
May 2020

Please note:
- Keep your microphone on « mute »
- Write down any questions/comments in the chat box;

The resources shared during this webinar can be found on:
https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1JeLDyYDbdev7QLfV5Sa9ERevE4dnyeAH
Integrating GBV Risk mitigation and Response in COVID-19 FSL Cluster Response

1. What is the FSC to do with GBV? Key actions

2. Interacting with GBV Specialized actors: use of the GBV Pocked guide

3. The GBV referral pathway in Zimbabwe
The Obligation to Address Gender-Based Violence in Humanitarian Work

“Protection of all persons affected and at risk must inform humanitarian decision-making and response, including engagement with States and non-State parties to conflict. It must be central to our preparedness efforts, as part of immediate and life-saving activities, and throughout the duration of humanitarian response and beyond. In practical terms, this means identifying who is at risk, how and why at the very outset of a crisis and thereafter, taking into account the specific vulnerabilities that underlie these risks, including those experienced by men, women, girls and boys, and groups such as internally displaced persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, and persons belonging to sexual and other minorities.”

(Inter-Agency Standing Committee Principals’ statement on the Centrality of Protection in Humanitarian Action, endorsed December 2013 as part of a number of measures that will be adapted by the IASC to ensure more effective protection of people in humanitarian crises. Available at <www.globalprotectioncluster.org/en/tools-and-guidance/guidance-from-inter-agency-standing-committee.html>
GBV risk mitigation in FSL: Key Action

**Assessment Analysis and Planning**
Identifies key questions to be considered when integrating GBV concerns into assessments. These questions are subdivided into three categories—(i) Programming, (ii) Policies, and (iii) Communications and Information Sharing. The questions can be used as ‘prompts’ when designing assessments. Information generated from the assessments can be used to contribute to project planning and implementation.

**Resource Mobilization**
Promotes the integration of elements related to GBV prevention and mitigation when mobilizing supplies and human and financial resources.

**Implementation**
Lists FSA actors’ responsibilities for integrating GBV prevention and mitigation strategies into their programmes. The recommendations are subdivided into three categories: (i) Programming, (ii) Policies, and (iii) Communications and Information Sharing.

**Coordination**
Highlights key GBV-related areas of coordination with various sectors.

**Monitoring and Evaluation**
Defines indicators for monitoring and evaluating GBV-related actions through a participatory approach.
KEY GBV CONSIDERATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The following are some common GBV-related considerations when implementing FSA programmes in humanitarian settings. These considerations should be adapted to each context, always taking into account the essential rights, expressed needs and identified resources of the target community.

Integrating GBV Risk Reduction into Food Security and Agriculture PROGRAMMING

1. Involve women and other at-risk groups as staff and leaders in the planning, design and implementation of all FSA activities (with due caution in situations where this poses a potential security risk or increases the risk of GBV).

   ▶ Strive for 50 per cent representation of females within FSA programme staff. Provide women with formal and on-the-job training as well as targeted support to assume leadership and training positions.

   ▶ Ensure women (and where appropriate, adolescent girls) are actively involved in FSA committees and management groups. Be aware of potential tensions that may be caused by attempting to change the role of women and girls in communities and, as necessary, engage in dialogue with males to ensure their support.

   ▶ Employ persons from at-risk groups in FSA staff, leadership and training positions. Solicit their input to ensure specific issues of vulnerability are adequately represented and addressed in programmes.
KEY GBV CONSIDERATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- Consider innovative ways of ensuring that GBV survivors have access to food, particularly if they are unable to travel to the distribution sites (for example, providing daily food requirements in health centres). Ensure that programmes do not increase survivors’ sense of exclusion or stigma.

- Ensure students in need of food support have access to school feeding programmes (such as those that provide take-home rations) and cash or voucher assistance where appropriate.

- In contexts where there are polygynous households, each wife and her children should be treated as a separate household, or provisions should be made to allow second and third wives to claim their cash/food as a separate family unit.
Implement strategies that increase the safety in and around food security and agricultural livelihoods activities.

- Adhere to Sphere standards in selecting secure and centralized locations for food and agricultural asset distribution points. Ensure that roads to and from the distribution points are clearly marked, accessible and frequently used by other members of the community. When security concerns restrict access to distribution sites, work with protection actors to provide escorts and patrols to protect women, adolescent girls and other at-risk groups or establish a community-based security plan for distribution sites and departure roads.

- Address safety in the design and layout of food and asset distribution sites by:
  - Scheduling distribution at times that are easily accessible and safe for women, girls and other at-risk groups (e.g. begin and end distributions during the day to allow safe return home).
  - Ensuring there are female staff members from the implementing organization present during distributions, and setting up women-friendly spaces at food and asset distribution sites.
  - Placing women as guardians (with vests, whistles, agency logos, etc.) to oversee off-loading, registration, distribution and post-distribution of food and assets.
GBV risk mitigation in FOOD SECURITY/Livelihoods (COVID19 response)

Shorter windows for food distributions that are being put in place as an infection control measure can exacerbate existing GBV-related risks/burdens including SEA.

- Consider dedicated food distribution times or locations that are open only for the most at risk.
- Consult with women and girls, as feasible, to determine their preferred time windows, locations and modalities for food distribution.
  - Consider smaller group distributions that are closer to or easier for households to access.

Food distributions can be used as an entry point for proactively disseminating information on available GBV services.
Women, girls and other at-risk populations often have less access to information, including critical information related to COVID-19 transmission and prevention, available services

- All messaging and information on COVID 19 must be appropriate, understandable and relayed through tools that are more easily accessible to women and most vulnerable population.

- If informational mailers, text message campaigns, radio, or other mass communication modalities are being used, consider including information on GBV response services (such as hotline numbers)
Look-listen-link: Psychological first Aid

Apply the survivor’s Centered Approach:
Safety, Confidentiality, Respect, Non-discrimination

**Do’s**

- Be honest and trustworthy.
- Respect people’s right to make their own decisions.
- Be aware of and set aside your own biases and prejudices.
- Make it clear to affected people that even if they refuse help now, they can still access help in the future.
- Respect privacy and keep the person’s story confidential, if this is appropriate.
- Behave appropriately by considering the person’s culture, age and gender.

**Dont’s**

- Don’t exploit your relationship as a helper.
- Don’t ask the person for any money or favour for helping them.
- Don’t make false promises or give false information.
- Don’t exaggerate your skills.
- Don’t force help on people and don’t be intrusive or pushy.
- Don’t pressure people to tell you their stories.
- Don’t share the person’s story with others.
- Don’t judge the people for their actions or feelings.
Interacting with GBV specialized actors: The GBV Pocket GUIDE

WHAT IS THE GOAL OF THE POCKET GUIDE RESOURCE PACKAGE?

The goal of this resource package is to provide all humanitarian practitioners with concrete information in an easy-to-follow and easy-to-carry guide on:

- How to support a survivor of gender-based violence who disclosed to you in a context where is no gender-based violence actor (including a referral pathway or GBV focal point) available in your area.

The resource package uses global standards on providing basic support and information to survivors of GBV without doing further harm. We encourage adaptation of this resource to your local context with the support of a GBV specialist.
1. GBV services remain **OPEN** during COVID19 lockdown

2. Importance of reporting to Health facilities within 72h

3. NO police report is needed to access health services

4. **KNOW** the GBV Hotlines numbers!!

   Musasa hotline: **080 800 74**
   (Whatsapp): **0775 442 300**

   Adult Rape Clinic: **0775 672 770**

   Childline: **116**
Resources


What is next?

- Please share any interest topics for the next webinar sessions
- Keep checking the Protection/ GBV shared folder for all materials

For any question, get in touch!

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