



August 29, 2017 (Edition #38)

INSIDE THIS EDITION:

- **Welcoming WRC as a TAAP Inclusion Partner**
- **Tapping Potential and Building Bridges Between Refugee and Host**
- **Communities in Urban GBV Prevention and Response**
- **Advancing Gender-Sensitive Journalism in Uganda**
- **New CRS Guide at the Intersection of Peace, Governance, Gender, Protection and Youth Assessments**
- **Staff Picks: Changing Our Subconscious Maps the Way to Equality & “Instilling of Power”**

Welcoming WRC as a TAAP Inclusion Partner

The TAAP Initiative at World Learning is pleased to announce that [Women’s Refugee Commission \(WRC\)](#) has joined TAAP as a member of the TAAP Technical Advisory Council. WRC is a non-profit organization that works to improve the lives and protects the rights of women, children and youth displaced by conflict and crisis. As a Technical Advisory Council member, WRC will lend their expertise to the TAAP Team through reviewing and contributing tools and case studies to the TAAP Toolkit and contributing content to TAAP Tuesday Newsletters. [Don Steinberg](#), CEO of World Learning and WRC Board member notes, “I am pleased to see this collaboration between these two excellent organizations working at the crossroads of development and humanitarian practice to amplify the voices and agency of marginalized and excluded identity groups around the world, including those displaced by conflict and crisis.”

In addition to welcoming WRC to the TAAP Team, we are excited to highlight a new resource WRC has produced, [Interventions for Strengthening GBV Prevention and Response for Urban Refugees](#). This resource, which is a collection of case studies from Beirut, Delhi, Kampala, and Santo Domingo, is highlighted below.



Tapping Potential and Building Bridges Between Refugee and Host Communities in Urban GBV Prevention and Response

Supporting Transwomen Refugees:

Tailoring activities to provide psychosocial support and build peernetworks among refugee and host community transwomen

Beirut, Lebanon
February - August 2016

Case Study: Strengthening GBV Prevention & Response in Urban Contexts

March 2017

An increasing number of people fleeing conflict and persecution – nearly 60 percent of the world's refugees – seek safety and security in cities, rather than in refugee camps or settlements.[1] Urban refugee populations, once predominantly young men, are now increasingly diverse with larger numbers of women, children, and older persons.[2] Refugees gravitate to urban areas for the opportunities, infrastructure, services, and autonomy cities provide, for themselves and

for their families. However, cities also present a host of new risks, including risks relating to gender-based violence (GBV). GBV against urban refugees takes different forms, including sexual violence perpetrated by landlords, neighbours, and/or employers. The multiple and complex unmet social, medical, and economic needs of urban refugees, as well as intersecting discrimination based on race, ethnicity, nationality, language, class, gender, sexual orientation, and disability, contribute to GBV risk and vulnerability.[3]

A deeper understanding of the nuances and complexities of urban risks is essential to addressing violence and bridging the protection gaps affecting marginalized groups who have been traditionally overlooked in humanitarian response. Protecting refugees with heightened risks – women, adolescent girls, LGBTI individuals, persons with disabilities, persons engaged in sex work and male survivors of sexual violence – requires innovative tailored programming and outreach. Research has demonstrated that local actors and organizations can play a critical role in safely identifying and reaching urban refugees, particularly those who may be marginalized within the refugee community.[4] Engaging and partnering with local actors fosters sustainability, and capitalizes on the skills, expertise, and social or political capital that local actors bring to urban protection.

The Women's Refugee Commission (WRC) recently partnered with local organizations in urban humanitarian settings, for the purpose of piloting GBV activities that are innovative, community-driven, and responsive to evidence on local GBV risks and effective risk mitigation strategies. Four pilots were undertaken, in Delhi, India; Beirut, Lebanon; Santo Domingo, Ecuador; and Kampala, Uganda. Urban GBV Case Studies detail pilot actions and interventions designed and implemented based on **five principle strategies of urban GBV risk mitigation**:

1. Building relationships with host community members and stakeholders;
2. Strengthening refugees' protective peer networks;

3. Building urban refugees' assets and capacities to enhance their resilience;
4. Deploying multiple urban outreach strategies to connect with hard-to-reach refugees in cities, including peer outreach;
5. Meeting urban refugees where they are—whether that means in a particular geographic location or in the sense of supporting them in developing the protection strategies they prioritize, with the individuals who make up the 'community' that is most relevant for them.

Each case study presents an example of an urban-specific GBV risk prevention and/or response strategy, and the outcome for different groups in the community, including transwomen, persons with intellectual disabilities, adolescent girls and refugees engaged in sex work. Each illustrates, in a different way, the untapped potential that exists within both refugee communities and host-communities, for mitigating urban refugees' immediate and long-term GBV risks.

"Being settled in Lebanon and surrounded by Lebanese persons most of the time, the amazing part about these meetings was to be in a space with not just Lebanese but also Syrians, Iraqi, and Palestinian transwomen, and that's very positive because it breaks the ice and the barriers of nationality."

– Transwoman refugee who participated in psychosocial and peer support activities conducted by MOSAIC (the MENA Organization for Services, Advocacy, Integration and Capacity-building).^[5]

Please visit Women's Refugee Commission website for more information and to download [individual case studies](#).

[1] UNHCR (2016) UNHCR Global Trends 2015. <http://www.unhcr.org/576408cd7.pdf>

[2] UNHCR (2009) UNHCR policy on protection and solutions in urban areas. <http://www.unhcr.org/4ab356ab6.pdf>

[3] Women's Refugee Commission (2016) Mean Streets: Identifying and responding to urban refugees' risks of gender-based violence. <https://www.womensrefugeecommission.org/gbv/resources/1272-mean-streets>

[4] Women's Refugee Commission (2017) Interventions for Strengthening GBV Prevention and Response for Urban Refugees:

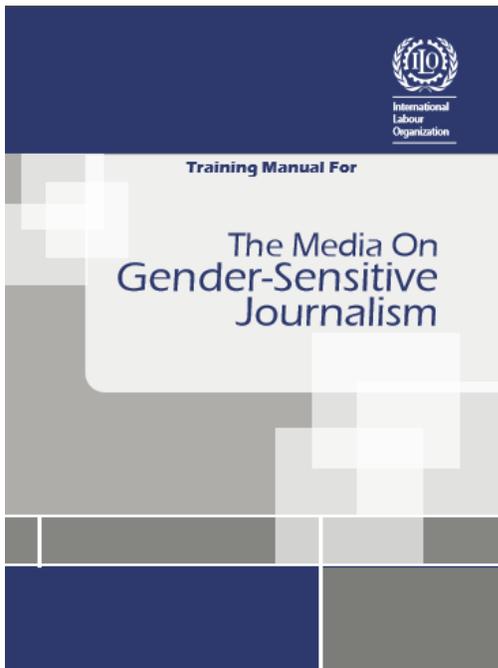
Case Studies from Four Cities: Beirut, Delhi, Kampala, and Santo Domingo.

<https://www.womensrefugeecommission.org/gbv/resources/1462-urban-gbv-case-studies>

[5] Women's Refugee Commission & MOSAIC (2017) Supporting Transwomen Refugees: Tailoring Activities to Provide Psychosocial Support and Build Peer Networks Among Refugee and Host Community Transwomen.

<https://www.womensrefugeecommission.org/gbv/resources/1483-advancing-the-rights-of-transgender-women-in-beirut>

Photo: Courtesy of Women's Refugee Commission, Case Study Activity on "Interventions for Strengthening GBV Prevention and Response for Urban Refugees", Beirut, Lebanon, August 2016.



Advancing Gender-Sensitive Journalism in Uganda

By **Margaret Masbayi** (former Technical Advisor ILO-SEMA) and Grace Rwomushana (Project Manager and Gender Specialist – ILO Uganda)

The role that men and women play in media production can have a big difference on the way gender is perceived in society. This has been especially true in Uganda, a country that has 250 radio stations, 55 television stations, and 20 newspapers. “An assessment of how the media covers gender issues, supported by the ILO in 2012, found that

women’s voices were hardly visible in stories on politics, economics, energy and sports, areas that are considered male domains. Instead, they were more visible in stories on gender-based violence, child issues, health, beauty, and lifestyle which are, in turn, considered female domains.”^[1] This distorted representation of gender roles has perpetuated societal norms that view women as subordinate to men and limits women’s opportunities to participate in non-traditional roles.

The International Labour Organization, with funding from DFID through the UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality, commissioned a study in 2011 to assess how the largest media house in Uganda, Vision Group, covered gender issues. The Vision Group at the time had nine newspapers, four magazines, five radio stations and three television stations. It also had 11 websites and an SMS platform. Content analysis was done for Vision Group’s two daily titles; the New Vision (English) and Bukedde (Luganda- local language).

The study found that:

- Most stories had been written by male journalists
- Men in the stories were portrayed in a wide range of roles in comparison to women who were mostly visible in stories on nurturing, health, beauty and fashion
- Women’s views were solicited as average citizens, rarely quoted as experts
- More men were presented in crime and GBV stories as aggressors, and women as victims
- Sports and politics were mostly masculine
- In the advertising, there was use of sexualized images of women, which reinforces negative stereotypes
- There were stories and images that reinforced notions of women’s domestic and men’s public roles in ways that made it seem a desirable norm.

As a result of the ILO's findings, they created a training program to help promote gender mainstreaming into Uganda's media through gender-responsive journalism. The Manual for the Media on Gender Sensitive Journalism provides practical sessions for editors to use as they play their dual role of gate-keeping and mentoring journalists. was designed to help the media and its various communication platforms The manual was designed to introduce gender mainstreaming in content production by offering a more gender complete coverage—treatment of news, features, editing—in broadcast and online productions.

In addition to creating a media environment that is more inclusive and welcoming to women, gender mainstreaming also makes business sense for media companies. Research indicates that gender sensitive reportage appeals to audiences who would otherwise be excluded and thus find no reason for consuming a particular media product. The Manual makes the case that investing in gender sensitive reporting is good business because it has potential to increase audiences, advertisers and lead to increased revenue generation.

TAAP Take-away...Consider how these insights could be extended to media coverage of other marginalized and excluded identity groups?

[\[1\] United Nations Joint Programme on Gender Equality – Uganda Annual Narrative Report, 2014.](#)

Photo: Cover Training Manual "The Media On Gender-Sensitive Journalism", International Labour Organization, 2014.



New CRS Guide at the Intersection of Peace, Governance, Gender, Protection and Youth Assessments

[Catholic Relief Services \(CRS\)](#) recently released a third edition of a its' conflict, governance, gender, protection, and youth assessment tools: "[*Peacebuilding, Governance, Gender, Protection and Youth Assessments: A Basic Guide for Busy practitioners.*](#)" These periodic and practical assessment tools are designed to assist development practitioners to integrate assessment tools in project strategic plans and project implementation. The assessments primarily target projects areas such as health, agriculture and emergency programming, but could well be utilized in any project that aims at improving peoples' wellbeing and living conditions such as human rights, gender equality, education, poverty reduction, economics, and environment.

CRS' standard guidance on planning and design assessments provide rigorous approach to programming and draw a particular focus on ensuring that core elements for each sector are included. CRS' suggested integration of combined assessments tools include the following:

1. Conflict Assessment Tool

A valuable tool to guide conflict analysis, includes suggestion for programming staff with a short list of conflict-related guiding questions to consider when preparing proposals. These guiding questions are grouped under four categories—profile, problem, people, and conflict— and include examples, followed by some basic definitions of terms.

2. Governance Assessment Tool

Adapted from the [USAID/DCHA/DRG Strategic Assessment Framework](#), CRS' governance assessment tools offers an abbreviated framework to assess broad governance challenges. The governance analysis tool explores five elements of a governance-political system—consensus, rule of law, political competition, inclusion and governance. The tool provides recommendation for programmers to start with a macro-level scan of the country's context, regime type and political trends.

3. Gender Assessment Tool

The gender assessment tool provides program implementers with sound analyses that inform project design, planning and development of gender-sensitive indicators. The CRS' standard acknowledges that “without a sound analysis of gender dynamics, development and relief programs may miss important opportunities to improve the lives of all women, men, girls and boys and to develop more equitable relationships among them at the household, community and even societal level.”

4. Protection Assessment Tool

The protection tool focuses on integrating mainstream-protection-guiding principles into program design and implementation, research, and advocacy for change. This will safeguard an environment that prevents abuse, exploitation, violations, and ensure that all communities have equitable access to program services.

5. Youth Assessment Tool

The youth assessment tool can help development practitioners deliver successful youth-centered programs. The youth analysis tool examines the fundamental issues that halt positive youth development and perpetuates youth exclusion.

Photo: Cover Page - “Peacebuilding, Governance, Gender, Protection and Youth Assessments: A Basic Guide for Busy practitioners”, Catholic Relief Services, May 2017.

This Week's TAAP Staff Picks:



Copyright © 2017 World Learning, All rights reserved.

Want to change how you receive these emails?

You can [update your preferences](#) or [unsubscribe from this list](#)

MailChimp.