



# Why is Mainstreaming Gender Important

- Humanitarian crises are not gender-neutral
- 60% of maternal deaths occur in humanitarian emergencies;
- All forms of violence against women and girls peak during disasters or conflicts;
- High proportion of households in the region are female headed (28.3 - 43.5%)
- LAC a highly vulnerable region (Between 2003 2017, 300,000 persons lost their lives and 70 million were affected due to natural disasters).





#### **International Frameworks**

- CEDAW, 1979; Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action, 1995;
- 1994 ICPD PoA affirms the right to SRH and GBV prevention and mitigation services;



 Samoa Pathway, 2014, The Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030); the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, 2015 and the SDGs



#### Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP)

### Prevent and manage the consequences of sexual violence by:

- Putting in place measures to protect affected populations, particularly women and girls, from sexual violence;
- Making clinical care available for survivors of rape and treatment of STIs; and
- Ensuring the community is aware of the available clinical services (IEC materials and outreach).
- Ensuring WASH facilities are adequate and meet the needs of men, women, girls and boys

#### Reduce HIV transmission by:

- Ensuring safe blood transfusion practice;
- Facilitating and enforcing respect for standard precautions; and
- Making free condoms available.





#### Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP)

- Prevent excess maternal and newborn morbidity and mortality by:
  - Ensuring availability of emergency obstetric care (EmOC) and newborn care services, including:
    - At health facilities: Ensure there are skilled birth attendants and supplies for normal births and management of obstetric and newborn complications;
    - At referral hospitals: Ensure there are skilled medical staff and supplies for management of obstetric and newborn emergencies;
  - Establishing a referral system to facilitate transport and communication from the community to the health center and between health center and hospital; and
  - Providing clean delivery kits to visibly pregnant women and birth attendants to promote clean home deliveries when access to a health facility is not possible.



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#### Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP)

- Plan for comprehensive RH services, integrated into primary health care (PHC) as the situation permits.
  Support the health sector/cluster partners to:
  - Coordinate ordering and distribution of RH equipment and supplies, including dignity kits to affected populations, based on estimated and observed consumption;
  - Collect existing background data;
  - Identify suitable sites for future service delivery of comprehensive RH services; and
  - Assess staff capacity to provide comprehensive RH services and plan for training/retraining of staff





#### Recommendations

- A multi-sectoral, well coordinated response is required when pulling in all key partners to ensure timely support (Government, Civil Society, UN, CEDEMA, IDPs);
- Ensure that SRH is integrated in natural disaster plans, focal points established to support clusters;
- Invest in GBV and SRH services and supplies, as part of an essential health package in emergencies;
- Allocate resources for emergency preparedness and response;





#### Recommendations

- Scale-up in emergency settings the implementation of the 2030 Agenda targets;
- Ensure First Responders have training, particularly in the MISP
- Ensure that financing for humanitarian action, including access to SRH Geographic mapping of vulnerable populations and/or populations with special needs;
- Ensure that you have disaggregated data before the emergency;





## Thank you