

# Takaitawa: Bitar shaida ta duniya a kan amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar jima'i a bangaren agaji

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## Dalilin da iyakar bitar shaida ta duniya

Wannan rahoto ya gabatar da nazarin shaidun da ake da su game da Amfani da Dama ta Hanyar Jim'a'i, Cin Zarafi da Barazan ta Hanyar Jim'a'i (SEAH) a sashin agaji. Yana ba da takaitaccen bayani game tangarda na shaida da kuma ba da haske ga wurare da ke bukatar karin bincike. An nufe shi ne domin al'ummar SEAH wato amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar Jim'a'i na duniya, ciki har da kwararru na harkar kiyayewa, kungiyoyi, da hanyoyin sadarwa; ma'aikata da ke sahun gaba da manyan shugabanni a kungiyoyin farar hula, kungiyoyin sa-kai, da kungiyoyi masu alaka da addini a matakink yanki da kasa; jami'an kasa da na kananan hukumomi, da kamfanoni masu zaman kansu.

Wannan takaitaccen bayani ya yi la'akari da yaduwar amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar Jim'a'i (SEAH) a fannin agaji; abubuwan da ke aiki don kara hadarin SEAH a cikin fannin agaji; da kuma hanyoyin da suke da tasiri don hanawa da mayar da martani ga amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar Jim'a'i (SEAH) a fannin agaji.

Don karin bayani, a karanta *Bitar shaida ta duniya a kan amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar Jim'a'i (SEAH) a fannin agaji.*



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## Gabatarwa

Bitar shaidar na mai da hankali kan tambayoyin bincike guda takwas karkashin jigogi uku:

### 1. Sikeli

Q1: Wace shaida ake da ita a kan iyakar yaduwar SEAH a fannin agaji?

Q2: Wadanne kalubale ne ake fuskanta wajen kimanta iyakar yaduwar SEAH a fannin agaji?

### 2. Dalilan hadari

Q3: Menene shaidar hadari da dalilan kariyar SEAH a fannin agaji?

### 3. Hanyoyi masu inganci

Q4: Wadanne hanyoyi ne kungiyoyi a bangaren agaji suke yin amfani da su wajen hanawa da kuma mayar da martani ga amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar Jim'a'i (SEAH)?

Q5: Wace shaida ake da ita ta tasirin hanyoyin da kungiyoyin ke bi a fannin agaji wajen hanawa da kuma mayar da martani ga amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar Jim'a'i (SEAH)?

Q6: Wadanne dalilai ne ke rage tasirin hanyoyin da kungiyoyi a fannin agaji ke bi domin hanawa da mayar da martani ga amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar Jim'a'i (SEAH)?

Q7: Wace shaida ce ake da ita ta bin hanyoyi masu inganci daga kungiyoyi a fannin agaji mai tabbatar da bin hanya mai la'akari da wanda ya tsira a wajen hanawa da mayar da martani?

**Q8:** Wace shaida ake da ita a kan kalubalen da kungiyoyi a fannin agaji ke fuskanta wajen daukar hanya mai la'akari da wanda ya tsira?

## Tsarin hanyoyi

An gudanar da babbar bita ta daftarin aiki domin kwtanta shaidar da ake da ita da bincike a kan SEAH a fannin agaji tsakanin 2000 da 2020. An yi nufin wannan aikin domin bayar da cikakken bayani game da shaidun da ake da su a maimakon tsara taswirar adabi. Ba a ware duk wata shaida ba saboda inganci domin ba mu damar riskar shaidu da bincike dai-dai gwargwadon yiwuwa.

Ya kamata a lura da **iyakancewa** da **warewa** masu zuwa:

- Takardun da aka buga cikin Turanci da kuma wadanda aka fi samun su a yanar gizo kawai aka hada da su a wannan bangare na taswirar.
- Ba a hada nau'i na amfani da dama, cin zarafi da takurawa wanda babu jima'i, da manyan nau'i na cin zarafi don banbancin jinsi (GBV) cikin sharuddan nema ba.

Muna sa ran akwai karin shaidu wadanda ba a buga ba wadanda aka gabatar a zaman wani bangare na kimanta aiki da bitar cikin gida wadanda ba mu samu damar samu ba.

Gabadaya, **an gano takardu 169 wadanda suka cika ka'idojin hada su.**<sup>1</sup>

Yawancin takardun sun mayar da hankali kan Afirka, Asiya da Pacific. Akwai kayyadaddun shaidu a cikin Turanci daga Latin Amurka da Karibiyen da kasashen Larabawa.

### Akwati na 1: Ayyana ma'anar SEAH a fannin agaji

Mun dauki ma'anoni masu zuwa da fahimtar amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar jima'i (SEAH) a fannin agaji:

- **Amfani da Dama ta Hanyar Jima'i:** Duk wani ainahi ko kokarin cin zarafi na matsayi na rauni, banbancin iko, ko amana domin dalilai na jima'i - ciki har da cin riba ta kudi, zamantakewa, ko siyasa daga cin zarafin wani ko wata ta hanyar jima'i. Karkashin ka'idojin Majalisar Dinkin Duniya ya hada da jima'i saboda samun alfarma, neman jima'i domin samun alfarma da mu'amalar yin amfani da dama (UN, 2017)
- **Cin Zarafi ta Hanyar Jima'i:** Hakikanin ko barazanar kutsawa ta jiki mai yanayi na jima'i, ta hanyar karfi ko karkashin sharuddan rashin daidaito ko tilastawa. Ya kamata ya kunshi cin zarafi ta nufin jima'i (kokarin yin fyade, sunbata/tabe-tabe, tilastawa wani ko wata yin jima'i da baki/tabe-tabe) har da fyade. A karkashin dokokin Majalisar Dinkin Duniya, duk wani ayyukan jima'i tare da wanda bai kai shekara 18 ba ana daukar sa a matsayin cin zarafi ta hanyar jima'i (ibid.)
- **Barazana ta Fuskar Jima'i:** Ci gaba da halayya da ba'a yarda da kuma amince da su ba da aikatawa mai yanayi na jima'i wadanda za su iya hadawa da, amma ba su takaita ga, shawarwari ko bukatar yin jima'i, neman alfarma na jima'i da magana ko dabi'a ta jiki ko motsin jiki wanda ake iya daukar sa a matsayin laifi ko wulakantawa (UN, 2018).
- SEAH a fannin agaji ya hada da SEAH da aka aikatawa 'duk wanda ke da hannu wajen bayarwa ko karbar taimakon jin kai da agajin raya kai' sannan ya hada da nau'in SEAH da aka aikatawa yara da manya. Wannan ya hada da kowane nau'i na SEAH da ma'aikatan ko abokan aiki da ke da hannu wajen bayar da agajin jin kai da agajin cigaba, ciki harda al'ummomi sun aikata ko an aikata musu.
- **Bayanin kula a kan jima'i saboda samun alfarma.** Mun hada da shaidun da ke da alaka da jima'i saboda samun alfarma, daidai da ma'anarsa na Majalisar Dinkin Duniya, kuma inda shaidun ke nuna hakan dangane da rashin daidaito ko cin zarafin iko dangane da matsayin zamantakewa da tattalin arziki ko shekaro. Yawancin wadannan 'dangantaka' na faruwa ne sakamakon larura na tattalin arziki, wanda hakan ke jawo musamman ci da gumi da samun amfani daga 'yan mata da mata masu tasowa.

<sup>1</sup> Ana iya samun cikakken tsarin hanyoyi a cikin jigon rahoton.

# Muhimman abubuwan da aka gano

## Iyakacin yaduwar amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar jima'i (SEAH) a fannin agaji

A ko'ina cikin tushen shaidu, an amince da cewa an samu yađuwar karancin bayar da rahotannin SEAH a fannin agaji. Duk da akwai alamun bayar da rahoton amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar jima'i (SEAH) a kungiyoyi na karuwa, wannan har yanzu an dauke shi a matsayin 'wani bangare na matsala mai girman gaske'. (DFID, 2019).

- Misali, an kiyasta mata 58,000 ne suka jibinci jima'i saboda samun alfarma da dakarun samar da zaman lafiya a kasar Laberiya har zuwa shekarar 2012. Amma, rahotannin hukuma na Majalisar Dinkin Duniya sun hada da shari'o'i guda 1,367 na amfani da dama ta hanyar jima'i da cin zarafi da suka shafi sojojin kiyaye zaman lafiya a duniya tsakanin 2003 da 2012 (Beber et al., 2017; Grady, 2016).

Ba a samu wani yunkuri na kiyasta yaduwar amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar jima'i (SEAH) a sashin agaji gaba ḥaya ba.

Akwai manyan hanyoyin samun bayanai da yawa a kan lamarin. Sun hada da adadin korafe-korafen amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar jima'i (SEAH) da kungiyoyin da ke aiki a fannin agaji suka duka, rahotannin da aka tattara daga kungiyoyin tsaro, da bincike mai zaman kansa kan SEAH a fannin agaji, ciki har da hanyar tattaunawar rukunin mai mayar da hankali kan binciken jin ra'ayoyi.

- Reuters ta bayar da rahoton cewa an kori ma'aikatan agaji 124 daga kungiyoyin agaji na duniya 17 ko kuma sun rasa ayyukansu sakamakon rashin da'a ta hanyar jima'i a shekarar 2017 (Bacchi, 2018).
- Wani binciken jin ra'ayoyi na 2018 na ma'aikatan Majalisar Dinkin Duniya kan barazana ta hanyar jima'i a wurin aiki ya gano cewa daya daga cikin masu ba da amsa uku sun fuskanci akalla misali guda na barazana ta hanyar jima'i a cikin shekaru biyu da suka gabata (Deloitte, 2019).

Rahoton da Majalisar Dinkin Duniya ta hada, masu ba da agaji da hukumomin kasa da kasa sun ba da shaida a kan girman yaduwar amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar jima'i (SEAH).

- An bayar da rahotannin damuwa da ta shafi kiyayewa guda 260 ga DFID na tsawon lokacin 2018-2019. Daga cikin wadannan damuwa, 28% masu alaka ne da amfani da dama ta hanyar jima'i da cin zarafin manya, 27% na da alaka da 'sauran batutuwani kiyayewa', da 23% masu alaka da barazana ta hanyar jima'i (DFID, 2019b).
- Ana iya bayar da karfin fahimtar yaduwar SEA a cikin tattaunawar rukuni da ganawa tare da membobin al'umma. Wani bincike na 2017 na Dukkan Yankin Alhakin Kasar Siriya (AOR) ya kiyasta cewa 40% na mata da' yan mata ne suka fuskanci tashin hankali ta hanyar jima'i da suke samun damar hidimomi da agaji.
- A cikin 2019, an bayar da rahotannin zargi guda 80 na amfani da dama ta hanyar jima'i da cin zarafi daga jami'an samar da zaman lafiya zuwa Majalisar Dinkin Duniya (UN, 2019).

Duk da karancin zargin da aka rubuta, akwai tarhi mai tsawo na zargin da ake yi na SEA.

An tattara rahotanni da yawa na SEA da ma'aikatan agaji da dakarun samar da zaman lafiya na Majalisar Dinkin Duniya sun aikatawa masu cin gajiyar da mambobin al'umma. Masu laifin yawanci maza ne ma'aikatan agaji, ko 'yan kwangila, da manyan shugabannin al'umma da ke da alaka da su. Yawanci an ambaci rahotannin jima'i saboda samun alfarm, hare-hare na karfin iko da amfani da dama ta hanyar jima'i yakin samun damar agaji.

Kalubalen kiyasta yaduwar amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar jima'i (SEAH) a fannin taimako sun hada da karancin bayar da rahoto, hanyoyin bayar da rahoto wadanda ba su dace ba ko ba'a samu damar su ba, da rashin cikakkiyar ma'anar SEAH, wanda ke ba da wahalar kwatantawa da tattarawa, da kuma tasiri a kan bayar da rahoto.

## Shaida a kan dalilan da ke kara hadari

Dalilai ma su karo da junna na iya shafar hadarorin amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar jima'i (SEAH) wadanda ke da alaka da tsari, al'umma, kungiyoyi da dalilai dabban-daban.

## Dalilai na tsari

Amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar jima'i (SEAH) ya samo asali ne daga rashin daidaituwar jinsi da ke yaduwa, banbancin iko da

ka'idojin iyaye maza masu cutarwa. Wadannan dalilan sun tsara yadda ake d'aukar matsayi da bi da mata da 'yan mata da sauran abubuwani da ke ratsawa tsakanin wadannan (Anene da Osayamwen, 2019; DFAT, 2019; Ferstman, 2017; Fluri, 2012).

Rashin daidaituwar iko shi ke haddasa tozartawa da cin zarafi. Rashin daidaituwa na iya kasancewa tsakanin mazauna gida da masu samar da zaman lafiya ko ma'aikatan agaji (Harrington, 2010 da aka ambata a Neudorfer, 2014), ko tsakanin ma'aikatan kasa da na duniya da mutane masu matsayi dabandaban da jinsi a cikin kungiyoyi (Mazurana da Donnelly, 2017; UNAIDS, 2018).

Talauci na karuwa don yiwar mata da 'yan mata na shiga cikin dangantaka mai amfani da dama, dangantakar jima'i saboda samun alfarm, na yaro/yarinya da auren wuri, da musayar jima'i domin samun abinci ko wasu albarkatu.

- An bayar da rahotannin cin zarafin ta hanyar iko da ma'aikatan agaji ke yi wajen sarrafa rabawa da **kasafta albarkatu domin samun damar jima'i** daga 'yan mata da mata matasa, ciki har da Afghanistan (Fluri, 2012), Guinea, Laberiya, da Saliyo (UNHCR da Save the Children, 2002).

Yawan tashin hankali ta hanyar jima'i a cikin kasa mai karbar baki na da alaka da yawan zarge-zargen SEA da ake wa dakarun samar da zaman lafiya<sup>2</sup> saboda matakaran rashin hukunta su.

- Inda kasashen da suka karbi bakuncin ba sa iya kiyaye ko tilasta bin doka, al'ummar yankin sun fi zama cikin hatsarin fuskantar cin zarafi da amfani da dama sakamakon **rashin hukunta masu laifi** da zai biyo bayo (Fluri, 2012).

## Dalilan al'umma

Rushewar abubuwani rufin asiri da yiwar rushewar kariyar iyali da tsarin tallafin al'umma na sanya wanda ya yi kaura da dan gudun hijira cikin hadarin SEA (Mazurana da Van Leuven, 2016). Hadarin na iya karuwa ga **mutanen masu nakasa** wadanda za su iya dogaro da tsarin tallafin iyali da na al'umma.

Mata da 'yan mata musamman, na iya yin amfani da **dabaran shawo kan matsalolin** da basu dace ba, kamar shiga cikin dangantaka mai cutarwa sakamakon dogaro da agaji.

Yawan **shigar ma'aikatan na dan lokaci** a cikin yanayin jin kai na iya kara hadarin GBV da SEA a kan

mambobin al'umma (IFC, 2019; Bankin Duniya, 2018). Yana kuma iya kara yawan mata da 'yan mata masu shiga aikin karuwanci ko jima'l saboda samun alfarm.

Dalilan da ke da alaka da **yanayin na zahiri**, ciki har da karancin haske a sansanonin da ke kusa da bayan gida ko wasu hidimomi da ake rabawa, an nuna su a zaman dalilan hadari ga amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar jima'i (SEAH) a cikin adadin bincike na sansanin ko wuraren zaman 'yan gudun hijira (Bramucci et al., 2015; Davey et al, 2010; Bankin Duniya, 2017).

## Dalilan kungiya

Al'adar kungiya ta kasance dalili mai mahimmanci a cikin zargi ko faruwar wani lamari na SEA ko cin zarafi a wurin aiki (Norbert, 2017).

- Nazarin yana nuna al'amura da halaye na al'adun kungiyoyi da jagoranci wadanda za su iya kara hadarin SEAH. Sun hada da kungiyoyi masu yawan zamba, cin hanci da rashawa, ko duka biyun ko kuma inda babu al'adar daukan alhaki ko gaskiya (Kangas, 2018).

Hali da al'adar 'yan maza za su ci gaba da zama maza' ya zama ruwan dare a yawancin cibiyoyi. An yi amfani da shi a zaman wani yunkuri na bayyana zargin cin zarafin ta hanyar jima'i na al'umma da masu samar da zaman lafiya suka yi (Mazurana da Donnelly, 2017; Neudorfer, 2015).

- Yawancin nazari sun tattauna al'adar 'fyade almara ce' a cikin kungiyoyin da maza ne masu mukamai masu karfi. Irin wannan al'ada na daidaita, yarda ko mai da wadannan batutuwa abin ban dariya (Norbert, 2016).

An kuma bayyana rashin daidaito tsakanin jinsi da **launin fata** a matsayin wani dalilin da zai iya haifar da cin zarafi ta hanyar jima'i a wuraren aiki da kuma SEA a cikin wurwren zama na aikin jin kai. Maza a cikin manyan mukamai na iya zama mafi karkatuwa zuwa 'duba wata hanya' lokacin da cin zarafi ke faruwa (Red Cross ta Burtaniya, 2018; Kangas, 2018; Norbert, 2016; Williness, 2007 a Fraser da Muller, 2018).

Dabi'un aiki kuma na iya ba da gudummawa ga manyan **hadarori**.

- Parker (2019) ya bayyana muhimmancin kwangilar aiki na gajeren lokaci da rashin tsaron

<sup>2</sup> Shaidar da Neudorfer (2015) ya gabatar daga nazarin shari'a guda uku a DRC, Laberiya da Golan Heights.

aiki a matsayin bayar da gudummawa ga al'adar wurin aiki inda tozartawa (ciki har da cin zarafi ta hanyar jima'i) da zalunci ke da rinjaye.

- Hakanan akwai hadarorin da ke tattare da shirye-shirye, ciki har da manyan ayyukan samar da ababen more rayuwa, wadanda ke da alaka da shigar ma'aikata zuwa wata al'umma da canza yadda iko ke shafar dangantaka (DFID, 2019c; Bankin Duniya, 2018).

### Dalilai daban-daban

Wasu rukunoni sun fi zama cikin hadarin SEAH a inda rashin daidaituwar iko ke faruwa sosai da kuma inda damar cin zarafin iko ya wuce gona da iri.

- 'Yan mata da mata baki daya - kananan mata da 'yan mata matasa, gidaje da mata ke shugabanta, mata marasa aure, matan da suka yi hijra, mata da ba turawa ba, mata da 'yan mata masu nakasa, maza da yan maza a wuraren da ake rikici, mutanen da ke bayyana kansu a matsayin LGBTQI, tsirarun kabilu, da mutanen da ke cikin aiki mara tsaro, karancin biyan kudin albash, da matakinkin aiki na farko na da rauni musamman (Aziz et al., 2018; Mazurana da Donnelly 2017; Puri da Cleland, 2007).

### Ingancin hanyoyi

Akwai rashin daidaituwa na abin da ya kunshi ingantacciya hanyi, wanda ke kayyade kwatantawa a fadin nazarin.

A inda kungiyoyi suka yi kokarin auna tasiri, an yi la'akari da su a zaman hanyoyi mara sa inganci. Kungiyoyi sun auna tasirin hanyoyin magance SEAH ta hanyoyi masu zuwa:

- **Ingantaccen ilimi da fahimtar amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar jima'i (SEAH).** Misali, adadin ma'aikatan da suka kammala horon da ya shafi amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar jima'i (SEAH)
- **Canji a halayen wadanda suka tsira ko shaidu.** Misali, matakankin kwarin gwiwa dangane da neman taimako, bayar da rahoto, da kuma jin iya cewa 'a'a'
- **Martanin Kungiya ga rahotanni da aka bayar na SEAH.** Misali, matakinkin da aka dauka domin bin diddigin rahotannin amfani da dama da cin zarafi

da barazana ta hanyar jima'i (SEAH), ciki har da ta hanyar bincike, da matakankin amincewa da hanyoyin bayar da rahoto

- **Raguwar amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar jima'i (SEAH) da ingantaccen sakamako ga wadanda suka tsira.** Misali, matakankin damuwa game da amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar jima'i (SEAH) da yanayin fahimtar aminci da lafiyar kwakwalwar wadanda suka tsira

### Jagoranci da al'adun kungiya - wadanne hanyoyi ya kamata su yi aiki

- Wani muhimmin al'amari na ingancin kiyayewa da aka samu a cikin nazari da yawa shine **cikakken jagoranci ta babban jami'in gudanarwa** (Fraser, 2018).
- **Fadakarwa tsakanin manajoji** game da matsalar barazana ta hanyar jima'i da yanayin gurin aiki na da muhimmanci (ILO, 2019).
- Al'adar kungiya da ke goyon bayan kokarin 'magana' game da amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar jima'i (SEAH) ba tare da tsoro ba na ramuwar gayya.
- Samun mabanbantan **ra'ayi a wajen aiki** zai iya zama wani abun kariya don kara daukar alhaki da kalubantar rashin hukunta masu laifi. Wasu wurare sun haskaka cewa karfafa mabanbantan **ra'ayi tsakanin rukunin shugabanni** a matsayin wata hanyar magance amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar jima'i (SEAH) ('Bangaren Kiyayewa na DFID, 2018; Fraser da Muller, 2018).

### Horo da koyo - hanyoyin da ke aiki

#### Horo yana da inganci idan:

- cikakke ne, daki-daki, dangane da mahallin gida kuma yana jaddada daukar alhakii (Mazurana da Van Leuven, 2016<sup>3</sup>),

<sup>3</sup>Nazarin ya yi bita kan horo kafin-da-bayan tura na sojoji da 'yansanda da kuma fararen hula masu aikin samar da zaman lafiya a Afirka.

- mai amfani da hanyoyin hadaka, hadin kai (Blakemore et al., 2019; Powell, 2018),
- yana bayar da daidaiton sadarwa na ainihin sakonni (Henry da Adams, 2018),
- ya shafi manyan shugabanni,
- wajibi ne kuma an maimaita,
- yana bukata da samar da bibiya,
- ya kunshi hanyoyin da ba na yau da kullun ba wajen koyo da sadarwar ido-da-ido, a maimakon horo na yau da kullun.

Wani rahoton Teburin Taimakon VAWG na 2018 ya gano cewa duk da horo na daya daga cikin hanyoyin da fungiyoyin da ke neman magance barazana ta hanyar jima'i ke amfani da ita, tarukan sau da yawa na iya zama marasa tasiri (Fraser da Muller, 2018).

Bitar ta samu shaidar cewa idan ba an tsara shi kuma an bayar da shi da kyau ba, horarwa domin rage barazana ta hanyar jima'i na iya zama mara amfani kuma zai iya cutarwa.

An gano wannan wani hadari ne na musamman da kuma taro wanda ke karfafa al'adun jinsi ba da gangan ba ko kuma mai mayar da hankali sosai kan alhakin doka. Rahoton ya ci gaba da yin taka tsantsan

Tsoro shine wani shinge mai gudana wajen bayar da rahoton amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar jima'i (SEAH), don haka yana kayyade tasirin hanyoyin bayar da rahoto.

- Wannan ya hada da rasa aikin yi (Aziz, 2018), rasa damar samun agaji da hidimomi, kyamar zamantakewa (Lattu et al., 2008), da karin tashin hankali da koma baya.
  - Wani bincike na Majalisar Dinkin Duniya ya gano cewa kashi 19% na wadanda ba su bayar da rahoton wani abin da ya faru na barazana ta hanyar jima'i ba na fargabar illar da ke tattare da aikinsu, inda kashi 18 cikin dari kuma ke nuna damuwa cewa ba za'a dauki korafin su da muhimmanci ba (Wahlén, 2019).

Tasirin hanyoyin bayar da rahoto da ke cikin al'umma (CBRM) yana da alaka da dalilai da yawa (DFID, 2018).

- Ana buktar **wadanda** suka tsira su samu damar bayar da rahoto cikin sirri kuma ido na ganin ido ga wani mamba na al'umma wanda aka amince da shi. An fi son wannan mutum ya zama mace
- Akwai gaurayar shaidun da suka danganci bayar da rahoto ta hanyar na'ura, ba tare da wata cikakkiyar yarjejeniya kan tasirinsa ba. Duk biyun tsarin na'ura da akwatunan bayar da rahoto an kalle su a zaman wasu kari na hanyoyin bayar da rahoto maimakon a matsayin wata isasshiyar madaidaiciyar hanya ta bayar da rahoto ga amintacce mai ba da shawara na al'umma, ido na ganin ido.
- Hanyoyin bayar da rahoto na iya zama marasa aiki lokacin da suke amfani da tsare-tsaren da ake da shi **wadanda** ke da alaka da cin zarafi (Schauerhammer, 2018).
  - Wani bincike da fungiyar Save the Children UK ta gudanar a kasar Laberiya a shekara ta 2006, ya gano shaidar karancin bayar da rahotannin SEA, ba wai kawai saboda wadanda ke cin gajiyar shirin su san inda za su bayar da rahoto ba amma saboda manyan ma'aikatan da ke cin zarafi suna da iko a kan hanyoyin bayar da rahoto.
- Hanyoyin bayar da korafi dake cikin al'uma na tsakanin hukumomin na iya zama mafi tasiri fiye da hanyoyin da daidaikun fungiyoyi ke gudanarwa (Schauerhammer, 2018). Ba wai kawai rage maimaita kokarin ba, har ma suna ba da damar

## Hanyoyin bayar da rahoto - hanyoyin da ke aiki

Hanyoyin bayar da rahoto muhimmin al'amari ne na magance amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar jima'i (SEAH). Wadannan za su ba da damar a bayar da rahoton abubuwa da suka faru na damuwa cikin aminci, sannan kuma yana nuna cewa ba za'a yarda da amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar jima'i (SEAH) ba kuma za'a hukunta masu laifi.

An ambaci **rashin** tasirin ko **rashin** hanyoyin kai korafi a matsayin babban cikas ga samun zargin amfani da dama ta hanyar jima'i da cin zarafi (Hukumar Mata da Yara Yan Gudun Hijira a Fraser, 2018).

ma'aikata da masu cin gajiyar su gabatar da korafin ko damuwarsu zuwa wani madadin da ba shi ya dauki mai laifin aiki ba.

- Ana bukatar hanyoyin bayar da rahoto da su zama da sauvi a wajen samun damarsu musamman ga yara da matasa.
- An haskaka muhimmancin **daidaito da sauri a wajen bibiyar rahotannin da aka bayar**. Ya kamata ya hada da martani na yau da kullun da kuduri bayyananne don kada tsarin ya zama mai tsayawa ko karin hadari ga wadanda suka tsira (DFID, 2018).
- Hanyoyin da ke mayar da hankali kawai kan karfafawa da baiwa mata da 'yan mata damar bayar da rahoto na iya hani ga maza da 'yan maza (All Survivors Project, 2018; Chynoweth, 2017).

**Yawancin majiyoyi sun ba da rahoton shaida na rashin gamsuwa na yawan adadin mutanen da ke bayar da rahoton SEAH a fannin agaji** (Fraser da Naidu, 2018; Ligiero et al., 2019; UNAIDS, 2018).

- Rahoton binciken nazarin Cin zarafi ya gano cewa, daga cikin kashi 53% na wadanda suka tsira da suka bayar da rahoton wani lamari, kashi 17% kawai suka gamsu da kulawa da karar yadda ya kamata (Norbert, 2016).

### Hanya mai la'akari da wanda ya tsira

Ga baki daya ka'idoji da sigogi na abin da ya kamata a hada su a cikin hanya mai la'akari da wanda ya tsira galibi suna dogara ne akan ka'idodin mata kuma an daidaita su daga wasu sassa, ciki har da aikin GBV (duba Akwati na 2).

**Hanya 'mai-la'akari-da-wanda ya tsira' na bukatar wanda ya tsira ya sami cikakken iko a kan dukkan al'amuran bayar da rahoto da bibiya, ko da inda wannan na iya haifar da rashin kula da hanyoyin bayar da rahoto na yau da kullun.**

**Hanya mai-la'akari-da-wanda ya tsira ta bambanta.** Yayin da take Kokarin kiyaye da kare sirri, Kungiyar dole ne ta ri'ke dan karamin iko a kan yanke shawara domin daidaita damuwarsu da ake da ita dangane da amincin wanda ya tsira da wasu a cikin Kungiyar da cikin al'umma.

Wadannan tashe-tashen hankula suna bayyana yayin da ake la'akari da batun bayar da rahoto na wajibi, wanda zai iya gabatar da kalubale ga Kungiyoyin da

ke Kokari su bi ka'idojin la'akari da wanda ya tsira (Red Cross ta Burtaniya, 2018).

An gano **shawarwin mafi kyawun ayyuka** a cikin rubutun:

- **Tattaunawa**, musamman lokacin da amfani da dama ta hanyar jima'i, cin zarafi da tozartawa ke faruwa a mataki na al'umma (Lattu et al, 2018).
- **Shawarwari akai-akai game da tsarin**, ciki har da cikakkun bayanai na sakamakon, da tabbatar da cewa tsarin ba mai ciruwa ba ne ko kuma mai kara dagulawa (Bangaren Kiyayewa na DFID, 2018).
- **Samun damar bayar da rahoton ido na ganin tare** da amintaccen mutum (kuma mai horo, zai fi dacewa in da mace ce (DFID, 2018).
- **Mutanen da ke aiki tare da wadanda suka tsira na bukatar kwarewa a kan sadarwa** da kyakkyawar masaniya game da shari'ar laifuka da tsarin kiwon lafiya a cikin wadannan mahallan (Cole, 2019).
- **Ya kamata kungiyoyi su kafa ingantaccen tsarin bayar da rahoto na sa kai cikin aminci, saboda** bayar da rahoto na wajibi na iya lalata martanin da mai la'akari da wanda ya tsira ya jawo kuma ya haifar da sake raunanawa (Red Cross ta Burtaniya, 2018; Red Cross ta Burtaniya, 2020).
- **Hanyar dole ne ta dace da wanda ya tsira.**
  - Wani rahoto na UNICEF (2011) ya bayyana hanyoyin da ake bi a wasu kasashen Kudancin Asiya wajen fataucin mutane. Ya bayyana dabi'ar hukumomi na magance bukutun mata da yara tare, wanda hakan na iya kawo cikas ga rukunnan biyu da kuma rashin tasiri wajen bayar da tallafin da kowannensu ke bukata.

### Akwati. 2 Ka'idodin da ke jagorantar hanya mai la'akari da wanda ya tsira

- Tsaro
- Tsare sirri
- Girmamawa
- Daraja
- Hukuma da sarrafawa
- Damar iya zabi
- Damar samun bayani
- Cin gashin kai

Kalubalen da aka gano a wajen kungiyoyin da ke neman yin amfani da hanya mai la'akari da wanda ya tsira sun hada da:

- tuntubar ta kasance mai tsauri kuma mai yuwuwar sake raunanawa
- Bayar da rahoton na wajibi
- Karamcin abubuwan karfafa bayar da rahoto
- Hadarorin yin amfani da 'hanyar girma-daya ya dace da kowa'.

### **Wayar da kan al'umma da kuma wayar da kai kan- wadanne hanyoyi ne ke aiki**

Fadakarwa da jawo hankalin al'ummomin gida da masu cin gajiyar wadanda suke aiki tare da su wani babban bangare ne na kowane ingantaccen tsarin kiyayewa.

An gano dalilai masu zuwa na inganta tasiri:

- **Sadar da sakonni sarai.**
  - Shugabannin addinai na gida a Malawi sun yi tasiri wajen inganta kiyayewa da kare yara ta hanyar wayar da kan al'umma. Wannan ya samo asali ne sakamakon iyawarsu na karfafa gwiwa da sadarwa sarai ga mambobin al'umma da kuma tabbatar da daidaikun mutane sun samu ilimi da kuma wajabcin yin aiki (Eyber et al., 2018).
- **Hada fadakarwa tare da tallafi na zahiri**
  - aiki domin yin cudanya da samari a Jamaica ya haifar da karin ilimi da wayewa, musamman dangane da abun da ya kunshi cin zarafin ta hanyar jima'i (Pawlak da Barker, 2012). Rahoton ya jaddada muhimmancin hada wayar da kan al'umma tare da hanyoyin da ke ba da tallafi dangane da bukatun wadanda suka tsira.
- **Yin magana akan ka'idodi ma su dawwama.**
  - Dawwamammun al'adun zamantakewa na hana bayar da rahoto, tallafi da bukatar aiki. Wasu mutane a cikin al'ummomin da ke da rashin daidaituwa na jinsi mai tsanani suna nuna gamsuwa da martanin da ba shi da tasiri (Csaky, 2008, examining under-reporting of child sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers and peacekeepers in Southern Sudan, Côte d'Ivoire and Haiti).

## Tangardar da ke cikin tushen shaidu

1. Hanawa da mayar da martani ga SEAH a fannin agaji na da karancin kimantawa. Wannan yana yiwuwa saboda hanyoyin magance SEAH ba'a tsara su bisa tsare-tsaren aiki. Sun fi zama bangaren matakai na jan lokaci na canjin kungiya, wadanda kila ba za a iya kimanta su ba. Hadarin bayanai da damuwar ta shafi daraja ta iya hana kungiyoyi ba da shaida a bainar jama'a. Bitar ta gano cewa babu wani bincike mai jan lokaci wanda ke da nufin auna canji mai dorewa.
2. Babu wata daidaitacciar hanya ta tattara bayanai akan SEAH wadda za ta ba da damar daidaita tsarin auna yawan aukuwa. Babu daidaitattun tambayoyin bincike, muhimman manuniya ko matakai da aka ba da shawara a kai wadanda za a iya amfani da su domin tattara bayanai a wurare dabab-daban na tsawon lokaci domin gano hadarori da kwatanta ko bin alkibla.
3. Akwai rashin saukin fahimta game da abin da ya kunshi 'hanya mai inganci' wajen hanawa da kokarin mayar da martani a fannin agaji. Wannan yana hana tsarawa ta yau da kullun a cikin bincike da kima kuma yana kuntata damar nazarin kwatanta bincike-bincike.
4. Akwai karancin shaidu na yaduwa da abin da ke aiki don magance bukutu da haikkokin mutanen da ke cikin hadarin amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar jima'i (SEAH) a cikin fannin agaji. Wadannan mutanen sun hada da 'yan mata matasa, masu nakasa, ma'aikatan kasa, mutanen da ke bayyana kansu a matsayin LGBTQI da kabilu ko addinai dabab-daban. Musamman ma, yayin da wasu rahotanni suka tattauna a kan nakasa a matsayin wata hadari ta SEAH, sun ba da karancin shaida game da yadda kungiyoyi suka yi aiki don hanawa da mayar da martani ga SEAH tsakanin mutanen da ke da nakasa, ciki har da yara.
5. Shaidu da muryoyi daga Kudancin Duniya dole ne a bayyana su kuma a d'aukaka su sosai a cikin wannan aikin. Akwai bukatar ba da fifiko ga ganowa, nuni da hada wadannan kafofin shaida wadanda 'ba na al'ada' ba. Tallafawa da kuma nuna karin shaidu masu mahalli da ilimin asali da kwarewa na iya karawa ga karancin shaida a kan amfani da dama da cin zarafi da barazana ta hanyar jima'i (SEAH) da ma'aikatan agaji ke aikatawa a cikin al'ummomi.
6. Akwai karancin shaida na yadda za a inganta jagoranci da al'adun kungiya wajen habaka yanayin da mutane za su samu aminci da tallafi wajen bayar da rahoto da mayar da martani.
7. An samu tangardar a kan abin da ke aiki domin canza al'adun zamantakewa, a matakai kungiya da matakai al'umma.
8. Yadda kungiyoyi ke tafiyad da tashe-tashen hankula tsakanin tallafawa hanyoyin da suka yi la'akari da wadanda suka tsira tare da bukutun bayar da rahoto na wajibi da hadarinsu na cutarwa wani gibi ne da ya dace a yi bincike a kai.

Mallakar hoto DFID Lindsay Mgbor

# Jerin Nassoshi

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