

## Meeting minutes 12.08.14

UNHCR BO Amman, Jordan  
EMOPS Room

Agencies present: UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, IRC, WV, NEF, IMC, IR, IFH/NFH, JRF, ICRC, Intersos



### Agenda:

- Updates from last meeting
- Endorsement of Women Safe Spaces paper
- Gender analysis of SGBV data recorded in Activity Info
- AoB

Agenda item	Discussion	Action point	Responsible Agency
<b>Updates from last meeting</b>	<p>A mission for Field-testing the revised IASC Guidelines for SGBV interventions in Humanitarian Settings is taking place from August 17<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup>. These "Guidelines" were developed as a resource to establish standards related to prevention of and response to SGBV. Action points were for coordinators (UNHCR and UNFPA) to follow up on invitations and to take care of the logistics, which was done it.</p> <p>IRC's multimedia training tool to build the capacity of health care providers to provide clinical care for sexual assault survivors (CCSAS) in low-resource</p>		

	<p>settings is currently being adapted to a Middle Eastern setting by IRC, in close cooperation with partners such as UNFPA and the Ministry of Health, for the purpose of coming up with a training package for Jordan and other Middle Eastern countries. Action point was for the revised CCSAS tools to be shared with the SGBV SWG in the next couple of weeks for comments.</p> <p>Gender Equality and Humanitarian Action training will take place at the Intercontinental hotel (25th-27th of August).</p> <p>Updates from camps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Zaatari Safety Audit: tools are in the process of being developed.</li><li>- In Azraq, SGBV Recommendations for the camp have been finalized. As a follow-up of the recommendations and following the advice of the Azraq Camp Management, a Safety Audit should be conducted soon. Action point was for the 2 field SWGs to follow up.</li></ul>		
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<p><b>Endorsement of Women Safe Spaces paper</b></p>	<p>The Women Safe Spaces paper comprises a mapping of services available in Jordan (35 safe spaces listed in total). Participants in the meeting looked into the mapping exercise and were given updates on the generating of different maps.</p> <p>The mapping is an opportunity to display additional, more detailed information (not present in Activity info). Activity info is used to report on the number of safe spaces and their location, but it does not describe what particular activities are conducted on a monthly basis. The mapping will be more comprehensive. The aim of the meeting was also to get immediate feedback on the position paper on safe spaces and integrate it in order to endorse the paper on the spot.</p> <p>Discussions took place on whether to introduce more guidance on how to establish safe spaces. It was decided that given that the paper provides a common basic understanding of safe spaces for women and girls, more information regarding lessons learnt and best practices would be provided at a later date.</p> <p>Clarifications were added regarding the target group, together with a reference to diversity. The paper was endorsed.</p>	<p>Partners to give their coordinates so maps can be generated. Information management services showed participants how to get the GPS position of their Safe Spaces.</p> <p>Excel sheet to be re-circulated to partners, who are asked to provide additional information so Information management services can build more comprehensive maps, including one showing the different types of activities and staffing. Partners are given a deadline of 1 week.</p> <p>Final version of the paper to be circulated along with excel sheet for mapping.</p>	<p>All interested members and UNHCR (IM)</p> <p>UNHCR &amp; UNFPA</p>
<p><b>Gender analysis of SGBV data</b></p>	<p>Merrin Waterhouse (GenCap) is currently developing a Gender Dashboard, presented an analysis of the data recorded in Activity info concerning the equality of access to services by Syrian and Jordanian women, girls, boys and</p>		

<p><b>recorded in Activity Info</b></p>	<p>men in both camp and urban settings. While the data could be refined, the purpose of the trends evidenced in the graphs is to generate some inquiry on the part of the group.</p> <p>1) Output on SGBV prevention: number of people sensitized on SGBV issues, services available and referral pathways</p> <p>These graphs describe the number of people who have been reached during the first 6 months of the year. More Syrian refugees in camps than in urban setting are being reached out and more women than girls, men and boys, both in camps and non-camps areas. However, the data on girls and boys should be read in connection to the data collected by the CP partners, and in particular through the activities related to CFS.</p> <p>Girls are increasingly being engaged (but still not as much as boys). Women, for their part, are at the center of prevention activities. This disconnect between services and engagement of women and girls could be partly explained by the fact that many service providers working on SGBV primarily target women (including young women of 18-24 years-old). Exploring the limit of accessibility to girls and ensuring greater engagement of men and boys in prevention related activities will be pursued by the SWG.</p> <p>In comparison with refugees, few Jordanians are sensitized on SGBV issues, services available and referral pathways. It should be noted that the target of host community for the RRP 6 is the 30% of the total population and the rest is Syrian refugees.</p> <p>2) Output on the provision of multi-sectoral services: number of survivors benefitting from case management</p> <p>Data shows that among the Syrian population in camps, women are the main</p>	<p>GBVIMS Task Force will provide to the GenCap a</p>	<p>GBVIMS TF</p>
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	<p>beneficiary of the SGBV case management, in comparison to men, boys and girls.</p> <p>While it was agreed that there might be some issues in data collection and in particular with the number of girls accessing to the service, it should be noted that there is global consensus on the need to pay special attention to females due to their documented greater vulnerabilities to SGBV, the over-arching discrimination they experience, and special and their lack of safe and equitable access to humanitarian assistance. Work will continue to increase access to services to women, girl, men and boys survivors according to their specific needs.</p> <p>Additionally, the GBVIMS TF is about the complete the compilation of the SGBV case management data for the months of May, June and July and could further support the gender analysis of this service.</p>	<p>paragraph looking at the gender analysis based of compiled data.</p> <p>Linking with CP SWG is necessary (are currently looking at why girls have less access than boys). Documentation regarding the inclusion of men and boys as allies, perpetrators and survivors of SGBV is also to be compiled and shared in order to initiate discussion.</p> <p>Partners invited to share comments that could be included into the Dashboard.</p>	<p>Chairs and members of the SWG</p> <p>Chairs and members of the SWG</p>
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<b>AoB</b>	Upcoming mission for Field-testing the revised IASC Guidelines for SGBV interventions in Humanitarian Settings.	For logistical purposes, SGBV SWG members were kindly asked to RSVP to the session of August 21 <sup>st</sup> . Members were also asked to involve the senior management of their organizations, whom along with sectors leads are key to the first two days of the mission and should make sure to personally attend the mission.	All interested members
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