

# Examples of SGBV projects of CRC's NS partners

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# Breadth of Works on Child Protection

- \* The CRC and Government of Canada have a joint pledge on SGBV Prevention and Response in Emergencies.
- \* PSS has been part of domestic emergency responses and CRC-ERU
- \* Canada-based child protection interventions since 1984 .
- \* Partnership with over 20 National Societies in Asia, Africa and South America since 2004 (e.g., school-based intervention and through CBHFA).
- \* Examples of tools – (a) the “Be Safe!” personal safety program to prevent violence against children ages 5-9, the “Ten Steps to Creating Safe Environments” framework to assist organizations to develop and implement child protection policies.
- \* Other Tools: a new training for managers on Prevention and Response to SGBV in Emergencies, PSS responses to SGBV for volunteers, Child Friendly Spaces in Emergencies, CP and GBV integrated into the Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity and “Seven Moves Training”

# Breadth of Works on SGBV

## Projects with no intended results on SGBV but has unintended results:

- \* **Completed:** West Africa Partnership Program (Mali, Liberia and Sierra Leone – CBDRR - domestic violence bylaws, working with women's groups), Food Security in South Sudan (e.g., energy efficient stoves)
- \* RRI (ongoing): advocacy, integration in emergency response, SGBV research

## Examples of Interventions for Projects with intended results on SGBV:

- \* **Dadaab Refugee Camps in Kenya (completed):** PSS and health services, formation of In and out of school boys Violence Prevention Clubs, IGA, home visits and group therapies to survivors of violence
- \* **Bangladesh refugee (proposal):** Sexual and reproductive health/SRH services, PSS, Dignity houses, advocacy and IEC, male engagement
- \* **Congo (proposal):** SRH services, advocacy, IGA, working with women's organizations, SRH vouchers, male engagement
- \* **Palestine and Afghanistan (proposals) :** SRH services (health-facility and/or mobile clinics), and pilot of IGA (Afghanistan)

# Example of results from the Child Protection Projects

<b>Decrease in level of violence against children and in the community.</b>	Dadaab, India, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka, Tana Delta in Kenya
<b>Increase in targeted community member's wellbeing (e.g. happiness, sense of security, etc.)</b>	Haiti, Jamaica, Sri Lanka, Tana Delta (Kenya)
<b>Improved knowledge, attitudes, and practices concerning Violence Prevention</b>	Dadaab, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tana Delta (Kenya)
<b>Lack of positive change in KAP among children and parents</b>	Guyana, Haiti, India, Jamaica, Myanmar, Sri Lanka

# Lessons Learned

- \* The need to promote the Movement Resolution on Prevention and Response to SGBV in Emergencies (i.e. all National Societies have agreed to integrate prevention and response to SGBV).
- \* Putting adequate emphasis on engaging men and boys as survivors and allies.
- \* SGBV to be integrated in the initial assessment (e.g., needs assessment, VCA, capacity of NS)
- \* External partnership with other SGBV actors (e.g., women's group, Ministry of Women, and other SGBV service providers).
- \* Stronger evidence base systems and practices to show results of our interventions and for advocacy purposes

# Findings from Dadaab Project

- \* 64 % of the men stated that they had reported violence cases using the referral system and 78% of them were satisfied with the referral system. It was evident that most of the men who reported or were willing to report violence had attended the VP project community forums or were project stakeholders and thus were aware.
- \* 59% and 55% male and female respectively were willing to report cases of sexual violence.

*“Women even report violence cases even by their husbands”.* (IDI – Partner agency)

# West Africa Partnership Program/WAPP

- \* Duration: 2011 - 2014
- \* Countries: Mali, Liberia and Sierra Leone
- \* Interventions: Organizational Development and CBDRR

## **SGBV results:**

- \* - HR Policy on Sexual Harassment (Liberia)
- \* Support women's group to work on awareness raising on of domestic violence (Liberia), adoption of domestic violence bylaws in the 9 communities and neighboring communities and mother's club as enforcer (Sierra Leone)

# Food Security Project in Budi County – South Sudan (3 years project)

- \* Those who participated in Red Cross Project activities were more than fourteen times more likely to have an energy saving stove (55%) compared to those who did not participate (4%).
- \* Additionally, those who participated in Red Cross project activities and who have an energy-saving stove were twenty-four times more likely to indicate that since their participation, they spend less time collecting firewood (84%), than those who participated in the project but do not own an energy-saving stove (4%).



# Examples of testaments

- \* Respondent 2 (Liberia) : I am a housewife with children. Three years ago I was chosen by AY Conteh to attend the first workshop in Bo. I decided to become part of the project because I liked the gender part of it. In that training, I learnt that women had rights, men should not rape and that we should join men for development. I also learnt that I cannot be forced by my husband to have sex.

## \* **Community Story 2: Gender Achievements in Kwellu, Moyamba**

- \* The message on gender was disseminated in community meetings and one other meeting at the court. Our mothers club emerged as a result of our gender education within the community. The role of the club is to resolve dispute between husbands/ wife; parent/children; family members and towns mates. We also support parents to take proper care of their children and we insist that all children in the community must go to school. We ensure that boys and girls should be at the proper place at the proper time during the day and night.
- \* We also have by-laws for which people are fined: no abusive language, no fighting, and no unsolicited sexual advances. Discipline in children should not become torture. In the homes especially polygamous homes we ensure there is no discrimination amongst the women and children. The fines are determined by the elders based on the nature of the 'crime'. Mothers' club members' fine is food. The food is prepared for all to partake and it is during the mealtime that the dispute is settled.