

Chair: Astrid Haaland

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1. Humanitarian Response in Indonesia (UNFPA + ActionAid)

Michiyo Yamada (GBV Expert in APRO Office in Bangkok)

I was deployed to Jakarta for 10 days to support the country office, which is supporting the government in the response. Currently, no one is available as they are all in the field. Things are changing rapidly so there might be some gaps in the updates. But I'll try my best to give the latest updates. I will talk about the contexts, the updates and achievements of the cluster to date, and some challenges from the cluster's side.

Context

So far over 200 000 IDPs have been counted by Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) managed by IOM, with the support of government disaster management agency and from UNFPA. 942 sites have been recorded across different districts. Some of the information coming out of DTM are gender disaggregated, some elements are well highlighted and substantiating safety concerns for women and girls, which were mentioned in the last call. It was also explained by the organizer that these numbers are indicative, and they don't replace sector-specific assessments.

One important thing to note is that the government has ended the emergency phase on October 26th. So according to them, this is a recovery phase. They acknowledge that this does not mean that they do not deliver immediate and basic support and now they are moving to rebuilding, but there are some limits on certain aids. It is expected that the procurement should be done nationally and there is more focus on the national-led response which was already a clear message from the government from the beginning. So now the local government is leading the transition and recovery plan, including the response to GBV.

The GBV sub-cluster is called Protection of Women's Rights sub-cluster, chaired by two ministries: Ministry of Women, Environment and Child Protection and Ministry of Social Affairs. They are meeting every week both at Jakarta and Palu Level, with twenty organizations in Jakarta and more than fifteen organizations in Palu. I should also note that all the meetings

were actually held in Bahasa. I managed to participate in one of them and they managed to have an interpretation for this meeting, just because we had an orientation on PSEA in English. But other than this, it was all done in Bahasa with national organizations and some international NGOs but with national colleagues. A lot of field level coordination is done through Whatsapp. The information about what everybody is doing is not very forthcoming to chairs of the sub-cluster. They really urged the members to share, to improve coordination.

The national PWR sub-cluster was already established two years ago and they have had some preparedness activities, including developing ToRs, initiating SOPs, guidelines, developments and then they were just about to develop things like Clinical Management of Rape (CMR) guidelines, GBV in Emergency SOP and facilitate a series of training. So these were all already in a pipeline when the earthquake happened this year.

Updates on sub-cluster

The information management is ongoing and in the last meeting, it was agreed to have common categories that everybody understands which feeds into 4Ws, so the cluster members can report to the common set of indicators which will then feed into reporting to the overall response plan. The other update is that UN and some NGOs, like Care, Plan International, Oxfam, and also UNFPA coordinated by UN Women are developing a sort of Rapid Gender Analysis or Gender Alert based on existing data from other assessments, needs assessment that was done, DTM, and the other small level assessments that are done by different NGOs. So we are putting all of these data into one short document to be used as a programming and advocacy tool. We will share this across different sectors, and also with the management of different organizations and with donors. This is going to be coming out soon, probably later this week or early next week. In the sub-cluster, a work plan has been drafted and will be reviewed in a meeting this week, and this has an immediate action plan for the next two months (until end of December) but also medium-term plan going into 2019, since we are already moving to the recovery phase. So some of the focus of the action plan will be on information management, service mapping and hopefully more focus on GBV assessment for the affected areas and having a common training package and rolling out common training aligned different agencies and of course coordinating better with other clusters working on GBV and risk mitigation.

The coordination with key clusters is on-going, based on the safety concerns that are coming out from communities. The sub-cluster has also agreed to develop IEC material with common messages, to prepare a media briefing and train journalists on how to cover GBV issues in emergencies.

Even though this is not a responsibility of sub-cluster, the coordination of PSEA is also on-going. HCT PSEA network has been established, UNFPA and UNICEF are supporting the initial phases of this. We are conducting a training in Palu tomorrow, with a few nominated organizations from each cluster and sub-cluster.

Quick summary of emerging gender issues related to women and girls safety

Since we were able to pull together some data from existing or recent assessments, we could have a better response to some of the concerns that women and girls were facing. We have a short presentation that we have been delivering in different sub-clusters, like recovery cluster. We also shared one at Women Protection Sub-cluster two weeks ago, just to make sure we are capturing the right information.

GBV and protection issues

So far, only a few cases of sexual violence have been reported, according to assessments, GBV is not the main security issue. But this doesn't mean it's not happening, because I see the way the information was gathered was only through a few individuals at displacement settings, and not necessarily speaking to women and girls. So we expect more cases will be reported as more services are made available. Bathrooms, distribution areas, toilets and water collection points were identified as unsafe places for women. It was noted that things like gender-segregated bathrooms are mostly not available (93% not segregated) and 68% of toilet facilities are outside camp which is more than 20 minutes walk, and also 56% informed there is no lighting in the toilet. These issues pose major security concerns for women and girls. And about the unsafe places, 19% have checked other places, so we need to figure out the areas identified as unsafe by women and girls. It was also mentioned that in the displacement site there is a general lack of monitoring and informal sites are not organized as camps. This really puts adolescent girls at risk of abuse, exploitation and trafficking and also child marriage. Child marriage was already high in this area before the emergency, so we are trying to have more information on different types of GBV and harmful practices in these areas. There is a very strong message coming from assessments that the psycho-social distress and trauma is a major concern for boys and girls, and in terms of vulnerable groups we are noting the heightened risk for SEA for female-headed households, the minority with disabilities and unaccompanied children, and also women from polygamous marriage, as we do not have much information on how they benefit from humanitarian aid that's coming in.

GBV service mapping is completed in Palu, but the mapping in Sigi and Donggala is still on-going. This has been a challenge because there are very few services, and very limited existing referral mechanisms. So there is a continued need for strengthening GBV response, including multi-sectoral response and providing safe/accessible/confidential survivor center services, focusing on the provision of case management, psychosocial support and referral services. The government has across the country been implementing what they call integrated services. There are some referrals available for police and forensic and legal support, but case management, psycho-social support and referral to medical and clinical services is weak in the affected site. So this is an area on which UNFPA and the sub-cluster, in general, are trying to focus.

In terms of service coverage, UNFPA is planning to set up twelve women-friendly spaces, five of which have already been set up. We are trying to ensure good coverage, while identifying other services and interventions that the other cluster members are going to implement.

The target for resource mobilization has not been changed since the last update. The GBV sub-sector is still targeting 100000 beneficiaries and the whole request is 2.2 million. 800000 have been mobilized through the CERF, and most of the response will be delivered through local and national organizations. Three women-led organizations are being mobilized to work on more clinical support and training to other local women-led organizations in Palu. Some of the members are survivors themselves. The intention is to develop their capacity and help them run these women-friendly spaces to ensure the coverage of affected areas.

We are also mapping the engagement with donors going into a recovery phase. So hopefully we have a better understanding.

Clarifying on gender alert: this is an initiative with INGOs and UN agencies on the ground, trying to identify general gender issues on the ground, of course GBV issues are one of the main concern in this, but it also includes women leadership and other gender issues too. So it is kind of combined of sub-cluster and initiative of Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) which can be shared with AoR.

Claire

I wanted to highlight that there are vibrant women's networks that link both CSOs and religious organizations across the national level. They mostly don't have humanitarian experience and are in need of initial training to translate their experience but are a very good place to start with recruitment. Local Government isn't necessarily including them at local level in coordination mechanisms.

1. **Women Led Networks and Competency:** there are about 10 women-led organisations in the affected areas that are connected through networks and supporting one another in GBV response, advocacy, women's rights etc. (CSO and religious). Although the Local Government is heading up coordination meetings, the competency lies more at national level and the women's networks are much more likely to have an in depth understanding on issues related to GBV, risk and local capacity. Our 2 local women-led partners didn't have any knowledge or awareness of the coordination mechanisms last week and felt they needed to be formally invited to attend. A lot of experience in advocacy and development work is generally there but local women's groups need some support to navigate and translate it into humanitarian response. A good place to start with filling positions for WFSs etc. Ideally, coordination meetings should be co-run with local Government and a representative women-led partner if possible.

2. Localisation at this level can translate to supporting affected local women in communities themselves to take part in assessments, leadership and action planning. Already some of this capacity has been built prior to the disaster.
3. Migration is a big issue for women and linked to trafficking and exploitation in many cases— as much as 80% in some of the affected areas according to stats from our partner. It is highly likely to increase as a negative coping mechanism with loss of livelihoods and land loss. Important as a sensitisation topic and IEC materials

Sujata: In Asia pacific we see more and more strand of government wanting to take the control of the response and lead it, but also we see a shortening of the response period and a quick transition to the early recovery phase. We see this in Indonesia more recently but also the international request is limited, the space and role of international organizations is limited. So I guess it really highlights the point that the things we want to do, needs to happen in a preparedness phase.

2. Jessica Gorham: Updates on the work with University of Nairobi (introducing GBV in emergencies in master level course)

We have started a two-week master level GBV in Emergencies short course in University of Nairobi this past month. We just completed our fourth iteration of that course. We have another 19 master students who completed it. We also have a mentoring and internship associated with that. In past years we had around twenty students doing internships, half of them have turned into full-time positions with different organizations based in Nairobi, some working in camps, some urban refugees and some with local organizations in host communities. I think there are some collaborations with UCD, making us think about how we can do more with what we have. So the University of Nairobi is in a partnership with UCD, which also did a similar course in June, based on a similar module that we do in University of Nairobi. I had imagined that the university will simply incorporate the course into its curriculum, but as we were talking about the next steps, the director of the program at University of Nairobi said that they are very much interested in making it a whole post-graduate diploma course which will be a year-long. Of course we still have to work on the details. But it is really exciting, and at the same time intimidating, because it's much more work to do comparing to what AoR used to do for a two-week short course.

There is a need for something like this in our region, as specialists from different disciplines come here from around the region working, and who just need more additional focused attention on GBV in emergencies, and this kind of courses gives them that. I am also excited that the University of Nairobi wants to take this on, because I think their tuition is affordable comparing to other universities around the world. So it opens it up to a wider audience. The director of the program has also talked about the possibility to do this partly online with short residential (as we

were doing the two-week course)., This would also help the practitioners currently working in the field, who are not able to access the course.

In the early stages of brainstorming, we have a positive answer from the University and it's a really good opportunity for us. The University of Nairobi is also a very well-known university regionally in Eastern and Southern Africa. They have a really vibrant gender master program, but also anthropology and other social sciences. So I think it's a good opportunity and we can draw from different disciplines. As I said we are still in the early stages of negotiations. We need to talk more about this with UCD and provide a concept note about the way forward for our members. If you have experience with this kind of programming, I would love to hear from you. I learned a lot in last 4 years working with University about the short course, but this obviously is a bigger work that we are taking on in guiding and helping University of Nairobi to kind of navigate this side of the system.

Alex: The Child Protection Sector has done a post-graduate course with Save the Children in collaboration with a University in Kenya or South Africa. For more information see this link:

<https://www.ukzn.ac.za/news/child-protection-in-emergencies-course-celebrated/>

Jessica: I am really happy that University of Nairobi is the one who approached us for this, so the idea is to incorporate GBV in the overall curriculum and it will be sustained through tuition. So this would help us for a longer term sustainability and institutionalizing capacity building of GBV in emergencies.

Mieka: At some point it would be interesting and valuable to find ways for those directly impacted by GBV to participate in the curriculum. This might mean concerted effort to recruit and ensure resources for participation.

Sujata: From Asia Pacific perspective, this is also one of our plans. We have an example in Philippines that the course has been initiated through university and now we are in the evaluation phase. UNFPA has also done a similar exercise doing a course every year in University of Sudan which was initiated in a similar way.

Danielle Spencer: My suggestion based on my personal experience, is that in humanitarian contexts, we link GBV mostly with health, but looking at it from multiple perspectives including International relations and development will help harmonize some silent ways of thinking that happen in policy arena. IR perspective is all about militarization and women, peace and security. But it would be good to harmonize these in understanding GBV.

3. Danielle Spencer (ActionAid): Updates on Safeguarding summit

I attended the Safeguarding Summit on October 18th in London, which brought together about 500 delegates, many of them from the UK but also internationally. I am going to give you some background: at the beginning of the march it was Safe-guarding Summit, its major outcome was a Joint Statement signed up to by 32 organizations. The statement includes five things:

- First: to demonstrate accountability to beneficiaries and survivors
- Second: to demonstrate a change in shifting organizational culture
- Third: to ensure that safeguards are integrated throughout the employment cycle
- Fourth: to ensure full accountability through rigorous reporting and mechanisms
- Fifth: to ensure concerns are heard and acted on

So a working group was set up, and it was facilitated through a UK NGO Forum called BOND.

Some outputs were presented in the second Safeguarding Summit a couple of weeks ago: For example we have definitions and toolkits regarding referral pathways, kind of templates that can be used, template for gender power analysis and all the products are in a leadership charter. In terms of language within, some outputs have been produced prior to the summit, to move away from gender language and focus more significantly on child protection.

The developments between March and October were different set ups for safeguarding unit in site, and also conducted listening exercises in order to inform the summit, we had number of round tables with experts on safeguarding. ActionAid also has a new enhanced safeguarding standard from advocacy perspective, ensuring to implement it and not just as a tick-box exercise. Also external to this, it was International Committee report which number of organizations submitted evidence to. There is also a draft of International Development Safeguarding Bill, which passed first reading during the summer and it has cross-party support and would slightly go for second reading. This would mean that UK development safeguard standards would be implemented for international development as well.

In terms of the outcomes of the most recent summit, they committed to form long-term changes called "Strategic Shifts", and they proposed to rewrite fundamentally how the aid sector operates. So they want to ensure support for victims, survivors and whistle blowers and accountability and transparency and tackling impunity to insensitive cultural change through strong leadership, organization accountability and better human resource processes. The UN and other organizations were also present there and submitted commitments, which were similar commitments submitted through BOND (the forum which was mentioned earlier).

In terms of how the ActionAid is going to make that happen, this still remains somehow unclear, but there are some plans on how to implement these commitments. So they are introducing kind of practical measures at key stages in the employment cycle. And they are looking to test a partnership with Interpol for passport for aid-workers. The test will include proving individual identity, providing background information on the previous employment. They will also look for

a high-level of disclosure of misconduct and criminal background check at the international level. They are also funding Save the Children to deliver some of this work on passport skim as well.

One of the main things they wanted to do was to listen to survivors. So the beginning of the Summit, was survivors' statement, during the Secretary of State speech, a whistleblower interrupted her speech and the Secretary of State gave up her time at the end of the day. So I think it was quite well handled by Secretary of State, as it shows how open they are to hearing voices. They are agreeing to actively include right-holders into design and monitoring programs. So an agreement of basic principles and principles of practice are in work, they are also trying to focus on future for tracking down reprisals and retributions which is even more difficult to investigate.

In terms of tangible outcomes, they are still talking about launching a resource (hub) to provide guidance, which was previously called Center of Excellence. We are hoping to have more information on that as the civil society. The next thing coming up is the next roundtable in mid-November, which we are hoping to get more concrete actions in it, regarding the available funds.

In terms of what we are recommending in our action and response to what happened, we think that there is need for more funding to be in place to be able to do this. On the ground the extra work related to safeguarding has on work advises being substantial on GBV. We are also a bit concerned about the practicality of the way passport thing might operate and how that fits in with localization agenda and particularly commitments regarding the grand bargain. The question is who is going to get these kind of passports and if we are going to localize the approach. Then potentially we are going to exclude local actors from having those passports and we also need to look at the power and gender dynamics of these passports.

In terms of more technical areas of concern, we really want to move from what is called Oxfam Scandal. There was a discussion at the end of the summit that we should stop calling it Oxfam Scandal, because we know this was not something isolated to Oxfam, and the speaker actually mentioned that prior to media scandal, Oxfam had a higher level of reporting and training globally. And also we tried to moving away from this idea that there were a few bad apples in the system and that's predatory behavior, not people who are working in humanitarian sectors are having kind of tendency to commit GBV. In contrast we showed that most of the time these acts are opportunistic. So we try to move from this perspective.

We are still trying to figure out the issues about mandatory reporting, what agencies can do to protect survivors and whistle blowers. Also making sure that women-led responses and accountability are promoted and that there is a shifting in power. In the end, we are looking ahead and hoping to continue to advocate for gender equality which is at the heart of all these.