



**Report Title:** MAPPING OF SAFETY AUDIT TOOLS AND REPORTS

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### OVERVIEW

A brief review exercise was commissioned concerning current practices in conducting multi-sectoral and sector-specific safety audits in humanitarian response—undertaken both by gender-based violence (GBV) actors seeking to inform improvements in sector programming, and by sector actors to improve their sector response. The review identified good examples in conducting safety audits to mitigate the risk of GBV in sector programming. The review also looked at the extent to which there is any uptake in sector programming of safety audit findings related to GBV.

A web-search using keywords ‘gender-based violence’, ‘safety audits’ and ‘managing safety in IDP/refugee camps’ was undertaken alongside five key informant interviews with GBV advisors and sector specialists. Information collected on safety audits in camps, urban and public spaces as well as schools - including toolkits on conducting participatory safety audits – has been categorised into tools listed by agency (Annex 1) and reports listed by country (Annex 2).<sup>1</sup> Opportunities for future integration into key sector tools were also identified and are listed in Annex 3. The country-level safety audits that were reviewed are from Syria / Jordan, South Sudan, Somalia, Iraq, Nigeria and Bangladesh.<sup>2</sup>

The review of tools, guidance and reports on safety audits suggests that among non-GBV specialists<sup>3</sup> sectors and actors there is an increasing awareness of the importance of integrating attention to GBV in sector safety audits (or undertaking GBV-specific safety audits

<sup>1</sup> The short time-frame for the review limited the number of tools collected from key informants as well as from the web search. This report is therefore preliminary rather than exhaustive.

<sup>2</sup> Sector-specific safety audits with GBV elements have also been undertaken in Greece, as documented in *Institutionalizing the IASC GBV Guidelines: Highlights from UNICEF in 2017* (UNICEF, 2017). No report on the findings was available to include in this review. See [https://www.unicef.org/protection/files/GBV\\_GL\\_Highlights\\_final\\_print.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/protection/files/GBV_GL_Highlights_final_print.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> The term ‘non-GBV specialist’ refers to agencies and individuals who work in humanitarian response sectors other than GBV and do not have specific expertise in GBV prevention and response programming but who can, nevertheless, undertake activities that significantly reduce the risk of GBV for affected populations (IASC GBV Guidelines, 2015).

as part of sector programme planning and monitoring) in order to support efforts to mitigate the risk of GBV in sector response. The dissemination of the IASC GBV Guidelines by the global Implementation Support Team<sup>4</sup>, the support at the country level by GBV Sub-clusters to other clusters/sectors, as well as the targeted efforts of UNICEF and other agencies and organizations to build capacity internally across sectors appear to be having an impact on attention to GBV risk mitigation in sector programming. In a particularly strong example of good practice, safety audit findings are in some settings being used to inform sector priorities in Humanitarian Response Plans (e.g. when sectors include an indicator for GBV risk mitigation). However, evidence of *programmatic* follow-up on the findings from safety audits was found only for two contexts--Somalia and Syria. That evidence of follow up is lacking not only suggests the need for additional attention to safety audit activities, it also points to the need for better documentation capturing improvements in sector-specific GBV risk reduction measures as a result of safety audits, as well as the need to ensure that sectors do use findings from safety audits to inform adjustments in their programming.

## INTRODUCTION

GBV risk mitigation should be an integral element of all sectoral and multi-sectoral assessments. In particular, general sector safety audits that incorporate attention to GBV risks—or even specific GBV-focused safety audits—are an important way for sector actors to ensure GBV issues related to sector programming have been adequately identified so that mitigation measures can be implemented (IASC GBV Guidelines 2015).

### ***The Benefits of Sector-specific and Multi-sectoral Safety Audits to Mitigate GBV Risks***

Safety audits that incorporate attention to GBV, whether multi-sectoral or sector-specific, encourage humanitarian actors to coordinate and collaborate across and within sectors, to pool resources and to work together to assess and identify GBV risks by service or sector. Analysis of findings can determine further actions for the humanitarian community and can facilitate collaboration between sector actors and GBV partners to reduce identified risks. When conducted regularly, safety audits can help to monitor the effectiveness of established mitigation measures and measure on-going GBV risks. They can also give voice to women and girls whose needs might otherwise be overlooked (IASC GBV Guidelines 2015; UNFPA 2015).

### ***Limits and Challenges to Safety Audits in GBV Risk Mitigation***

Safety audits that assess GBV risks and mitigation measures in camp and non-camp settings are not meant to be specialised assessments which investigate the nature, scope and services related to GBV. It is anticipated that non-GBV specialists can undertake safety audits that include questions related to GBV. Some guidance is available in the IASC GBV Guidelines on what sector-specific issues should be integrated into safety audits. However, if capacity is limited or sectors are concerned about how to implement the recommendations in the IASC GBV Guidelines, GBV specialists can be engaged for support—not only to make inputs to the audit tools and process, but also to provide training to sector assessment teams and to assist with the analysis of the information (GBV AoR 2010).

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<sup>4</sup> For more information about global capacity building efforts related to the IASC GBV Guidelines, see [www.gbvguidelines.org](http://www.gbvguidelines.org)

## FINDINGS FROM MAPPING OF SAFETY AUDIT TOOLS AND REPORTS

### *Methods for Collecting and Analysing Data on Safety and GBV Risks for Women and Girls in Humanitarian Settings*

Checklists or observation, safety mapping, safety walks and focus group discussions are methods most commonly used to assess sector-related safety concerns for women and girls. These are described further below:

The Checklist/Observation approach is mainly an observational method where data is recorded based on what is physically seen by the data collector. When assessing GBV risks, speaking with women and girls is a critical element to understand their safety concerns in displacement sites. The *ACTED Standard Operation Procedure GBV Safety Audit* provides detailed steps on how to conduct a safety audit within a displacement camp setting using checklists and FGD guides<sup>5</sup> (see ACTED Somalia Safety Audit Checklist, GBV WG Safety Audit Tool and ACTED SOP in Annex 1).

Safety Mapping captures local knowledge and social perceptions about risk and safety on a map. The map can be used to show places significant to women and girls, highlight those places important to them and specify where women and girls feel safe. Often the process of making the map—finding out about the local context and different views on what should go on the map—is just as important as the information the map contains (see Nutrition Cluster and WRC Safety Mapping Tools in Annex 1).

The Safety Walk is similar to the Checklist/Observation approach in that it is an observation method. However, it engages women and girls directly to enable them to identify and articulate the safety concerns and problems they face in certain geographical areas and in accessing services. A safety walk can be conducted to assess one route and amenity, such as a market, school or WASH facility. Where safe and appropriate to do so, this tool empowers women and girls to communicate directly with service providers and other duty bearers regarding their safety needs and to engage in joint problem solving and decision-making regarding safety and protection (see Nutrition Cluster Safety Walk in Annex 1).

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) can be used to identify safety risks and concerns of women and girls. The group discussions are typically done in small groups of 8 to 12 females, separated by age. An inclusive approach ensures that women and girls with different abilities and from different sectors of society are represented. Open-ended questions can be used to gather perceptions, fears and safety concerns from women and girls. FGDs are recommended as a complement to quantitative and observation data collection to gain a deeper understanding of safety and GBV concerns. However, it should be noted that non-GBV specialists may need to seek out the support of GBV specialists when undertaking FGDs

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<sup>5</sup> It is important to emphasize that in areas of high insecurity, the individual(s) gathering the information should not write down specific concerns on paper while walking around the site/community. Instead, it is recommended to take mental notes of questions and observations and write them down later, after leaving the site/community.

that ask specific questions about GBV (see GBV WG Safety Audit Tool Jordan Cross Border Syria; UNICEF FGD Guides in Annex 1).

### ***Types of Information Collected***

Multi-sectoral safety audits in IDP/refugee camp settings typically evaluate site-level GBV risks associated with the physical structure, layout and provisions of critical shelter arrangements; larger camp layout; water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and services; safety and security of the site; and accessibility for males and females (including persons with disability) to services, facilities and sites. Multi-sectoral assessments may include any or all humanitarian sectors since GBV concerns cut across all areas of humanitarian response (WEDC 2018; IASC GBV Guidelines 2015).

The specific tools examined for this review were from camp settings. The GBV-related information collected is summarized in Table 1 below:

**Table 1**

<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Key Issues Investigated through Observation, Interviews and FGD's</b>
<b>Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)</b>	Checklist and Questionnaire	Camp layout, including physical protective barriers (walls, fences) lighting, layout, structure, access, location; presence of armed individuals, security personnel, safe access to markets, community protection, the existence of trained GBV focal points and community feedback mechanisms for complaints or reporting of GBV, availability of cooking fuel, emergency services available at night after working hours, services for the clinical management of rape
<b>Shelter</b>	Checklist and Questionnaire	Private sleeping areas, how living spaces are shared, existence of secure door locks, whether spaces were allocated to single or multiple families per unit, the number of people allocated to each unit
<b>Nutrition</b>	Checklist with FGD guides	Privacy, safe routes to distribution points, accessible and safe locations of distribution sites, safe and appropriate times of distribution, training on GBV done and available for nutrition actors engaging with beneficiaries
<b>Health</b>	Checklist	Presence and recruitment of female guards at health facilities, safe access to facilities, safe routes to facilities, health actors trained on GBV, existence and use of GBV referral pathways
<b>Education</b>	Checklist	Security fencing and walls around schools, existence of male/female separated toilets, accessibility of schools (safety and disability), availability of sanitary supplies, safe routes and distances to schools, training on GBV for teachers and learners, male/female ratios of teachers and learners, referral pathways for GBV incidences, enrolment and attendance of girls at schools

WASH	Checklist and Questionnaire	Adequate lighting around facilities, risks to women and girls, male/female ratio on WASH committees, evidence of women's voices being heard on WASH committees, locks on latrines, separation of male / female facilities with clear marking (M/F); access and peeping risks, consulting of women and girls, feedback mechanisms for complaints and reporting GBV incidents; school latrines; water points; WASH facility accessibility and safety for women and girls
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***Evidence of Programmatic Follow-up from Safety Audit Findings***

Evidence of programmatic follow-up from safety audit findings was limited. Key informants mentioned that this could be due in part to budgetary issues where implementation of recommendations are new allocations which are not part of existing budgets. Nevertheless, some good examples emerged, which are briefly summarized below.

Evidence from the review suggests that in Somalia, for example, findings and recommendations of the safety audits led to a joint CCCM and GBV workshop focused on strengthening referral pathways; CCCM's shared responsibility in addressing GBV risks; and identification of GBV service gaps within sites. Plans to facilitate regular safety audit exercises were made and materialised in 2018. Recommendations from the 2018 safety audit were followed up with the development of an action plan with implementation commitments across the sectors. These safety audits have increased the awareness of the practitioners in the humanitarian response system on GBV risks and mitigation, particularly non-GBV specialists, and provided capacity on how they might address these risks. They also provided an excellent platform to advocate for GBV risk mitigation at higher levels which resulted in the inclusion of safety audits as a cross-cutting indicator in the Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2019 (see Somalia report in Annex 2).

Another example of where the review identified evidence of follow up from safety audits is in the Syria Response (see Syria Evaluation Response, Annex 2). Safety audits were reportedly critical to the integration of efficient and creative ways to respond to GBV in Health, Shelter and WASH sector responses. Safety audits also enabled effective assessment of GBV prevention measures implemented in these sectors. For example, in one instance, refugees formed 'family blocks' as a safety measure and safety audits indicated that refugee women and girls felt safer and better represented as a result.

In South Sudan, a Nutrition Cluster Safety Audit (2018) was done in close collaboration with the GBV Sub-cluster. The safety audit integrated issues related to Health, WASH, Food Security and Livelihoods. Significant safety concerns were identified. As a result, the Nutrition Cluster committed to two GBV indicators in the 2019 HRP. Partners also committed to holding a national GBV training in June 2019; to roll out safety audit tools in all nutrition sites; to collaborate with the GBV sub cluster at sub-national and national levels; and to ensure that regular safety audits form the basis for GBV mainstreaming into micro-plans for nutrition.

Findings from the Nigeria WASH sector safety audit (see Nigeria Muna Garage Report, Annex 2) highlighted critical gaps and issues, which in turn resulted in a comprehensive list of

recommendations to the CCCM and WASH sectors. The recommendations focused on conducting further safety audits with regular monitoring and tracking; adhering to the WASH minimum commitments; and coordinating across sectors to better address the safety concerns for women and girls.

In Burundi, the International Rescue Committee was able to make strong recommendations to UNHCR, implementing partners and sectors working with refugees (e.g. CCCM), based on security issues identified for women and girls through their GBV-specific safety audits (see Burundi IRC SGBV report, Annex 2). Recommendations focused on physical concerns (lighting, latrines, bringing markets and water to the camps), social issues (engaging communities, volunteer watch groups, socio-economic opportunities, domestic violence) and capacity building (awareness for community leaders, families and support to survivors).

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The paucity of follow-up reports on implementation indicates that more attention and resources need to be applied to not only documenting and following up the outcomes of safety audits, but also to ensuring that budgets are in place to meet the safety and security demands that safety audits identify. Nevertheless, literature on safety audits and the number of tools identified through this brief review suggest that there is an increasing awareness about the importance of conducting safety audits that incorporate attention to GBV risks in humanitarian contexts. Good practices were identified in several settings and are summarized below:

### ***Key Good Practice Recommendations:***

- Safety audits are an important mechanism to identify GBV risk mitigation needs and should therefore be conducted regularly;
- Sector partners working in different sites in the same context should use the same tools to ensure comparability of findings;
- Where possible, sectors should coordinate to set up multi-sectoral safety audit teams to encourage joint ownership and accountability of emergent recommendations and action plans;
- Safety audits should coincide with Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) cycles to ensure that implementation of recommendations is included in budget allocations;
- Monitoring must be done to assess the extent of implementation of recommendations from safety audits;
- Training of non-GBV specialists prior to conducting safety audits can be helpful in ensuring sector actors conduct safety audits in a safe and ethical way, especially when including FGDs;
- GBV specialists should be available to sector actors to support integration of GBV elements in sector safety audits;
- Follow-up, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms should be integrated into the tool design to ensure that the safety audit exercise is not an end in itself.

## REFERENCES

IASC GBV (2015). *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action* <https://gbvguidelines.org/en/>

GBV AoR (2010). *Handbook for Coordinating Gender-Based Violence in Humanitarian Settings*. [https://www.unicef.org/protection/files/GBV\\_Handbook\\_Long\\_Version.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/protection/files/GBV_Handbook_Long_Version.pdf)

UNFPA (2015). *Minimum Standards for Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies*. [https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/GBVIE.Minimum.Standard.Publication.FINAL\\_.ENG\\_.pdf](https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/GBVIE.Minimum.Standard.Publication.FINAL_.ENG_.pdf)

WEDC (2018). *Lighting for Safer Sanitation*. Loughborough University. <https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com>

## ANNEX 1: ANNOTATED LIST OF SAFETY AUDIT TOOLS AND GUIDANCE NOTES

No.	NAME OF TOOL	COUNTRY	TYPE AND METHOD	SECTOR / CLUSTER	TYPE OF INFORMATION
1	ACTED SAFETY AUDIT <a href="#">TRAINING</a> POWERPOINT	KENYA /SOMALIA	POWERPOINT	CCCM	Training on Camp Management Safety Audit includes how to use the checklist and the database to ensure that conditions in the site minimize the risks of GBV
2	ACTED SOMALIA BLANK DATA BASE (available in the folder accompanying this report)	SOMALIA	DATABASE with coding and Safety Audit questions	WASH, SAFETY AND SECURITY, GBV SERVICES, HEALTH	Provides an example on coding information and on Safety Audit questions for GBV risk mitigation
3	ACTED Somalia Safety Audit simplified Checklist Oct 2018 (The checklist is available in the folder accompanying this report). Otherwise available from CCCM Somalia.	SOMALIA COVERING BANADIR, BAIDOA AND DOLLOW	site visits, direct observation, discussion with community, consultation with key informants	CCCM AND GBV SUB-CLUSTER	Safety for women and girls in Camp Layout, shelter structure, WASH facilities, security and other services including gbv services, health, education and nutrition facilities includes discussion on perceptions
4	<a href="#">ACTED SOP</a> Safety Audit Somalia	SOMALIA	1.PPT; 2. checklist 3. Excel Database; 4. FGD tool 5. FGD report template 6. Narrative Report Template 7. Action Plan template	CCCM	The purpose of this document is to illustrate step by step actions and the procedures to do safety audits in Somalia.
5	<a href="#">Participatory Mapping Exercise</a>		done in settings where NOT appropriate to conduct a safety walk done with groups of girls and	Global Nutrition Cluster	To learn from different groups of girls and women about key safety concerns in community;



			women of similar ages, divided into smaller groups of 4-5 people each.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Locations where they feel safe and unsafe, and threats that contribute to this; and</li> <li>•Strategies for improving</li> </ul>
6	<a href="#">Participatory Safety Walk Guide</a>		3-hour walk using observation, visual recording discussion and interviews with service providers	Can be used for any sector Safety Audit	girls and women to identify and articulate the safety concerns empowers them to communicate directly and to engage in joint problem solving and decision-making
7	ACTIONAID Safety Audit <a href="#">participatory toolkit</a>	Brazil, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Nepal and Liberia	Guidance on how to do safety audits for cities and urban spaces	All	Contains principles and guidance and a full set of tools on how to identify and address safety concerns for women and girls in public spaces
8	CCCM Camp Management <a href="#">Safety Audit tool</a>		Direct observation	CCCM AND GBV, WASH, EDUCATION, SECURITY, MARKETS	examine a campsite for safety concerns for women and girls geographic location of facilities,
9	<a href="#">DTM -IOM Iraq Mission tool</a>	IRAQ	Questionnaire	CCCM	collects rapid information on safety in camp life covering shelter layout, WASH facilities, participation in management, safety and security, access and vulnerabilities
10	<a href="#">EFUS Safety Audit eWEB</a>	CANADA	GUIDANCE	URBAN AND PUBLIC SPACES	Covers policy and legislation at national level.

					Guidance on the use of a range of tools and techniques
11	FR Guide pour le Safety Mapping	Cameroun	FGD Guidance	SAFETY MAPPING	GBV FGD guide translated into French
12	FR Safety audit tool updated	Cameroun	Observation questionnaire	Camp layout, shelter, food distribution, Health, WASH, Education, security	GBV questionnaire translated into French
13	<a href="#">GBV Guidelines TAG Shelter 2015</a>	ALL	GUIDANCE	SHELTER	Shelter and safety
14	GBV WG FGD Jordan Cross Border Programmes tool (the tool is in the folder but refer to the <a href="#">SOP</a> for more guidance)	JORDAN HUB FOR SYRIA	INTERVIEW/ FGD GUIDE		Safety risks and concerns of women and girls
15	GBV WG Safety Audit Tool Revised YIDA (in folder)	JORDAN HUB	Questionnaire to guide observation	Camp layout, shelter, food distribution, Health, WASH, Education, security	Can be used in camp and non-camp setting To assess safety concerns for women and girls and is based on interviews and discussions with women
16	<a href="#">HAP Guide to the 2010 HAP Standard</a>	ALL	Guidance	ALL	Guidance linking accountability to safety – mentions the need to take gender and age into account
17	IRC Risk identification session YIDA refugee Settlement (in folder)	YIDA REFUGEE CAMPE	FGD Questions	Health, food, water, shelter, registration, WASH	Risks and challenges for women and girls in camp
18	<a href="#">KCS Emergency Toolkit</a>		Guidance and Tools Observation, interviews, surveys, FGD	CHILD PROTECTION	Safeguarding children in emergencies tools and exercises including taking SGBV into account. Provides

					information on what to include in a safety audit
19	<a href="#">NUTRITION CLUSTER GBV Risk and Safety Observation Guide</a>		Observation checklist	Camp on in a community	Recording observations on women and girls safety and security
20	NUTRITION CLUSTER Safety Audit Tool 2018 (tool in the folder also link to <a href="#">key findings online</a> )	SOUTH SUDAN	Questionnaire for observation, FGD and staff consultation and community consultation	NUTRITION	Safety and security concerns including GBV-related safety risks around nutrition facilities
21	<a href="#">RHRC GBV Tools Manual for assessment and Program design</a>	ALL	Manual	GBV Sub-cluster	Contains assessment, programming M&E tools in conflict settings, good resource for guidance on GBV issues to integrate into Safety Audit tools and for analysis
22	<a href="#">Sphere Handbook 2018</a>	ALL	Manual	ALL	Provides comprehensive guidance on standards and principles regarding safety, dignity and protection – useful as guidance for tool design and analysis
23	<a href="#">UBC Perceptions of Safety in Campus Public Spaces</a>	CANADA	VARIETY OF METHODS	URBAN AND PUBLIC SPACES	Guidance notes, methods and Safety Audit tools for assessing perceptions of public safety in urban settings
24	<a href="#">UNFPA GBV Assessment and situation analysis 2012</a>	ALL	Assessment, interviews, Safety Audit in camps, checklists FGD guides	ALL and GBV Sub-cluster	Samples of GBV Assessment tools that have been developed, used, and revised in field sites over time

25	<a href="#">UNFPA GBViE Minimum Standards Publication</a>	All	Guidance	GBV Sub-cluster	Minimum standards on GBViE programming ensuring safety and security
26	<a href="#">UNFPA Pamphlet on Women and girls safe spaces</a>	MYANMAR	Guidance and checklist	GBV sub-cluster	How to establish and maintain safe spaces for women and girls
27	<a href="#">UNHCR IOM Best Practice Guide CBCM</a>	ALL	Guidance with case studies	PSEA /AAP	How to establish community-based complaints mechanism which is part of GBV risk mitigation that comes up in safety audits
28	<a href="#">UNICEF GBViE safety audits How to Guide</a>	ALL	GUIDANCE	GBV AND NON-GBV ACTOR	How to do a safety audit for gbv and non-gbv specialists
29	<a href="#">UNICEF WASH Recommendations Roadmap</a>	ROHINGYA RESPONSE	ROADMAP of recommendations	WASH	Way forward mapping recommendations from the gender gbv inclusion audit
30	<a href="#">UNICEF WASH Safety Audit FGD Guide adolescent</a>	NIGERIA	FGD Discussion questions	WASH	Understand key risks, challenges & solutions for adolescents accessing WASH including MHM services/facilities.
31	<a href="#">UNICEF WASH Safety audit FGD Guide adult</a>	ALL	FGD discussion questions and some observation	WASH	Assessing safety perceptions of women and girls at WASH facilities including MHM
32	<a href="#">UNICEF WASH Safety Audit observation checklist</a>	ALL	Observation Tool with discussion points	WASH Nigeria	Water points, latrines, bathing facilities assessing risks for women and girls.
33	<a href="#">UNODC Guide safety audits</a>	LATIN AMERICA AND AFRICA	Guidance	Community Safety in urban and public spaces	Participatory safety audits general guidance what a Safety Audit is, how it can be conducted

					in practice action-oriented steps, data collection methods includes gender dimensions
34	WASH CLUSTER Monitoring National partners (in folder)	ALL	Monitoring tool	WASH	To analyse information from questionnaire filled in by national partners
35	WASH CLUSTER questionnaire monitoring 1 (in folder)	ALL	Questionnaire for in country partners	WASH	Questions on complying with 5 WASH commitments
36	WASH CLUSTER questionnaire monitoring2 (in folder)	ALL	Questionnaire with guidance notes for field offices	WASH	Questions on 5 commitments
37	WASH CLUSTER partner monitoring global (in folder)	ALL	Monitoring Tool	WASH	Monitoring of WASH advisers in field offices
38	WASH CLUSTER Minimum Commitments (in folder)	ALL	Guidance note	WASH	Outlining WASH commitments
39	WASH SOP (in folder)	ALL	Consultation guidance	WASH	To improve access to user-friendly toilets, bathing facilities and water points
40	WEDC Accessibility and Safety Water Point (all available in folder or go to <a href="#">WEDC website</a> )	ALL	Checklist and questionnaire	WASH	Examine waterpoint for accessibility and safety for physically vulnerable and women, girls and children
41	<a href="#">WEDC Accessibility and Safety school latrine</a>	ALL	Checklist and questionnaire	WASH	Examine school latrine for accessibility for physically vulnerable and safety for women, girls and children
42	WEDC Accessibility and Safety latrine 2013	ALL	Checklist and questionnaire	WASH	Examine sanitation facility for accessibility for physically

					vulnerable and safety for women, girls and children
43	WEDC Facilitators note	ALL	Guidance note to facilitator	WASH	Note to facilitator on examining water points, latrines and school latrines
44	<a href="#">WRC Safety Mapping Exercise Tool</a>	Women's Refugee Commission	Step by Step Guidance on Safety Mapping in Communities	All Sectors, urban and public spaces	Facilitator Guide to map safety with community members in single sex groups using PRA mapping methodology
45	<a href="#">PROTECTION CLUSTER mainstreaming APP</a>	ALL	App available on Google Play and iTunes	Protection Mainstreaming Child Protection GBV Education Age and Disability Inclusion Sphere standards	Guidance on specific actions that can improve adherence to key principles of meaningful access, safety, dignity, participation, and accountability

## ANNEX 2: ANNOTATED LIST OF REPORTS ON SAFETY AUDITS

No.	Name of Report	Date	Agency	Sectors / clusters	Key points
1	BANGLADESH MAIN REPORT ANNEXES	March 2019	UNICEF	WASH	Annexes to main report including copy of tool used
2	BANGLADESH MAIN REPORT ROHINGYA CRISIS	March 2019	UNICEF	WASH	Gender GBV & Inclusion findings on capacities, coordination, strategic, institutions with Recommendations roadmap
3	BANGLADESH SUMMARY REPORT	March 2019	UNICEF	Wash	Snapshots of findings and recommendations
4	BANGLADESH CPSS SAFETY WALK AND MAPPING EXERCISES	July 2019	CHILD PROTECTION UNICEF	CP	Why, where, how, what, what actions and children's perceptions
5	BURUNDI SGBV Report	2011	IRC	SGBV in Wash, markets, safety and security, all services and perceptions.	Following the 2010 assessment IRC conducted a follow-up Safety Audit in August 2011 in Gasorwe, Musasa and Bwagiriza camps and Butare Refugee site to identify SGBV risks. Full recommendations on physical, social and capacity concerns
6	GLOBAL Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces global results report	2017	UN Women	Urban and Public Spaces	UN Women's Global Flagship Programme Initiative Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces shares achievements from various participating city programmes in

No.	Name of Report	Date	Agency	Sectors / clusters	Key points
					Africa, Latin America, the Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, North America and Europe.
7	GREECE GBV HIGHLIGHTS SAFETY AUDIT BRIEF	2017	UNICEF	EDUCATION AND CP	Adapted GBV guidelines for Urban and School settings
8	IRAQ SAFETY AUDIT DASHBOARD	2017	IOM	CCCM	Quantitative assessment of the level of risk for GBV in informal settlements provide operational partners—CCCM, Shelter, WASH—a way to support prioritizing GBV risk mitigation
9	JAKARTA SAFE CITIES	ND	UNWOMEN	SEXUALL HARASSMENT IN PUBLIC SPACES	assessed the situation on the safety of women at selected areas in Jakarta through information gathering and data collection using different tools and methods.
10	MULTI-COUNTRY PRACTICE BRIEF	2018	UNICEF	CCCM, HEALTH, EDUCATION, FOOD, SECURITY, NUTRION, SHELTER, WASH	GBV Risk mitigation in Ethiopia, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and the Whole of Syria response identifying results of safety work
11	NEPAL	2016	UNWOMEN/ACTIONAID	SAFE CITY covering public transport, street lighting, electricity, public toilets, markets	Rapid Situational analysis, Key Informant interviews, FGD and Safety walk



No.	Name of Report	Date	Agency	Sectors / clusters	Key points
12	NIGERIA REPORT ON MUNA GARAGE		UNICEF WITH PARTNERS NCA, PLAN AND RUWASSA	WASH	Safe Walk and FGD teams assessed safety for women and girls in Muna Garage Zone A and B in NE Nigeria with recommendations .
13	REPORT ON LIGHTING AND SANITATION (Literature Review)	2018	OXFAM, WEDC	WASH	improving lighting at WASH facilities was followed by increased feelings of safety. lighting (or improved lighting) of WASH facilities provided some suggestion of an increase in usage of the facilities
14a	SOMALIA SAFETY AUDIT DRAFT REPORT	2018	UNICEF	Camp layout, shelter structure, WASH facilities, Safety & security, health, education, nutrition	Banadir, Baidoa & Dollow targeting 47 IDP sites in 7 districts to assess the safety and security concerns for women and girls. Lists comprehensive recommendations
14b	SOMALIA SAFETY AUDIT FINDNGS 28 JAN 2019	2018	UNICEF	SAME AS ABOVE FULL REPORT	Full report with recommendations
15	SOMALIA SAFETY AUDIT FOLLOW UP ACTIONS	2018	UNICEF	As above	List of recommended action steps from the 2018 safety audit findings with commitments from sector partners
16	SOMALIA BAIDOA REPORT	2018	ACTED, CCCM TEAM AND WOCCA	camp layout, camp infrastructures WASH, shelter as well as safety and security	Used Safety Audit Checklist tool for Somalia 35 camps mix of observations, site walks and key informant

No.	Name of Report	Date	Agency	Sectors / clusters	Key points
					interviews with female community members report with recommendations
17	SOMALIA BAIDOA FACT SHEET	2018			INFOGRAPHIC OF FINDINGS
18	SOUTH ASIA FIRST STEP TO MAKING SCHOOLS SAFER	2009	SOUTH ASIA DISASTERS. NET	School Vulnerability in Disasters	Guidelines for school to school safety audits in preparation for disaster
19	SOUTH SUDAN APRIL REPORT	APRIL n.d	IRC	Camp Layout, Shelter, WASH, Health, Food, Nutrition, Security, Representation	Contains information from 6 audits of 6 blocks and distribution centres
20	SOUTH SUDAN BENTIU REPORT	2016	IRC UNHCR & Partners	PROTECTION AND GBV	Routine audit assessing risk factors for women and girls using interviews, fgd, KII with recommendations
21	SOUTH SUDAN NUTRITION REPORT	June 2019	Action Against Hunger, Nutrition Cluster, CARE	Nutrition	Safety audits at nutrition sites findings with recommendations and commitments from partners
22	SOUTH SUDAN LIGHTING REPORT	2018	WEDC, OXFAM,	WASH	Assessing impact of solar lighting in camps
23	SOUTH SUDAN MONTHLY REPORT	2013	IRC	Camp Layout, Shelter, WASH, Health, Food, Nutrition, Security, Representation	3 blocks covered as well as food distribution block
24	SYRIA ZAATARI ASSESSMENT	2013	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR	CP AND GBV WORKING GROUP	Assessment on perceived pattern of threats, knowledge and prevention KI, FGD, and Safety Audit
25	SYRIA ADVOCACY FOR SAFETY	2015	UNHCR	PROTECTION SECTOR	Raising awareness of Safety concerns

No.	Name of Report	Date	Agency	Sectors / clusters	Key points
					including safety audits
26	SYRIA EVALUATION OF RESPONSE	2015	IRC, UNFPA UNHCR UNICEF IMC	PROTECTION, WASH, HEALTH, SHELTER	Strong evidence of impact of safety audits
27	SYRIA HNO ASSESSMENT 2019	2019	UNFPA / GBV AoR Whole of Syria	PROTECTION	Assessments reconfirmed that GBV continues to pervade the lives of women and girls everywhere. safety audit is one of the major data collecting tools used to identify risks.

## ANNEX 3: OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUTURE INTEGRATION INTO KEY SECTOR TOOLS

### *Urban and Public Spaces in the humanitarian-development nexus*

Since safety audits feature as strong tools to engage the community to improve safety for women and girls in urban and public spaces, an opportunity exists for humanitarians to work across the humanitarian-development nexus outside of camp settings. [The 2017 Global Report on UN Women's flagship initiative](#) provides evidence on using safety audits to inform infrastructure, policies and other improvements towards creating safer public environments for women and girls.

A full toolkit for participatory safety audits with relevant guidance on collecting and analysing information on safety for women and girls in urban and public spaces is available. This toolkit was developed by Social Development Direct for ActionAid in 2013 (see Annex 1). The tools provided in this toolkit can be further adapted to match local needs and conditions. They investigate the main safety issues for women's interest group (e.g. vendors, students, workers) and ask questions on who is affected, how the harassment or violence affects the women and girls (e.g. school dropout, loss of trade), the underlying causes of the harassment or violence and the times of day or times and places these problems occur.

### *Education Sector*

School Safety Audit tools were also found for making schools safer in disasters. Lessons learned from South Asia disasters were captured by [southasiadisasters.net](http://southasiadisasters.net) which include: (i) disaster safety of schools (ii) key coordination areas for national school safety programme (iii) impact of earthquake on schools (iv) safer education during emergencies; (v) building disaster response in schools. GBV is not included in this tool. However, there is a safe schools campaign run by *Theirworld* and *A World at School* in which the latest [report](#) includes a section on GBV as an internal threat. The [UNICEF 2019 Humanitarian Action for Children report](#) also raises GBV as a significant threat to the well-being and safety of children, especially girls, but does not mention safety audits. Aside from the WEDC tool on school latrines, no other sector-specific Safety Audit tool for EIE that integrated GBV was found. This is therefore a gap which GBV specialists can assist in addressing. It is noted, however, that Education is included in the Somalia multi-sectoral Safety Audit tool (see Annex 1).

### *Shelter, housing, habitat*

Crime Prevention work by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) promote the use of safety audits in cities for preventing urban crime. Addressing and preventing GBV and the gender dimensions of crime are elements of these safety audits, providing an opportunity for connecting with humanitarian actors working within and outside of camp settings to include crime prevention as part of safety audits. A [2018 guide](#) on how to conduct participatory safety audits in cities for crime prevention offers comprehensive guidance and promotes an intersectional lens to capture all types of diversity and layers of discrimination.

### The GBV AoR Help Desk

The GBV AoR Helpdesk is a technical research, analysis, and advice service for humanitarian practitioners working on GBV prevention and response in emergencies at the global, regional and country level. GBV AoR Helpdesk services are provided by a roster of GBViE experts, with oversight from Social Development Direct. Efforts are made to ensure that Helpdesk queries are matched to individuals and networks with considerable experience in the query topic. However, views or opinions expressed in GBV AoR Helpdesk Products do not necessarily reflect those of all members of the GBV AoR, nor of all the experts of SDDirect's Helpdesk roster.

### Contact the Helpdesk

You can contact the GBViE Helpdesk by emailing us: [enquiries@gbviehelpdesk.org.uk](mailto:enquiries@gbviehelpdesk.org.uk), and we will respond to you within 24 hours during weekdays.

The GBViE Helpdesk is available 09.30- 17.30 GMT, Monday to Friday.