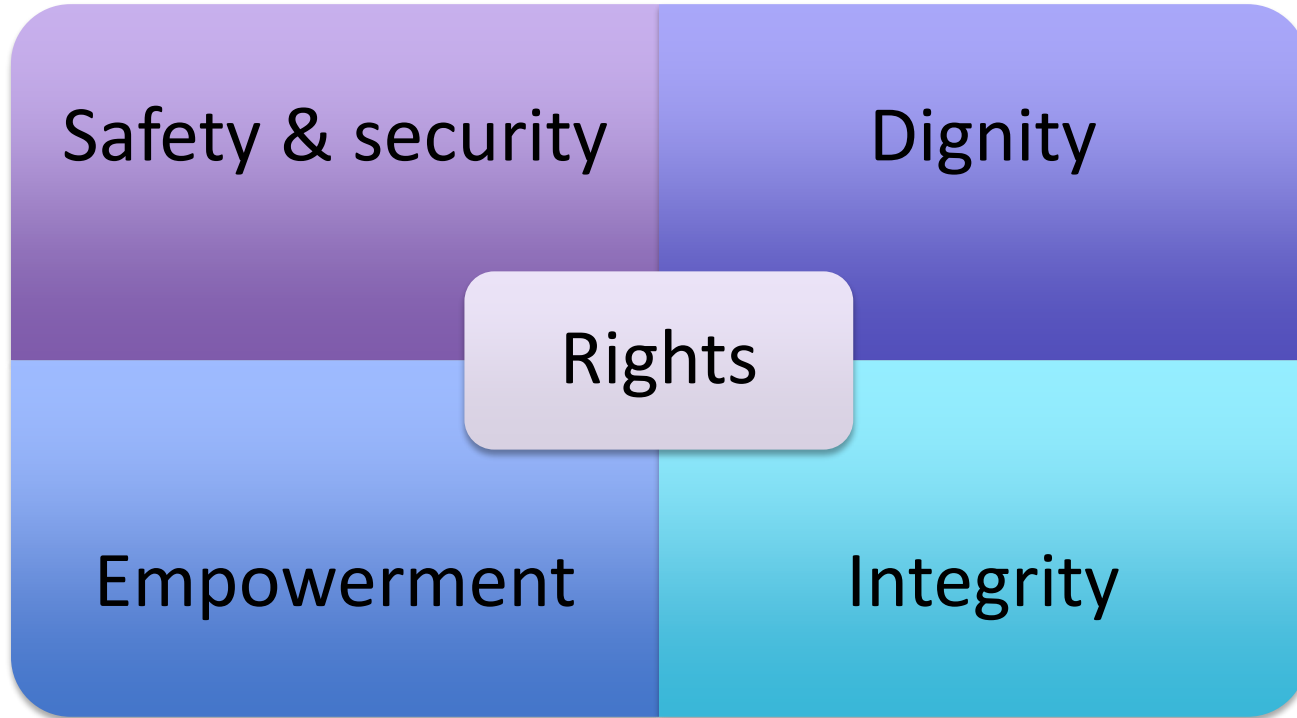
- Human rights and humanitarian organizations must conduct these activities in an **impartial** manner and not on the basis of race, national or ethnic origin, language or gender.

# Protection is...

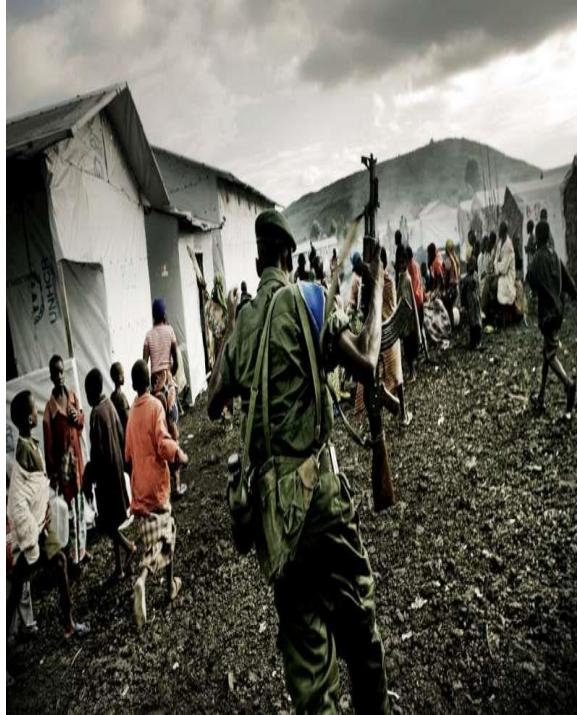




# Core Protection Goals of a Rights-based Approach



# Protection concerns in **conflict situations**



# Protection concerns in **conflict situations**

**Civilians** armed conflict face range of **protection risks, e.g.:**

- Killings, maiming & injury
- Destruction of property
- Displacement
- Family separation
- Sexual violence
- Child recruitment
- Abductions, kidnappings
- Torture, disappearances, arbitrary detentions
- Starvation or use of food as a weapon of war (e.g. blockade, destruction of crops)
- Obstacles on access to humanitarian assistance
  - Security
  - Administrative (e.g. visas)
  - Discrimination
- Loss of documentation
- Sexual Exploitation & Abuse
- Other human rights abuses

# Protection in Natural Disasters

- Death, injury
- Destruction of homes
- Displacement
- Separated children
- Lost documentation
- Gender-based violence
- Discrimination in access to assistance
- Involuntary relocation
- Access to information
- etc!



# Summary of Key Developments:

## Protection must be Front and Centre

### Centrality of Protection

- To ensure that protection is at the centre of work of the humanitarian community

### Human Rights up Front (HRuF)

- Designed to ensure that the UN leverages the full breadth of its mandate to help protect people
- A one UN strategy to address potential or actual serious violations

### Responsibility to Protect (R2P)

- Addresses the state's and the broader international community's responsibility for protection in situations of mass atrocity crimes: e.g. genocide, ethnic cleansing

# Centrality of Protection

## Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) 2013



**“The imperative for the UN is to protect people, wherever they may be, in accordance with their human rights and in a manner that prevents and responds to violations of international human rights and humanitarian law. This imperative to protect people lies at the heart of humanitarian action.”**

# Protection requires Action /HRuF

*Promoting and encouraging respect for human rights is a core purpose of the United Nations.*

UN Charter,  
1945

- “When people face grave violations of human rights, **they expect** the United Nations **to act.**”
- “Member States and UN have **not always succeeded in upholding our responsibilities**” e.g. Rwanda, Srebrenica, Sri Lanka “systemic failure”

UN Secretary-General, Nov. 2013



# What are protection activities?

## Preventive

- Persuasion, coercion, advocacy to deter abuses
- Early warning
- Pre-emptive deployment / presence

## Responsive

- Immediate and urgent
- Targeting specific groups/persons
- Alleviate worst effects of violations and abuse

## Remedial

- Restore dignity in aftermath of violations
- Support people living with effects of violations
- Can prevent secondary abuse

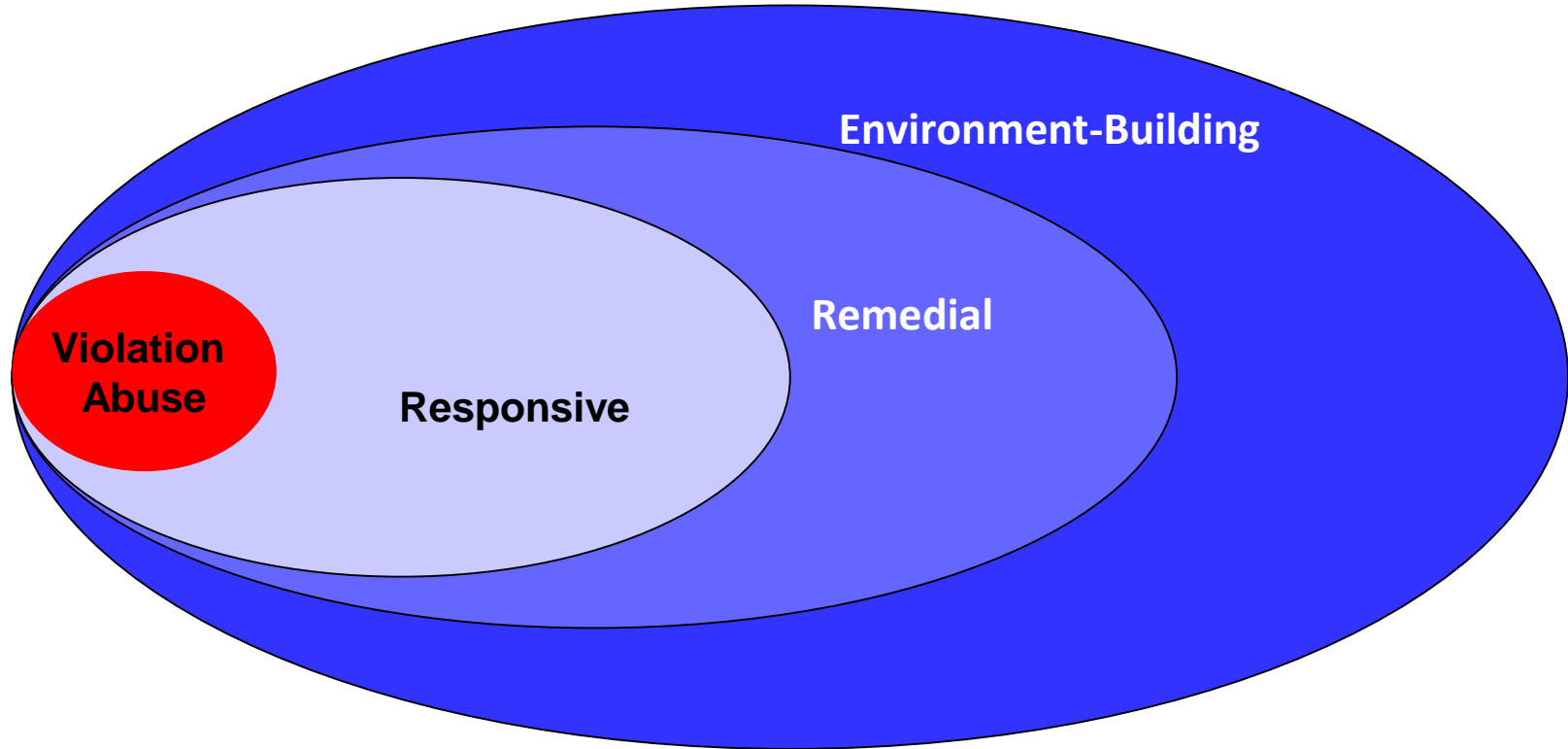
## Environment -Building

- Create an environment of full respect of rights
- Change attitudes, policies, values, beliefs
- Long-term transformation of causes / Prevention

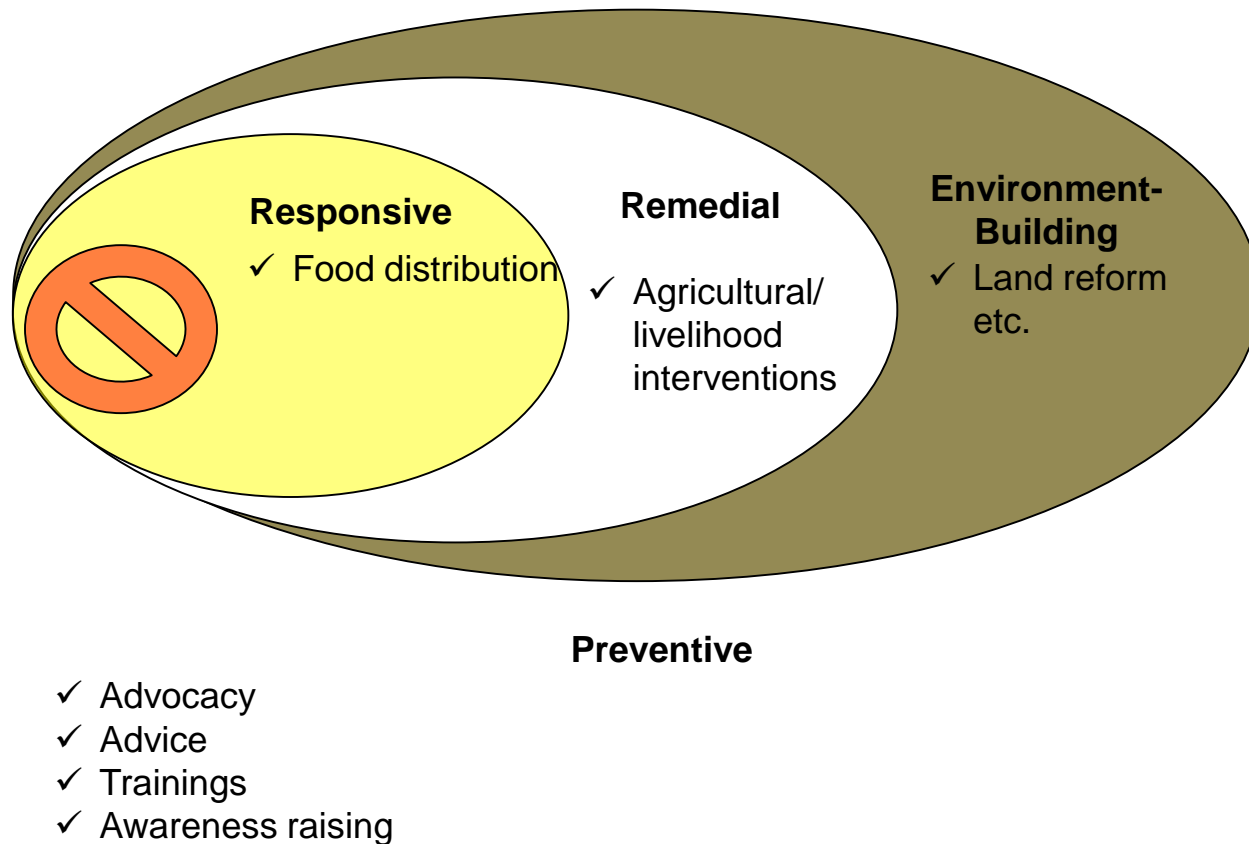




# The egg model



# Example: Food Security Emergency



# Protection Considerations

- ❑ **Age, gender, diversity**
  - Differential needs of specific groups
- ❑ **Prevention & response**
  - Safety & services for victims of human rights violations
- ❑ **Do No Harm!**
  - Avoid unintentional consequences
  - Think before acting
- ❑ **Accountability**
  - Consultation – Information - participation

# **Modes of action for protection**

- **Persuasion: Convince all actors to fulfill responsibility**
- **Mobilization: Working with other allies and partners to bring about positive action (information sharing and coordination)**
- **Public exposure: Strategic use of information to influence; can be denunciation or positive encouragement**
- **Capacity-building: Support existing structures**
- **Substitution: Direct service provision; monitoring; advice; DPKO responses**

# **What is Protection mainstreaming?**

- **Protection mainstreaming: Process of incorporating protection principles and promoting meaningful access, safety and dignity in humanitarian aid.**
- **Protection mainstreaming focuses not on what we do (the product) but rather on how we do it (the process). It should be mainstreamed through all sectors and all phases of the program/project cycle.**  
**(GPC , 2017)**

# What is Protection mainstreaming?

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**(GPC , 2017)**

# What is Protection mainstreaming in FSS?

- For Food Security Sector (FSS) members, protection mainstreaming means implementing food assistance, agricultural, nutritional and livelihood activities *in non-discriminatory and impartial* ways that promote the safety, dignity and integrity of the people receiving assistance.
- A protection approach to food assistance and livelihood activities is consistent with humanitarian principles and human rights-based programming and encompasses a variety of internationally recognized human-rights, and not only the right to food, the right to be free from hunger and those rights directly related to them.

# Why Protection mainstreaming important for FSS in NE Nigeria?

- Enhance the relevance and quality of FS interventions and maximize the impact.
- Contribute to the appropriate targeting
- Increase the safety of the staff, the intervention and beneficiaries
- Contribute addressing, mitigation or reducing the threats.

*The technically demanding nature of FS activities should not compromise, or overshadow the overall humanitarian goal of our actions. Strengthening the protective environment of vulnerable population remains the core objective of our FS activities in NE Nigeria.*



# When should we mainstream protection?

- Protection mainstreaming should be considered an ongoing process and consistent with all stages of any food security activity.



# **Issues of concern as identified by FSS Partners in NE Nigeria**

- **Ongoing conflict and safety of distribution**
- **Increasing tension between communities and local councils (people not originating from the community becoming key members of local councils)**
- **Access to women, older people, PWD, GBV etc.**
- **Criteria for beneficiary selection**
- **Quality of kit based on nutritional value, ration size, duration kit will last**
- **Equality to beneficiaries**
- **Observing gender in accordance to cultural context**





# **Workshop Food Security and Livelihood**

## **Child Protection and Food Security in North East Nigeria**

**10 July 2018**

**By Andre Moussa Kalekanya  
Child Protection Specialist**

# Summary

- Defining Child Protection and Child.
- Legal Framework
- Crisis Context in North East Nigeria and effects on Children & Food Security.
- Recommendations on the FSS actors' behaviors in FSS programming regarding Child Protection



# Brainstorming-What Child Protection is?

- List any Activity related to Child Protection you face in Food Security and Agricultural Programming
- List any activity which is against Child Protection in Food Security and Agricultural Programming

# What is Child Protection ?

## UNICEF

- Child Protection refers to preventing and responding to:
  - violence,
  - Exploitation;
  - and abuse against children –

This includes:

- commercial sexual exploitation,
- trafficking,
- child labor and ;
- harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation/cutting and child marriage (UNICEF)

## Child Protection Working Group

- Child Protection refers to the prevention of and response to abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence against children” (CPMS)

# Centrality of the Protection

## IASC, 2013

- Centrality of Protection: *‘...all humanitarian actors have a responsibility to place protection at the center of humanitarian action.1 ( IASC, 2013)*

## IASC,2013

- *As part of preparedness efforts, immediate and life-saving activities, and throughout the duration of a crisis and beyond, “protection of all persons affected and at-risk [informs] humanitarian decision-making and response, including engagement with States and non-State parties to conflict.”*



# Who a Child is?

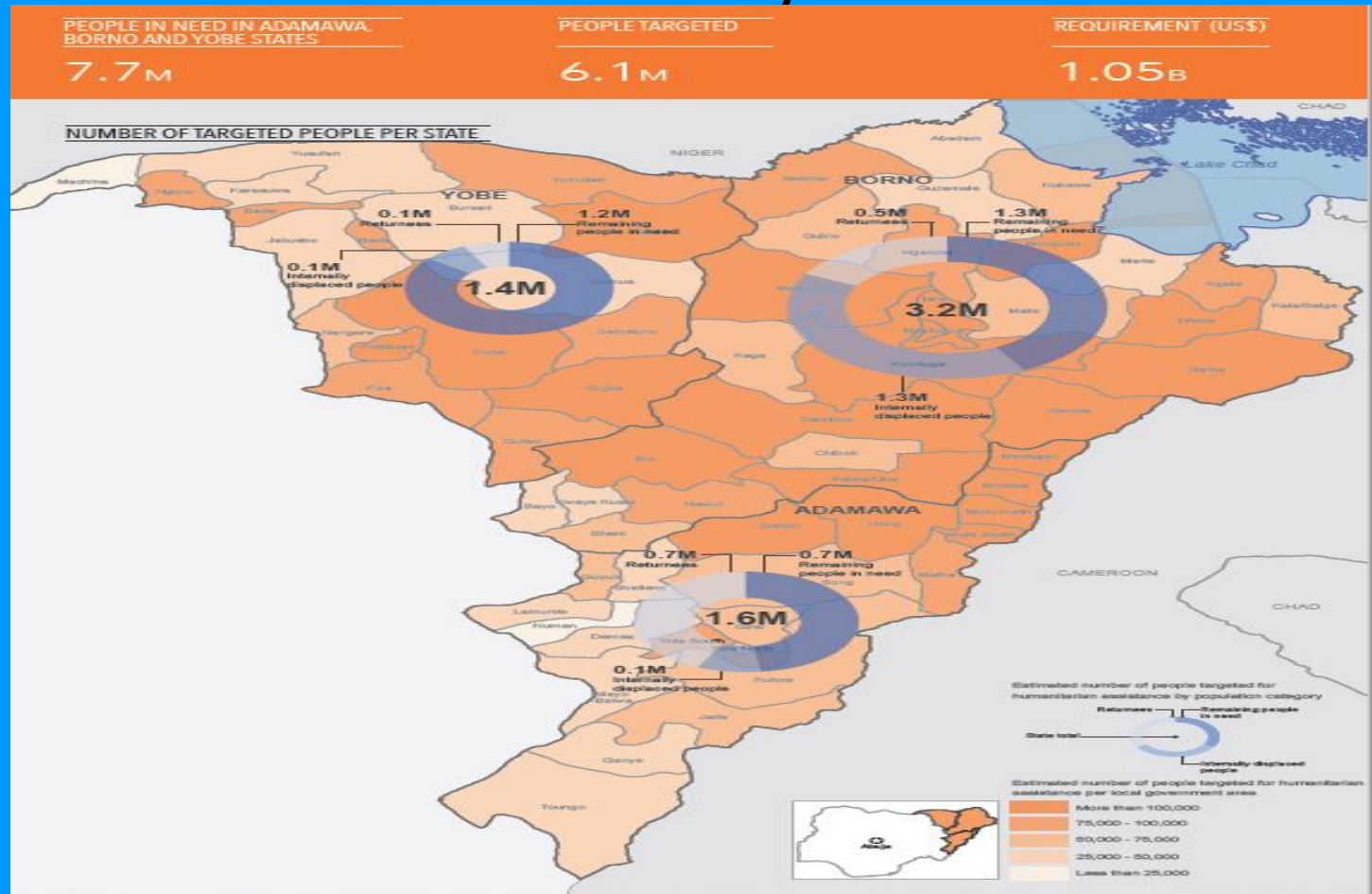
- 'Child' as a person below the age of 18, unless the laws of a particular country set the legal age for adulthood younger. ( Child Right Convention, 1989).

The Committee on the Rights of the Child, the monitoring body for the Convention, has encouraged States to review the age of majority if it is set below 18 and to increase the level of protection for all children under 18.

# Legal framework

- International: The Convention on the Rights of the Children ( CRC, 1989). Ratified by 194 countries in the world out of 197.
- Right to life, survival and development (Article 6): Children have the right to live. Governments should ensure that children survive and develop healthily.
- Regional : The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child ( ACRWC, 1999).
- Art.2: A child means every human being below the age of 18 years. Article 3: Every child should be allowed to enjoy the rights and freedoms in this Charter, ...
- Nigeria: the Child Rights Act of Nigeria ( 2003) domesticated the CRC and reviewed the age of majority at 18 Years.

# North East Nigeria crisis and effects on Children & Food Security



# Crisis impacts

## On Children

- Family separation due to movements of population;
- Children's recruitment and use;
- Sexual violence and Gender-based violence
- Abduction
- Killings and Maiming, etc.

## On Food security and Livelihood

- Access: Limitation of access to farms → limitation of access to food
- Availability: Drop of agricultural production;
- Stability: No sustainable production.
- Utilization of food: disruption on the utilization of food.

# Some key figures of the impacts of the crisis

## Food Security

- 80 % of IDPs identify agriculture or livestock as mains sources of livelihoods ( HRP)
- 943,000 children under five across Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States are still acutely malnourished (440,000 with severe acute malnutrition or SAM, and 503,000 with moderate acute malnutrition or MAM).
- One in every five of these children with SAM and 1 in every 15 of these children with MAM are at risk of death if their malnutrition remains untreated.
- About 230,000 pregnant or breastfeeding women are also acutely malnourished.

## Child Protection

- An estimated 6,000 unaccompanied minors, 5,500 separated children and 15,000 orphans, among other groups of children at risk or affected by protection concerns;
- 6 out of 10 women in the North East having experienced one or more forms of gender-based violence (GBV)<sup>1</sup> ;
- Women, boys and girls are at particular risk within the current environment, with many reports of survival sex in exchange for food, money and freedom of movement (into and out of IDP sites).

# Ensuring better integration of Child Protection in Food Security Programming

*‘...As part of preparedness efforts, immediate and life-saving activities, and throughout the duration of a crisis and beyond, “protection of all persons affected and at-risk [informs] humanitarian decision-making and response, including engagement with States and non-State parties to conflict.’ ( IASC, 2013)*

# Practical recommendations

## Preparedness

- Take into consideration the needs of children during the selection criteria for FSL programmes, emphasizing the needs of disabled children, unaccompanied and separated children, orphans, children living with elderly or disabled caregivers, etc.)
- Make sure to analyze experiences, impacts, needs, access and opportunities from a gender dimension.
- Make sure all groups including children, including the most vulnerable are consulted during the preparedness phase.

## Access to food distribution

- Equity: Ensure access of all to food distribution points, including the most vulnerable .
- Ensure that distribution points are at proximity with water points and a health center.
- Ensure Capacities of carriage of foods by the beneficiaries ( including the most vulnerable);
- Ensure a safe storage of food against destruction.

# Practical recommendations

## Methods of distribution

- **Participation:** Ensure that women and children are consulted in regard to the design and implementation of the projects .
- **Information:** Inform beneficiaries about the dates, times and locations of planned distributions well ahead of time.
- **Specific Needs:** Ensure that child-headed households and unaccompanied and separated children are given ration cards in their own names, and that they receive distributions of food and NFIs as necessary, in a way that does not cause further separation

## Methods of distribution

- Set up separate waiting and entry lines at registrations, distributions, and fairs so that vulnerable individuals such as pregnant women, people with infants, unaccompanied children and the elderly, sick, and those with disabilities are helped first .
- Ensure that rations are well packaged in containers which are easily transportable. Do not allow young children to carry extremely heavy loads.
- Ensure that there are always female staff assigned to work with communities to raise awareness on beneficiaries' rights and the process of collecting distributed items. When no female staff are available in the Food SC team, coordinate with Protection staff to identify support from women's centers / teachers / doctors etc.



## Cont'd

- Ensure that those working in distribution have signed up to and been trained in a code of conduct or other policy which covers child safeguarding; and
- Invite child protection workers to trainings, retreats or workshops where you think their perspective and information may enhance the outcome.

## Cont'd

- When designing cash programmes, ensure that children are consulted.
- Consider the possible negative impact your programme objectives and design might have on children's well-being.
- Work with child protection sector to identify especially vulnerable children and think through ways they can be supported. Children may be direct beneficiaries of the cash transfer, or may be supported by cash transfer conditionality.
- Use the "Child safeguarding in cash transfer programming" tool to ensure that risks to children are minimized.

# Practical recommendations

## Vulnerable groups and Protection concerns

- Make sure that vulnerable members of the community are actually receiving food (female and child-headed households, children with disabilities, unaccompanied and separated children, children whose parents have disabilities etc).
- Are mothers or children showing signs of psychosocial distress? Such as crying excessively, self-isolation from the crowd, use of abusive language and aggressiveness (Mothers who watch their children starve are bound to be affected).
- If you identify any children that you think might be extremely vulnerable, for example, child headed households, separated and unaccompanied children or disabled children, please pass concerns onto the Protection team.

## Management team

- Ensure that all staff/volunteers receive the Child Protection Policy and Code of Conduct training and sign the Code of Conduct. Copies must be readily available in local languages.
- Do girls and boys know who to call, where to go to ask for assistance or report, if they are at risk of any abuse?
- Work towards gender balance in food distribution teams and food distribution committees.
- Ensure any police or armed forces attending distributions are not armed and are trained on the Child Safety / Child Protection Policy.
- Annex Code of Conducts to any agreements with partners.

# Child Protection Mainstreaming

- On Distribution sites: Ensure that rations are well packaged in containers which are easily transportable. Do not allow young children to carry heavy loads (Food Baskets, Ready to eat rations, cooked meals, etc.).
- Ensure that all humanitarian organizations include *Child safeguarding* in their Code of Conduct and that staff/volunteers are trained accordingly and sign an adherence agreement
- Raise the awareness of community leaders on the importance of including unaccompanied children, children with disabilities, and child/elderly/disabled headed households in community defined target groups.
- Work with community structures to identify vulnerable children and ensure their inclusion (and/or family inclusion) in food security and livelihoods programmes;
- Ensure the participation of boys and girls in all stages of the programme cycle, from needs assessment/baseline survey, programme design and implementation, monitoring and evaluation to programme closure

# Child Labour in Agriculture in Nigeria: Legal Framework

- *Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) : Ratified (02 October 2002 ).*
- *Report on the Identification of Hazardous Child Labour in Nigeria, submitted by the National Steering Committee on Child Labour, December 2013.*
- *Children Rights Act of 2003*

***Article 28(1)(c) establishing certain work (lift and carry heavy loads) prohibited to children.***

- *Compulsory, Free Universal Basic Education Act, 2004*  
***(Article 2(1) States that every Government in Nigeria shall provide free, compulsory and universal basic education for every child of primary and junior secondary school age.***



**Thanks**

# Child Labour in Agriculture



# Child Labour in Agriculture: Introduction

For reading:

- <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4724e.pdf>
- <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7236e.pdf>



# Closing the gap between men and women in Agriculture

Video:

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uDM828TpVpY>







# **Integrating Protection, Gender, Gender-based Violence and Accountability to Affected Populations Interventions in Food Security and Agricultural programming**

10<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2018

LILIAN OHUMA –  
WFP PROTECTION AND GENDER ADVISOR

# DEFINITION OF GBV

- Gender-based violence is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females.
- IASC Guidelines for Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings - 2015

# GENDER vs SEX

- Gender refers to the social differences between females and males throughout the life cycle that are learned, and though deeply rooted in every culture, are changeable over time and have wide variations both within and between cultures. Gender determines the roles, power and resources for females and males in any culture. (IASC, 2006)
- Sex refers to the innate biological categories of male or female. For example: men grow a beard, have sperms, women do not. Or: only women can breastfeed, have menstruations, men do not.

# Differences between sex and gender

84

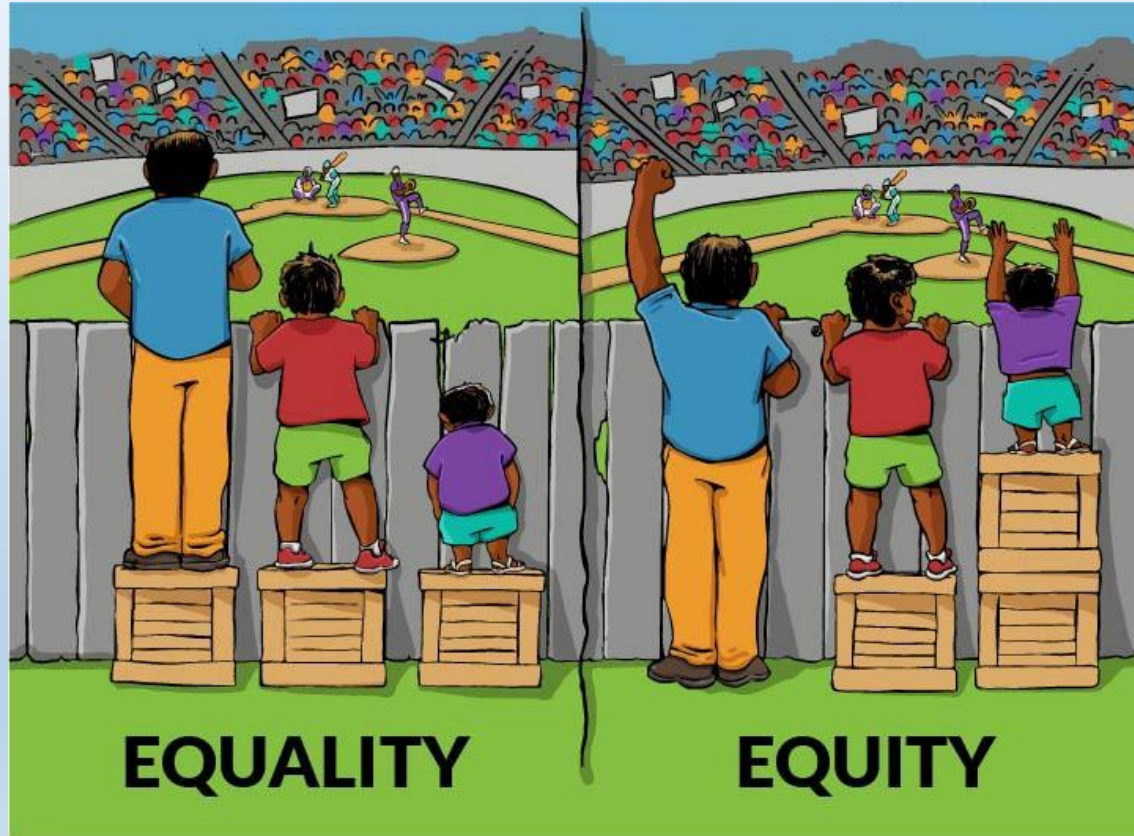
Sex	Gender
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Biologically defined</li><li>▪ Determined by birth</li><li>▪ Universal</li><li>▪ Relatively fixed (unless by surgical/hormonal interventions)</li><li>▪ Set by nature</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Socially constructed</li><li>▪ Differs between and within cultures</li><li>▪ Includes variables identifying differences in roles, needs, responsibilities, opportunities, and constraints</li><li>▪ Subject to change and evolution as society evolves</li><li>▪ Varies from one society to the next, depending on age, class, religion, economy, politics</li></ul>

# Gender Equality/ Gender Equity

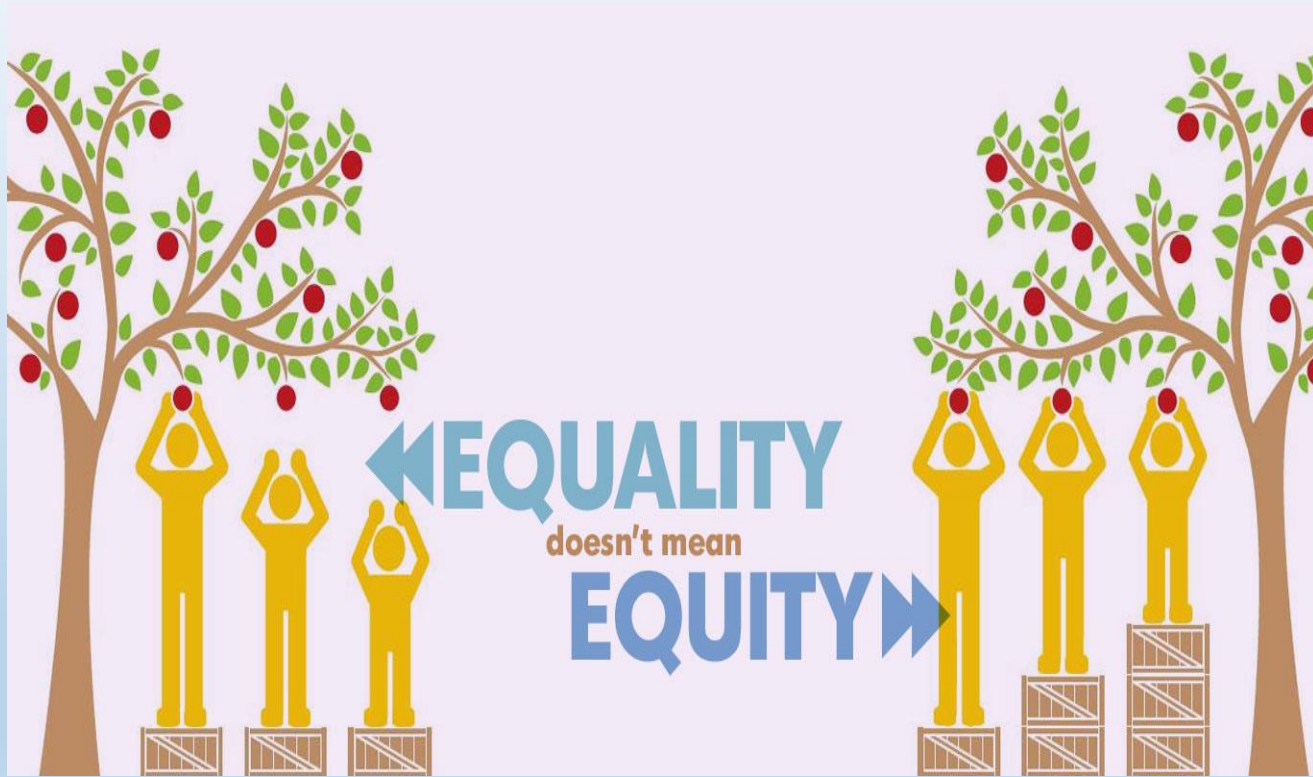
**Gender equality** means identical rights and chances independent from gender.

**Gender equity** fairness and justness in handling and treating.

# Illustration..



## Illustration 2...



# GBV IS A VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- ❖ Right to Life
- ❖ Freedom from Torture, or Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- ❖ Right to the highest standards of physical and mental health
- ❖ And others...



## Checking your knowledge

A displaced woman fleeing with three children from BH approaches an armed soldier at a checkpoint. The woman has been separated from the rest of her family and community; she is seeking refuge at an LGA on the other side of the checkpoint. The soldier asks the woman to give him some money to go through the checkpoint (there is no fee - he is asking for a bribe). The woman explains she has no money and nothing of value to offer. The soldier tells the woman that he will let her through if she has sex with him. The woman agrees. The man is very rough and the woman feels pain while he is inside of her. She tries not to cry in front of her children.

# Checking your knowledge.....

1. Did the woman consent to sex?

- ❖ Yes
- ❖ No

2. Is this an incident of sexual exploitation and abuse?

- ❖ Yes
- ❖ No

3. Why? Check all that apply:

- ❖ It was based on an unequal balance of power between the soldier and the woman
- ❖ It was harmful to the woman
- ❖ It violated the woman's human rights
- ❖ She gave her consent to have sex
- ❖ It involved the use of force

## Checking your knowledge

### TRUE or FALSE??

- ❖ Men are better than women at making important decisions during times of crisis.
- ❖ Men should be the primary income earners of the family especially during displacement.
- ❖ A man should always know what to do and should never show his weakness, even if he has experienced traumatic events during the crisis.
- ❖ Women give birth to babies, men don't.
- ❖ Little girls are gentle and boys are tough.
- ❖ Women can breastfeed babies, men can bottle feed babies.

# FORMS OF GBV (not exhaustive list...)

## **VIOLENCE**

- ❖ Rape
- ❖ Beating
- ❖ Psychological violence (e.g. humiliation)


## **COERCION**

- ❖ Forced marriage
- ❖ Early marriage
- ❖ Sexual Slavery
- ❖ Forced prostitution
- ❖ Forced abortion


## **DEPRIVATION**

- ❖ Restrictions to free movements
- ❖ Deliberate denial of access to opportunities and services (e.g. land, heritage, property rights, paid work, education)

# YOU MAY WONDER...



Yes, but.....how  
does GBV relate  
to food security??



Don't ask me... and  
by the way, how  
could GBV ever  
affect our activities??

# TYPES OF GBV THAT ARE RELEVANT TO THE FOOD SECURITY SECTOR N-E NIGERIA

- ❑ Sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment (any type of unwanted sexual attention) in all public and private spheres of life, forced prostitution, sexual trafficking, use of a weapon to force into a sexual act, touching sexual parts of the girl's/boy's/ man's/woman's body, Touching in a sexual manner against the will of the girl/boy/man/woman (e.g. kissing, grabbing, fondling).

# TYPES OF GBV Contd..

- ❑ Emotional/psychological violence includes threats, humiliation, mocking and controlling behaviours, insulting, yelling, recalling past mistakes, constant criticism, expressing negative expectations, opportunities, discriminating
- ❑ Denial of resources, opportunities involves denying access of the victim to financial resources, property, healthcare, education, or the labour market, and denying them participation in economic decision-making.
- ❑ Harmful practices such as child and forced marriages, female genital mutilation, and crimes committed in the name of so-called “honour”, dowry-related violence, breast ironing (flattening).
- ❑ Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA)

# GBV & FOOD INSECURITY

- The links between GBV and food insecurity are clear.
- For example, people who have been exposed to GBV may suffer psychosocial or physical harm, stigma and exclusion, and consequently be unable to generate income and care for their dependants.
- Food insecurity may exacerbate some forms of GBV. For example, women and girls who are traditionally tasked with finding fuel to prepare food, may need to venture to unsafe areas to collect firewood and be exposed to risk of assault.
- Within households, domestic violence can rise during periods of food scarcity, and may decline as assistance fills the food gap.



## GBV & FOOD SECURITY Contd..

- Women heads of households may engage in transactional sex to be able to meet food needs, and parents may push for early marriage for their daughters in the hope they will have their food needs met elsewhere.
- Food or cash assistance in itself may also unintentionally contribute to GBV. A food distribution site that is located in an unsafe area, or is far from where people live, may expose women to sexual violence.
- Cash delivered to women without taking into consideration gender roles and responsibilities may unintentionally increase domestic violence in a society that is strictly opposed to women having control over economic resources.

HOW DO YOU RESPOND TO  
GBV AS A NON GBV  
SPECIALIST?

# Survivor Centred Approach

Survivor centered approach means

- ▣ First **listening** to the demands, desires, needs, etc of the survivor,
- ▣ Then **considering** how proposed interventions might further harm her, and
- ▣ Finally, **ensuring** that she can make truly informed decisions on how to recover from her trauma.

It is about respecting the survivor's rights in dignity and respect and providing opportunities for survivors to reclaim the power that was taken away from them in the context of their abuse

# Guiding Principles for working with GBV Survivors

- Safety
- Confidentiality
- Respect
- Non-discrimination

# Safety

- Ensure the safety of the survivor at all times.

# Confidentiality

- At all times, the confidentiality of the survivor (s) and their families will be respected.

# Confidentiality

Definition = Not disclosing any information at any time to any party without the informed consent of the person concerned.

The decision to release any information related to the incident or the survivor rests with the survivor alone.

# Informed Consent

**Informed consent means that a person fully understands and voluntarily agrees to participate in an activity.**

**In order to give informed consent, a person must:**

- ▶ Have all information about the agreement and its consequences
- ▶ Be over the age of 18
- ▶ Be mentally sound enough to understand the agreement and the consequences
- ▶ Have equal power in the relationship



# Exception

The only time confidentiality should be breached is when there is an imminent risk to the survivor or the GBV worker.

What if confidentiality is breached?

- ▣ Threat to the survivor, the perpetrator and/or the GBV workers
- ▣ Injury to the survivor, the perpetrator and/or the GBV workers
- ▣ Death of the survivor, the perpetrator and/or the GBV workers.

# Respect

- The actions & responses of all actors will be guided by respect for the wishes, the rights, the dignity of the survivor.

# Operationalizing Respect

- Conducting interviews in private settings;
- Conducting interviews and examinations by staff of the same sex as the survivor;
- Being a good listener;
- Maintaining a non-judgmental manner concerning the survivor and her or his behavior;
- Being patient;
- Asking only relevant questions;
- Not discussing the survivor's previous sexual history;
- Avoiding asking the survivor to repeat her or his story in multiple interviews;

## Non- discrimination

- All survivors of violence should receive equal and fair treatment regardless of their age, race, religion, nationality, ethnicity, sexual orientation or any other characteristics.

# Applying GBV Guiding Principles-recap

- Preventing and mitigating GBV involves promoting gender equality and respectful, non-violent gender norms
- Safety, respect, confidentiality and non-discrimination in relation to survivors and those at risk must be ensured
- Respect the wishes, rights, dignity and confidentiality of the survivor/victim ensuring that she is involved in any decisions or action to be taken regarding her security or protection, and be guided by the best interests of the child.
- GBV related interventions should be context-specific
- Participation and partnership are essential for effective GBV prevention

# Referral Systems of GBV cases

*What are referrals*

- The processes by which a survivor gets in touch with professionals and/or institutions regarding her case

AND

- The processes by which different professional sectors communicate and work together, in a safe, ethical and confidential manner, to provide the survivor with comprehensive support

# What is a referral pathway

- A flexible mechanism that safely links survivors to supportive and competent services
- Can include any or all of the following:  
Health, Psychosocial, Security and Protection,  
Legal/Justice, and/or Economic Reintegration  
support

# Why are referrals needed

- Survivors typically have multiple and complex needs that require a comprehensive set of services
- One single organization cannot effectively provide all of these services
- ✓ Coordinated, multi-sectoral response is necessary



# Who should be involved in referrals

A survivor has the freedom and the right to disclose an incident to **anyone**.

Anyone the survivor tells about her experience has a responsibility to give honest and complete information about services available, to encourage her to seek help, and to accompany her and support her through the process whenever possible.

**Providing information to survivors in a safe, ethical and confidential manner about their rights and options to report risk and access care is a responsibility of ALL humanitarian actors who interact with affected populations**

# Referral Pathway in practice



# Share Referral Pathways in Borno State

# Guidelines for referral

- ❑ All humanitarian personnel who engage with affected populations should have up to date written information about where to refer survivors for care and support.
- ❑ Ensure training on how to respectfully and supportively engage with survivors and provide risk reporting and/or referral information in an ethical, safe and confidential manner
- ❑ Any programmes that share information about reports of GBV must abide by safety and ethical standards (e.g. shared information does not reveal the identity of or pose a security risk to individual survivors, their families or the broader community)

# Defining Psychological First Aid



“...but I’m not a  
GBV specialist  
– what can I do  
to provide  
care?”

Psychological First Aid  
(PSA) describes human,  
supportive response to a  
fellow human being who  
is suffering and who may  
need support

# PFA Action Principles

<b>Prepare</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Understand the context in which you work (conflict, vulnerable groups, etc.)</li><li>• Understand the available support services</li><li>• Understand safety and security concerns</li></ul>
<b>Look</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Check for safety</li><li>• Check for people with urgent basic needs</li><li>• Check for people with serious distress reactions</li></ul>
<b>Listen</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Approach people who may need support</li><li>• Listen to people and help them to feel calm</li><li>• Do not ask details about GBV</li><li>• Ask about people's needs and concerns</li></ul>
<b>Link</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Help people address basic needs and access services</li><li>• Help people cope with problems</li><li>• Give information</li><li>• Connect people with loved ones and social support</li></ul>

## Providing PFA responsibly means

- Respect, safety, dignity and rights
- Adapt what you do to take account of the person's culture
- Be aware of other emergency response measures
- Look after yourself

# LIVES Acronym

Listen	Listen to the woman closely, with empathy, and without judging.
Inquire about needs and concerns	Assess and respond to her various needs and concerns—emotional, physical, social and practical (e.g. childcare)
Validate	Show her that you understand and believe her. Assure her that she is not to blame.
Enhance safety	Discuss a plan to protect herself from further harm if violence occurs again.
Support	Support her by helping her connect to information, services and social support.



# PFA Group work

In small groups:

- ***PFA Case Scenario Group 1:***

An incident of sexual violence has happened in an IDP camp where you work. Many people from the community witnessed it, intervened and informed SEMA/NEMA camp manager. The survivor is known to the community but has not disclosed to you. What do you do?

- ***PFA Case Scenario Group 2:***

You are visiting a woman enrolled in one of your agricultural programs. Her family has been displaced and lives with a host family. She tells you that the husband of the host family has sexually abused her 12 year old daughter and she doesn't know what to do but she doesn't want to report the incident. What do you do?

# Case Studies

## Case Study 1

Maya is working with a national NGO as one of the main FSS actors in a remote LGA. A woman has reported to Maya four times about abuse she has suffered by her husband. Each time, Maya gives her information on where she can access assistance, but the woman opts to go to her home instead. Maya is very worried about the woman and seeks advice during a Food Security Sector coordination meeting about what to do about her, providing coordination partners with details about where Maya and her husband live in the hopes that partners can monitor her safety.

This situation is a good example of adherence to the guiding principles/approaches.  
Agree? Disagree? Not sure?

# Case Studies contd..

## Case Study 2

In a camp in North East Nigeria, rape is a daily reality for many IDP women and girls. The successful prosecution of rape cases is rare. In order to bring more perpetrators to trial, the Food Security Sector, in its efforts to respond to contribute to the GBV response in its programs as mandated by the HRP, inserted text in their SOPs that mandated that FSS actors receiving reports of GBV share information about the survivors with the chief of police. FSS actors helped to distribute this referral information to all those working in the camp.

This situation is a good example of adherence to the guiding principles/approaches.  
Agree? Disagree? Not sure?

# Case Studies contd..

## Case Study 3

Media reports came out that two young girls had been raped near the water point outside an IDP camp. At the coordination meeting it was decided that the four UN agencies most engaged in GBV work in and around the IDP camps (including the Food Sector) should immediately jump in to support them. Each agency went to interview the girls and each spoke to them at length about what had happened. They then met together to develop a plan of action that would ensure both immediate assistance and long-term, holistic care for the girls in all relevant sectors of response: health, psychosocial, security and legal.

This situation is a good example of adherence to the guiding principles/approaches.

Agree? Disagree? Not sure?

# Questions?



**INTEGRATING  
PROTECTION/GBV  
RESPONSE IN  
HUMANITARIAN  
PROGRAM CYCLE**

# Key Protection/ considerations FOR Assessments

- Purpose is not for Food Security actors to undertake standalone GBV assessments, but rather to incorporate questions related to GBV risks into their ongoing Food Security assessments.
- The assessment questions must go beyond technicality and provide some details about the safety, gender and minority groups
- The assessment should not only mention the needs but clearly state who are in need and who is in most need and why)
- The different needs of women, girls, boys and men and of the minorities groups and individuals within the community must be included. Assess barriers faced by women and girls in accessing food security activities

## *Protection/GBV Considerations for Assessments contd...*

- Older people and people with disabilities are not able to reach you easily, thus you have to ensure that your assessment radar covers them and takes their specific needs into consideration.
- Promote active participation of women, girls and other at risk in assessment process
- Collect sex-disaggregated data for planning and evaluation of food security strategies.
- Assess physical security and safety risks associated with food security activities
- Assess awareness of food security staff on gender related issues
- Review existing/proposed community outreach materials on food security to ensure inclusion of GBV risk reduction information
- Assessments should be inter-sectoral and interdisciplinary, with food security actors working in partnership with other sectors as well as with GBV specialists



# **Key Protection/GBV considerations FOR Resource Mobilization**

Key point:

Funding for FSA-related GBV prevention and risk mitigation activities must be included in project proposals from the outset of emergency response

- ✓ **Develop proposals for FSA programmes that reflect awareness of GBV risks and strategies for reducing those risks**
- ✓ **Prepare and provide trainings for the government, staff and community groups on safe design and implementation of FSA programmes**

# IASC Gender with Age Marker

= Tool that codes (0-2 scale) whether or not a humanitarian project is designed well enough to ensure that women/girls, men/boys will benefit equally from it or that it will advance gender equality in another way

THE IASC  
GENDER with Age  
MARKER (GAM)

Both Gender marker  
and GBV  
mainstreaming  
**address issues of  
women and girls'  
empowerment and  
gender equality and  
include men and  
boys as partners in  
prevention.**

## *Some examples of GBV mainstreaming activities that can be included in proposals*

- ✓ Ensuring land access for women and girls
- ✓ Designing safe distributions with equitable access for at risk groups (disabled persons, women and girls)
- ✓ Designing culturally relevant livestock programs that consider ownership, control, care and management
- ✓ Community mobilizers to create awareness on GBV risks in FSA activities
- ✓ CFM mechanisms to strengthen awareness and referral of identified GBV risks

# Key Protection/GBV considerations FOR Implementation/Programming

Key takeaway:

If effectively designed, Food Security programmes can mitigate risks of GBV:

- ✓ **Design commodity and cash based interventions in ways that minimize risks of GBV**
- ✓ **Take steps to address food insecurity for women and girls eg facilitate ownership of livestock assets for women**
- ✓ **Give special attention to PREGNANT women and lactating mothers, addressing their increased nutritional needs**
- ✓ **For polygamous families, issue separate ration cards for each wife and dependents, target food aid to women- and child-headed households**
- ✓ **Participation of women and girls in FSA related committees and decision making processes**
- ✓ **Regularly provide information to inform women, girls, boys and men about entitlements, rights, targeting, distribution times and dates**
- ✓ **Incorporate safe access to cooking fuel and alternative energy into programmes**

## ***GBV Considerations for Implementation contd***

- ✓ Dignity, integrity, physical and psychological wellbeing of the people receiving assistance must not be compromised by any means during the implementation stage
- ✓ The Do No Harm principle must be addressed by striving to avoid elevating or causing any disagreements within the targeted and/or the hosting community; and ensuring that the intervention will not negatively impact any existing coping mechanisms in the area eg targeting women as card holders exacerbating intrahousehold tensions
- ✓ The implementation plan must ensure the involvement of the communities as active players in the project and seeks to build on the locally available resources, i.e. human resources and locally produced materials and goods.
- ✓ All community members must have equal access to the services and to complain or provide feedback about the intervention.

# Communications and Information Sharing

- ✓ Incorporate GBV prevention and mitigation messages for community outreach and awareness raising (including where to report risk and access care)
- ✓ Ensure FSA programmes share information about reports of GBV that abide by safety and ethical standards( shared info doesn't reveal the identity of survivors, families or broader community)
- ✓ Consult with GBV specialists to identify safe, confidential and appropriate systems of care ( referral pathways) And ensure FSA staff have the basic skills to provide information and services required

# Key Protection/GBV considerations FOR Policies

- ✓ Incorporate GBV prevention and mitigation strategies into policies, guidelines, SOPs of FSA programmes
- ✓ Advocate for the integration of GBV risk reduction activities into national and local policies and plans related to FSA, and allocate funding for sustainability

## Key Protection/GBV considerations FOR Coordination

- ✓ Undertake coordination with other sectors to address GBV risks and ensure protection for women, girls and other at risk groups
- ✓ Seek out the GBV coordination mechanism for support and guidance and whenever possible, assign an FSA sector focal point to regularly participate in GBV coordination meetings



# Key Protection/GBV considerations FOR Monitoring and Evaluation

- ✓ Identify, collect and analyse core set of indicators – disaggregated by sex, age, disability and other relevant vulnerability factors – to monitor GBV risk reduction activities throughout the programme cycle
- ✓ Use the data to inform decision making
- ✓ The progress reports are expected to cross-check if the concerns mentioned in the assessment stages are planned and implemented on the ground.

## **Key Protection/GBV considerations FOR Monitoring and Evaluation**

- ✓ Any protection issue occurs during the implementation stage and the way they were addressed needs to be reported.  
Taking into consideration that some protection incidents might require high level of confidentiality.
- ✓ The reports must cover the minorities' situation and the way the intervention is strengthening their resilience.
- ✓ Reports must disaggregate the data by sex and age to the extent possible.
- ✓ Collecting testimonies from the beneficiaries and stakeholders about the impact of the project is highly recommended eg how project mitigated GBV

## Protection/GBV considerations FOR Monitoring and Evaluation Contd...

- ✓ The evaluation activities must examine to what extent the “Do No Harm” has been addressed by observing if the intervention had any negative impact on the communities regardless of if these communities are considered as direct or indirect beneficiaries or host communities.
- ✓ The evaluation must review and report the feedbacks and complaints the implementation team has received.
- ✓ In addition to project outputs, the evaluation must state to what extent the project reached its strategic outputs in terms of strengthening the resilience of the community and providing quality assistance to the right people, i.e. the vulnerable people.

**DOWNLOAD APP**

**GBV POCKET GUIDE**

**Link:** <http://fscluster.org/programme-quality-working-group/document/iasc-guidelines-integrating-gender-based>



# Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)









## Sexual Exploitation - definition

**“Sexual exploitation”**

means any actual or attempted **abuse of position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes.**







## Sexual abuse - definition

### **“Sexual abuse”**

means the actual or threatened **physical intrusion of a sexual nature**, whether **by force** or **under unequal or coercive conditions**.



## GBV vs SEA

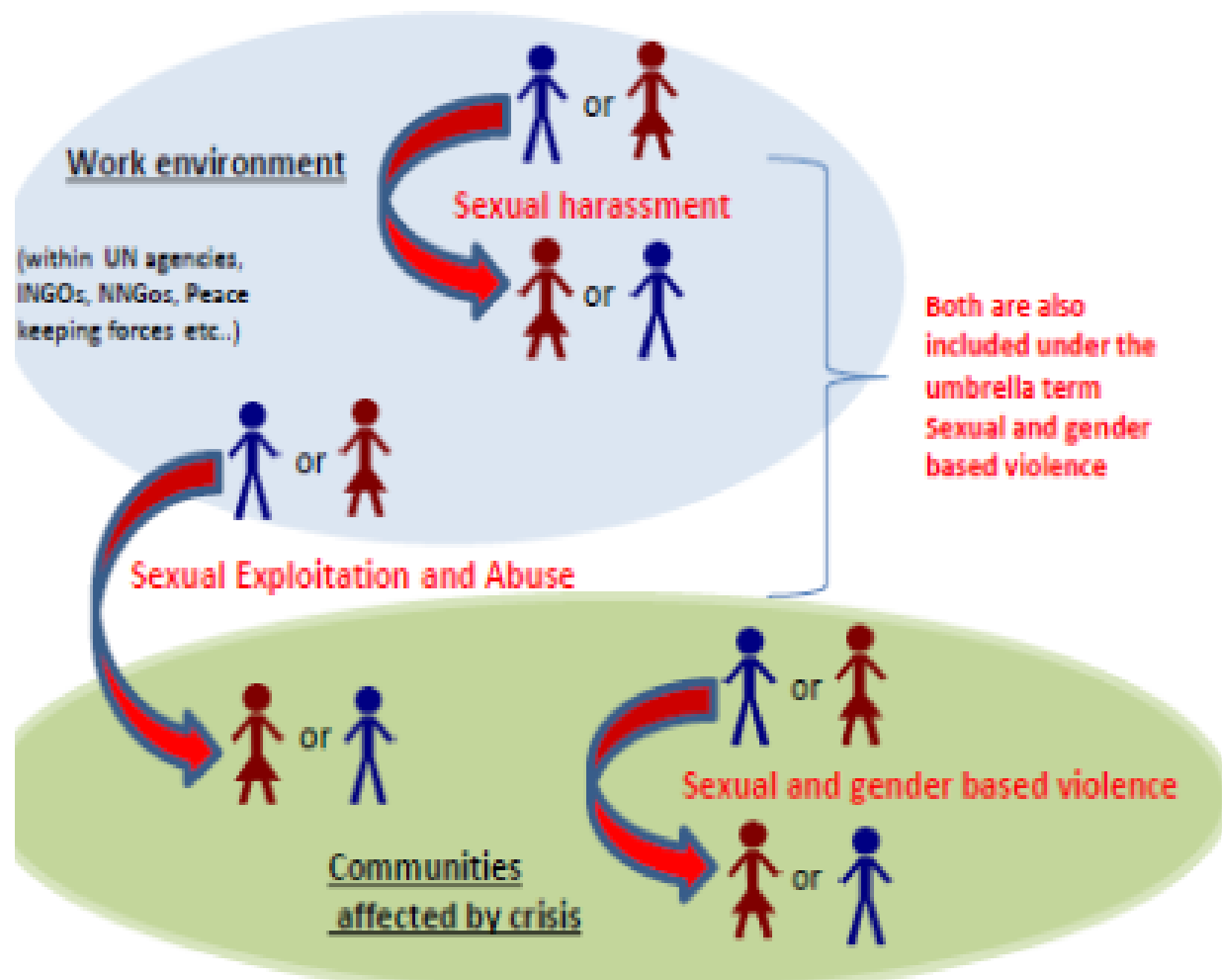
GBV is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially-ascribed differences between males and females (i.e. gender).

SEA is a form of GBV, as victims of SEA are often abused because of their vulnerable status as women, girls, boys, or even men (in some circumstances).

# Sexual Harassment vs SEA

- SEA occurs against a beneficiary or member of the community. Sexual harassment occurs between personnel/staff, and involves any unwelcome sexual advance or unwanted verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature.
- SEA focuses primarily on humanitarian workers and beneficiaries.
- Sexual harassment is not covered by this presentation although agencies' internal procedures for reporting sexual harassment allegations may be the same as for reporting SEA complaints.
- The distinction between the two is important so that agency policies and staff trainings can include specific instruction on the procedures to report each.

You need to be able to distinguish in order to mitigate and respond –  
**Do no harm!**



1. In recognition of the global concern over SEA, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) adopted six core principles intended to set forth standards to prevent SEA.
1. These principles were incorporated into the UN Secretary General's Bulletin on SEA in 2003. The bulletin outlines a zero-tolerance policy toward SEA, obliges UN staff to report incidents of abuse, and is binding on all UN staff, including all agencies and individuals who have cooperative agreements with the UN

## 6 Core Principles on SEA

1. Sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian workers constitute acts of serious misconduct and are therefore grounds for termination of employment.
2. Sexual activity with children (persons under the age of 18) is prohibited regardless of the age of majority or age of consent locally. Mistaken belief regarding the age of a child is not a defense
3. Exchange of money, employment, goods, or services for sex, including sexual favours or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behaviour is prohibited. This includes exchange of assistance that is due to beneficiaries.

# The six core principles (cont.)

4. Sexual relationships between humanitarian workers and beneficiaries are strongly discouraged since they are based on inherently unequal power dynamics. Such relationships undermine the credibility and integrity of humanitarian aid work.

5. Where a humanitarian worker develops concerns or suspicions regarding sexual abuse or exploitation by a fellow worker, whether in the same agency or not, he or she must report such concerns via established agency reporting mechanisms or through the inter agency Community Based Complaints Mechanism (CBCM) email [nga.gbv@humanitarianresponse.info](mailto:nga.gbv@humanitarianresponse.info)

6. Humanitarian workers are obliged to create and maintain an environment which prevents sexual exploitation and abuse and promotes the implementation of their code of conduct.

# To what extent is this happening here?





*Life is terrible here in this camp. For the past three days we have not eaten because there is no firewood to cook the food. To make it worse, they will not even allow us to go out to fend for ourselves. Most times you have to beg the camp officials to intervene with the guards before they will give you the pass to go out. Why will you refuse if any of those people ask you for marriage? You have to survive. One of the NGO workers who lives in the camp has been giving me 100 Naira per day for sex. I have to do it because I need the money to buy condiments to cook tasty food for my children. It's the only means I have. There is no hope.*

*He allowed me to go outside the camp when necessary. When he asked me to visit his newly allocated room in the camp, I didn't see any reason not to go because I felt safe with him. He gave me a bottle of Zobo [locally brewed non-alcoholic drink] and I immediately felt dizzy and slept off. I don't know what happened thereafter but when I woke up he was gone and I was in pain. For three days I could not walk properly.*

*Some weeks later I fell very ill, and was told at the hospital that I was pregnant. Then everyone turned away from me: [He] refused to help me, and my step-mother who I lived with in camp pushed me out, saying I was a disgrace. I reported [him] to the police in camp several times but they have not done anything to him because they work together. Whenever I see him, I wish something terrible will happen to him. It is because of him that I have lost everything. I don't even think the baby will last because she is always crying and I can't cope, I eat once a day so [am] not producing enough milk to breast feed him well. I pray that God will forgive me for neglecting the baby but I am helpless.*

*He knew my parents were dead, because he is also from Baga. He would bring me food items like rice and spaghetti so I believed he really wanted to marry me. But he was also asking me for sex. I always told him I was too young. The day he raped me, he offered me a drink in a cup. As soon as I drank it, I slept off. It was in his camp room. I knew something was wrong when I woke up. I was in pain. I felt weak and could not walk well. I did not tell anyone because I was afraid. When my menstrual period did not come, I knew I was pregnant and just wanted to die to join my dead mother. I was too ashamed to even go to the clinic for pregnancy care. I am so young! The man ran away from the camp when he heard I delivered a baby six months ago. I just feel sorry for the baby because I have no food or love to give him. I think he might die.*

# Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Gender Based Violence



# The harm caused by SEA



# Physical harm



# Psychological harm



# Economic harm of SEA





# Social and cultural harm from SEA



# Statements to discuss

- The woman wants it, because she agreed to it.
- A sexual relationship is a private matter - no one has the right to make rules about this.
- Drugs and alcohol causes abuse, and this is what should be combatted, not our behaviour.
- Women seek out these sexual interactions, because they enjoy then.
- Poverty is the main cause of abuse.
- In entering into these relationships we are helping victims because they are in need of food and money.
- Most SEA is not done by force or violence, so its not a big deal.

# Statements to discuss

- SEA doesn't happen in NE Nigeria
- Women allow abuse to happen to them – they can leave if they really want to.
- The women are the ones abusing humanitarian workers– they dress provocatively, they come really close to them.
- A sexual relationship is an act of love, not a crime.
- A prostitute cant suffer rape or abuse.

# IN SUMMARY

## What conduct is prohibited?

- Any sexual activity with a child (any person under age 18)
- Any exchange of money, food, employment, goods, assistance or services for sex or sexual favours, including with sex workers
- Any sexual activity that is forced upon another individual
- Any use of a child or adult to procure sex for others



# Discouraged, but not prohibited

Non-exploitive sexual relationships between personnel and beneficiaries of assistance

Why is it discouraged?

Because the imbalance of power between personnel and beneficiaries could:

- lead to exploitation of the individual
- lead to perception of exploitation



# When do the Standards apply?

- 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
- Whether or not you are on duty
- Wherever you are in the world



# Obligations around SEA

## Four obligations for all humanitarian personnel:

- They must **know** the standards of conduct on sexual exploitation and abuse
- They must **comply** with the standards
- They must **report** sexual exploitation and abuse
- They must **cooperate with investigations** into sexual exploitation and abuse



The men and women serving under the blue flag across the world have a duty to uphold the highest standards of integrity, professionalism and respect for the dignity of the human person.



As we serve the world's people and work for peace and the advancement of humanity, the United Nations must be a source of inspiration and a beacon of hope for all. Together, let us solemnly pledge that we will not tolerate anyone committing or condoning a crime, and in particular, crimes of sexual exploitation and abuse.

**Let us make zero tolerance a reality.**





# Resources consulted

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Questions and comments

