

SSJ- STRUCTURE FOR THE SESSION

A. INTRODUCTION:

This session intent provides clear understanding of Safety, Security and Justice (SSJ) through participatory methods, it comprises of four subsections which describes methods and procedures to facilitate SSJ.

B. SESSION OBJECTIVE

To explain participants on definition and strategy of SSJ and forms of violence and its field engagement mechanism

C. SPECIFIC LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the end of this session the participant able to understand working definition, strategy and segmentation approach for Safety, Security, and Justice.

1. Understand working definition of SSJ
2. Identify the forms of violence
3. Understand the perpetrators
4. Our SSJ Strategies:
 - Violence as per risk and vulnerability
 - Strengthening and institutionalising violence response system including reporting-Three Tier system
5. SSJ result framework
6. Current situations in the Cos
7. Priorities for the quarter
8. Field Roll out plan

D. TRAINING/LEARNING METHODOLOGY:

1. Discussion
2. Small group work
3. Video Clip
4. Role Play

E. MAJOR REFERENCES AND TRAINING MATERIALS:

Handouts on SSJ definition.

F. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS:

1. Marking pens
2. Chart paper
3. Projector
4. Mike
5. White board

G. EVALUATION METHODS:

1. Worksheet on forms of violence (pictorial)
2. Continuous recap and assessment
3. Quiz

Session: 1

Welcome all participants and Introduce session objective and discuss participants' expectations

Length	10–15 minutes
Overview	Understanding expectations will give trainers the opportunity to reassure participants that the trainers will strive to meet expectations, and to clarify any misconceptions about the workshop.
Objectives	To learn about participant expectations for the workshop. To clarify any misunderstandings—and state up front any expectations that may not be met during the workshop.
Materials	Flip chart, markers
Session Type	Activity

Procedure

1. Ask participants to take 2 minutes to write down two expectations they have for the workshop.
2. Ask participants to discuss these expectations with their neighbours for 2 minutes.
3. Reconvene the group and ask participants to share their expectations. Write these on the flipchart paper.
4. Explain whether or not this workshop will address each of the shared expectations. If it will not, explain why and how interested participants can gain access to such knowledge.
5. If there are other expectations of the workshop that were not mentioned by participants, explain these.

Session 2: Definition of SSJ and Crisis Response

In this session intent provide working definition of SSJ and clear understanding of Crisis response.

A small video clips shown to participants followed by asking questions what they saw in the clips. List out response and reflect the importance and definition of Safety, Security and Justice.

Working definition of SSJ

- **Crisis** is defined as a breakdown of an individual's normal coping mechanism when exposed to traumatic experiences which could be physical, mental or emotional.
- **Crisis resolution** is evolving effective, adaptive and rapid coping strategies and mechanisms to provide necessary support, tools, and skill building to help the victim to resolve the crisis

Session 3: Forms of Violence

Through this session the participant able to understand and identify various forms of violence.

Some pictures displayed and asked to participant to identify forms violence, this would generate discussion with related to their respective intervention area. Showing one picture followed by participants response by relating to situation in their experience such as Violence by Goons, Police, Intimate partner, Borthel owner etc.

The facilitator should reinforce forms by physical and mental also need to list out and explain perpetrators to identify.

Session: 4 SSJ Strategy:

In this session participation, able to understand the process for developing implementation strategy for SSJ

Participant should sit in a group with their respective CO staff, in group activity they have to list out characteristics of KPs who are more vulnerable to violence. The group should list out KPs characteristics with respective their typology as shown for reference.

SI No	Characteristic	FSW				
		Street Based	Brothel Based	Bar Based	Home Based	Tamasha
1	Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	New	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3	Alcoholic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4	No support system to fall back	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5	Persons living with HIV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6	Good Looking / Beautiful / Graceful	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7	Sole Earner (more dependent)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8	Sex work by night	Y	Y	Y		Y
9	Solo operation (working alone)	Y		Y	Y	Y
10	Regular Partner	Y		Y	Y	
11	More exposing	Y	Y	Y		
12	No other livelihood	Y	Y	Y		Y
13	Living in slums	Y		Y	Y	
14	Migrant	Y	Y	Y		
15	Elderly	Y			Y	
16	Illiteracy	Y	Y			
17	Contract based	Y		Y		Y
18	Migration to other Gharanas		Y			
19	Operating in social network sites	Y				
20	Operating in railway stations and bustand	Y				

Group should identify characteristics which applicable to specify topology. Once they free listed all the group should priorities top five characteristics which leads to violence, Then the group should select one member to present the list of characteristics with respect to

typology. After presenting all groups, the facilitator should highlight the major characteristics and relate to violence.

Again the participant should sit in their groups and identify the risky sites which are prone to violence such as marked place or sites near to bar etc. please refer the below table for reference.

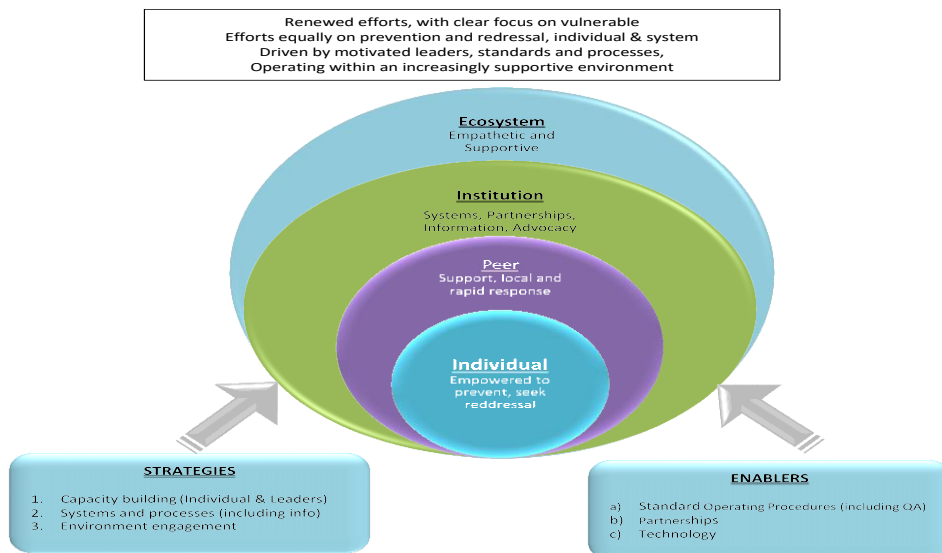
SI No	Characterstic of Sites	FSW				
		Street Based	Brothel Based	Bar Based	Home Based	Tamasha
1	Known for gundas existence	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	Outskirts	Y		Y	Y	
3	Sex in deserted places	Y			Y	
4	Good and famous theaters (Good Dancers)	Y				Y
5	Market and commercial sites	Y			Y	
6	Market Places	Y				
7	Dhabas on National Highways	Y				
8	Highways	Y				

After completion of identifying sites which are prone to violence one member from each group should present this. The facilitator would reinforce and highlight the methods and procedures to identify risky sites.

Strengthening and institutionalizing violence response system including reporting-Three Tier system

The facilitator should ask participants to share the current violence response systems with respective their Cos, then list out the systems in site, CO and district level.

By showing three tier diagram the facilitator needs to explain each level and its functions and roles to strengthen response and prevention mechanism. In site level there should be a committee which have members of active and influential leaders who could provide support during crisis. Enhancing CO capacity by having list of risk and vulnerable sites, strategy to work with perpetrators to strengthen prevention mechanism. Engaging eco systems by listing various systems like district level women committees / organization who works for Violence response, importance of participate and engage with such organizations and forums.



Session 5: Result Frame wok:

Through this session the facilitator explains the expected results and its methods measuring efforts and systems to strengthen further.

No. of KPs aware of various forms of violence.

CO has list of sites with identified Vulnerable KPs.

System established or strengthen at CO level on Prevention and Violence response.

KPs who have accessed and get supported on violence response

Session: 6 Priorities for the quarter (Group Activity)

Participants requested to sit in a group with their respective CO team, the facilitator explain and reinforce the previous session discussion then request the participants to think of current status and make a quarterly implementation plan for their Cos.

- 1) Capacity building: capacity building of identified leaders who could provide support in violence response, the facilitator should explain the model of trip irrigation to focus more risky sites rather than all listed sites.
- 2) Strengthening systems and processes:
Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) will be developed on next generation violence prevention and redressal, and capacity of COs built on the new SOP. This SOP will include all the above discussed aspects in 1 and implemented across all the COs.
- 3) Strengthening environment engagement processes: Sensitising stake holders to prevention of Violence, engaging mechanism to support on response of violence.
Preparing list of stake holders who has high, medium and low level engagement and influence for prevention violence.

H. TIME REQUIRED:

Time	Methodology/Instructions	Resources/Materials
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10 min	<p>Session 1: Introduction Ask participants to take 2 minutes to write down two expectations they have for the workshop. Ask participants to discuss these expectations with their neighbours for 2 minutes. Reconvene the group and ask participants to share their expectations. Write these on the flipchart paper. Explain whether or not this workshop will address each of the shared expectations. If it will not, explain why and how interested participants can gain access to such knowledge. If there are other expectations of the workshop that were not mentioned by participants, explain these.</p>	Flip chart and markers
30 min	<p>A small video clip is used to make the participants understand what SSJ is. It is inductive approach. Showing video clip, discuss what they saw and help them to comprehend SSJ. The working definition of SSJ is put and discussed with them in detail.</p> <p>Working definition of SSJ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis is defined as a breakdown of an individual's normal coping mechanism when exposed to traumatic experiences which could be physical, mental or emotional. • Crisis resolution is evolving effective, adaptive and rapid coping strategies and mechanisms to provide necessary support, tools, and skill building to help the victim to resolve the crisis. 	Video clip, white board, markers
20 min	<p>Some pictures are shown to them. These pictures will help them identify the forms of violence from known to unknown and also list the perpetrators.</p>	Pictures
1 hour	<p>SSJ Strategies: <u>Risk and Vulnerability</u> The participants are divided into small groups. They are asked to list the characters of KPs who are more vulnerable to violence and sites which are vulnerable. Then they mark top five. It leads to large group discussion.</p> <p><u>Prevention strategy:</u> Based on the risk and vulnerabilities listed by group activities, The facilitator reinforce the importance prevention effort for most risk and vulnerable KPs and sites. Participant requested sit with their group to prepare list of prevention activities for Vulnerable KPs and most risk sites.</p> <p><u>Strengthening and institutionalizing violence response system including reporting-Three Tier system</u> Three tier system diagram is shown to them.</p>	Chart paper, markers

	They get into small groups to discuss response system at each tier available at CO and also how it can be strengthened. Later on, it is taken up in large group discussion.	
15 min	Result Frame work: (Discussion) The key results expected are that KPs aware of various forms of crises, are able to prevent and resolve them and access & get support where required.	Presentation
30 min	Priorities for the quarter (Group Activity) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of individuals and leaders: Leaders will be identified who feel passionate about helping others as well as existing peer networks and trained on violence prevention and support actions. These leaders will be recognised (and celebrated) during AGM and other key events. Strengthening systems and processes: Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) will be developed on next generation violence prevention and redressal, and capacity of COs built on the new SOP. This SOP will include all the above discussed aspects in 1 and implemented across all the COs. <i>Field Engagement Mechanisms (FEM) – Support in implementing new SOP</i> In each CO a help desk will be set up, which will be manned continuously by a responsive leader, who will co-ordinate the response (centrally and in the field as required). Information systems for reporting, recording, tracking violence will be revitalised and implemented across all COs. Strengthening environment engagement processes: Sensitised stakeholders who do not cause violence (or stigma) or who help KAPs address it are critical. To this end, mapping of stakeholders and high intensity engagement strategies¹ will be used. This will be done systematically (not randomly or ad hoc) and this will help in preventing violence as well as creating an environment. <p>With the Legal Services Authority,</p>	

¹ In the first Sammelan, high impact field engagement strategies will be compiled and cross shared.

	engagement at various levels will be prioritised, to leverage the already built momentum by Avahan II and particularly CFAR by conducting legal aid clinics.	
15min	Field Plan (Brainsorming) It's a group activity to brainstorm the field implementation mechanism. One to one info Group info Mapping of stakeholder Linkages with DLSA Crisis management committee and violence watch committee Site level peers	