



Inter-Agency GBV Capacity Development Project

Funded by



Why Focus on Coordination?

The project based on:

- *Field Survey to Determine Capacity Development Needs to Better Address GBV in Humanitarian Contexts*
- Recommendations from GBV AOR planning meeting 2009
- *Documenting GBV Coordination in Humanitarian Settings* assessment



Top 5 Least Effective Areas of GBV Working Group Activities*

- 1. Establishing a data collection system**
- 2. Supporting inter-agency development of IEC materials**
- 3. Documenting/disseminating information on best practices and lessons learned**
- 4. Developing an advocacy plan**
- 5. Engaging in inter-agency, multi-sectoral field missions**

**as rated by survey respondents*

Overall Analysis Findings

- **Coordination actors often don't have adequate knowledge and skills to manage coordination--including information management;**
- **Humanitarian actors have a poor understanding of GBV coordination structures within the cluster system and how systems are managed in field settings;**
- **There are few forums for knowledge sharing on lessons learned and best practices.**

Who is involved?

- Global Steering committee: UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, IMC, IRC, and Women's Commission
- In Asia: Regional offices of UNFPA, UNICEF, and UNHCR
- Country level Steering Committee: UN Women, OHCHR, Local NGOs like Afghanistan Women's Rights Commission, Transcultural Psychological Organization and WOREC



- **Asia: Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Nepal**



Recruitment of Capacity Promoters



- Mix of men and women from UN agencies, local NGOs, and Government officials from both disaster-affected and conflict-affected provinces/districts in Nepal, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. Only 2 of 40 are international staff.



Asia Regional Trainings

- In April 2011, in Bangkok with 11 capacity promoters from Nepal and 11 from Pakistan
- In June 2011, in Kabul with 18 capacity promoters from Afghanistan
- 2 week long training with focus on hands-on simulations, very participatory, and very active. Curricula developed from “Ghent training”



Contents of Training

- Gender and GBV Core concepts – establishing a common vocabulary
- Country presentations and SWOT analysis
- Lots of focus on practical skills – how do you run a good meeting? How do you make an effective presentation? Advocacy skills and Leadership skills
- Core Tools for Coordination including:

GBV SOP WORKSHOP MANUAL
FOR THE
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES GUIDE

Facilitator's Guide

GBV AOR
Gender-based Violence Area of Responsibility
Global Protection Cluster
May 2010

Guidelines
for Gender-based Violence Interventions
in Humanitarian Settings

Focusing on Prevention of and Response to
Sexual Violence in Emergencies

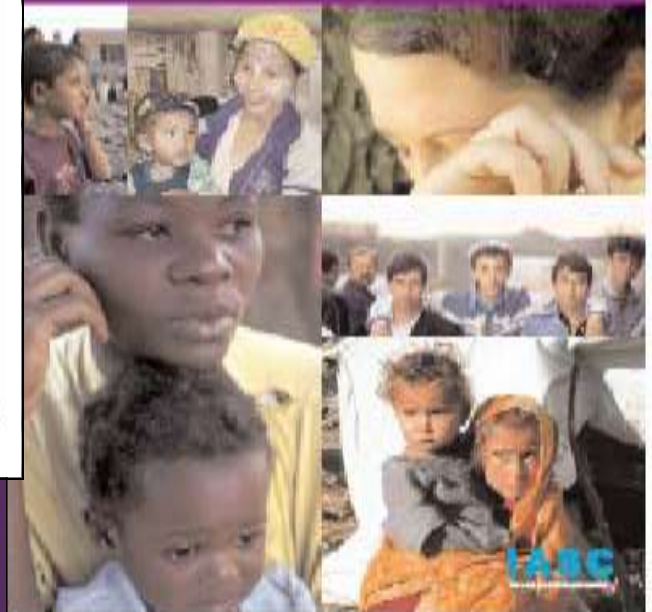


Handbook

for Coordinating Gender-based Violence
Interventions in Humanitarian Settings



**GBV
IMS**





Asia Regional
Inter-Agency GBV Capacity Promoters' Workshop
April 11-22, 2011 Bangkok, Thailand

Asia Regional Training of GBV Capacity Promoters Bangkok, Thailand April 11- 22, 2011



**Asia Regional Training of
GBV Capacity Promoters
Kabul, Afghanistan
June, 2011**

Project Objectives

- 1. Increased knowledge of GBV leads & partners to manage GBV programs**
- 2. Increased capacity of GBV leads & partners to coordinate GBV interventions**
- 3. Strengthened understanding of multi-sectoral responsibility to prevent and respond GBV**
- 4. Established community of practice that enables ongoing support**

Result 1: Increased knowledge of GBV SC leads to manage GBV in humanitarian settings

- In Nepal, over 60 district level development officers and NGOs focused on disaster-prone districts, conflict-affected districts, and “ignored” districts. 90 more to be trained by end of 2011.
- In Pakistan, 38 Child Protection and GBV staff trained as well as GBV clusters in almost all the flood impacted provinces before the start of floods
- In Afghanistan, trainings for UN staff in Kandahar, Herat, Mazr-i-Sharif, and Kabul
- Mentoring and supporting of key government people (sending NDMA Gender Cell lead to training)

Result 2: Increased capacity of GBV SC leads to coordinate systems

- SOPs updated/developed/operational in Nepal and Pakistan – now being rolled out at provincial level in Pakistan; first steps of an SOP process in Afghanistan with mapping of districts
- Rollout of GBV/IMS Project in Nepal – and workshop on safe and ethical collection of data planned for Afghanistan and Pakistan
- GBV Coordination Manual Piloted in Nepal, Pakistan, and Afghanistan – has been translated into Urdu and Nepali and will be translated into Dari and Pashto.

Result 4: Established community of practice (CoP) that enables support

- CoP (www.learnatunitar.org/GBVCOP) has been established with regular posts by capacity promoters in Asia region. **Competing Facebook page!**
- Network updated with new resources, lessons learned from the project countries but rarely accessed – **Name and Shame.**
- Lessons learned workshop planned for Asia region with capacity promoters, UN steering committee members, regional actors, and regional manager to share globally.

Result 3: Strengthened senior humanitarian's understanding of multi-sectoral responsibility to prevent and respond to GBV

- Integrating IASC Guidelines into cluster plans - in Pakistan, **only 4 clusters activated –not GBV SC, still struggling in Afghanistan, not much movement in Nepal.**
- CAP, CERF, Flash have increased number of GBV projects – **working with Gender marker in Afghanistan and Pakistan to increase # projects. Process is difficult.**
- Senior humanitarian staff oriented on GBV – **briefings, briefings, briefings! Why does no one want to do them?**
- Cluster members (including leads) orientated on GBV – **briefings, briefings, briefings! Again – resistance from local NGOs to engage.**

Issues specific to Asia

- Nepal – caught between disaster preparedness and “post-conflict”; during project has been no emergency to focus people on humanitarian. Conflict related GBV being researched but in remote areas.
- Pakistan- much easier to focus on floods and flood response but overwhelmed people. Conflict lost in shuffle and lots of government oppression.
- Afghanistan- insecurity limits ability to get to conflict areas, lack of female service providers, lots of people talking about GBV but few actual service providers

Positives

- GBV CPs feel more comfortable engaging in humanitarian action.
- Capacity Promotes think it is relevant in all countries!
- Inter-agency nature promoted better communication and coordination in Pakistan and hopefully Afghanistan
- Brought together people from agencies in Afgh and Nepal who don't normally work together.
- CPs can advocate for GBV and humanitarian in own organizations better (can speak language of humanitarians – latrines!)
- CPs will continue to work on GBV after project!

Obstacles to Implementation

- Bureaucracy of UN as lead agencies (!!) and high staff turnover and lack of buy –in by UN country partners (see as extra curricular project – no trust in inter-agency process –top down design, Communication difficult! **178 people** to keep cc'd!)
- Lack of interest by INGOS – two week training seen as too long, Caution about engaging in GBV in “highly conservative settings”
- Insecurity and “traditional customs”

General Lessons So Far*

- NGOs often more creative and able to organize faster but don't have \$, **consider small grants to NGOs run by Capacity Promoters?**
- **Security of GBV activists and service providers and getting more women service providers is vital.**
- Everyone overwhelmed with own job – hard to do projects **even with supervisor written support.**
- **Focusing on good meeting habits and presentation skills** VERY MUCH appreciated by participants
- **Even amongst “experts”, low level grasp of core concepts on gender and GBV (“asked for it”, alcohol is root cause)**

General Lessons So Far*

- Need more cultural awareness about issue in Pakistan and Afghanistan (particularly how religion impacts culture) – our lingo alienates them but there is **room to talk with conservative men!**
- Children are overlooked but maybe way to overcome barriers in Afgh/Pak (esp working with boys) – less stigma than we suspected. **Lots of abuse of boys and easier to talk about than we suspected.**
- **Advocacy skills are needed**, not prioritized as skill.
- Humanitarian work in this part of Asia still needs a lot of work to incorporate GBV response **Enter through disasters rather than conflict?**

General Lessons So Far*

- Even in a coordination strengthening project, still too many individual or agency driven responses! **Coordination is still personality driven and difficult to systematize.**
- **Humanitarian Cluster System is difficult for local CSOs to approach.** It's very complicated and not ideal but having a dedicated leader to GBV Sub-cluster makes things advance faster.

Some thoughts on the Tools

- IASC Guidelines are popular and easy to use – all CPs feel comfortable using them. **Translated into all languages in Asia but not readily available (printing and putting on CoP)**
- GBV IMS – there is overwhelming desire to provide data (pressure?) even if the context is not conducive to ethical and safe data collection – **we need more capacity to support field teams around data collection!**
- CoP – is not very effective – bad interface, password controlled (forgot their password!), not sustainable - should instead use existing technology (Facebook, linked in, bibliographies already existing?) but in Asia social networking is popular and can be used.

Next Steps?

- Asia Regional Lessons Learned Workshop in December 2011 and workshop report produced and disseminated
- Further funding? ECHO will not fund after 24 months but the work has just begun!