

GBV SWG MoM – 29th of March 2022

Location: Online Meeting

Agencies present: AWO, CVT, IFH/NHF, IOM, JRF, Plan International, UNHCR, UNFPA, UN Women, ILO



Agenda

- GBV Coordination update (PSS-JRP, IM, workplan, 4Ws)
- GBV Climate Change learning paper
- GBV CM CBI Debriefing on training
- Good practice from the field: Zadari task force against CM
- AOB

Agenda items	Discussion	Action points
Welcoming	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Welcoming participants and provide a brief on the agenda and housekeeping rules.- Pamela will be on a mission for 3 months and Yara from UNFPA will be co-chairing the SWG.- From UNHCR, Mays will be back and will be co-chairing the SWG.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- MoM will be uploaded on UNHCR's data portal: http://data2.unhcr.org/en/working-group/72?sv=4&geo=36
GBV Coordination update	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- IACU: according to the official communication from MoPIC on JRP, it was proposed at the ISWG meeting on the 6th of March, to initiate reviewing the Project Summary Sheet (PSS) by using the 2021 PSS which was approved by the GoJ. MOPIC stressed out that the focus should be on sustainability (rather than soft projects), targeting both refugees and Jordanians, in consideration of the sectors strategies, needs and priorities for	Workplan to be shared with members for endorsement

	<p>2022. For Protection sector and sub sectors including (GBV and CP), we have already planned for 2022 last year and organizations received approvals from MoPIC. For GBV sub-sector the (PSS) was shared with members to be reviewed again. Members were supposed to provide their comments (if any) by the 27th of March, and since we did not receive any feedback, we will proceed with the same PSS and members will continue working and reporting on their previously planned projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- We will notify members once the ActivityInfo and the JFT systems are open to start reporting.- The GBV Workplan is almost finalized, and it was reviewed with members. Still following up with NCFA, and working on Amaali App, Safe referrals for this year, working on 4Ws, strengthen government's role in coordination. Close consultation with communities.- Informing strategic decision making by updating ToRs, SoPs, and working on gap analysis.- Planning and funding: global regional and global tool, work on the endorsement of GBV sectoral strategy.- M&E tool kit training will take place tomorrow. Working on self-evaluation assessment as each year.- Identifying training needs, will share a survey to see the training needs. Members are encouraged to present good practices.- Support advocacy including policy on older people with HelpAge, OCHA fund and calendar of activities for GBV.- Cross sector collaboration: working with UN Women on gender dashboard, disability inclusion, Child marriage TF , Joint GBV-CP SWGs, and working with wash sector. In addition to GBV and LLH actors on program models.- 4Ws: updated on a continuous basis, and members will receive a request to update the 4Ws.	
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<p>GBV Climate Change learning paper</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNFPA has worked with king Hussein foundation to produce a paper on climate change. - Sama consulting research with the support of UNFPA: climate crisis is one of the greatest challenges. Women and girls face heightened risk of climate change. - Highlight the impact of climate change on GBV, the topic is new in Jordan and there is a shortage of data. Group discussion with GBV case managers was conducted, it was noticeable that poor are affected by climate change and women present the largest number of affected populations. One of the main points is differences of roles in decision making between men and women as women have less access to resources in addition to patriarchy. - Links between climate change and GBV (global evidence): increased risk of violence, increased risk of intimate partner violence, increased risk of child marriage and school dropouts, increase risk of transactional sex. - In Jordan: climate hazards have been increasing in frequency and intensity, example: floods, loss of human lives, etc. Water problem in Jordan as we are below the global water poverty line. The impacts of climate change in Jordan are related to water shortage. Water is supplied to almost all houses; however, supply is unequitable as remote locations receive water less than the capital. In refugee communities, women and girls are the most vulnerable and suffer of lack of resources. - For GBV, unpaid work affects women in Jordan. Women are responsible for house chores and dealing with the shortage of water that increases psychological stress, IPV, tension, and eventually water scarcity leads to GBV. - Moreover, water shortages are more likely to impact women and girls during their menstrual cycle and it can be a reason to school dropouts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GBV Climate Change learning paper https://samaconsulting.com/sama-publication/climate-change-and-gender-based-violence-in-jordan/
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examples: refugee women in Azraq camp are subjected to harassments because of water shortage, as several families share same water tap which increases exposure to sexual violence and competition amongst neighbours. GBV case managers spoke about female households who tend to under report GBV incidents and harassments due to the social norms. - Paper highlights: some contributions from women to climate changes efforts. - Recommendations: sex disaggregated data particularly on the effects of climate change in Jordan. There is a need to support and strengthen multisectoral response amongst all sectors. 	
<p>GBV CM CBI Debriefing on training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ToT under the guidance of global GBV IMS team: 18 trainees participated, and that is a part of capacity building to standardise GBV case management knowledge. It was rolled out in 7 other countries. - Aim to support case management in Jordan and reviewing trainers' phase in different organizations. - Next step: establish a work plan to support facilitation on an Inter-Agency level and supervise trainees and provide the needed support. - Thanking UNFPA and UNHCR for this opportunity. Tools and methods used were very interactive and useful, participants have chances to add their inputs and practical examples. - Stress management service was done by Areej from IFH – NHF, and it was noticeable that many service providers suffer from stress and need a support. - Looking to build capacity of service providers in quality and quantity. 	<p>-</p>
<p>Good practice from the field:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zatari Child Marriage Task Force: share results of 8 months working on child marriage TF in the camp, having a draft strategy. Zatar protection actors noticed the high number 	

<p>Zatari task force against CM</p>	<p>of child marriage in the camp, and it was the main reason of having the TF. Timeline was 8 months; it will be closed by April 2022.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 7 service providers in the camp including different NGOs and UN agencies. - Main goal is to develop a sustainable innovative strategy relied on data collection and Community based approach. - Community based approach and coordinated intervention in the camp, started to have data analysis for situation in Zatari. Data was collected and started with a desk review, TF reviewed 12 reports looking at conclusion, recommendation, and gaps. Main gap was lack of intersectoral strategy. - Mapping: 1) mappings to collect ongoing child marriage activities and revealed CP prevention activities like different forms of awareness raising. 2) gender activities by service providers, there is a lack of understanding across sectors. - Focus group discussions with various groups divided by different districts to engage with community. - Governmental service providers, PSS, health and mental health, Sharia court, FPD, MoSD, MoE, IMC, IRC, legal from ARDD, IFH, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF and other service providers were involved. - Data collection conducted by meeting with non-protection WGs like basic needs, livelihoods, persons with disabilities, etc. - Situational analysis: awareness raising sessions, tradition and poverty displacement as compounding factor, consequences (divorce, IPV, etc) and Covid -19 impacts. - Preventive factors like education that can prevent child marriage. - Government authorities, UNs, religious leaders, teachers, parents, etc, can have an influence in camps. 	
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Have more livelihood activities, Imams who are against child marriage can support. Child marriage will stop if it's prohibited by the Jordanian law.- Strategy: there are 5 different areas to eliminate child marriage: law, education, livelihoods, tradition, and awareness.- Law: advocating to change the law and build judges capacities and continue with having linkages between courts and Imams.- Education is not prioritized, which makes girls out of school more vulnerable to child marriage. Need to work more with education sector and link education to GBV.- Livelihoods: poverty is a leading cause and very limited sectors to provide working opportunities. There is a need to prioritize most vulnerable refugees and work with basic needs and livelihoods sectors and to have more vocational trainings for women.- Tradition: need to work on negative coping mechanism that are accepted including child marriage. Need to focus on community gender programming taking best practices from other countries.- Awareness: increase awareness sessions about effects on children girls getting pregnant and the mental and psychological consequences. Older people who lived child marriage to speak out for raising awareness to benefit other refugees. Government to share information as refugees will listen to government more than they listen of service providers.- Q: in terms of coordination with national task force for child marriage, how is it done?- A: when TF was established, in ToRs it was mentioned to work with NCFA, etc. Presented the draft strategy in the camp and WGs, focus on the context of the camp, tailor the programming in the context of the camp. | |
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- For national TF, we are working on collecting efforts of conducting activities to have coordinated activities by different service providers. National work plan will be covering camps.	
AOB	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- GBV M&E toolkit training on 30 March and 31 March.	