



TRANSPORT DRIVER PSEA TRAINING *DAY 2*

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

2021

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INTRODUCTION

WELCOME

“Eyes & Ears” Recap Day I

TODAY'S AGENDA

Session 5: Welcome & Recap (9:00 – 9:30am)

- Welcome
- Eyes & Ears Recap Day I

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)

TODAY'S AGENDA CONT'D.

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

PHASE I FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

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

GROUP 3: COMMUNITY/FAMILY RESPONSE TO SURVIVORS / SERVICES FOR SURVIVORS

- 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 women aid workers or women's committees involved in aid distribution processes

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

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**

Cash-specific: Sessions on **safely & securing withdrawing money** from ATMs

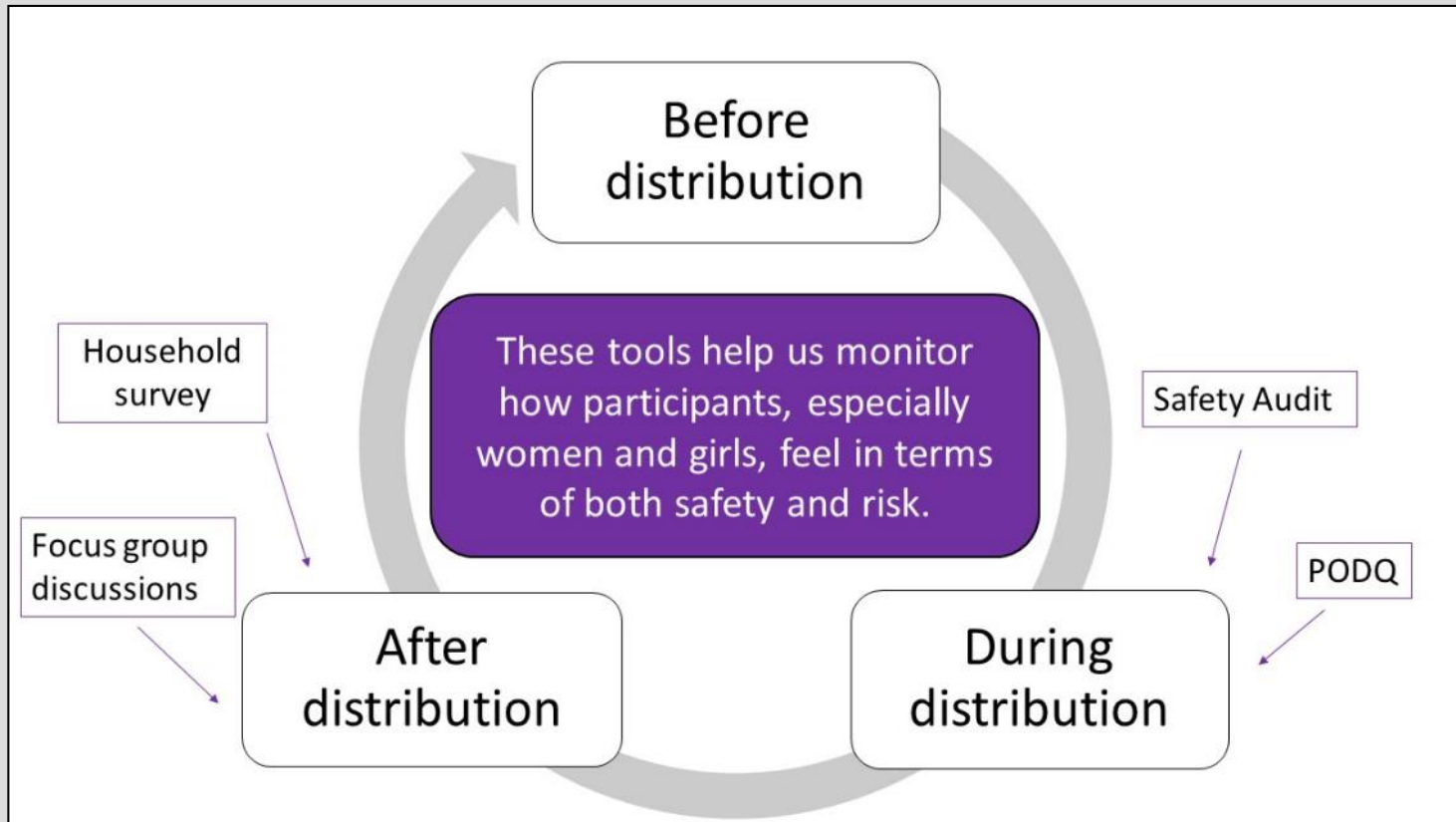
Pre-determined, assigned times for groups of families to collect distributions to avoid overcrowding & disorganization at distribution point

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

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



LEBANON: OVERVIEW OF PILOTS & RESULTS

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



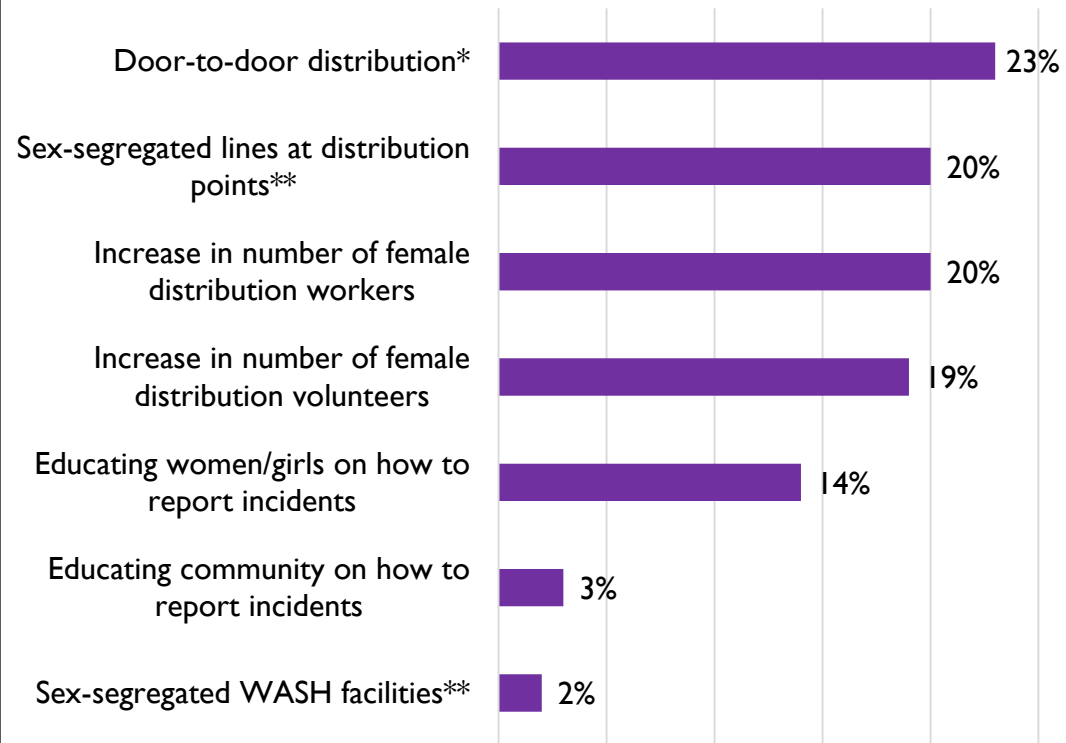
Food distribution area cleared and spacious to allow for social distancing and pre-assigned groups to line up at the food pilot in Lebanon.

LEBANON: FOOD & FUEL PILOT RESULTS

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)

Safety measures recipients observed at food pilot distributions that help minimize SEA risks



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

UGANDA: OVERVIEW OF PILOTS & RESULTS

Four pilots conducted:

1. Food pilot (March - July 2020)
2. Dignity Kit pilot (May 2020)
3. Food pilot (September 2020)
4. Solar Lamp pilot (April – May 2021)

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.



UGANDA: KEY FINDINGS FROM FOOD & DIGNITY KIT PILOTS

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.

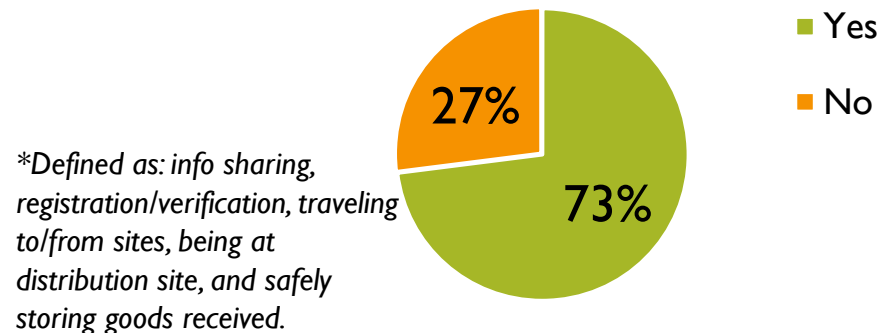
Security guards and drivers were frequently identified as perpetrators associated with SEA, in addition to NGO volunteers, NGO staff, community leaders, and host community members.

(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)



POST TEST

POST-TEST

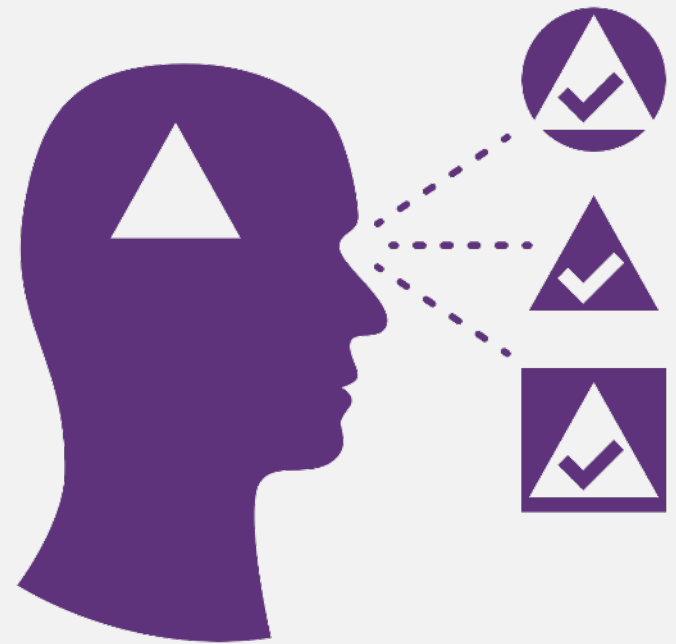
1. What role does 'power' play in gender-based violence?
2. What is one of the defining characteristics of 'sexual exploitation and abuse'?
3. Name two of the four guiding principles for using a survivor-centered approach

REVIEW OF KEY CONCEPTS

GENDER ANALYSIS OBSERVATION ACTIVITY

Safety risks for women and girls can be different than risks for men and boys

Use this principle to guide observations



GENDER ANALYSIS OBSERVATION ACTIVITY

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

CLOSING

- Final questions?
- Next steps

THANK
YOU!

