



INTENTIONALLY INCLUSIVE

Find, Listen and Design with Girls in Resilience Initiatives

JULISA TAMBUNAN, M.Sc, Psych.

Director of GirlSPARKS

Youth - Gender - Girls Technical Advisor, Mercy Corps



Young people are coming of age during turbulent times

Largest generation of adolescents & youth the world has ever known.

In Asia and the Pacific, there are 717 million young people aged 15 to 24, comprising 60% of the world's youth.

There are 21.3 million refugees, over half of whom are under the age of 18

And more...

Sierra Leone: 63%

Northern Uganda: 70%

Middle East: 50-65% (more than 100 million 15-29)





During Disaster

- What is usually a time of life set aside for learning and the development of livelihood skills is disrupted
- Young people are keenly aware of the possibility that this loss will never be recovered.

(Betancourt & Khan, 2008).





During Disaster

- Adolescents tend to be ignored as a target group during times of emergencies.
- Conceptualized as passive victims or active security threats.





During Disaster

Breakdown of social and cultural systems

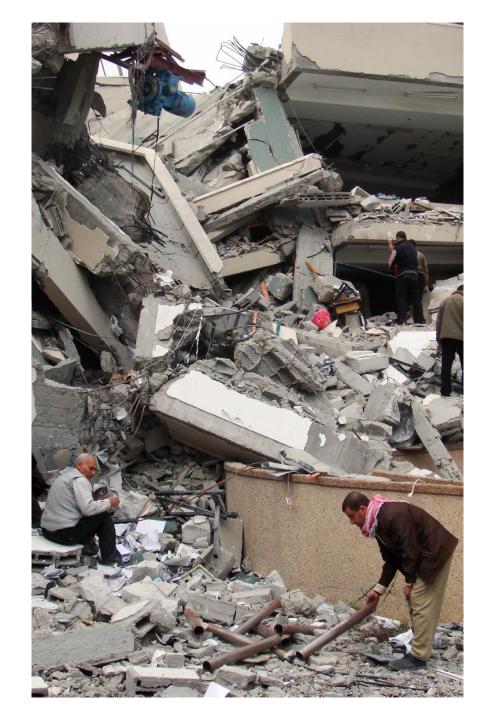
Exposure to violence and chaos

Personal traumas such as the loss of family members, loss of protection mechanisms

Disruption of school and friendships

Absence of role models







Everyone else has a head start





In crisis, girls:

- Less access to resources and services
- High burden of care
- High rates of sexual violence
- Physical and mental health
- More likely to die during or after natural disasters (relates to gender balance in country/socio-economic status)
- Lack of skills/training to navigate disaster (i.e. climb, run, swim, resist assault)



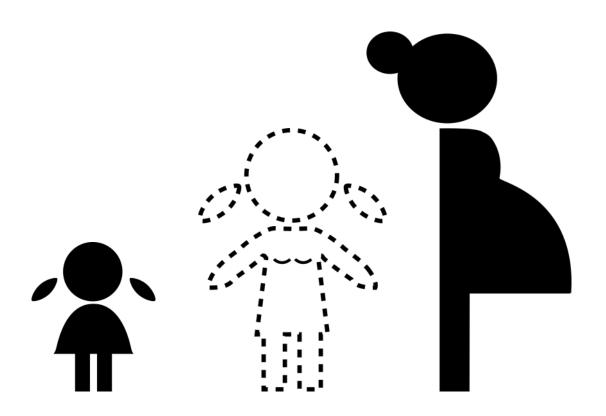


Fact.

Of the 830 women and adolescent girls who die every day from causes related to pregnancy and childbirth, 507 die in countries that are considered fragile because of conflict or disaster (UNFPA, 2015)

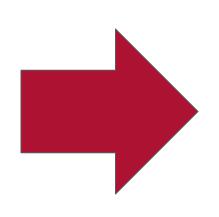


WE'VE LEARNED: WE DON'T REACH GIRLS BECAUSE WE THINK HAVE



IF WE BUILD IT IF DISTRIBUTE IT IF PROVIDE IT GIRLS WILL COME

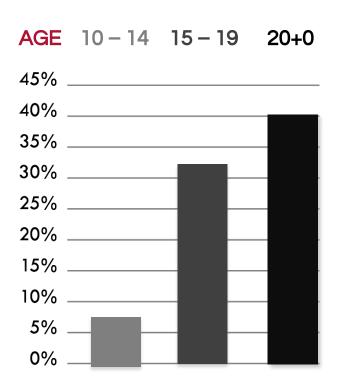
IF WE BUILD IT IF DISTRIBUTE IT IF PROVIDE IT GIRLS WILL NOT COME

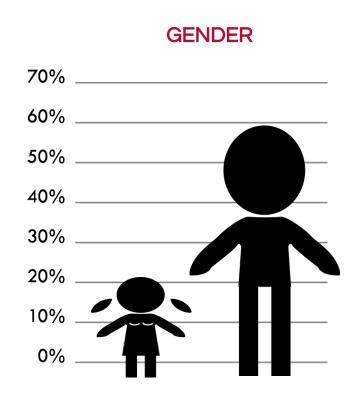


We Have To be Intentional



Youth Programs Miss the Mark





Source: Weiner, Adam. 2007. "Assessing equity of access in youth programs," *Promoting Healthy, Safe, and Productive Transitions to Adulthood Brief* no. 28. New York: Population Council.





Girls are NOT ALL THE SAME

- Younger girls, ages 10-14
- Older girls, ages 15-19
- Young women, ages 20-24
- In-school girls
- Out-of-school girls
- Girls ages 10-14 who live without their parents
- Girls with disabilities
- Displaced girls
- Domestic workers
- Married adolescent girls
- Orphan girls
- Commercial sex workers
- Pastoralist girls
- Girl-headed households







Girl Centered Design

FIND HER Which girls and why those girls

LISTEN TO HER Question assumptions

DESIGN WITH HER Their ideas, not ours



Context:

- Food insecurity
- Intergenerational poverty
- High fertility rates
- Poor maternal and child health outcomes
- Consecutive droughts and natural disasters due to climate change contribute to food insecurity and malnutrition





Girls & Resilience in Sawki:

- Sawki is one of the first DFAPs globally to deploy the Safe Space methodology for adolescent girls as a strategy to increase food security.
- Through mentors and Safe Spaces, the program currently targets 3,100 adolescent girls
- Age-specific content delivered to adolescent girls in safe spaces, including nutrition, reproductive health and livelihood training.





Results:

- Girls' Social Capital: meaningful, non-family friendships and a place to meet
- Girls' Economic Activity: more income, greater decision-making power, more likely to save specifically in case of emergency.
- Early Marriage and Reproductive Health: suggestions of changes in parents' attitudes
- Food Security and Nutrition: minor short-term impact on health and nutrition behaviors





Lessons learned:

- Incorporating an economic component into the Safe Space model won gatekeeper support
- Prioritise community involvement.
- Leverage local traditions of mentoring
- Mentors need adequate incentives and support
- A detailed and standardized curriculum is necessary
- Safe Spaces should strive for inclusivity



Context:

- Mercy Corps' Strategic Resilience Assessments (STRESS) highlighted the importance of building marginalized groups' participation, agency and voice
- Dalit and Janajati girls in the Kailali District are some of the most marginalized and disadvantaged in terms of access to education, social and economic life.





Girls & Resilience in STEM I & II:

 STEM II Theory of Change: if girls are supported to make safe, healthy and successful transitions through secondary school and/or into secure livelihoods, then girls will have increased individual and community resilience

GirlSPARKS



Results:

- Greater agency and decision-making power
- Increased access to education
- Increased access to financial services:

"The GTF loan and the support I have received in these past months has changed my life. Now I earn NRs 1500 a day. I am self-reliant, and I can support my whole family".





Lessons Learned:

- Marginalisation intersects with factors such as age, gender and power dynamics in the district
- Importance of involving community members in the implementation of the project activities to help ensure child safeguarding and Do No Harm
- Provide psychosocial support for girls, particularly the most isolated and vulnerable

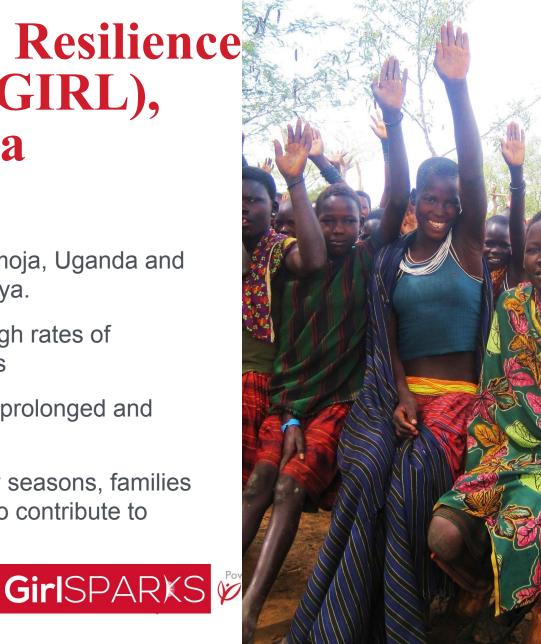




Girls Improving Resilience with Livestock (GIRL), Kenya & Uganda

Context:

- Pastoralist communities in Karamoja, Uganda and in Turkana and West Pokot, Kenya.
- Post-conflict environment with high rates of violence against women and girls
- Climate change has resulted in prolonged and worsening dry spells
- In the face of unpredictable rainy seasons, families are increasingly relying on girls to contribute to household income



Girls Improving Resilience with Livestock (GIRL), Kenya & Uganda

Girls & Resilience in GIRL:

- Empowering 12,000 pastoralist girls to improve livelihoods and agency, contribute to food security and the adaptive capacity of households and the resilience of their communities
- Through Safe Spaces, girls develop critical assets for household and community resilience
- Working with key gatekeepers and private sector actors, the program aims to create an enabling environment for girls' access to markets





Girls Improving Resilience with Livestock (GIRL), Kenya & Uganda

Results:

- Increased access to and use of financial services: the proportion of girls accessing financial services more than doubled
- Increased social capital: 90% of girls could identify safe locations to meet and discuss their issues
- Increased agency and decision-making power: 210% increase in proportion of girls in West Pokot reporting greater ability to make decisions





WHAT WE LEARNED ABOUT GIRLS



SHE IS UNIQUE,
NOT JUST LIKE EVERY OTHER GIRL



SHE IS READY FOR ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT A LOT EARLIER THAN WE THINK





SAFETY MATTERS FOR HER,
FIRST AND FOREMOST!



