

GBV Emergency Response & Preparedness

Part 1: Introduction to Violence against Women and Girls in Emergencies

WELCOME!

ยินดีต้อนรับ

BIENVENUE!

KARIBU!

BYENVENI!

KOPANGO!

مرحبا

MAUYA!

BEN VENUTI!

¡BIEN VENIDOS!



Training Outcomes & Expectations

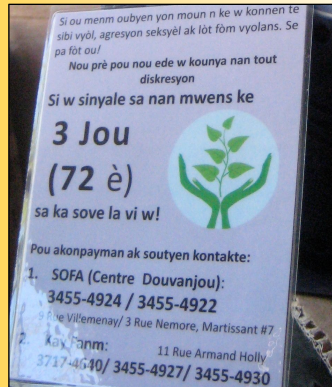
What Role Do You Play?

Improve
RESPONSE to
GBV in
emergencies



YOU are the first
responder.

Improve
PREPAREDNESS
for GBV
response in
emergencies



YOU drive
preparedness in the
field.

LEARN and
promote
IMPROVED
POLICY



YOU share learning
and impact policy.

Training Outcomes

By the end of this training, participants will be able to:

- Adapt and use appropriate information collection tools to lead rapid GBV assessments in emergencies;
- Generate and prioritize recommendations for action, in line with international best practices;
- Design and initiate interventions to respond to and prevent GBV in emergencies; and
- Develop context-specific emergency preparedness plans.



Common Understanding of GBV

Session Objectives

Establish a **common understanding** of **gender-based violence**.

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.

The term *gender-based violence* highlights the gender dimension of these types of acts; or in other words, the relationship between females' subordinate status in society and their increased vulnerability to violence.

GBV can be sexual, physical, psychological and economic in nature, and includes acts, attempted or threatened, committed with force, manipulation, or coercion and without the informed consent of the survivor.

A **SURVIVOR** is a person who has experienced GBV.



Understanding “Emergency”

Session Objectives

Recognize **characteristics of emergencies** – natural and human-made disasters – and how these characteristics **impact emergency response**.

What do we mean by “EMERGENCY”?

Let's take a look at characteristics related to GBV in the contexts in which we work:

Women and girls' access to safe spaces for support and referral

Availability of health care workers able to administer PEP and provide appropriate care

Ability to provide comprehensive case management and follow-up

GBV staff presence and access

Let's take some characteristics non-specific to GBV, but related to the contexts in which we work:

Role of the national government

Role of military actors

Donor response

Duration of the crisis or catalytic event

EMERGENCY

Any situation in which the life or well-being of civilians affected by natural disaster, conflict or both has been or will be threatened unless immediate and appropriate action is taken, and which demands an extraordinary response and exceptional measures.

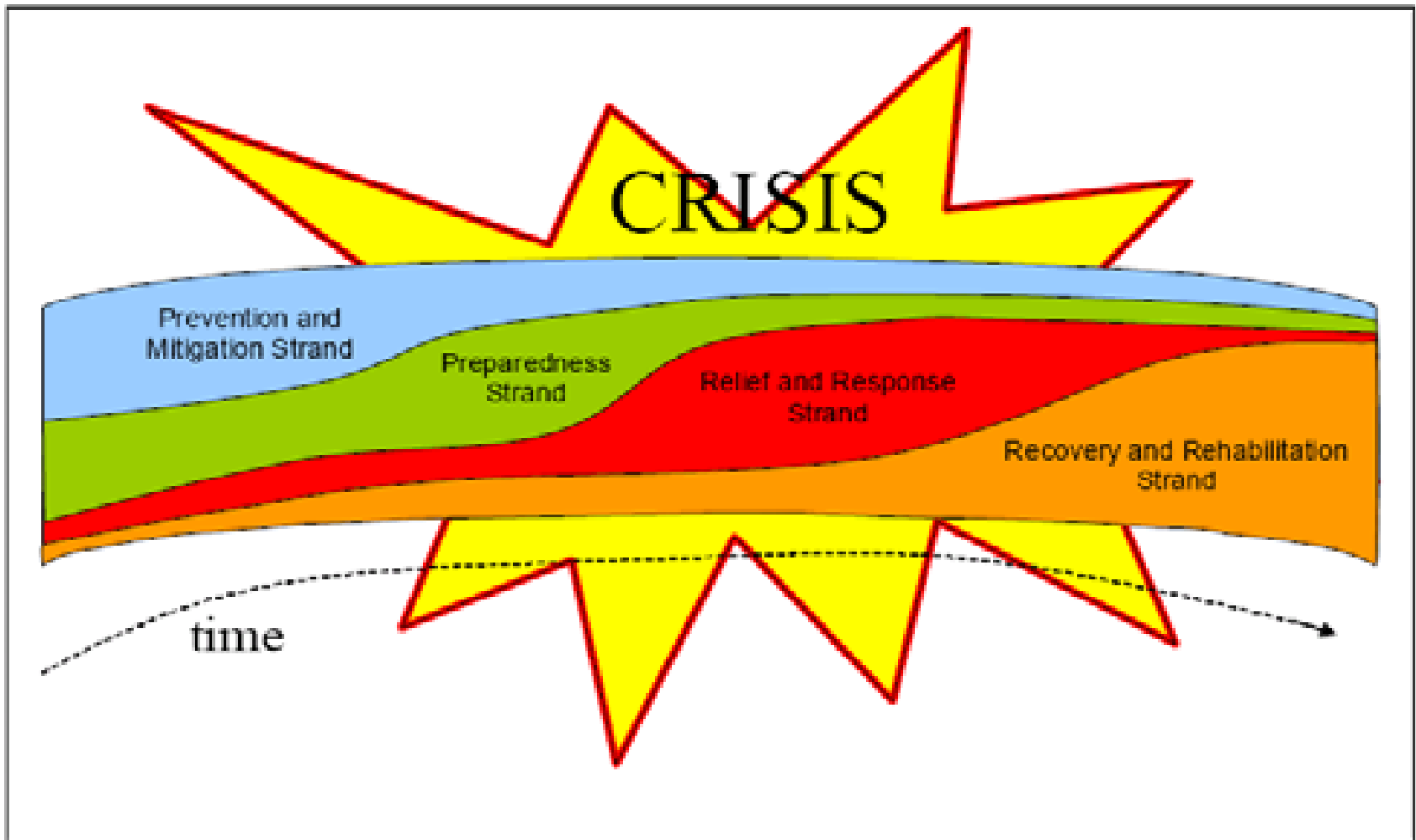
Acute Emergency Response

- Early Acute: Crisis onset to 10 days
- Later Acute: 10 days to 12 weeks



why?

Emergencies as a Cycle





Women & Girls in Emergencies

Why focus on sexual violence?

IASC Guidelines for GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Settings

*Throughout any emergency, many forms of GBV occur. During the early stages – when communities are first disrupted, populations are moving, and systems for protection are not fully in place – most reported GBV incidents are sexual violence involving female survivors and male perpetrators. **Sexual violence is the most immediate and dangerous type of GBV occurring during acute emergencies.***

Although intervention in the early stages of an emergency should focus on sexual violence, each situation is unique and other forms of GBV should not necessarily be ignored. For example, the severity and incidence of domestic violence often increases in the aftermath of natural disasters and therefore may require immediate intervention from humanitarian actors.

Develop a Case Study

- What is her name?
- What is her experience of the emergency like?
- What is her experience of violence?
- What are the first 12 weeks after the emergency like for her?
 - *Where does she live? With whom? Does this put her at higher risk?*
 - *What are her daily responsibilities in order to sustain herself and her family? Does this put her at higher risk?*
 - *Where does she go if she needs help? Does this put her at higher risk?*

Example: MAKDIS

Makdis, 14 years old, fled her village with her family due to fighting between the government and rebels in the area. She and her family...

Complete Makdis's story.

What do we know about women and girls in conflict?

A woman carrying a child on her back, surrounded by soldiers in a field of tall green plants.

THEY MAY BE TARGETED WITH WIDESPREAD, SYSTEMATIC RAPE.

THEY ARE AT INCREASED RISK OF OTHER FORMS OF VIOLENCE.

THEY ARE BLOCKED FROM CARE DUE TO INSECURITY OR THREATS FROM ARMED ACTORS.

THEY BECOME PRIMARY OR SOLE CARETAKERS FOR THE YOUNG AND THE OLD.

THEY ARE EXCLUDED FROM A SAY IN REBUILDING AND RECONSTRUCTION EFFORTS.

What do we know about women and girls in natural disaster?

THEY ARE FAR MORE LIKELY TO DIE THAN MEN.

THEY ARE AT INCREASED RISK OF VIOLENCE.

THEY EXPERIENCE ONGOING ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY.

THEY MAY BE DENIED ADEQUATE RELIEF AID OR COMPENSATION FOR THEIR LOSSES.

THEY ARE EXCLUDED FROM A SAY IN REBUILDING AND RECONSTRUCTION EFFORTS.

