GBV SWGI Moldova

Co-chairs: UNHCR and UNFPA



Gender-Based Violence Safety Audits May 2022



Objectives of the Safety Audit

- Assess and monitor the overall safety and GBV prevention, mitigation, and response programming within a given setting.
- Identify promptly GBV risks and gaps in new programming or identify programming that requires adjustment.
- Enhance evidence-informed programming, advocacy, coordination, and partnership.
- Adapt, contextualized, and test a GBV Safety Audit toolkit for the Moldova refugee response that can be shared with different stakeholders in order to increase the capacity to assess and reduce GBV risks across different humanitarian programs and more locations





GBV Safety Audit approach



Frequency
: ad hoc
vs.
periodic



Scope:
operation
vs location
vs site
Border vs.
RAC vs.
urban
(host)



Targeting:
population
vs.
specific
population
of concern
(refugees)

Coordinated (Inter-sector WG and GBV SWG) to avoid duplication and fill gaps



Safe and Ethical approach

- Referral pathways in place, all trained on survivor-centered referrals
- FGDs are age, gender, and diversity sensitive Conduct safety audit discussions in a safe space
- Participation is voluntary, with informed consent
- Do not ask for case numbers, the purpose is not prevalence but risks
- Personal data of participants is protected



Safety Audit Steps

- 1. Define Area- RAC, BCP, neighborhood, community center, school, street/particular route traveled (review any existing data)
- 2. Mapping Diversity- looking at prioritized communities/groups (adolescents, LGBTIQ+, Roma community, etc.)
- 3. Identify and Engage key stakeholders, policymakers, authorities, partners, coordination mechanisms, civil society, community leaders, host communities and/or neighbors, etc.
- 4. Training & Resources- facilitation team, enumerators, volunteers, interpreters, etc. Consider access permissions, transportation, safe space, and time
- 5. Adapting Tools & Testing language, means of communication



What Is the Safety Audit Toolkit

Guidance

Toolkit Overview Guidance Pre-Audit Checklist

Key Informant Interview

Data Collection Tools

Observational Checklist (safety walk or mapping)
Focus Group Discussion

Data Analysis Tools and Guidance

Kobo Tools Data Analysis Guidance Note



Key GBV Risks For Refugees



6 Focus Group Discussions 34 participants

 Adolescent Girls in RAC 	3
2. Adolescent Girls in HC	5
3. Roma Women	8
4. Women in RAC	11
5. Women in HC	3
6. LGBT+	4



5 Safety Walks

Chisinau Youth Clinic Tudora BCP Moldova Side Otaci Cahul RAC Balti RAC

13 Key Informant Interviews

7 NGO workers, RAC manger, border police, Blue Dot, refugee man, health worker, social worker





Key GBV Risks For Refugees



GBV risks increased in the context of private/host accommodation, private arrangements for transportation, and in reception and transit facilities, refugee accommodation centres.

Specific groups are at heightened risk of GBV including Roma women, LGBTI persons, single women, adolescent girls



Next Steps after the GBV Safety Audit

Follow up on GBV risk reduction and response recommendations- with different sectors, partners, and the community

