TRANSPORT DRIVER
PSEA TRAINING
DAY 2

DEVELOPED BY THE GLOBAL WOMEN'S INSTITUTE,
INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE UGANDA AND WORLD
VISION UGANDA

2021
INTRODUCTION
“Eyes & Ears” Recap Day 1
Session 5: Welcome & Recap (9:00 – 9:30am)

- Welcome
- Eyes & Ears Recap Day 1

Session 6: Overview of Empowered Aid (9:30am – 1:00pm)

- Recap of Overall Project

Morning tea break (10:45 - 11:00am)

- Phase I Findings
- Phase II Findings & Toolkit (Focus on those pertaining to Drivers)

Lunch (1:00 – 2:00pm)
Session 7: Review & Closing (2:00 - 4:45pm)

- Post-test
- Gender Analysis Observation Activity

Afternoon tea break (3:30 – 3:45pm)

- Review
- Discussion / Q&A

Closing (4:45 - 5:00pm)

- Final questions / next steps
OVERVIEW OF EMPOWERED AID
EMPOWERED AID

Phase 1
- To better understand the ways in which distribution of material resources in emergencies may create or reinforce opportunities for sexual exploitation and abuse of women and girls.
- Ethnographic fieldwork with refugee women and girls

Phase 2
- To identify, prioritize, and test a range of options for improving current distribution mechanisms and modalities.
- Implementation science, pilot tests

Phase 3
- To disseminate, validate and replicate research findings, including networking and training led by women and girl refugee researchers, building on the participatory action approach.
- Research uptake, dissemination, network-building
RISK MITIGATION ACTIVITY

• Divide into groups of 3 people.

• Discuss the following questions:

  1. What are some of the characteristics of safe distribution activity?

  2. What protection concerns (risks) do you see during aid distribution?

  3. What are your role and responsibilities in mitigating some of these risk as aid actors?
EMPOWERED AID FINDINGS
Round robin activity:

*Break into 4 small groups and share findings using visual tools developed*
GROUP 1: RISKS AROUND DISTRIBUTION PROCESS FOR SPECIFIC TYPES OF AID

- Workers offer faster distribution or larger portions of food in exchange for sex.
- Women and girls ask for help from drivers to help transport it home, who may ask for sex or sexual relationship as a form of payment in exchange.
- Host community offer access to land with firewood and grass in exchange for sex.
- Male humanitarian workers registering women and girls (PSNs and non-PSNs) offer money or access to more aid in exchange for sex.
- Men offer to fetch water for women and girls in exchange for sex, or stop them from fetching water unless they offer sex in exchange.
- Drivers who bring in water will favor girls at the distribution point and start relationships with them.
- Aid or construction workers offer to build women & girls houses, or do repairs, in exchange for sex.
- Aid workers offer confusing information to women and girls as to who is registered and who is not, which comes across as confusing and arbitrary and may be used to take advantage of them.
GROUP 2: PERPETRATORS, RISK FACTORS, UNSAFE PLACES, AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

• Perpetrators go unpunished and organizations lack accountability

• Taxi drivers may ask the woman/girl for something in exchange for carrying a box of aid to the door

• Aid workers most commonly interact with women and girls at reception or point of distribution for food aid

• Host community offers to cut firewood for women and girls in the bush in exchange for sex

• Security forces/guards who are working distribution sites offer women and girls faster registration or access in exchange for sex

• Women who do not have a male support to build shelter are at risk

• Adolescent girls, particularly those without parents are at risk

• Disabled persons and older women identified as vulnerable

• Persons with special needs (PSNs) often live alone in shelters, making them more vulnerable to SEA

• Being completely dependent on aid due to lack of familial support or income makes one vulnerable

• Women and girls feel unsafe at distribution points for food, fuel & firewood, and WASH
Some families / communities react poorly, blaming and shaming the women or girl, while other families / communities help women and girls access services and report. Some reported women and girls having to marry their perpetrator.

Family may encourage a relationship if there will bring benefits, like more aid or assistance

Community leaders advise women and girls on SEA at distribution to help protect them

Community meetings are called to prevent and respond to violence when it occurs

Survivors fear gossip, blame, and shame in the community

Survivors confide in friends or family about what happened and seek advice

Women and girls travel to and from distributions in groups to avoid harassment or violence

Women and girls expressed feeling unsafe when making reports to the police as sometimes they are the perpetrators of SEA and GBV

Barriers to reporting: lack of information on reporting mechanisms and not being able to speak English
GROUP 4: WOMEN & GIRLS’ RECOMMENDATIONS TO MAKE AID DISTRIBUTIONS SAFER (LEBANON & UGANDA)

**Separate lines** at distribution points for women/girls and men/boys to avoid them being pushed out of line, harassed, or targeted.

**Transportation support** to collect food, WASH, and other times, especially for vulnerable groups.

**More security** at distribution points (particularly WASH and fuel/firewood in Uganda and ATMs in Lebanon).

**More women aid workers** or women’s committees involved in aid distribution processes.

**Formal/informal accompanying systems** when women and girls collect/receive aid and information sharing on moving in groups.

**Sessions for community sensitization** to GBV / SEA and better knowledge and communication on SEA complaint on reporting mechanisms.

Visual representations of findings from Lebanon (left) and Uganda (below).
GROUP 5: WOMEN AND GIRLS’ RECOMMENDATIONS TO MAKE AID DISTRIBUTIONS SAFER (COUNTRY-SPECIFIC)

UGANDA

Information communication / dispute resolution sessions with host community

“Women response mechanism” for assisting women / girls who feel unsafe or at risk (sounding an “alarm”)

More community-based and individual support to safely construct houses; particularly to vulnerable groups

Better lighting and closer WASH points

LEBANON

Financial aid through cash assistance to reduce known SEA-related vulnerabilities women and girls face

Aid delivery or assistance to women and girls’ homes, with at least two aid workers/contractors present in mixed-sex or all-women teams

Pre-determined, assigned times for groups of families to collect distributions to avoid overcrowding & disorganization at distribution point

Closer supervision of distributors/aid workers at distribution points, including filing and following up on complaints

Cash-specific: Sessions on safely & securing withdrawing money from ATMs
PLENARY DISCUSSION OF PHASE I FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

➢ What do you find interesting about these findings & recommendations? What surprises you?

➢ Do these findings sound correct to you or like things you have observed or heard?

➢ What do you have questions about?
PHASE II FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Before distribution

After distribution

During distribution

These tools help us monitor how participants, especially women and girls, feel in terms of both safety and risk.

Household survey

Focus group discussions

Safety Audit

PODQ
Two pilots conducted:

1. Fuel distribution pilot (February-April 2020)
2. Food distribution pilot (May 2020)

_Two recommendations implemented_

- Door-to-door distribution modality with at least one female aid worker present.
- Organizing small groups of aid recipients to come at pre-assigned times.

“We as women felt comfortable because staying in our tent protect us from various difficulties including holding heavy boxes or being exploited from taxi drivers” – Syrian woman living in Lebanon as a refugee, Food pilot, PODQ

Food distribution area cleared and spacious to allow for social distancing and pre-assigned groups to line up at the food pilot in Lebanon.
Women and men consistently identified the door-to-door distribution modality as safer during the household survey, citing avoiding SEA-related risks associated with taxis or going to a distribution site. (Source: Food & Fuel HHS)

Taxi transport was frequently identified as associated with SEA risk. Women mentioned cost of transport as a barrier to going to pick up aid, and noted fear around taking taxis. (Food HHS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safety measures observed at food pilot distributions that help minimize SEA risks</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Door-to-door distribution*</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex-segregated lines at distribution points**</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in number of female distribution workers</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in number of female distribution volunteers</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educating women/girls on how to report incidents</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educating community on how to report incidents</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex-segregated WASH facilities**</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Only applies to the door-to-door modality; **Only applies to the pre-assigned times distribution (Source: Food & Fuel HHS)
Four pilots conducted:

1. Food pilot (March - July 2020)
2. Dignity Kit pilot (May 2020)
3. Food pilot (September 2020)

Two recommendations implemented

• More women aid workers at distribution sites.
• Organizing small groups of aid recipients to come at pre-assigned times.

IRC WPE staff distributes a dignity kit while beneficiary stands inside a circle drawn to ensure social distancing.
Aid recipients reported increased SEA risk in their communities due to the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown, as women and girls had less access to income, school, and basic necessities.

Security guards and drivers were frequently identified as perpetrators associated with SEA, in addition to NGO volunteers, NGO staff, community leaders, and host community members.

(Source: Food Pilot HHS & PODQ, Dignity Kit Pilot PODQ)

“The people who distribute the food especially the security personnel, have been cited in community trying to deceive girls to have sex with them in exchange for more food.”

- Woman living in Uganda as a refugee, food pilot, PODQ

Women food aid recipients reporting fear during at least one point in the distribution process* since COVID-19 restrictions began (n=403 women)

27% Yes
73% No

*Defined as: info sharing, registration/verification, traveling to/from sites, being at distribution site, and safely storing goods received.

Uganda food pilot, Household survey, PODQ addendum
POST TEST
1. What role does ‘power’ play in gender-based violence?

2. What is one of the defining characteristics of ‘sexual exploitation and abuse’?

3. Name two of the four guiding principles for using a survivor-centered approach
REVIEW OF KEY CONCEPTS
Safety risks for women and girls can be different than risks for men and boys

Use this principle to guide observations
Questions to consider as you are observing:

- Are there specific locations that seem safe/unsafe?
- Are there objects that seem safe/unsafe?
- Are there clear walkways?
- Do toilets have locks?
GROUP REVIEW

- **Group 1:** Gender & Sex/ Power & Consent
- **Group 2:** GBV/SEA
- **Group 3:** How GBV/SEA occur in humanitarian settings/FDPs
- **Group 4:** Empowered Aid & Phase I findings
- **Group 5:** Empowered Aid & Phase II activities / staff roles
FINAL QUESTIONS & CLOSING
• Final questions?
• Next steps
THANK YOU!