Strengthen coordination to address vulnerabilities

Women are the backbone of families & community resilience, including in crisis situations. Promoting their rights, addressing their vulnerabilities & providing opportunities for empowerment would help women & girls, their families and communities to rebuild lives & become more resilient in future crisis.

In the aftermath of 28 Sept 2018 disaster that claimed around 3,000 lives and forced 170,000 people in Palu, Sigi & Donggala to flee, UNFPA helped activate coordination for the Protection of Women’s Rights/Gender-Based Violence (PWR-GBV) Subcluster, allowing member organizations to share field activities to avoid redundancy & to work together to tackle challenges & improve programme effectiveness. Whats’App group was initiated to facilitate quick sharing of information & follow ups on unequal access to humanitarian assistance, child marriage, forced marriage, etc. In coordination with the MOWECP & PWR-GBV subcluster, UNFPA conducted the other key programme interventions.

UNFPA partners with the Government of Indonesia & key stakeholders at the national & subnational level, namely:
- National Development Planning Agency
- Ministry of Women’s Empowerment & Child Protection – MOWECP & POWECP
- Disaster Mitigation Authority – BNPB
- Yayasan Kerti Praja
- KPKPST Women NGO
- Libu Foundation Women NGO
- Pulih Foundation
and various other local & international organizations, members of the Protection of Women’s Rights -Gender-Based Violence (PWR-GBV) Subcluster.

Locations of the 12 Women Friendly Spaces:
- **Palu City**: Balaroa, Petobo, Gawalise, Pantoloan Ova
- **Donggala district**: Loli Pesua, Wombo Kalonggo, Balentuma, Gunung Bale
- **Sigi district**: Beka, Walatana, Sibalaya Utara, Pombewe.
Establish Women Friendly Spaces (WFS) as Community Facilities

The 12 WFS, managed by 2 women NGOs: KPKPST & Libu Foundation, were immediately set up to facilitate access to humanitarian information & services for women, girls and people with disabilities & to report GBV cases in the IDPs camps. Culturally-sensitive hygiene kits were developed and distributed to meet the specific needs of women, pregnant women and those who have just given birth. The trained facilitators at the WFS conducted psychosocial support, Psychological First Aid (PFA) & established referral mechanism for disaster affected women & those who experienced GBV. Various community activities & awareness raising sessions on women’s rights, health, gender, empowerment, livelihood skills and disaster mitigations are routinely conducted.

The facilitators were also trained on handling cases of GBV to ensure survivor-centered assistance, proper recording and referral to multisectoral, life-saving assistance. The care for the caregivers initiative was organized to prevent stress & burnout among the WFS facilitators & counselors. As the WFS’s activities have contributed to fostering women’s empowerment, public awareness & as community-based GBV prevention & response (including reporting), the provincial secretary, based on the request of women NGOs & community elements, have agreed to continue & expand WFS presence & activities. The three UNFPA-supported community-based facilities: the WFS, the 8 Youth Friendly Spaces & the 15 ReproHealth Tents/Clinics are integrated for better support provision & referral assistance.

Strengthen Multisectoral GBV prevention & response: policies & programmes

The difficult living condition after the disaster & the prevailing gender-biased socio-cultural-belief heighten the risks to GBV. In partnership with the key stakeholders at the policy & community levels, several GBV advocacy materials were developed; & the findings have been used to guide local authorities & aid workers in the joint effort to ensure women friendly IDPs camp management & to prevent & respond to GBViE.

UNFPA promotes the integration GBViE prevention & management at national & provincial level in early emergency, in rehab-recon & in development planning & budgeting. Standard Operating Procedure for GBViE has been developed. Various trainings on women’s rights, gender, GBV management, male involvement were provided for key government & NGO partners. UNFPA is appointed as the lead agency for the Protection from Sexual Exploitation & Abuse (PSEA), perpetrated by humanitarian workers from UN agencies & UN partner organizations. PSEA Standard Operating Procedure was developed & sensitized; PSEA focal points appointed; & reporting mechanism from community to national level have been established.

Technical support & capacity building were given for improved multisectoral coordination & referral mechanism: health, police, legal aid, safe shelter to ensure timely, adequate, appropriate, life-saving assistance to GBV survivors. Local GBV referral mechanism were built & strengthened at the community (through the 12 WFS), at the 3 districts & provincial were built & strengthened. Various GBV-related capacity building & the Clinical Management of Rape training for multisectoral partners & healthworkers at the ReproHealth Clinics /Tents strengthened local health sector response to GBV.

Develop advocacy materials to respond to GBViE

From the PWR Subcluster forum & stakeholder consultations, UNFPA collected & analysed multisectoral GBV risks & cases to be addressed through immediate response by local government & aid organizations. Several GBVIE advocacy materials, namely: Gender checklist, PWR Subcluster’s multisectoral recommendations, Gender recommendations, GBV Rapid Assessment, GBViE SOP, PSEA SOP have been developed, sensitized and used for improved programmes & policies to respond to GBViE. These materials, developed in collaboration with POWECP-DOWECP & partner NGOs, help ensure planning for gender-sensitive, rights-based programmes & community initiatives for the protection of women’s rights, including GBV prevention & management.