REF-SGFPN

Refugee Sector Gender Focal Points Network



Sector Gender Monitoring Dashboard Mid-Year (1 January – 30 June 2022)



PROTECTION SECTOR

Objective:

This Gender Monitoring Dashboard is a monitoring tool that provides evidence on to what extent Health Sector benefits equally women, girls, boys, and men [WGBM] refugees under humanitarian programming.

It has been developed based on available data / information shared by partners on ActivityInfo and other useful resources as: Regional Indicator report, Gender and Age Maps, ISWG Refugee Response monthly updates, Sector Work Plan, etc. Data is analysed using several M&E tools: GAM, Availability, Accessibility, Acceptability, and Quality, the Age, Gender and

Diversity (AGDs) reflecting differences that may exist between the sexes, clarifications, and thus formulate appropriate recommendations.

With the dashboard information and recommendations, we can refine gender lenses with sector annual planning reflected into next year Sector work plan.

Frequency: twice a year (mid-year and end-year).

Data Sources:

This section clarifies the selection of the sector indicators carefully chosen for the purpose of this Gender Monitoring Dashboard exercise and the analyses of the figures reflecting the achievement towards any gender category reported (WGBM): totals online ActivityInfo/Dashboard.

The below indicators were selected in close consultation with the Health Sector Coordinators and based on the focus of Health response interventions to Syrian refugees needs under refugee pillar to provide an example to what extent those interventions/activities were gender lensed. Other resilience indicators under resilience pillar could be selected too but due to time limitation we have selected 3 indicators to report on in addition the bulk of funding supported refugees pillar as indicated in the 3RP Health Sector Matrices.

For reference: SGFPN page at Operational Data Portal.

1. Situation of the Sector with Gender Considerations

The sector dashboard reports on the implementation of the response with gender disaggregation: Women, Girls, Boys and Men. This section informs about the level of implementation of each sector towards these four categories where applicable. In addition to the sector dashboards, it is important to include the camps and urban reporting on gender.

REF 1.1: # WGMB with and without disability receiving specialized SGBV response services (SGBV survivors' other groups at heightened risk of SGBV)

- 7688 Women receiving specialized SGBV response services.
- **1503 Girls** receiving specialized SGBV response services.
- 626 Boys receiving specialized SGBV response services.
- 949 Men receiving specialized SGBV response services

REF 1.2: # of girls and boys with and without disabilities who are receiving specialized child protection case management and multi-sectoral services

- REF 1.7: # WGMB with and without disabilities having specific protection needs/vulnerabilities benefiting from
- 4018 Girls received specialized child protection case management and multi-sectoral services.
- 4622 Boys received specialized child protection case management and multi-sectoral services.
- 3367 Women benefiting from inclusive protection services.
- **3001 Girls** benefiting from inclusive protection services.
- 3261 Boys benefiting from inclusive protection services.
- **3423 Men** benefiting from inclusive protection services.

2. Gender Analysis [according to GAM and SGFPN Workplan]

The information/ data was analyzed using the following tools: Gender with Age Marker (GAM).

Age and Gender (AG).

inclusive protection services

Availability, Accessibility, Acceptability, and Quality.

 Ref 1.1: Although GBV case management services are available, there is a need to enhance the accessibility of services and reach to girl survivors of GBV. This has also been reported in previous quarters.

- REF 1.2: The indicator shows that the number of girls and boys receiving specialized child protection case management is similar as both groups benefit from the same services.
- REF 1.7: The figures show that men, women, boys, and girls have received equal inclusive protection services. Compared with last year you can notice that GBV actors are putting more effort into the awareness sessions and the outreach which has been translated into figures REF 1.7 and REF 1.1 in 2022

- Case management services are available for different groups including most vulnerable.
- Figures show that there is good reporting under this indicator. Compared with the 2021 mid-year, more men and boys are reporting and requesting Case management services.
- The capacity of service providers has been enhanced all over the year -focusing on working with the mentioned groups to enhance the response to GBV survivors and the quality of case management services.

3. Recommendations [according to GAM and SGFPN Workplan]

 REF 1.1: Enhance tailored programming to reach adolescent girls.

- REF 1.2: Develop innovative approaches to risk each adolescent girls and married young women and facilitate their access to GBV services. This based on the GBVIMS report 2021
- REF 1.7: To continue with the inclusive protection services and achievements, it will be benefit, to ensure the same approach while planning for other protection activities making sure that all groups will benefit from the same services.

- Continue working on developing the capacity of GBV service providers to ensure adequate quality of service provided to GBV survivors.
- A recommendation to action programs actors as also highlighted in the <u>GBVIMS report 2021</u> is tailor programs based on marital status, increase outreach efforts and monitor reach to leave no one behind
- A recommendation to review the Gap Analysis and updated it.
- Work with Disability Inclusion organization to increase outreach and build capacity of GBV providers to deal with the recommended disabilities, in particular mental disability. The recommendation shared in GBVIMS report 2021

4. Other Relevant Topics