



GBV integration in Food Security Sector

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GENDER-BASED VIIOLENCE

is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur in public or in private.

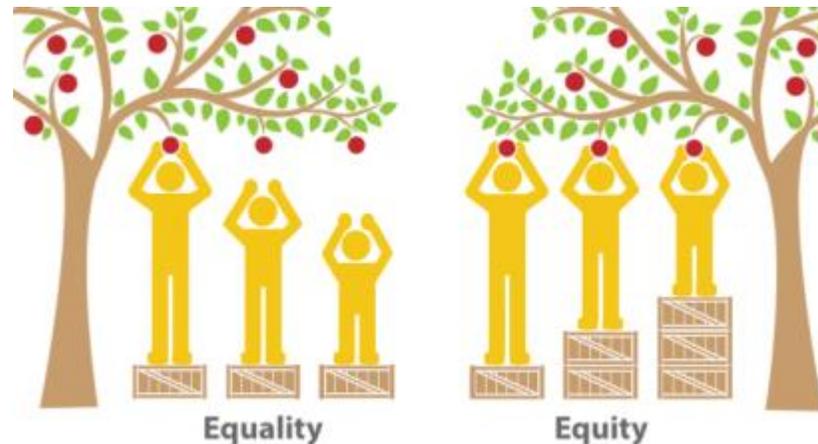
GENDER-BASED VIIOLENCE

- The World Health Organisation has found that on average one in three women globally will experience intimate partner violence or sexual violence in their lifetime. The same study found that in some crisis settings, GBV affects over 70 per cent of women (WHO, 2013).



What are contributing factors of GBV

unequal power relations between men and women and discrimination against women in both the public and private spheres.

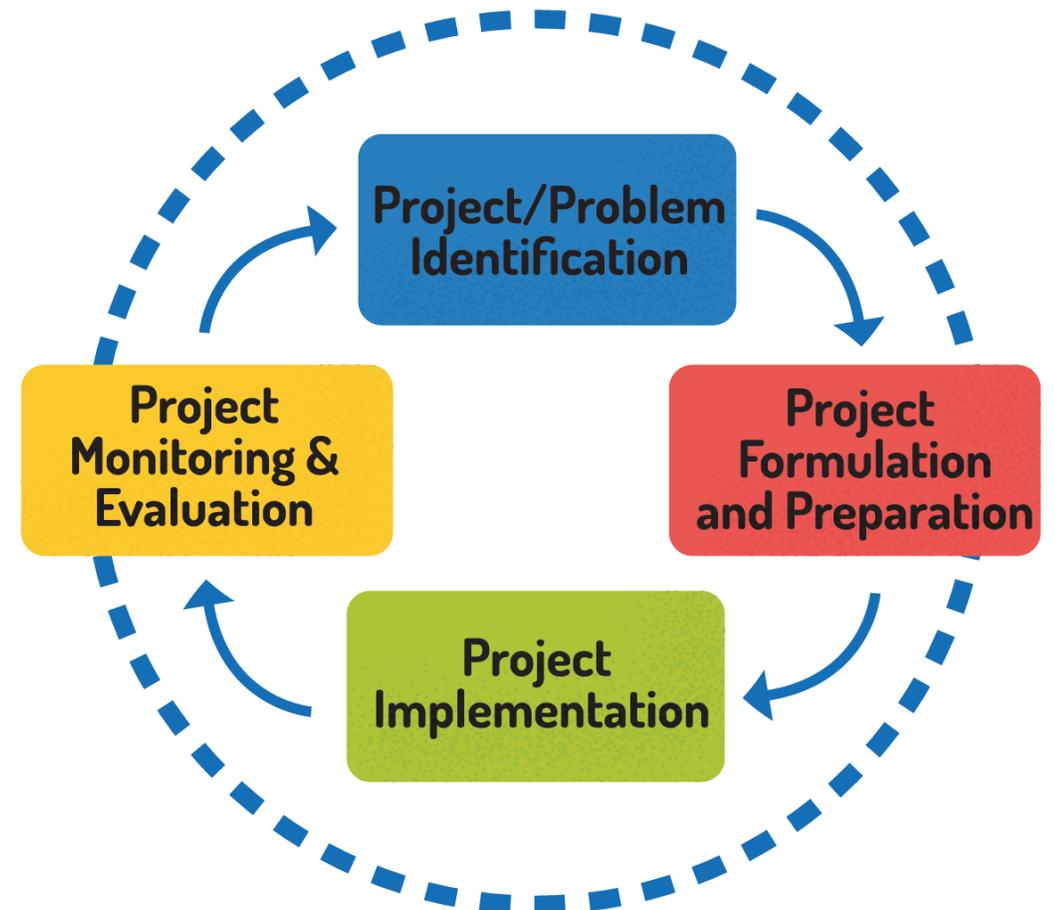


Factors that heighten the risk of GBV:

- individual level: abuse within families, food insecurity, denial of access to productive and financial resources, dependence on another to meet basic survival needs, lack of awareness of rights.
- community level: breakdown in community protective mechanisms, lack of health, psychosocial and legal services, limited female staff presence, a culture of “blaming the victim”.
- societal level: a weak state, state-sanctioned violence, discriminatory laws and the inability or unwillingness to punish perpetrators, war and conflict.

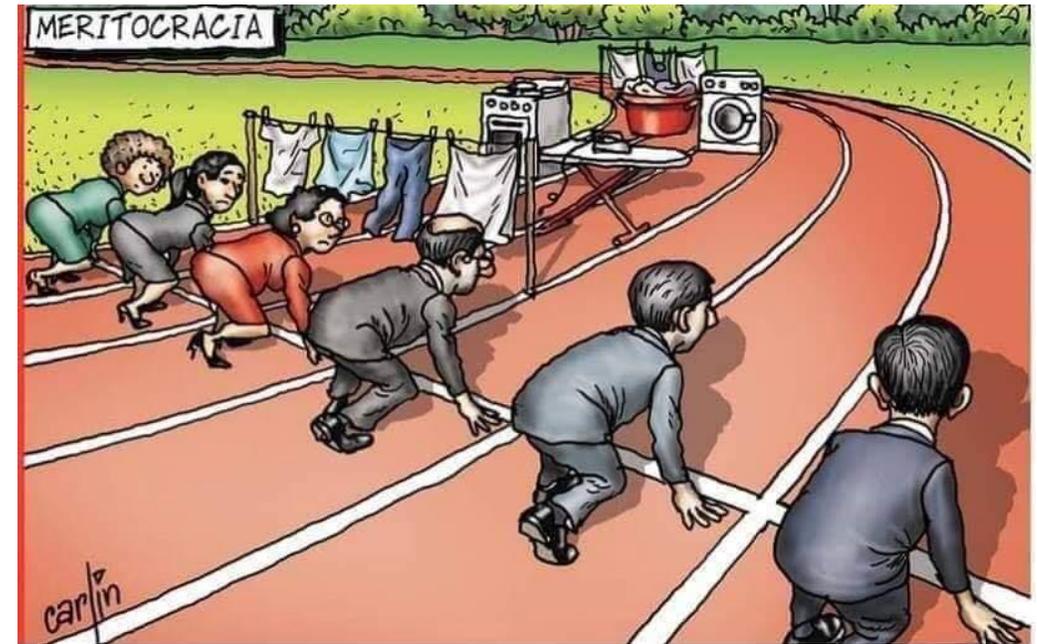
Addressing GBV concerns throughout the project cycle

- Needs Assessment
- Gender and GBV Analysis
- Project design
- Project implementation



Needs Assessment

- Disaggregate data by sex and age and other demographic variables (e.g. disability, single-head of household, indigenous or other minority groups)
- Identify main types of GBV in the context (e.g. denial of rightful access to or control over productive and financial resources, livelihood opportunities, information etc)



Project design

- Formulate gender-sensitive indicators that can monitor impact of intervention on men and women, their empowerment and/or their safety and security.
- Allocate adequate financial resources for actions to reduce GBV risks affecting the targeted population.



Project implementation

- Be principled and respectful in all interactions with beneficiaries, upholding best practice work standards for humanitarian and development workers.
- Use participatory approaches that engage both men and women in planning and monitoring of projects, and establish mechanisms for them to raise complaints and receive feedback.
- Provide information to beneficiaries on project objectives and explain that all assistance is free.
- Work in partnership with GBV, health and/or protection clusters.

Project implementation

- Strive for equal ratios of men-to- women field staff and enumerators.
- Adjust project if GBV risks are identified, and take the necessary actions for reporting sexual exploitation and abuse perpetrated by partner staff



| Suggested Action points | Relevant indicators |
|---|--|
| <p>Harmonize the safety monitoring tool and SOP across the sector</p> | <p># number of partners who conduct site monitoring and/or safety Audit to check the safety of beneficiaries and PWD using the harmonized tool</p> |
| <p>Generate/ develop recommendations based on the results of the safety monitoring/audit</p> | <p># of recommendations that came out as the result of site monitoring/safety audits to enhance the safety and security of services</p> |
| <p>Train staff on GBV risk mitigation (through the e-learning course)</p> | <p># of staff that are trained on GBV Risk mitigation e-learning course</p> |
| <p>Develop guidance/SOP on implementing complaints mechanism</p> | <p># number of partners that have a complaint mechanism</p> |

Thank you!

