

Exercise: Photo/Scenario Analysis of SGBV Risks in Key Humanitarian Sectors



Note: Although the photographs used to illustrate this exercise are real, the scenarios depicted in this exercise are fictional. The exercise is intended to guide users to think about ways to prevent and respond to gender-based violence within a range of humanitarian assistance activities.

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Health



This health clinic was set up in March 2010 in a heavily-impacted neighborhood of Port-au-Prince. Almost all buildings in the neighborhood collapsed in the earthquake, and the clinic was established in one of the only spaces that could be easily cleared of rubble. The health clinic is managed by an NGO. Clinic staff have reported one case of suspected sexual abuse of a 12 year old girl. (Photo credit: Johns Pierce, USAID/OFDA)

Question: You are running this NGOs' health program. What are the GBV risks that you and your staff need to be aware of in this situation?

Question: Your assignment is to ensure that GBV risks are being addressed within your health program. What steps will you take?

For ideas about health program activities in humanitarian settings, see the following sample activities from USAID/OFDA's proposal guidelines for the health sector:

Communicable Disease Sub-sector

- Strengthen national communicable disease surveillance and early warning systems
- Implement prevention and treatment programs for common communicable diseases, such as measles, malaria, diarrhea, pneumonia, tuberculosis (TB), and prevention programs for HIV/AIDS
- Promote key family practices, such as hygiene, sanitation, exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding, home care of illnesses, care seeking

Health Education/Behavior Change Sub-sector

- Train CHWs or health promoters to provide health education to communities
- Develop or reproduce information, education, communication (IEC) materials or behavior change communications (BCC) using participatory approaches
- Provide health education messages to families and communities
- Conduct formative qualitative research to understand what factors influence target behaviors
- Measure behavior change through KAP surveys or other quantitative methods

Health Systems and General Health Sub-sector

- Train and supervise health providers, including training of trainers
- Develop or strengthen national policies, plans, protocols, and guidelines

Reproductive Health Sub-sector

- Provide the Minimal Initial Service Package (MISP)
- Train health providers such as midwives, nurses, doctors, and traditional birth attendants (TBAs) according to level of care
- Integrate comprehensive reproductive health services into PHC

Shelter and Settlements



This camp is one of more than 1000 spontaneous settlements that sprung up in Port-au-Prince following the earthquake. These makeshift shelters are arranged ad-hoc in a yard surrounding a school. There are approximately 3000 people living in this settlement. Some of the households in the camp have received a distribution of plastic sheeting, but not all. As in most of Port-au-Prince, there is no lighting in the camp. There are portable latrines set-up along the perimeter of the school yard. (Photo credit: Ron Libby, USAID/OFDA)

Question: You are planning to begin a shelter intervention in this camp. What are the GBV risks that you and your staff need to be aware of in this situation?

Question: Your assignment is to ensure that GBV risks are being addressed within your shelter program. What activities might you include in your shelter program to address GBV?

For ideas about shelter and settlements program activities in humanitarian settings, see the following sample activities from USAID/OFDA's proposal guidelines for the shelter and settlements sector:

Camp Design and Management Sub-sector

- Systems/procedures/activities to improve camp design and function
- Systems/procedures/activities to improve camp management

Emergency/Transitional Shelter Sub-sector

- Provision of shelter materials
- Construction of shelters, rooms, or hosted family accommodations

Shelter Hazard Mitigation Sub-sector

- Training in building techniques and standards
- Training in hazard-resistant construction
- Provision of construction inputs to reduce disaster risk
- Environmental health initiatives

Economic Recovery



This woman is selling charcoal in one of the largest spontaneous settlements in Port-au-Prince. You see many small vendors like her, selling all sorts of things, in camps throughout the city. You know that livelihoods have been significantly affected by the earthquake – you meet people in camps who say that they are living there because they have no work – not because their home was destroyed. Based on studies prior to the earthquake, you know that unemployment among Haitian women is 35% higher than Haitian men. (Photo credit: Erin Magee, USAID/OFDA)

Question: You are planning to begin an economic recovery intervention in the earthquake-affected areas. What are the GBV risks that you and your staff need to be aware of in this situation?

Question: Your assignment is to ensure that GBV risks are being addressed within your economic recovery program. What activities might you include in your economic recovery program to address GBV?

For ideas about economic recovery program activities in humanitarian settings, see the following sample activities from USAID/OFDA's proposal guidelines for the economic recovery and market systems sector:

Economic Asset Development

- Development of core productive assets through direct distribution or cash grants or vouchers or livelihoods fairs
- Capacity building
- Vocational training

Economic Asset Restoration

- Replacement of core livelihoods assets through direct distribution or cash grants or vouchers or livelihoods fairs
- Cash grants to small micro-enterprises (SMEs)

Market Infrastructure Rehabilitation

- Road restoration
- Marketplace reconstruction
- Supply chain reestablishment

Micro-credit

- Rotating savings and credit associations (ROSCAs)
- Small loans to individuals
- Small loans to SMEs

Microfinance Institutions (MFIs)

- Cash grants
- Technical assistance

Temporary Employment

- Cash-for-work (CFW)

Food Distribution



One of the earliest response activities after the earthquake was to organize a general food distribution for the entire population in the affected areas. The World Food Program provided the food and individual NGOs took responsibility to carry out distributions in certain geographic areas. The US Military and the UN peacekeeping force, MINUSTAH, agreed to provide security within the distribution sites, along with the Haitian National Police.

The distribution planners agreed that ration tickets would be distributed only to women, and only women would be allowed to come to distribution points to pick up the food. Each household would be given one 50 pound bag of rice. Ration tickets would be distributed to each household on the day before the distribution, under a plan for targeting different areas with distributions each day. (Photo credit: Rebecca Gustafson, USAID/OFDA)

Question: You are one of the NGOs distributing food. What are the GBV risks that you and your staff need to be aware of in this situation?

Question: What measures might you put in place before, during, and after the distribution to address GBV risks?

Protection



This camp is one of more than 1000 spontaneous settlements that sprung up in Port-au-Prince following the earthquake. These makeshift shelters are arranged ad-hoc in a yard surrounding a school. There are approximately 3000 people living in this settlement. The only NGO working regularly in this camp is operating a health clinic next to the camp. Through the health clinic, the NGO has received reports of three gang rapes in the camp in the last three weeks. In each of the three cases, the NGO escorted the survivor to a hospital run by Medecins Sans Frontiers for medical treatment. In addition, the NGO contacted UNFPA and asked for solar lights to be installed in the camp. This is one of the solar lights. However, the NGO believes that additional prevention and response measures are needed. (Photo credit: Ron Libby, USAID/OFDA)

Question: You are the NGO working in this camp. You want to plan some new activities to try to prevent gender-based violence in the camp. What are your ideas?

Question: You are concerned that the GBV survivors from this camp need additional support. What steps would you take to design a support system for GBV survivors?

For ideas about protection program activities in humanitarian settings, see the following sample activities from USAID/OFDA's proposal guidelines for the protection sector:

Gender-based Violence (GBV) Prevention and Response Sub-sector

- Health and psychosocial services and referral mechanisms for GBV survivors
- Linkages to justice and advocacy systems
- Outreach programs to connect GBV survivors with targeted services
- Mechanisms to prevent recurrence of GBV
- Projects to establish or rehabilitate centers where women and girls can meet to obtain and share information
- Support for vocational skills, literacy and numeracy training, life skills, and other capabilities to reduce vulnerability to GBV
- GBV sensitization training and other prevention activities involving men and boys
- Income generation alternatives for circumstances in which women or girls are engaged in harmful or risky income generation activities